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# BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

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## ROWING.

### Boston Critics.

of Boston, thinks Lee can beat any man on the act, but will have to row hard to win. We do not what Hosmer has his opinion, the Bostonian never having seen any of our scullers row. If he places his faith on the opinion of Pat McInerney he is likely to go wrong, for no one could fall into a more ridiculous error than the Lowell man when he concluded that he could easily outrow any of the Long Bridge scullers. As the observant Patrick remarked to the writer after watching Petersen for three months, "why, pon mesowl, I never saw a worse sculler. Any of the boys in Boston could bate him easily."

"Do you think you can beat him easily Mac, inquired the representative of the SPORTSMAN.

"Is it me?" was the contemptuous reply, "Me hate him? I can bate any 23-second man in the world. Why, I've held Hoemer a mile on a half many a time."

The result showed however that Patrick was slightly off his base when he concluded that all that was necessary to beat any San Francisco sculler was the ability to "hold Hoemer a mile and a half." Petersen rowed the Long Bridge course somewhat better than 23 minutes for the three miles, and beat McInerney easily about a quarter of a mile. It is very doubtful if he could do the same to several local scullers.

### "Courtney Talks Again."

A turf correspondent, writing from Union Springs under date of December 22, says: Charley Courtney has been to Elmira, where, under the melting influences of a hot potion and a warm stove, his tongue thawed out some, and he made bold to talk of the future. "A race," said he, "will occur between Wallace Rose and myself, in all probability, at the Point of Pine, near Boston, on May 30th next, and no matter what the papers or the people say about me I mean to row, and row all I know how." Charley thinks the *Turf, Field and Farm* is particularly severe on him, but Charley overlooks the fact that the *Turf* is severe on all cowards. When asked how he felt about meeting Edward Hanlan next season, the Union Spring sculler replied: "I am very indifferent. I have no objections to meeting him any time. I would much rather row him a race on some good course, Saratoga, without a cent up. The public seem inclined to think that everything is a put-up job, no matter how it turns out. I would like to row Hanlan a fair and square race." The conversation finally turned on riches, and Courtney then showed his hatred of the champion by accusing the latter of being a professional gambler. "Hanlan," said he, "has not got nearly as much wealth as people suppose, for he is infatuated with gambling and has lost as much as \$4,000 in a single sitting." The champion oarsman of the world will doubtless laugh heartily over this fresh outbreak of the Union Springs record masher—\$4,000 at a single sitting—Great Scott, Ned! what was the nature of the game? If it was poker, what did you hold to warrant your going in so heavy, or was your opponent a "chub," upon whom you were trying to work the Courtney bluff? Our correspondent suggests that your opponent might have been the Union Springs man himself; but we know better than that, for George Lee once told us that Courtney wouldn't bet a cent on his being alive. Courtney, hints our correspondent, is worth half a million, every penny of which was made by hard rowing. He has not won as many races as Hanlan, but he has made more money.

Concerning the match with Courtney, Wallace Ross recently said: I don't think there will be any difficulty in completing the arrangements now pending in regard to a race between Courtney and myself. I feel that I am entitled to the first go at him, because the arrangements for my last match with him fell through. I will meet him on any conditions he is inclined to make that give both of us a fair, equal chance, and will row him for \$1,000 to \$5,000 a side. Courtney is a fast sculler, but I think I can beat him. At any rate I am willing to race him, and let the public decide which is the better man.

Henry Petersen keeps up his practice and takes a spin every day over the Long Bridge course. There is a rumor that he will be backed this week against Lee, but at the present writing the money is not up. Some weeks ago a well known gentleman who takes a lively interest in boating offered to back Petersen against Lee for \$500, but Petersen declined the offer, preferring to wait the convenience of his old backers.

### Trickett Recovering.

According to the Colonial papers, Trickett is taking on his best form again. On December 1st he rowed a race upon the Parametia river course, against Michael Rnsh for \$1,000 a side, and beat him handily. The race is thus described:

About twenty minutes to five both men drew up to the starting point looking in splendid condition. If anything, Trickett looking the better of the two. To a pretty fair start they got away, Rnsh leading to Uhr's point. Time 2 min. 3 sec., Trickett being almost half a length behind. Here Rnsh quickened up, and made quite a gap between his boat and Trickett's. No difference was perceptible till the mile point was approached, when Trickett seemed to be gaining greatly on Rnsh. The mile was passed by Rnsh first, Trickett about a quarter of a length behind. Time 7 min. 12 sec. Just after passing, Rnsh seemed to be completely done up, and could not get out of Trickett's way, consequently they fouled twice, Trickett claiming the fouls by holding up his hand twice to the umpire. The short stoppage seemed to give Rnsh a second wind, and he got away again, sparring grandly, but it seemed to be of little avail, as Trickett passed him before reaching Putney—which was reached in 11 min. 30 sec.—and rowed easily to the finish, though Rnsh tried manfully to overhail his opponent, but with little chance of success. He eventually gave up off One Man Wharf. Time for the race, 25 min. 11 sec. The wind and tide were against the competitors. Betting, 3 to 2 on Trickett.

### Trying for the Best Man.

The latest Australian dates received by the steamer was Dec. 5th, a few days before the beginning of the contests for the Hunt trophy, which were expected to develop the best sculler of the colonies, aside from Laycock. Of these trials the *Sportsman* says:

On Thursday next the preliminary heats of the Professional Sculling Contest are to be rowed, to decide who is the second best sculler of New South Wales, who will, in the event of Laycock being unable to meet Hanlan—should the latter take the trip to Australia—be pitted against the Canadian. E. Trickett and D. McDonald meet in the first heat. As I noticed last week, Trickett has regained something of his old speed and form. He is more at home in a wagger boat than any other sculler in the colonies, and his piloting his craft is perfection. Donald McDonald is a good stayer, and although his style is inferior to Trickett's, he makes his boat travel. To me he rowe like a smaller-size Rnsh but with a surer and cleaner style. I tip Trickett for this heat. M. Rnsh and W. Beech meet in the next heat. Michael last Saturday suffered defeat, as I expected, and tipped at the hands of Trickett. Beech has been rowing very well lately. His style is rugged, and rough water would inconvenience him. He is very powerfully built, thick set, and sits compact in his craft. As neither Rnsh nor Beech can get their weight on well in rough water, I do not think that a sea will affect the result of the heat. My fancy for the heat is Beech. The final heat is to be rowed on Friday, I expect between Trickett and Beech. It will be a great race. In the late matches Trickett won the first, Beech the second and third. At Balmain Regatta Trickett beat Beech, principally through good turning. Should the water on Saturday be so rough as to demandskill Trickett will most likely win.

### A Challenge from Petersen.

Henry Petersen says he has grown tired of trying to get a match with Austin Stevenson who he desires to row on any neutral waters for the championship of the Pacific Coast and any reasonable stake. To show that he means business and is anxious to try conclusions with a really good man, Petersen issues the following card:

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Having seen in several newspaper statements to the effect that George W. Lee is anxious to make a match for a sculling race with me, I desire to say that I will accept Mr. Lee's challenge to the Pacific Coast oarsmen, and row him three, four, or five miles with a turn for \$500 a side, the race to take place four weeks from the date of signing articles.

Yours truly,

HENRY PETERSEN

Mr. Petersen has deposited \$150 to bind the match. He prefers that the race should be rowed at Long Bridge, as the weather at this season of the year is variable and an excursion may result in disappointment to the public. At Long Bridge he says every one who desires can see the race free of cost, and the publicity of the affair will be the best guarantee that the match is "for blood."

Talking of the chances of defeating Geo. Bubeare with 10 sec. or 6 length start, Wallace Ross recently said to Mr. Rankin, of Boston: "I won't attempt to close up the gap too quickly because that might do me up before the finish of the race. I ought to gain a length and a half in the first mile, and at Hammersmith bridge I shall have knocked half his lead off, unless, mind, he has become a perfect wonder since I saw him last. You can see that I shall go into the race confident. He will have a start, and, if I gain on him as fast as I expect to, he will worry, and once he begins to fret it's good day to him. O, I think I can beat him. Why, you see, Elliott and he propose to row even up, and, if they row, their race will take place before mine and Bubeare's. Now, Elliott is not a bad nor a slow sculler by any means—see? And everybody who has seen us row knows I can give Elliott 10 seconds in a four-mile race and heat him with ease. You wait, and see. Five or six lengths is a goodie bit of water to make up, but if I don't get there I'll surely give Bubeare a hot race."

The London, Eng., *Times*, commenting on the coming races of Bubeare against Wallace Ross and William Elliott, says: "Elliott appeared to have lost all his sculling powers long before he left England, and it remains to be seen if he has regained them. Bubeare has improved wonderfully during the last two years, and if he comes fit and well to the post should be able to hold his own with the Tynesider, whatever he may be able to do six weeks later with Wallace Ross, whose previous performances in England have been of an uncertain kind." The race with Elliott takes place on the 28th January next, and that with Ross on the 10th March.

The Yale University crew has by the order of Captain Bob Cook abandoned the use of sliding seats in training. This is beginning at the wrong end with a vengeance. The best evidence that training in stationary seats is injurious is the fact that most men who learned to row in stationary seats cannot row a little bit with slides.

The Victorians have subscribed \$500 to get Hanlan and Lee to visit them. Lee will row with Cotford, and the opinion of local oarsmen is that the half-breed will give the "lightning sculler of the United States" all the work he wants.

Cononel Bob Pepper and Mr. Thomas Rodman, of Frankford, went on a stylish hunt the other day. Their team consisted of the noted trotters Code and Catchfly. They had a pair of imported dogs that cost five hundred dollars, and three-hundred-dollar guns. The toll cost one dollar and ten cents. They returned at night with one snipe and a rabbit. There was so much style that it scared all the game out of reach.—*Kentucky Advertiser*.

Dan Swigert has forty-four yearlings at Elmendorf, twenty-two colts and twenty-two fillies. Among the lot may be seen a full brother of Clara D., and Enclid, a full full brother of Vigil and Vera Cruz, a full sister to Anglia, a full sister to Ferida and Aella, and a full sister to Le Polke, the \$5,000 colt.

J. S. Campbell, owner of the pacer Richball, in a letter to the New York *Sportsman*, throws his hat into the air thus: I think Richball is the fastest horse on earth, and will match him against any trotter or pacer for \$5,000 or \$10,000 a side, the track to be mutually agreed upon.

In striving to meet the demand for large horses too much stress has been laid on the weight of the animal without considering of what that weight consists. In nearly every county through the West there are scores of stallions whose only qualification is their avoirdupois, and if castrated and relieved of their surplus fat, would not make third class geldings.

William Blenkiron, of the Middle Park Stud, Eng., has failed. His liabilities are placed at about \$55,000, and the assets, consisting of thoroughbred horses, farm produce, etc., at \$20,000.

Scarcely any two cows or horses have appetites exactly alike. It is important to so mix and change the feed that sameness of diet may be avoided.

Commodore Kittson has been elected a member of the directory of the Chicago Driving Park.

B. J. Treacy has refused \$1,000 for William M., weanling colt, by Messenger Chief, out of the dam of Red Jim.







So the nephew "made it \$260," and the uncle finally said that if he could catch the mare alone, he could have her for \$260. The condition was accepted, and after more than an hour's persistent effort, the younger Decker succeeded in getting the mare in the barn. The elder Decker wanted to back out. He offered his nephew a blooded black mare that he had refused \$600 for, if he would leave the wild mare. John H. refused to make the exchange. The black mare subsequently became the property of Gen. Kilpatrick, who took it with him when he went to Chili as minister.

At the time of this transaction John H. Decker's parents lived three miles from Goshen, near the village of Denton. Bingham and Decker drove away from Johnny B's with the mare tied behind their wagon, as her dam had once been tied behind the peddlers wagon. They stopped at Decker's father's for the night, and it was noised about the village in a short time that John Decker had paid \$260 for the well-known "worthless colt." William Tompkins, sometimes called Jersey Bill, was keeping the Talmage House at Hampton, a mile from Denton. He had long had his eye on the Decker mare, but had never been able to buy her. Hearing that John Decker had bought her, and had her at his father's, Tompkins drove over to see her. John Decker's mother was a good and very pious woman, and had a great horror of fast horses. His father was also disinclined towards sporting matters. Mrs. Decker gathered from the talk of the men that they anticipated great things from the mare as a trotter. When Jersey Bill arrived one morning Decker and Squire Bingham were about ready to start on their way.

A hired man was showing off the mare in the lane, and Mrs. Decker was a sorrowful spectator, remarking that she was sure that ruin would follow her son if he owned a fast horse, and she knew he had just refused to accept an offer from Squire Bingham of \$130 for a one-half interest in her. In relating the circumstances to the writer, he said he really intended the mare for his brother-in-law, Judge William Fullerton. Jersey Bill looked at the mare a minute or two, and then blantly said that he would give \$350 for her. On hearing this Mrs. Decker appealed to her son to sell her. Tompkins raised his offer \$10. Decker's mother begged him with tears in her eyes to get rid of the mare at any price, and his father added his voice to hers. At last his parents seeming so much in earnest, and exhibiting so much feeling in the matter, Decker accepted Jersey Bill's offer, and he drew a check for \$360. While this was being done Decker was looking the mare over, and repented selling her. He made pretense of not caring to take Bill's check for the mare, but his father asked to see it. When it was handed to him he wrote his name across the back, and, remarking that he guessed that would go now, handed it to his son. There was no excuse for further opposition, and Jersey Bill drove off with the Decker mare.

John H. Decker and Bingham started for Goshen, but the more the farmer thought of what he had done the more he regretted it, and he said he was bound to get the mare back if he could. Reaching Goshen, he telegraphed to the officers of the Middletown Bank asking if Jersey Bill's check was good for \$360. The answer came back that it was good for only \$300. Decker then declared that he would go to Hampton and deliver up the check and recover the mare. Before he could get away, however, a telegram came from the bank that the check had been made good, and the mare was lost to him forever.

Alden Goldsmith would never have bought the mare but for John H. Decker. Tompkins had her still in the spring of 1865, and could do nothing with her. One day Decker met Goldsmith on an Erie Railway train, and told him that if he wanted to get the best piece of horseflesh there was in the country, he would tell him for \$100 where she stood. Goldsmith said all right. Decker told him of the Decker mare. Goldsmith replied that he had seen her, and she was "no good." He did not know her pedigree at the time, and Decker told him what it was. Then Goldsmith became interested, and succeeded in buying the mare for \$600. The popular story that an old wagon was the part of the consideration is not strictly true. Bill Bodine, who was the mare's father, and by whose skill and patience she was made what she became, told the writer that Goldsmith had been promising Tompkins a wagon for some time, and when the latter delivered the mare to its new owner, he saw a second-hand wagon that suited him standing in Goldsmith's shed. Tompkins reminded Goldsmith of his promise, and asked him for the wagon, as he could take it right along with him then. Goldsmith looked at the wagon awhile, and then said: "All right; take it along. I'll have to send it to the blacksmith shop anyhow before long." And Jersey Bill took the wagon.

By the fall of 1865 Bill Bodine had conquered the mare, and that same season he entered her for her first public trotting match. The trot was to be on the Middletown track, with a horse from Port Jervis known as Lady Brown. The purse was for \$500 with a forfeit of \$50. The race did not come off, for Mr. Goldsmith entered her for a trot with the famous horse Gen. Walker, on the Goshen track, and the date was the same as the Middletown entry. Bodine paid the \$50 forfeit, and the mare won the race in three straight heats, making a record of 2:26. Her next important race was the great trot on the Middletown track with Dexter, when she was beaten by that then king of the turf.

Mr. Goldsmith never paid Decker the \$100 for giving him the points about the mare. He offered him a colt by Volunteer, and Decker declined, saying that he would be satisfied if he could have the naming of the mare. He wanted to call her "Ella D." after his wife, a sister of Judge Fullerton. To this Mr. Goldsmith would not agree, and he gave her the name which she immortalized.

John H. Decker, the original purchaser of the mare, and William Bodine, her trainer, are both dead. John H. Decker still lives on the farm where she was foaled, and a few days have passed since 1864 when he has not lamented the sale of his "worthless" colt.—N. Y. Sun.

Although horse breeding, especially of the heavier class, has grown in the last ten years to an immense proportions, it is yet in its infancy. But, in order to make it a perfect success, there is great need of a closer study of breeding than most of breeders devote to it.

A stallion to be qualified to produce draft horses should be the perfection of strength, vitality, and endurance, and in producing these essentials, fat is of last and least consequence, and it is rarely put on in excess except to cover serious defects.

Nearly all the prominent jockeys have made engagements for next season. Blaylock will ride for the Pate stable. James Donahue has signed with Mr. George Lorillard. Hughes receives \$6,000 from Mr. Pierre Lorillard; and Stoval will ride for Milton Young. Mr. E. Corrigan "the Lorillard of the West," has engaged the famous jockey, Isaac Murphy, to ride for him next season. It is said Murphy will receive \$5,000 per annum. The fact that Corrigan keeps his stable at Louisville may account for Murphy having engaged with him, as it is well known he would not leave Kentucky.

## Horse Breeding in Texae.

It seems only yesterday to stockmen of Texas when raising horses was considered notoriously unprofitable. The cowman expected to make money out of his cattle, and regarded raising horses as simply a necessary adjunct to his business. Cow ponies he needed, and it was cheaper for him to raise them where needed than to send off and buy. The idea of raising horses except for home use on a ranch was not entertained, for a stock of horses could be bought for a song—selling often from three to six dollars per head, with colts thrown in. They were not worth much care. The "gentle bunch" alone received occasional attention. Horses were not always salable, but cattle were; as a result horses were raised for use and not for sale. Think of selling 600 head of horses for \$2,000. Ranchmen in talking about their stocks would say, "the horses will come out all right, there is always grass for them." If asked why they did not breed better horses, the response would be, "There ain't any money in it. These horses are good enough to run cattle with, and that is all the use we have for them." The legitimate result followed this condition of things. Ranches and cattle increased and horses did not. Ranchmen did not miss the water till the well run almost dry. The above represents about the way things stood then. Almost stone, cattle men all over Texas discovered that cow ponies were scarce and hard to find. Unheard of prices were asked and paid for the stock needed. Supply was not equal to the demand. Prices went higher and higher. Even mares became valuable. As soon as they had a tangible worth, enterprising dealers began to ship them North and East. It was a surprise to find that they, the pot-bellied, inbred prairie mares and survival-of-the-fittest pony stallions, found ready sale. Street car companies tried them and bought more. Livery men found in them just what they wanted—cheap and serviceable animals. Farmers bought the largest of the mares as mule producers, and now raising horses in Texas is profitable. Stockmen are importing well-bred stallions for their own use. Companies are being formed for breeding fine horses for draft and road purposes. Cow ponies now command at from \$40 to \$60 per head. Herts are in demand at from \$20 to \$40 per head instead of from \$3 to \$6. These are not the prices breeders will get for their horses in a very short time. A 15-hend 5-year-old, sound, broke gelding is worth \$100, and that is the minimum price the horse raiser will get for him inside of three years. Because he can be raised for \$10 is no reason that he will not sell for \$100. In the state of New York the cost of raising a 5-year-old horse is \$200. It will cost to ship a Texas 5-year-old to New York \$15. Then why should not the Texas raised gelding bring \$100? A sound horse is the exception in that country; so much of spavins, ring-bones and sore tendons prevail, caused by hard driving on paved and macadamized roads, as to really make those ailments almost, if not quite, hereditary. A horse that is sound there to-day, may on the morrow throw a spavin, which ruins him. Our prairie raised horses inherit none of these tendencies, but, on the contrary, their bones and tendons are strong, healthy and perfect. Then why should not a sound, well-broke, 15-hands, 5-year-old gelding, Texas raised, be worth \$100.—Texas Live Stock Journal.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: I must confess that your editorials on the articles of "Columbus" are not always calculated to tickle the fancy of your correspondent, though they please the eye of those whom you intended them for. So long as the writer makes mention of facts which are based upon truth itself, it matters not to his conscience what may be the opinions of others. It is not my intention, however, to enter into an elaborate argument regarding the editorials under discussion, as all that I may write will not tend to the glory of my pen, neither will any assertions influence the opinions of those who think differently. However, let me add that the great mass of people, those who furnish the gate money which keeps alive the trotting associations of our country, are with the writer in the argument and opposed to the opinion of the editor.

A paper published in Clinton, Iowa, which claims to be the organ of Judge Hayes, thinks there may be some truth in the statement going the rounds of the press that Toronto Maid, 2:30, is the daughter of Badger, rather than the offspring of Captain, but would "take more stock in the report had it not originated with a certain writer who inflicts the public under the nom de plume of 'Columbus.'"

I sincerely hope that Judge Hayes will survive the attack of indigestion from which he is evidently suffering, and to hasten his cure, as well as furnish a new item of interest to the horse world, I shall present to the readers a bit of breeding that may make the welkin ring, when my opponents rash upon the hit of history with weapons brightly polished, and thoughts of eloquent denial urging their goose quills to heroic action.

The writer presents the following, not as the evidence of one who has seen and can testify of his own personal knowledge, but rather, as what he believes to be the truth, for it was told him by an individual who controlled a half interest in the animal under protest. With this explanation, hoping it will place the responsibility of the writer in a true light, I shall proceed with the "play."

The roan stallion Monarch, Jr., foaled in 1869, has been credited to the thoroughbred sire imp. Monarch, and very few people in this world know anything to the contrary. It is proper to state that the little horse Monarch, Jr., has a record of 2:24½, and all 2:30 lists give his dam "a pacing mare."

Col. K. Reagen, of Kokomo, Ind., had in his possession an old Comet mare, which he was anxious to barter for something younger, or exchange for the currency of our country; at length the long-sought for opportunity arrived, and he sold the mare to some parties in Ill., accepting a portion of the selling price in current funds, and the balance in a chattel mortgage.

In the meantime, an uncle of Reagen's, who likewise signed his name Col. K., and who resides at or near St. Joe, Illinois, traded for a mare that was brought a short time before from Michigan. This mare was called a Grey Eagle and was in foal to a Kannuck stallion, owned in Michigan, who, it was said, could pace fast.

The colt, as soon as foaled, proved himself a sidewheeler, and late that fall Col. K. Reagen of Kokomo, obtained the little fellow, giving his uncle fifty dollars and the mortgages that was holding against the Comet mare.

At that time Col. noticed that the weanling could pace like a bullet, and he fancied there was more to the colt than many would give credit for. As the young pacer grew in years, and waxed strong and speedy, his owner gave him the name of Stonecutter, in honor of the profession of which he was a member, for Col. K. was a worker in stone of more than ordinary ability.

A second party obtained a half interest in Stonecutter, and as Monarch Bull was then the coming horse in Western estimation, the owner thought best to change their horses' name,

and in place of the thoroughbred mare who bore him, they substituted a pacing dam in order that the pacing element might be accounted for; while they entirely did away with the Kannuck stallion, and gave the credit to the popular sire Limp Monarch.

Monarch Jr., the late Stonecutter, was converted without the use of weights, by driving him in the sand which lay along the river bank. He proved himself a game horse, and added not a little to the honor of imp. Monarch. Had he commenced his turf career during the past season, it is more than likely that he would have been styled a Dictator, out of a mare by Pilot, Jr. The declaration would have held water, for in size and style of trotting he resembled the Dictators, while every one knew that he was a converted pacer, and the Pilot, Jr. cross would fit to a dot.

I presume the above will excite a more than gentle ripple among the friends of imp. Monarch, and many may think the account mere bosh, but, as before stated, I have it from a gentleman who owned a half interest in Monarch, and he affirmed that he knew whereof he spoke.

"COLUMBUS."

Mayview, Ky., Dec. 22, 1883.

## Gate Money in England..

The racing in England this year, both under the rules of the Jockey Club and small meetings conducted independent of that club, showed on a whole a fair increase both in the number of meetings, races run and money raced for. The famous fixtures at Newmarket, Epsom, Ascot, Goodwood and Doncaster never attracted more attention, while so successful were the "gate money" meetings at Sandown and Kempton parks that similar organizations have been inaugurated near Newcastle, Manchester, Leicester and other racing centres in the kingdom. The latest venture of the kind is the East Riding Club and Race-course Company in Yorkshire, which have secured all the land necessary near Hull, not only for a mile track that will be as straight as an arrow, but for a flat and ateeple-chase course, each two miles without going twice over the same ground. The ground-plans of the estate which have been sent to New York show that all the races will finish at the same point; that the stands, instead of being parallel with the track, recede at such an angle that the whole of the course can be seen, a feature that is certainly necessary, considering the distance between the spectators and the horses running for a greater part of all the races. The suggestions, however, are such that Mr. D. D. Withers, in an interview with "Vigilant," of the Spirit, says: "That's the kind of track I want to live to see built here. The only trouble is that such a track would require over 300 acres, and in this country no sooner do you get such a thing finished than some politician wants to run a street through it. Still, that is what we want here; our present tracks are mere circus rings." Being asked if such a track will be built here Mr. Withers replied: "Such a track will be built here, and it's not far off, either."

## Breeding Work Horses.

It is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when the essential elements of value—symmetry of form, perfection of action, constitutional vigor, and a propensity inherited from the first lineage (transferred through generations of the best blood of the kind)—will be recognized by all who desire to purchase stallions with a view to the improvement of the stock of the country. It is unquestionably true that the largest animals have not proven the most valuable sires, from the fact, doubtless, that being abnormal in size they are themselves accidental results, and therefore must necessarily only occasionally or accidentally reproduce themselves. The medium and normal size is the safest, as in reproducing himself, or any of his ancestors (they being nearly alike in size) it gives a certainty of uniformity only to be obtained by individuals who are the likeness of their prototype for generations. In order to successfully select animals of the greatest value for breeding purposes, it is necessary to have a correct knowledge, not only of the breeding or ancestry of the animal, but also the processes of rearing them for generations; for it is by their inherent qualities and educated habits that their future usefulness as breeders is assured. Thus in selecting horses for the saddle it is indispensable to secure one descended from a race that instinctively possesses those gait most sought after in individuals used for that purpose. You can then with a degree of certainty expect that the produce of that animal will readily adapt itself to the desired gait, as they belong naturally to the family from which they are descended. So, also, in selecting a stallion for breeding horses for the race-course, we would think it folly to recognize any other than the purest thoroughbred as worthy of our attention. In selecting a sire for breeding trotting horses we use the same judgment and discretion, recognizing individual merit in the ancestry and instructive capabilities in the individual as of the utmost importance. In other words, he must be descended, through both sire and dam, from animals that trot naturally themselves and have proven their capabilities by their performance. This practice is a rule among all intelligent men in selecting horses for the services mentioned; but when it comes to the selection of animals for the production of valuable workers, our people seem to forget all the ordinary precautions they consider necessary in selecting animals for other purposes, and simply breed from horses that happen to be in their vicinity, or whose style attracts them, regardless and absolutely thoughtless of any other valuable qualification. To state it plainly, the work horses of this country have been bred at random. Until within the last few years, very little thought or attention has been given to or money used in the improvement of the heavier class of work horses in the United States. And even at the present time, when the mania for large horses has seized upon everybody, it is doubtful if one man in a hundred ever asks the question whether the animal he breeds from is inherently possessed of the valuable qualities necessary to make good work horses in himself or by hereditary transmission.

## The Enforcement of Racing Rules.

(Live Stock Record.)

The recent action of the Jockey Clubs assembled at Louisville last month, in the adoption of new and more stringent rules to govern racing, was a step in the right direction for the elevation of turf sports, and one that meets with the hearty endorsement of every upright and honest turfman. But the clubs have only done half their duty. It is obligatory upon them to see these rules enforced, and to do so properly, none but the best informed turfmen must be put in the stands to judge and decide racing. Men must not be selected for judges from their social position, but for their knowledge of racing and racing rules.

It is a duty honest and correct trainers and jockeys owe themselves, to steer clear of those persons who de-



horses to win at all times; for nothing is so injurious to the fair fame of either trainer or jockey as their connection with questionable owners of race horses. Some of these kind of owners have, during the past season, been ruled off, and some have received a severe warning and are all pretty well known to experienced habitués of the turf.

It is duty also equally imperative upon owners to steer clear of either trainers or jockeys of questionable character. Many gentlemen who are called into the stand do not seem to realize the importance of their position, and it has been a far too common custom for judges to pass over (without there is a complaint) the most transparent cases of in-and-out running, in which both trainers and jockeys must occasionally combine. The judges owe it to themselves as well as to the public to investigate the in-and-out running of horses, many cases of which occurring during the past season, some of a most fragrant and unaccountable character. There must be some good reason given, or explanation furnished, why a real good horse is beaten by a selling plate one day, and then shows first class form on the next occasion he is pulled out. The turf must be purified, and to this end all must work—judges, owners, trainers and jockeys. Racing is the most popular sport in America, and is growing yearly; and outside of turf contests it is of incalculable value to the country in the production of horses, not only for racing, but for general purposes, the thoroughbred being the highest type of the equine race, improves and beautifies every other breed.

Under the new rules, "in case an Association permits post bookmaking, any bookmaker licensed to exercise his calling shall be required to give bond in no less a sum than \$1,000 for the honest performance of his calling, which sum shall be forfeited if conclusive evidence is given of any fraud committed by said bookmaker, and upon conviction he shall be ruled off the track." We opposed this rule in the Convention, and can see no necessity for its adoption without a similar one was framed requiring every owner, trainer and jockey to honestly perform his calling. There are a few questionable bookmakers like there are owners, trainers and jockeys, and the best thing to do is to get rid of them when they transgress the rules.

A leading turfman, speaking of frauds on the turf, says: "It should always be considered that whoever commits a fraud or is guilty of unfair practices in connection with racing not only injures the individual whom he deceives, but actively assists in the diminution of that confidence between man and man which contributes, and is really essential, to the very existence of the turf."

### English Races by an Australian.

An Australian turfman and trainer of note makes the following observations on racing in the "old country":

The accommodation on nearly all English courses is as bad as it is possible to be. For instance, after the Leger the jockeys ride into the saddling paddock, in which there is a dense crowd, amongst whom they have to dismount and strip their horses. They never seem to wait for the order to dismount, but jump off amongst the crowd, and make the best of their way to the weighing room, no enclosure being ruled off as with us. Nearly all the stands at Doucastor are private, and the public get very little hot bare standing-room for the thirty shillings it costs for the stand and saddling paddock. One most objectionable, childish, unsportsmanlike and stupid fashion is now prevalent amongst the trainers of having their horses' coats brushed into patterns. You see some horses covered with stars, some with stripes, some with diamonds, and all sorts of funny marks. It is done by brushing the coat different ways, so that the different lights make the patterns. If I had not seen it I should scarcely have believed that men could have been such fools. A very bad feature in English racing is the smallness of the fields. From 26th March to 29th August no less than 553 races have been run in England, exclusive of matches, averaging under three and a fraction horses per race, and these include some of the best performers on the turf, and some of the best events. When it is taken into consideration that there are several thousands of horses in work, this shows that there must be something very rotten in the state of Denmark.

In conclusion, England far surpasses us in race-courses, the going being simply perfection all this season. What is called hard we should go into ecstasies over; the scenery also is often lovely, but in the matter of accommodation of every kind for the public and officials they are a hundred years behind. Fancy, at the much-vaunted Derby, the saddling paddock being about a mile and a quarter from the weighing room, and jockeys, after being weighed, having to fight their way, saddles in hand, through a dense mob to the paddock, and by the time a trainer has turned out his horses, it is almost impossible for him to find a place to see the race from. As to horses, England is so numerically strong that we are far surpassed; but a child could see that there's something wrong—either the trainers have so many under their individual care that they don't know what they have got, or the right horses must often escape nomination. I think the former is the real reason, or we should never see such wretched fields brought together for classic races, and called representative as the one which appeared in this year's Leger. Take Ossian away, and I believe that any real judge could pick out a field of three-year-olds from the training stables and race-courses that could not only beat the remainder, but make a show of them. Highland Chief, Elzavir and Royal Angur, the three favorites, were not even the cut of Leger horses, and were lame, yet these are supposed to be the pick of thousands. Surely, England could find something better than three cripples for Leger favorites. As to jockeys, England beats us, as heavier weights are the rule, consequently men ride instead boys, and men who are in the saddle nearly every day during the season; but the weak point of the English jockey is a "gallery finish." I have seen more than one race thrown away by England's best horseman, by waiting for the finish, and then getting pipped by a speedy brute that he could have run down if he had kept going all the road. But there is nothing to complain of as to horsemen; they keep their whip, and spurs quite useless unless they are really wanted, a lesson impossible to teach the colonial boy. As to the trainers, they are duffers in one way, not in another—they are duffers at getting their horses fit, but clever at bamboozling owners and getting four times the number of horses it is possible for them to train. The question arises whether it is worth their while to bother about training. I should say decidedly not. A well trained horse, say, sixty horses under his charge—some a fair mora. He gets £2 10s. a head a week, and at the present rate of labor, &c., he ought to clear £1 per head per week, or halve it and say 10s.; then it is quite good enough, without bothering much about training, though I should say the profit is nearer £1 than 10s. Again, the trainers are in a groove. Many get horses because the owner's ancestors were accustomed to send horses there, and many trainers take their father's business; the thing is in a groove of old-established places, the same as grocers or butchers. In one great feature

England is behind us, viz., the numerical strength of our fields. As I mentioned before, in the last five months five hundred odd races have been run, not giving an average of four horses. To a lover of racing nothing is more exhilarating than a large field, and it is, on a fine day, one of the most beautiful sights in the world; whilst, on the other hand, three or four runners on a wide course looks like three or four couples dancing in an immense ballroom—flat in the extreme.

### Twenty Years' Turf Reminiscences.

(New York Sportsman.)

In Kentucky, twenty years ago, some of the principal thoroughbred stallions were Lexington, by Boston; Revenue, by imp. Trustee; three sons of imp. Glencoe, Vandal, Star Davis, and Hornpipe; Asterlitz, by imp. Yorkshire; imp. Mickey Free, by Irish Birdcatcher; Colossus, by imp. Sovereign; imp. Scythian, by Orlando; and Millington, afterwards imp. Australian, by West Australian. In other parts of the South and Southwest were Daniel Boone, Knight of St. George, Lightning, etc. New York and New Jersey had imp. Balrownie, by Annandale; imp. Eclipse, by Orlando; Slasher, by Child Harold; Prophet, by imp. Mouchard; Avalanche, by Revenue; Lapidist, by Touchstone; Trovatore, by imp. Monarch; Frank Cheatham, by imp. Albion; imp. Consternation and imp. Young Sweetmeat, by Sweetmeat. Colton, by Lexington, was located near Philadelphia, John C. Breckenridge, by Lexington, and imp. Bonnie Scotland, by Lago, were in Ohio, France, by imp. Glencoe, was in Illinois, and Jack Malone, by Lexington, was in Missouri. The above is not a complete list, however, by any means. That winter in the spring of 1864, there was quite a little hatching in Kentucky on the Paterson Derby, for which thirty-two colts and fillies were entered. At Dr. Underwood's headquarters, at Lexington, a book had been opened on the race, and Mr. Clay's colts Arcola and Kentucky, both by Lexington, were the favorites at 8 to 1 each, and 10 to 1 was laid against R. A. Alexander's "Lot," which included Asteroid, Norfolk, Nannie Butler and another, 12 to 1 against Loadstone, by Lexington, 15 to 1 against Sister to Idlewild, and larger odds against the others. This was prior to the Laclede meeting of 1864 at St. Louis, where the blue-grass three-year-olds showed such great form that they at once jumped to the front rank of favorites. Norfolk especially. The Laclede races began the middle of May, and many Eastern men and horses lent their presence to the inaugural meeting by the waters of the great Mississippi. Extra weight was earned. On the first day a dash of a mile was won by Abu Baker, 4 yrs., by Mahomet, 110 lbs., beating Mammona, 6 yrs., by Sovereign, 117 lbs.; Zig-Zag, 4 yrs., by Ruric, 110 lbs., and Laclede 5 yrs., by Bonnie Ladie, 117 lbs. Time, 1:47. The Great Post Stake, four-mile heats, worth \$4,750 to the winner, was won by John Harper's Rhynodyne, 5 yrs., by Wagner, 120 lbs., ridden by the beating R. A. Alexander's Bayflower, 5 yrs., by Lexington, 117 lbs., ridden by a stable-boy, and Dennis Reedy's Thunder, 5 yrs., by Lexington, 120 lbs., ridden by Gilpatrick. Time, 7:46. Pools: Bayflower \$600, Rhynodyne \$300, Thunder \$250. Won easily. Thunder was taken with cramps and withdrawn after the first heat.

On the second day J. M. Clay's Skeddaddle, 4 yrs., by Yorkshire, 110 lbs., won a mile-heat race from Monsoon, by Sovereign, and five others. Monsoon won the first heat. Time, 1:43; 1:43; 1:49. The second event was a sweepstakes for three-year-olds, weights 96 lbs. each. Six horses started. R. A. Alexander's Norfolk, by Lexington; Zeb Ward's Tipperary, by Ringgold; and four others, all of whom were distanced in the first heat. Norfolk won in two straight heats, in 1:46 and 1:47, and was sold after the race for \$15,000, to Charles Winters of California, for Theodore Winters. George Rice took charge of him, and ran him at Paterson before he was sent to California.

On the third day at St. Louis, Mammona, 6 yrs., beat Vignette, 5 yrs., by Vandal, and Matt Davis, aged, by Star Davis, in a mile-heat race, 100 lbs. each. Time, 1:50—1:46. On the same day John Harper's Bowen, 5 yrs., by Vandal, 120 lbs., ran two-mile heats, 3:49—3:46, beating J. C. Kelly's Legal Tender, 5 yrs., by Sovereign, 120 lbs., and Morton & Simm's Capt. Allen, 6 yrs., by imp. Sovereign, 120 lbs.

The fourth day's races were a dash of two miles, won by Bowen, 5 years, 120 lbs., from Ulverston, 4 years, by Lexington, and the Ringgold filly, 4 years. Time 3:38. Also a Post Stake, mile heats, three in five, worth \$4,750, which Skeddaddle won in five heats, Sue Lewis, 4 years, by Lexington, 107 lbs., getting the first two heats in 1:46; 1:45; Skeddaddle then putting in her work in 1:47—1:51; 1:47. The fifth day Abu Baker, 5 years, 110 lbs., won a mile heat race in 1:49; 1:46—1:50, the first heat being a dead heat with Sympathy, 5 years, 117 lbs., three others also starting, and R. A. Alexander's Asteroid, by Lexington, beat Tipperary and Scotland, by Bonnie Scotland, mile heats, 96 lbs. each, in 1:47; 1:46, causing many persons to think that Mr. Alexander had sold Norfolk only to reserve for himself a better colt. The sixth day of this great meeting saw Bowen, 5 years, 120 lbs., win a mile heat race, three in five, from the Ringgold filly, 4 years, 107 lbs.; Zig-Zag, 4 years, 110 lbs., and Laclede, 4 years, by Lexington, 110 lbs. The filly won the first heat in 1:50, and Bowen the last three in 1:45; 1:49; 1:49. After the race the winner's name was changed to J. C. Kelly. On the same day also was run a three-mile heat race between Rhynodyne, Bayflower, and Thunder. Pools sold, Rhynodyne \$1,000, Bayflower \$550, Thunder \$435, and at these rates Dr. Underwood sold over \$60,000 worth of pools on the race. As on the first day, Rhynodyne won the first heat from Bayflower by four lengths in 5:41, and Thunder, pulling up lame, was withdrawn. Rhynodyne also won the second heat and race in 5:43. The last day three races were run. J. C. Kelly (late Bowen), 5 years, 120 lbs., beat Mammona, 6 years, 112 lbs.; Vignette, 6 years, 107 lbs.; and Legal Tender, 5 years, 112 lbs., a handicap race of two miles and a half in 5:42. Surprise, 4 years, by Bonnie Scotland, 110 lbs., won a mile-heat race from two others in 1:49; 1:53; and Red Oak, aged, by Second Altorf, 110 lbs., beat Anna Travers, 4 years, by imp. Yorkshire, 100 lbs., a dash of four miles, handicap weights, in 7:45. This ended a most successful inaugural meeting.

The features of the Laclede meeting, were the debut of those good colts Norfolk and Asteroid, and the victories of John Harper's Rhynodyne over Bayflower and Thunder. The Canadian crack, however, was manifestly out of fix, and all Gilpatrick's riding could not get him to the front.

On the 31st of May, at Lexington, Ky., a five-day meeting was begun. The principal winners were Grant, 3 years, by Lexington, who won a sweepstakes for three-year-olds; Donerail, 3 years, by Lexington, a two-mile heat race from Zara, 4 years, by imp. Yorkshire, and Sue Lewis, 4 years, by Lexington. Time, 3:42—3:42. Georgio Wood, 3 years, by Knight of St. George; Easter, 3 years, by Endorser, and Skeddaddle, 4 years, by Yorkshire, were also winners during the meeting, the latter scoring a race at three-mile heats.

Meanwhile, at Paterson the stables of thoroughbred had been accumulating for some weeks, until by the 7th of June, when the Spring meeting of the Paesaic Association began, a notable array of race-horses was on hand and the public expectation was very great, especially as regards the anticipated struggle for the first Kentucky Derby, on which the betting had been heavy all over the country. It was the first great sectional race for three-year-olds in these parts for some years, and the East, with Kentucky and Arcola, was again to be pitted against the West, Norfolk, Asteroid, Tipperary, etc., being the Kentucky champions, all of these horses except the last-named being sons of the renowned Lexington. As the eventful day drew nigh, rumors regarding the horses were in every month. Norfolk had arrived from St. Louis at the course, but it was said that he was off, and Mr. Hunter's colt, Kentucky, was still the ruling favorite for the race, having shown great speed in his work. Asteroid and Arcola were mentioned as absentees, and it was thought that Kentucky would score an easy victory. Tuesday, the day of the race, broke clear and pleasant, and an immense gathering assembled at Paterson, the capacity of the Erie Railroad being severely tested. Many went by road, and probably 12,000 persons were at the course, including representative turfmen from all parts of the country. The track was not in good condition, owing to recent rains, and though not muddy was deep and slow, precluding any idea of fast time. The opening races were mile heats, and four horses started, J. S. Watson's Captain Moore, 4 years, by Balrownie, 104 lbs.; W. H. Renfro's Mammona, 6 years, by Sovereign, 117 lbs.; P. C. Bush's Ben Bruce, 4 years, by Lexington, 104 lbs.; and John Smith's W. R. Davis, 5 years, by Star Davis, 114 lbs. Captain Moore was favorite over the field, and Haferty brought him in an easy winner in each heat. Time, 1:50; 1:53; Mammona was second.

After this race the Derby candidates were brought out and the excitement ran high. In the reports concerning the condition of Norfolk, alluded to above, Jas. L. Eoff had been the most prominent circulator, and went so far as to persuade certain persons that he had the management of Norfolk, would not start him, etc. After, however, he had succeeded in getting a big bet of \$6,000 to \$2,000 against Norfolk from the late John Morissey, he threw off all disguise, and, as the colt was found to be all right, he at once became a hot favorite, selling in Dr. Underwood's pools prior to the race, for \$1,150, Tipperary, \$600, Kentucky, \$400, Morris' pair, \$250, and the geld \$230. Twenty starters were saddled, P. C. Push's Lurline, by Knight of St. George, 97 lbs.; Bowie & Hall's Velvet, by the same sire, 97 lbs.; Dr. Weldon's Charlotte F., by Scythian, 97 lbs.; Capt. Moore's Brother to Jack Malone, by Lexington, 100 lbs.; James S. Watson's Patti, by imported Eclipse, and Relief, by Ringgold, each 97 lbs.; Frank Morris' two fillies, by imported Eclipse, same weight; John Hunter's Kentucky, by Lexington, 100 lbs.; Mr. Ackerman's Eagle, by Vandal, 100 lbs.; Zeb Ward's Tipperary, by Ringgold, 100 lbs.; and R. A. Alexander's Norfolk, by Lexington, 100 lbs. The favorite was ridden by J. Lewis, and looked full of life and fire as he was being started. Norfolk was a bay colt, standing 15.3, with three white socks and a peculiar blaze. Of good length, he was a very strong horse in appearance, and his powerful propelling power behind was very noticeable when extended. He looked like Gilpatrick in the saddle, and while fully as much a race horse in appearance, he was decidedly not in as forward condition as Norfolk's owner, who had expended all of his well-known training ability with good results, as anyone could see by looking at the colt. Tipperary, a bigger horse than either, over 16 hands high, looked rather too finely drawn, almost, but his legs were not yet fully developed, was responsible for much of this impression, as the colt ran well in the race. Abe was his pilot. Eagle, a big, slashing chestnut, looked the picture of a racer, and Pincus had him in prime order. Mr. Sherrod soon had the lot in hand at the half-mile pole, and after very little delay they were sent off to a straggling start, Norfolk moving off much the quickest of any, so that in the first quarter of a mile he was several lengths away, and going like a scared deer. Kentucky was next, Velvet third, the others in a bunch, with Tipperary in a pocket, and by the time the stand was reached Norfolk was at least eight lengths in front, and getting away at every jump. On the turn Abe pulled Tipperary to the outside, and passing the leaders like a shot, including Kentucky, on the backstretch, he went on after Norfolk, who was by this time a dozen lengths away. The rest of the race was a procession, and as "Tip" could not close the gap any, Norfolk was eased, and the last half of the race was slow, Norfolk winning by ten lengths, Tipperary half a dozen lengths from Eagle, who beat Kentucky a head in the last few strides. Time—2:46; first mile in 1:47. The Kentucky party came in for many congratulations on the race, which was worth \$2,600 to the winner. The conspirators, J. L. Eoff and Charles Marsh, were, however, the objects of much censure, and the following day the association took cognizance of the matter by formally ruling off Eoff, censuring Marsh, and retraining the horse Norfolk from starting at Paterson until further notice. After the Derby a two-mile heat race was run with two contestants—Forbes & Jeroma's Fleetwing, 4 years, by Balrownie, 104 lbs., and J. S. Watson's Aldebaran, 4 years, by Commodore, 104 lbs. The latter was a hot favorite at \$100 to \$20, but under Abe's good riding, Fleetwing won the first heat by a length in 3:46; and the second by the same distance in 3:45, fairly bowling over the long odds, to the great consternation of the plungers. Out of Rhoda, by Glencoe, Fleetwing was a fine-looking chestnut, but a sluggish, lazy gait, and needed constant rousing with the whip. He afterwards won again at this meeting, and many races afterwards, as we shall see later on.

The second day at Paterson was rather light as regards the quality of the card, and the crowd was, therefore, not as great as on the previous day. Four races were down to be run, but for the three-mile dash, Captain Moore, 4 years, by Balrownie, had a walk-over. Of the other three events, the first was a mile dash between W. H. Renfro's Dora, 4 years, by Ringgold, 101 lbs., and John Hunter's Copeck, 4 years, by Lexington, 104 lbs. Odds of 100 to 40 were laid on the filly, and she won all the way in 1:47. The winner was run the year previous as the property of Capt. Moore, when she was known as the Ringgold filly. At St. Louis she was sold to W. H. Renfro, who named her Dora. Her dam was Roxana, by imp. Chesterfield, who threw Tipperary, Blarneystone, Susan Ann, Chesapeake, etc. The Nursery Stakes, six furlongs, for two-year-olds, had two starters, John Hunter's La Noire, by imp. Knight of St. George, 87 lbs., and J. S. Watson's Julius, by Lexington, 90 lbs. The filly was the favorite at 100 to 40, and won easily in 1:23. She rode the winner of both these races. The selling race, dash of a mile and a quarter, produced a larger field. Six horses started, Copeck, by Lexington, 97 lbs., Miss Hayes, 4 yrs., by Lexington, 87 lbs., Punch, 4 yrs., by Mahomet, 87 lbs., Zig-Zag, 4 years, by Ruric, 97 lbs., Red Eye horse, 5 yrs., 107 lbs., and W. R. Davis, 5 yrs., by Star Davis, 100 lbs. Copeck sold for \$100, Miss Hayes \$100, Punch \$35, Red Eye horse \$25, geld \$10. For over half the distance Punch and Copeck made a good



race, when the letter took a decided lead, and won the race by two lengths, Miss Hayes beating Punch by half a length for second place. Time, 2:18½. The third day of the meeting attracted almost as large a crowd as was at Paterson on Derby day. The forenoon was dark and threatening, and before the first race was over the clouds burst in a torrent of rain, driving every one to shelter. This did not tend to make the track very fast, and each of the three races of the day were run in mud and water up to the fetlocks. However, the racing went on just the same, and was very interesting to all except the losers. The Sequel Stakes, for three-year-olds, two miles, had fifteen subscribers, and with three starters was worth \$1,200. These were J. Hunter's Kentucky, by Lexington, 100 lbs.; Frank Morris' filly by imp. Eclipse, and J. S. Watson's Relief, by Ringgold, each 97 lbs. Kentucky was the favorite and an easy winner in 4:02½. The event of the day now came on, the Post Stakes, three-mile heats, and the seddling of the contestants excited much interest. They were Captain Moore, 104 lbs.; Fleetwing, 104 lbs.; and Thunder, 114 lbs. In Dr. Underwood's pools Captain Moore was a big favorite at \$100, Fleetwing \$35, Thunder \$25. The latter's running previously had clearly shown him to be off, and Fleetwing was the one relied on to clip the favorite's wings, if such a thing was to be accomplished. Abe was on Fleetwing, Hefferty on Moore, and Gilpatrick on Thunder. At the start the favorite made the pace, but Fleetwing shadowed him at once, and the two ran a very close race for most of the first mile at a very fast pace for the mud and distance to be run. It looked like Moore's hoon, who lost ground, and Fleetwing passed him, Thunder doing likewise before the end of the second mile, where Fleetwing led two lengths, Thunder four ahead of Moore. The letter had "bellowed to mend" all the way home, and would have been distanced had the other two not been eased up. Fleetwing won by ten lengths, and Moore was second, as Thunder was pulled to a walk before reaching the wire. Time of the heat, 6:11½. It was now any odds on Fleetwing, and he made all his own running in the second heat, winning easily by four lengths from Thunder, Moore badly beaten. The two letters showed much distress after the race, while Fleetwing was as fresh, apparently, as before he began, snorting, and kicking like an unbroken colt. The concluding race of the day and meeting was a consolation purse of a mile and a quarter, for heaten horses. Four feed the setter, Dora, 101 lbs.; Aldebaran, 97 lbs.; Coepek, 97 lbs.; and Ben Bruce, 97 lbs. In the pools Dora sold for \$100, Aldebaran \$80, Coepek \$70, Bruce \$15. Abe took Dora to the front at once and set a hot pace, followed by Aldebaran, Coepek making a waiting race of it, Bruce soon giving it up. Dora held the lead for a mile, when the mud and pace settled her, and she gradually died away, Aldebaran taking up the lead in the stretch and winning the race. Coepek was second, coming fast at the end, and many thought he would have nearly won if his boy had not waited to long. Time, 2:22. The meeting was, as a whole, a very successful one, and much credit was due to Messrs. E. B. Colt, R. B. Cheswell, William Toley, and other members of the association. The success of the new owners, Messrs. Forbee & Jerome, with their game colt Fleetwing was one of the most popular features of the three days' racing. As regards the ruling off of Eoff and the suspending of the colt Norfolk, a great many considered that the action was rather hastily taken, and hardly warranted by the charges as set forth. Though accused of conspiracy, no one was evidenced as a party to the alleged collusion, and the charges should have been a little more definite. Norfolk really started, was run to win, and did win, and current report ascribed the somewhat premature action of the committee to the plaintive lamentations of the fleeced bookmakers, of whom the most prominent was the gentleman mentioned in the foregoing as laying Eoff a large bet.

On the 28th of June, the New York Jockey Club began a meeting over the Centerville Course, Long Island.

### State Fair Colt Stakes.

The Occident Stake for foals of 1882 to be trotted at three years old during the State Fair of 1885, closed on the 1st inst. with the following nominations:

1. Palo Alto's b c Norval, by Electioneer, dam Norma.
2. Palo Alto's b f Constance, by Electioneer, dam Consolation.
3. Palo Alto's b f Ethel, by General Benton, dam Electa.
4. Ira L. Rameled's blk f Luella, by Sultan, dam Ella Lewie.
5. L. J. Rose's b c Stamboul, by Sultan, dam by Hambletonian.
6. L. J. Rose's b c Kismet, by Sultan, dam Sauce Box.
7. Jno Mackey's b c — by Alaska, dam Belle Ely.
8. Jno Mackey's blk c — by Echo, dam by Hubbard.
9. Jno Mackey's a b f — by Echo, dam Dolly Varden.
10. Chas Scott's g c — by Echo, dam by Lodi.

For the Occident Stake of 1884 second payments have been made on the following:

- Palo Alto's Argo, Alban, St. Just, Edos, Alta Belle.
- D. E. Knight's Nighthawk.
- L. J. Rose's Bedouin.
- J. C. Simpson's Antevolo.
- J. W. Mackey's Robert Lee.
- A. L. Frost's Roscoe.

### Annual Two-Year-Old Stake.

The annual two-year-old stake for foals of 1882, to be trotted during the State fair of 1884, closed on the 1st, with eighteen entries, viz:

1. Palo Alto's Glen Cairn, by Electioneer, dam Glen Cora.
2. Palo Alto's Antinous, by Electioneer, dam American Girl.
3. J. Blake's Reville, by Admiral, dam by San Bruno.
4. R. H. Newton's Sur Del, by Del Sur, dam by Black Ralph.
5. Jno. Mackey's b c, by Alaska, dam Belle Ely.
6. Jno. Mackey's blk c, by Echo, dam by Hubbard.
7. Jno. Mackey's b f, by Echo, dam Dolly Varden.
8. J. Greely's Mill Boy, by Brigadier, dam by Signal Colt.
9. Ira L. Ramsdell's Luella, by Sultan, dam Ella Lewie.
10. W. B. Todhunter's Cannon Ball, by Prompter, dam Gazelle.
11. W. B. Todhunter's b f Clito, by Steinway, dam Mand M.
12. E. Giddings' b c Promise, by Prompter, dam Starlight.
13. J. B. McDonald's g f Lassie Jean, by Brigadier, dam Lexington Belle.
14. J. B. McDonald's blk c, by Brigadier, dam Maggie.
15. L. J. Rose's b c Stamboul, by Sultan, dam by Hambletonian.
16. L. J. Rose's b c Kismet, by Sultan, dam Sauce Box.
17. J. N. Ayres' ch f, by Algona, dam by A. T. Stewart.
18. G. W. Trahern's b c Paul Shirley, by Nephew, dam by Maybie's Mambrino.

### Public Trainers.

The London journals do not forget to remind the Jockey Club that it is charged with grave responsibilities. When things go wrong, as they frequently do, the turf legislature is called upon to act. Land and Water thinks that public jockeys and public trainers have done much toward lowering the tone of racing. Formerly nearly every nobleman and gentleman who kept running horses had his own trainer, and in many instances his private jockey. The latter, when not put up, was bound not to ride against his employer. But now the situation has changed.

In the true interests of the turf far too many owners of horses send them to the public trainers, and, as is only natural, they make choice of the most successful stables, a fact that in the end tells against themselves, several trainers having often more horses sent to them than they can properly attend to. If a trainer does full justice to twenty horses, it will tax his capabilities to the utmost, and yet at Newmarket strings of horses, in many cases of double, treble, and even more than that number, are under the charge of a single trainer. Some owners send to public stables to save themselves trouble, and others to avail themselves of the talent of its head, while the object of some few is to ferret out the secrets of the stable for their own special benefit. But be their object what it may, the system whereby sixty or seventy horses are trained in the same establishment must militate against the best interests of the turf. It cannot but be that in many instances horses are brought out insufficiently trained; consequently there are subsequent startling changes of form that not only amaze and mystify the public, but owners also. Then the strength of the fields is curtailed, for horses trained in the same stable are seldom brought out to contend against each other, and when they are their form is either known or so closely guessed at that all interest in their performance ceases. But this is not the worst. In nearly all the public stable members of the ring, or some of their confederates, have horses in training, and thus they become intimate acquaintances of the trainer. It consequently follows they need no tout to post them up with the doings of the several horses in the stable, an expense that the hecker, desirous to grow rich without labor at the expense of the horse-owner, is compelled to bear. The common horse-watcher is thus not entirely to blame when a "good thing" oozes out, and the owner finds himself forestalled at Tattersalls and the clubs. None of this work went on in the early days of racing, or for the first thirty years of this century, when private trainers were the rule, and not the exception. Jockeys bound themselves to ride for certain stables, consenting, in case of their not being able to get to the required weight, to stand down unless by permission of their employer; whence it followed that no "syndicate of hacking jockeys," such as is now said to exist, could possibly be formed.

There are two sides to this question. Were it not for the public trainers the colors of a number of gentlemen would not be seen on the turf, and the biddings of the annual sales of thoroughbreds yearlings would be less animated. The man who owns but two or three racehorses cannot afford to keep a private trainer and a private jockey to boot. The public trainer should not take charge of too many horses and he should be as silent as the grave. He should never let drop to one customer even a hint as to what he is doing with the horses of another customer. The speculators who send him horses with a view of getting at the secrets of his stable are not the men upon whom he should rely. He will destroy public confidence in himself by having much to do with them. We have close-mouthed public trainers in this country, and they do well. The trainers who have been tried and proved just objects of suspicion are not over-hurdened with business. There is one thing we should like to see changed, and that is making nominations in a registered name. The majority of the gentlemen who try to conceal their identity are patrons of public training stables. If every man ran horses in his own name the tone of the turf would be improved. He who is made to shoulder the full responsibility before the public will labor all the more earnestly to promote the best interests of racing.—*Turf Field and Farm.*

### Commodore Kittson's Outfit.

Dan Woodmansee, Commodore Kittson's able representative, and who has had charge of his trotting string while on the circuit for several seasons past, returned to Minnesota last week, and in an interview with the Pioneer Press gave some interesting matter concerning the commodore's fast steppers. They are now, Mr. Woodmansee said, located at Chester Park near Cincinnati, where they will remain during the winter. The most of these horses have made the grand circuit during the past two seasons. Owing to their late arrival in Minnesota last year, they were unable to secure the amount of grass considered beneficial or necessary after a hard campaign. In order that they might have a vacation, and at the same time plenty of green grass, they were sent directly from Chicago to Cincinnati, where they are being well cared for, under the immediate supervision of John Splan, who will probably pull the reins over them next season—which, Mr. Woodmansee thinks, will eclipse any previous year in exhibitions of speed on the turf. The strings consist of:

Johnson, with a record of 2:10 in 1883.  
Little Brown Jng, who peed in 2:11½ at Hartford in 1883.  
Gem, who made 2:13½ at Rochester in August, 1883.  
Fannie Witherspoon, with 2:17, made in the race at Hartford last season for a purse of \$10,000.  
So-So, with her 2:17 record.  
Minnie R., who did a mile in 2:19 at Chicago in 1882.  
Von Armin, with a record of 2:19½ at Rochester in 1882.  
Silverton, who made 2:20½ in the same year, and Pilgrim, without record, but with as much speed as any of them.

They present a public record, taken altogether that no other like number of horses belonging to one man can begin to equal. Eight of them have an average record of 2:18.

Johnson, Mr. Woodmansee says, will, in all probability, be barred out of the free-for-all class next season, on account of his easy victories in race this year, and the wonderful speed (2:10) he developed when he cut loose at Chicago to beat Little Brown Jng's record of 2:11½. It will be just as well, however, for he then will get specials, and bring his owner quite a revenue, as none of the important trotting associations can get along without him. Little Brown Jng has been sent to New York, and is now being treated by Robert Bonner for lameness in the right fore foot and ankles which incapacitated him from appearing on the turf last season. Mr. Bonner writes that Jng is getting along nicely, showing no signs of lameness now, and Mr. Bonner is of the opinion that he will have him a sound horse by spring. Owing to his great experience and close study, Mr. Bonner is capable of expressing such an opinion. Little Brown Jng has the fastest three beats to his credit—2:11½, 2:11½ and 2:12½, and with the exception of him, the stable is in excellent condition. It is now the

intention to trot and pace these horses next season in their respective classes, on all the prominent tracks in the country, and the probability is that they (in connection with other celebrities) will visit Minneapolis and St. Paul. Greet crowds will no doubt welcome them in both cities.

A scheme is now talked of to establish annual stock sales at Midway park, the first to be held there some time next spring. These sales will be conducted under the system adopted by the Kentucky breeders, and every animal sold will be guaranteed as represented. During the conversation Mr. Woodmansee was asked his impression as to which was the most prominent animal in Commodore Kittson's celebrated collection. He responded with a show of enthusiasm.

Peter Johnston, driver of the horse Johnston, says no horse ever lived which can go as fast on a trot or pace as the Commodore's latest acquisition. He has made quarters in 29½ seconds, and I am satisfied that he could have made 2:09 in the 2:10 race. I never set behind a horse which moved so pleasantly or with such remarkable speed. John Splan, Hickok and Doble timed Johnston at the 2:10 race, and they all claim that his time was 2:09. In that race, Johnston appeared to be going as if going at a slow gait. Being a young horse, only six years old, without hard work and sound in every way, he ought, next season, to pace two or three seconds faster, and if the record is broken in 1884, it will be by Johnston. John Splan reports that he has the greatest confidence in Johnston, based upon his experience as the driver of Rarus, and fully sustains Mr. Johnson's estimate of him.

In reply to a question touching the favorite's appearance and family history, Mr. Woodmansee stated that he was a bright mahogany gelding fifteen and a half hands high; weighs, when in condition for speed, about 900 lbs., and is very stylish when in harness. He has a noble carriage which will attract attention anywhere. His breeding is as follows: Sire, Bashaw's Goldsmith by Green's Bashaw, dam by Ned Forrest, second dam by Steele's Kentucky Hunter—showing thoroughbreds on both sides of the house and an unspotted record.

There are about eighty horses in the Midway stables, including Blackwood, Jr., with a record of 2:22; Lady Rolfe, 2:22½; Lady Groesbeck, 2:25; Semmie G., 2:26½; Astoria, a full sister of Dexter, and a near relative of Jay-Eye-See, Phallus and Dictator—kept as a breeding mare. The home stable, it will be seen, contains numerous animals of considerable note, but the more celebrated in Commodore Kittson's extensive collection of quick steppers and thoroughbreds are enjoying their vacation away from home.

### A Reminiscence of Dan Mace.

Notwithstanding the outcry often raised by the followers of the turf, who recklessly drop their money, and the sage ideas of the turf cynic or censor, who thinks every race is a matter of hergain and sale. I believe the drivers are as scarce as black foxes that will deceive an owner by disobeying his order to win. I have frequently heard persons, who are not intimately acquainted with Dan Mace, admit he is the Napoleon of the turf, but say: "You can't tell which way he is going." Dan enjoys giving color to their surmises by shrugging his shoulders, nodding and winking, as if to say: "You're right," but in his serious moments, surrounded by friends who know him best, he talks differently. Not long ago he earnestly and abruptly said to me: "If you outlive me, which is very likely, say that I always lived up to my agreements, and I never palmed a horse on an owner or wronged a friend in my life."

This I firmly believe, and can tell an interesting story in point. In the pelmy days of the Tweed ring Mr. H. W. Genet, then dubbed "Prince Hal," matched his team of mares, a black and a bay, against Jim Irving's pair of trotters for \$1000 a side. The race came off at the Fashion Track; Mace drove the mares and the late Sam McLaughlin was up behind the latter pair, with instruction to win at all hazards, but he could not reach Dan, who won the first heat easily, and, as there was considerable betting on it, Mace was offered \$1,000 to let Irving's team win, which he refused. There was a rough gang in attendance, who were ready to do almost anything; and Joe Coburn, hearing that the plan was to disabie Mace so that he could not drive, came to him, saying: "Dan, I'll loose considerable money if Irving's team gets beat, but I wouldn't do to you as some of the gang want me for any money, so be on your guard." Shortly afterward a tough customer called Figgy and his pals approached. The ring-leader tried to decoy Dan among them, but he resolutely replied: "Keep your distance, for if one of you attempts to lap a hand on me I'll drop him." He was not molested, but won the race with a brace of pistols in his pockets, and Jim Irving took McLaughlin's place after the first heat.

The late Prince Bathany was by no means a brilliant horseman, but he was very fond of riding his own horses. On one occasion he was riding in a steeple chase, and was having matters pretty well his own way. The rider of the horse that was running second to him found that he could not beat him, but in a moment of inspiration an idea occurred to him. The Prince showed a deal of daylight between himself and the saddle, and there was a tightness about his breeches that seemed irresistible to a man fond of a joke. As he was about to jump the last fence, and when he was well in the air, the rider of the second horse brought down his whip with cutting force on the tightest part of the Count's person. With a "O-o-o-o" he dropped into the saddle, and let go his horse's head. The second at once shot to the front, and won the race.

Much interest is felt in England regarding the future career at the stud of the two great five-year-old stallions, Baldcaine and Foxhall. Lady Stamford's famous unbeaten son of Solon and Ballyroe will be located at Park Paddock, Newmarket, his standing fee being 50 guineas, \$250. Foxhall's future home, for some time at least, Leyhowrne Grange, in Kent, has become famous as the hirtplace of Blue Gown, Rosicrucian, and others of the late Sir Joseph Hawley's cracks. Fifty years ago "Nimrod," an English sporting writer, promulgated the then audacious prophecy, "that England in future years would come to this country for a replenishment of its racing blood." That its fulfillment is by no means unlikely the cases of Umpire, Preakness, Wallenstein, Foxhall, etc., show.

Fred Harmon arrived from the North by steamer on Thursday evening. He will go into training at once at the Bay District track, with McIntyre and McMillan as mentors. If appearances go for anything Harmon's reported illnece was a myth, for he never looked in better health. He has as yet made no sign, but it is presumed that his business here is to accept Kittelman's challenge.

Joe, Jewell, who once owned Flora Temple, and was the proprietor of the old Hunting Park Course, Philadelphia, weighs 360 pounds.



## General Topics.

With the close of the season also ends the California "seasons," and now that December has given place to January the record can be made up. Not this week, however, as "New Year" has its festivities, and some tribulations, too, to be attended to, and therefore, before the list is made public, there will have to be a close search of the files and retrospection, and a general burnishing of memory, somewhat trusted by recurrence of many seasons. There have been strange oversights in the table published in the *Turf, Field and Farm*, and this side of the American world does not figure as it should in the table. But then it is an onerous task to compile a table of all that is going on on the turf and track of so wide a country, and a lapse which seems to be an indication of ignorance or prejudice may arise from the attempt to crowd the work of a month into a few days. The men who do the work receive, at the best, a poor recompense, and a column or two of names, dates and figures, that occupy small space in type, represent labor that is never appreciated.

There is one man who deserves the warmest thanks of the turfmen of the country beyond all others, that being H. G. Crickmore. For years he has wrought with untiring energy and zeal, an uphill fight from the start, and at first with so steep a grade before him, that this task to any but an enthusiast would have been given up with his first volume. He must have continually had before him the old Scotch proverb "a stout heart for a steep brae," and also been cognizant that the brae had grown into a veritable Ben Lomond, which required not only a stout heart to surmount, but endurance which made light of any number of heats as long as the Beacou Course. "Krik's Guide" to the turf has been of so great service to breeders and all who have more than a slight fancy for the "royal sport," that to be without it is not to be thought of. Very capably have the Messrs. Goodwin supplemented it with their calendar, but for all that Krik had the battle to fight alone for many years, and should there be a chance for remuneration, now there cannot be a question that he should be the recipient.

The following is his latest announcement, and we sincerely trust that the response will be as hearty as his works merit. That can scarcely be, however, though a general reply will be an instalment on the debt.

#### Krik's Guide to the Turf, 1883 for use in 1884.

To Racing Associations, Owners, Breeders, and others interested in the Turf of the United States and Canada:

The undersigned has published the above named Racing Guide since the spring of 1878, and in no year has he recovered his expenses. The total cost for 1883, including parts "one" and "two," and eight monthly and semi-monthly editions, was a trifle over \$4,600, which does not include one dollar of his personal labor. This amount could not have been paid but for the liberality of the American Jockey Club, the Coney Island Jockey Club, and the Monmouth Park Association, each of which contributed \$200 in addition to their regular subscription of \$100.

The prospect for 1884 is that the expense will be largely increased both by the number of races run, and the additional cost of printing caused by the advance in the price of labor. Consequently, the "Guide" cannot be published at the prices heretofore charged, and subscriptions are solicited at the following terms:

For Part I., Part II., and all editions during the racing season from June 1st to October 1st (Parts I., and II., bound in Russia leather, as in previous years.) \$15.00  
For Parts I. or II., bound in cloth, separately..... 4.00  
The two volumes..... 7.00  
Record of races only, flexible covers..... 2.00

PART I. will contain a record of all races run in the United States and Canada, and by American-bred horses abroad in 1883, with index and the stallion and other tables which have been regular features of the book.

PART II. will contain the entries for all the stakes to be run in the United States in 1884 and in 1885, which will have closed up to and including April 1st, with index; also the usual winning tables and other information which has made the book so valuable.

The monthly or semi-monthly parts issued during the season will contain all the races run to within two days of the date of publication.

Owners who wish the special editions sent wherever their racing stables may at the time be located, will please notify the undersigned.

Intending subscribers are requested to fill in and return the accompanying blank form, giving name in full, with Post-office address; also enclosing any information calculated to assist the compiler in presenting the usual features with completeness and accuracy, such as racing colors, trainers and names (with lowest riding weight of jockeys engaged for 1884).

Subscriptions become due on the receipt of Part I. The "Record of Races," with index, will be issued about the end of January, and Part I., about the middle of February.

H. G. CRICKMORE,  
With the *New York World*.  
32 Park Row, New York, December 19, 1883.

While "Krik" has collected and put into admirable shape the doings of the high-bred colts and fillies of American birth, Colonel S. D. Bruce has, at the expense of thirty years of arduous work, put their genealogy into a shape as to render it "Comeatable." Without his stud-books, the breeding of thoroughbreds in this country would lapse into confusion. Pedigree is the foundation of the immense structure that has cost so many dollars to rear, and if the result of Col. Bruce's work was destroyed there would be a tumble from silla to dome. It took him twenty years to get a satisfactory commencement, and only those who were intimately acquainted with the work done can properly appreciate the magnitude of the job. After the work was thought to be well under way fuller information would make obligatory an entire over-hauling of the manuscripts, and later intelligence regarding some of the

old-time celebrities entail corrections in the pedigree of all their descendants.

It is not surprising that the scribes who are sportingly inclined in the East should make enthusiastic prophecies in relation to the prospects for the racing in that country the ensuing season. The large increase in horses in training in 1883 over those of the preceding year, is a token that a still larger number will sport silk in 1884. There will be, unquestionably, a larger contingent from this side of the continent, as we learn that it is the intention to send some of the members of each of our largest strings after the spring racing here is decided. Not to send them before the contests at home come off, is a good idea, as defeat here is not only cheaper, but less exasperating to the feelings than to be "downed" away from home. A public run is worth a dozen private trials in determining the value of a colt, and there will be plenty of opportunity for this at the April meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

That there should be such a hearty appreciation of California enterprise as is evidenced in the following, is peculiarly gratifying:

The Lexington correspondent of the *Louisville Courier-Journal* writes as follows respecting the racing season of 1884: From the number of young things now in the hands of the trainers the outlook at present indicates a racing carnival of unusual brilliancy throughout the entire West next spring. In this region especially, there will be a very large number of horses trained, and several gentlemen, whose names have not heretofore appeared among the entry lists in the Ohio Valley, will make their debut. Prominent among the number will be the California millionaire Mr. J. B. Haggis, who was such a liberal buyer at the recent sale of thoroughbreds belonging to the estate of the late John Reber, at Lancaster, Ohio. His string now at the race-course here will be reinforced by additions from his California stable, among them being a number that have won laurels upon the Pacific Coast during the past season. His stable here at present consists of Nellie Peyton, Bessie Peyton, the Kyrle Daly and Cordelia colt, purchased of Mr. Grinstead, a two-year-old filly by Mortemer, and the \$5,000 colt Tyrant, by Great Tom. Mr. Haggis is a forty-niner and a native of Woodford county, Kentucky. His enterprise in crossing over the mountains to meet us on our own ground is a bold move, and deserves success. At the head of his stud in California will be placed the great horse Kyrle Daly. The figure he sold for with but two exceptions, is the largest price ever paid for a horse under the hammer in this country. The rising young sire was introduced into Kentucky by Wood Springfield and made one season at Ashland. The performance of his get during the past season has brought him into great prominence, and should he reach California safely he is destined to create a great furor among the breeders in the Golden State, as he is, without doubt, one of the grandest specimens of the thoroughbred now upon the continent of America.

Our gratification was not confined to being pleased with merited eulogies on California enterprise and kindred matters, as there was another source of pleasure in a New Year's present of the grandest corn-cob pipe we ever saw. Bowl and stem are made of the same stick which the Irishman wanted more "banes" stuck on, and we have no hesitation in pronouncing it the best smoking apparatus "caught on" to in California. It came from a valley in Mendocino county where the ears of maize grow long and stout, and was as deftly fashioned as Old Hickory could have carved it out of his favorite material. Accompanying it was a note in which it was stated "that knowing there would be regrets over the circumstances that compelled me to part with Anteeo, the soothing influence of the glorious weed, cremated in accordance with old-time practices, would come into play and make some amends." General Jackson found it so among the cankering tribulations of the White House, the cob-pipe and the cloud of incense calming the perturbed spirit, transporting him to Old Tennessee among the race-horses he so dearly loved.

Truxton, Pacolet, the broodmare and foals, were more congenial company than the sycophants who offered homage that brought disgust to the old hero, and the scandale and tea-table talk of the ladies of the court were still more exasperative. Company that could talk horse intelligently was a boon that gave the best Virginia a better flavor, and a country gentleman who was ignorant of the mysteries of breeding and the performances of the high-mettled racers of his section was no favorite with him. His keen Secretary of State, Martin Van Buren, fell greatly in his estimation when he admitted a lack of knowledge of what a race-horse could do. The general was dilating on the horses at the Hermitage, extolling Truxton as possessing a world of speed. "What do you think, sir?" he said, addressing Mr. Van Buren, "Truxton in his heavy training shoes, and on a very deep track, with all of his weight up, ran a mile in one minute and fifty seconds." "Was that fast?" responded the "Sage of Lindenworld." "Fast, sir!" Jackson roared, completing the sentence with a look which was fully as expressive as the vigorous language he was in the habit of using.

There is little doubt that Col. William R. Johnson overreached him in the sale of Pacolet, or rather the "Napoleon of the Turf" felt assured that this horse would be good enough to beat anything outside of Virginia, and sent him in place of Reality, the mare General Jackson sent an agent across the mountains to buy. The main object was to get a horse that could beat Haynie's Maria, and as Reality was uniformly victorious over the races of the "Old Dominion" and the "Eastern Shore," it was thought she would have no trouble in disposing of the terror of the courses of the West and South. The task was too great, however, for Pacolet and General Jackson lost so much money on it as to seriously embarrass him for several years. He was greatly incensed at Colonel Johnson, when he learned that he had bought Reality for himself, and it was as well that the Virginia turfman kept out of his way thereafter.

## BASE BALL.

## The Denny Nine Defeat the Haverlys.

The diamond at the Recreation Grounds, was, last Sunday the scene of a contest between the Haverlys's and a picked nine called in honor of Jerry Denny, the change catcher of the Providences club next season, the Denny nine. The attendance was small, the unfavorable weather keeping many at home who would have gone out to the Mission had the day been more suitable for the ball tossers. The field, although soft in places, presented a lovely appearance in a dress of fresh green, and the emerald hills rearing their peaks to the southward stood out boldly in the clear atmosphere.

The game was opened by the Haverlys going to the bat, and going out without a play worthy of note. Sweeney then led off for the Denny's and went out to Gagus. De Panger followed, sending the sphere to the left field and going to second base on the hit. Denny sent the ball to Meegan, but the latter was wild in his play and the ball passed over McCord the first baseman's head. De Panger got home on the throw, and Denny secured third base and afterwards tallied on a wild pitch by Gagus, Bigelow and Piercy made heroic efforts to hit the ball but Gagus, who was in the pitchers box, owing to Meegan, having injured one of his hands, was found too swift and they retired on strikes.

From this stage of the game to latter part of the fifth inning no runs were made by either side. There was a general expectation that the Denny's would make their fifth interesting for their opponents, but only two of their number succeeded in meeting the ball with his bat. The first of these, Swanton sent the ball high in the air and Meegan at second took it in good style. Arnold then followed with a grounder which rolled close to but inside of the unguarded third base, which allowed him to reach second base before the ball could be fielded. Arnold gained third and awaited an opportunity to get in. Creegan struck out and Arnold left his base, and getting closed in upon by Fogarty and McDonald was in a fair way of having to end his race, when McDonald in the excitement let the ball pass through his hands and Mooney tallied another to the score of the Denny side.

Swanton, in the beginning of the sixth, caught out Sheridan in good style, and Sweeney retired the next batter, Gagus in a like manner. No runs were made in the sixth inning by either club. Piercy, the noted third baseman, being the next to distinguish himself in this regard, which he did in the last half of the seventh inning. He made a heavy hit to right field and secured his second on it, and waiting his time gained third on a passed ball of McDonald. Swanton, who seemed to have gotten an insight into the delivery of Gagus, that warranted him in batting the latter all over the field, drove the sphere to left field and sent in Piercy, himself securing second before he could be checked. Swanton went to the third exclaiming on a passed ball, and Creegan gave him an opportunity of sending the ball to center field. The bat was next brought up by Gagus, who hit a lively one to Donahue, the latter, in the excitement, threw it quickly to third, to which Creegan was ready, and the latter retired leaving the batter Sweeney and Mooney on the bases.

The Haverlys in the eighth inning were retired in quick order by Sweeney, not one of the three up succeeding in batting the ball. De Panger led off well for the Denny side sending the ball to right field, and getting credit with the only three base hit made during the game. He gained first on a passed ball.

The Haverlys' ninth chance at the bat saw them again as unsuccessful in their attempts to make a run as in the previous eight innings. Piercy made a neat stop of a ball from the bat of Sheridan, and on Gagus hitting in the same direction he was thrown out at first by Piercy, the latter making a good stop of a difficult ball. The game resulted in the Denny nine whitewashing the Haverlys by a score of 6 to 0. The score:

DENNY NINE.										HAVERLYS.									
	T	B	R	H	P	O	A	E			T	B	R	H	P	O	A	E	
Sweeney, p.....	4	0	0	3	16	0				Fogarty, 3d b.....	4	0	0	1	2	0			
De Panger, 1st b.....	4	2	2	7	0	0				Haley, c. f.....	3	0	0	1	1	0			
Denny, c.....	4	1	13	1	0					McEgan, 2d b.....	3	0	0	3	1	1			
Piercy, 3d b.....	4	1	1	2	2	0				McCord, 1st b.....	3	0	0	6	0	0			
Bigelow, 2d b.....	4	0	0	2	1	0				Donahue, s. s.....	3	0	0	0	2	0			
Swanton, r. f.....	3	1	2	2	0	0				Levy, c. f.....	3	0	0	1	0	0			
Arnold, s. s.....	3	1	0	0	0	0				McDonald, c. c.....	3	0	0	12	4	1			
Creegan, c. f.....	3	0	1	0	0	0				Sheridan, 1f.....	3	0	0	0	0	0			
Mooney, 1f.....	3	1	0	0	0	0				Gagus, p.....	0	0	0	1	14	0			
Totals.....	32	6	8	27	21	2				Totals.....	28	0	0	24	24	2			
Innings.....											1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Denny.....											2	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	6
Haverly.....											0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Struck out—Haverly 14, Denny 13. First base on errors—Haverly 1, Denny 1. Left on bases—Haverly 1, Denny 4. Wild pitches—Gagus 2. Passed balls—McDonald 4, Denny 1. Three-base hit—De Panger. Two-base hits—De Panger 1, Piercy 1, Swanton 2. Time of game—two hours. Umpire—Ed. Taylor. Scorer—M. Fisher.

The second game of the series, that between the Occidental and Denny nine is expected to be one of the closest that has been played at the grounds for some time.

## Cattle in Montana.

A correspondent, writing from Montana to St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, observes that the shipment of cattle west is a strange development of the recent times. This year Eastern Montana has sent to market about 24,000 head, and has received 34,000 head of Eastern cattle—an excess of 10,000 head of import over export.

The Eastern cattle bought for Western shipment were purchased in Ohio, Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota. They are generally young, one and two-year-olds, or cows bought for dairy or breeding purposes. How this experiment of shipping Eastern cattle west to winter will come out I am not prepared to say, but I think it will succeed if good care is taken of them the first winter. Cattle become acclimated in a year or two, and then there is little or no danger of their dying, no matter how severe the winters are. A Montana calf, born and reared on the soil, cannot be killed by severe weather any more than a buffalo calf.

I have noticed that the hair of cattle born in this Northern climate is longer and the hide thicker than that of Eastern cattle, so I suppose nature accommodates itself to the latitude in which it has to exist. Our stockmen, too, are becoming more careful of their herds than they used to be. They now cut and put up a good deal of hay for their cattle, a thing they never did until lately. A mowing machine and a little labor has been found to be a cheap insurance on a herd. The great number of cattle shipped and driven into Montana from other points during the past year marks it as the future grazing ground of the northwest.

The Throat.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" act directly on the organs of the voice. They have an extraordinary effect in all disorders of the throat.



## HERD AND SWINE.

### The Feed and the Breed.

[Breeder's Gazette].

You have a sensible article on page 663 on "Increasing the Profits of Deirying," in which you lay particular stress on the improvement of dairy cows. Any close observer must see that lack of improvement is the great weakness of the system. Only a few dairymen have anything more than a vague idea as to the value of any particular cow; and hence, if the business of deirying is unprofitable, or nearly so, they do not know what cow or cows are responsible for it. And all the while these men will complain bitterly of their herd lot, of the swindles practiced upon them and their inability to become forehanded under a pursuit which has so many discouragements. And yet in some cases it would be difficult to hire men to practice the reasonable rules requisite to success in this calling.

Before a man can weed out the unprofitable cows in his herd he must know which they are, and this cannot be ascertained without a test. There are various ways of making tests, but the best of all is to weigh every milking and record it. Then there is no guess work about it, no estimating and no uncertainty. But as the average dairymen hates "trouble" or "bother," and as it is too much to expect a radical reform at once, even if one hopes for a reform at all, it may be safer to advise weighing once a week, morning and evening, record it, and base an estimate upon that. When the feed, care and weather are regular, the estimate will come pretty near the truth. Trials of a week, continuously during each month, will also furnish some basis for an estimate, and anything in this line is a little better than nothing. At any rate the man who obstinately refuses to take any pains to post himself in such matters deserves no success and no pity.

Then again, experience and observation both satisfy me that the improvement of dairy cows depends far more on the feed than any other cause. The care of dairy herds in most cases is simply absurd from a business point of view. Pasturing is the great reliance, and any man who defends pasturing as the best plan in a general sense, simply shows that his study of the subject and his reasoning powers are extremely limited. Pasturing does not furnish a full and regular supply of food and never can. At times it is abundant and soon after it is barren. When abundant, the herd wastes immense quantities, just as they would if some tons of hay were turned out in an open yard for them in winter at which to help themselves. When it is trampled down and eaten off, a drouth often follows and keeps the field barren for weeks or months. The cows must go hungry in part, and the milk yield falls off, of course. Then you hear the dairymen whine instead of practicing common sense; whine and curse Providence for not sending rain enough to supplement and encourage his wastefulness and stupidity. He neglects the opportunity that is then open to him to outsell his competitors by providing plenty of feed in stalls or by abandoning the whole system of pasturage. The flow of milk has run down, and it cannot be restored until after the next calf, except at greater expense than it would have been to keep it up in the first place.

If a man will persist in pasturing, he can do a great deal to keep up the flow of milk by extra feed at the stable or of some green fodder in the field. There are many soiling crops recommended, such as fodder corn, green rye, cowpeas, clover, etc., and they answer a tolerable purpose, no doubt. But after all, even if fed in the stalls, I think the main reliance through the whole year should be the best of hay and mill feed of some sort. Clover in its season has no superior, but the season for it is short. Some other grasses can be fed to supplement it, but fodder corn is wishy-washy stuff, is heavy to handle, and if cured, can be used in winter to about as good advantage as in soiling, except to give cows a variety in their rations. Green rye before it is headed out will increase the flow of milk, but after it heads it fails at once. I know some will dispute this, but not many, I think, among those who have tested it by weighing the milk each day or twice a day. I have tested it this way, and the result was a decrease every time after heading out. That was a warning to stop.

There may be localities where green crops can be grown and fed to better advantage all summer than bran, corn-meal, oil-meal, etc., but I doubt if there are many when everything is considered. The difference in the labor required is very great. The green fodder must be cut and brought in fresh from a field, more or less distant, and then, if corn, it must be cut and distributed. The loading, unloading and other manipulation is hard, burdensome work. But to prepare a ration of bran and meal, even if scalded, is greatly less—a woman even can attend to it for a few cows. If one has to be away during the middle of the day, a neighbor or a neighbor's boy can often be hired to attend to it at noon; but to ask him or your wife to cut and bring up some barrow loads of fodder corn or a wagon load, and feed it out, is quite a different thing. And after it is done faithfully and regularly the result is inferior.

To conduct dairying in this way a man need not invest any large amount in land and fences. He wants good buildings, and to be as near to his market as possible. The manure from his stock will make his land very rich, and then he can grow all the green crops he needs and a great deal of hay per acre. He needs also but little hired help, and the man who can save in that respect has an immense advantage both as to purse and wear and tear of temper and patience.

To feed regularly and plentifully is the most important point of all. Every cow should do her best, and to do this she must be fed up to her capacity, and all the while. It is next to inequity to attempt to succeed by feeding less than the cow can dispose of properly. She is a machine for working fodder into dairy products, and if not worked to her capacity, then it is a constant waste of time and effort. The gain in feeding too little is a constant loss. Every cow in milk should be moderately fat; then she is comfortable and contented, and only under such circumstances can she be expected to do her best. How does a hungry man feel? Perhaps a few can tell in rural life, because not many have tried such hunger as live stock in mean hands must often endure. A man an hour or two behind his meals has a gnawing at the stomach that irritates, but it never lasts long enough, except with the very poor, to make him lose flesh and affect his strength. But fancy such a life for a moment. Constant, chronic hunger, insufficient, and often the poorest grade of food, and this continued week after week and month after month, until there is little flesh or strength left! That is the fate of thousands of cows and horses—never quite enough, always hankering for more. It is almost unavoidable at times under the pasturing season when drouths are at their height, but there is little trouble about it in soiling. Drouths are never so extensive or disastrous as to make corn, meal or bran, or cotton seed meal particularly scarce. But if it does average higher in price dairy products do also. The soiling dairyman keeps his customers and gains some who can't be

supplied by the men who adheres to pasturing. His work is not increased seriously by a drouth nor his profits interfered with. His well-manured land tends a drouth far better than pasture land. His cows are sleek and comfortable and do their best. There is little diminution in the flow of milk until nature causes it in the regular way, by preparing for the next calf. His daily record of milk yields (twice daily) shows instantly the effect of a change of food, of sickness, of sexual heat, of poor hay or good hay, or of an increase or decrease of the rations. And the man who feeds in this intelligent and sensible way will find that even among the common stock of the day are scores and hundreds of cows that will often equal or surpass the yield of the fancy breeds unless the latter are fed in the same sensible way. He will find, too, that when there is occasion to sell a good cow it is worth considerable money to be able to state positively how much she gave during the year, or on any given day, instead of guessing at it and saying "about" so much. "About" ought not to answer in selling a cow any more than it does as to a trotting horse. It is an actual record that should be demanded and should be given, and some day it will be the rule.

Some years ago I bought a farrow cow and tried good feeding upon her. She had no record and was of no particular breed, though she was in good order, and was giving some seven or eight quarts of milk a day. I began the record with the purchase, which was on February 28th, and continued it until she went dry on December 16th. In March (my first month) she gave 508 pounds 13 ounces of milk; in July, 664 pounds 11 ounces; in November, 290 pounds 2 ounces, and for the whole period of nine and a half months 4,772 pounds 15 ounces, and 180 pounds 8½ ounces of butter. The average of milk per day was 17 9-10 pounds, or 8 1-10 quarts. This was only fair; but the next year she did better. In exactly a year, commencing on January 15th, she gave 10,612 pounds 1 ounce of milk; and 9,916 pounds 15 ounces of this made 396 pounds 12½ ounces of butter; the balance of the milk not made into butter being sold fresh. But she still gave milk at the end of that year, and continued to do it for a total period of 583 days, during which time she gave 14,574 pounds 1 ounce of milk and 547 pounds 9½ ounces of butter. Then she went dry a short time, had another calf, and during another year gave 11,002 pounds of milk and 395 pounds 10 ounces of butter, without an hour of pasturage and not \$5 worth of green food. The milk feed was carefully measured; the hay was not, but averaged about 20 pounds a day, and the total cost for a year was \$102.20, while the cash sales of milk and butter for the same time were \$137.47, with nearly all the skim milk left for pigs, fowls and family use.

Now, if any pastured cow will show a better record than that, I should like to hear of her. It was not an accident, by any means, as the record for the first ten months shows clearly enough. Her capacity was brought about by good feeding, and then good feeding kept up. As a finality, I may mention that after losing my housekeeper I sold the cow for \$100, when but for her record she would not have brought more than \$60, and the price I paid for her was \$56.

### Best Way of Butchering Hogs.

[Country Gentleman].

The annual butchering of the year's supply of meat for the farm household is quite a momentous event. It is commonly counted to occupy only one day; but then it requires two days to prepare for it and two days to undo these preparations afterwards. Naturally, the American farmer is a large consumer of pork. Beef, mutton and poultry are often on his bill of fare, it is true; but hives, sheep or fowls are killed singly, and it is not their killing which makes butchering day. The year's pork is butchered, generally, in the latter part of November or in December. Very few days of the farmer's year are busier. Kettles, barrels, hogheads, platforms, scaffolds, gammon sticks, hog hooks, knives, fire wood, sausage-grinder, lard cans, gun, etc., etc., are all made ready beforehand. The eventful day begins early. The fire is started under the kettles before daylight, and in the gray of dawn the crack of the rifle tells that the slaughter has begun. About the hustle and hurry and din of the day there is a charm, and at night there is fun unending for the boys and girls, cutting the lard, cooking the pudding meat (eating the daintiest morsels), and best of all, grinding and mixing, perhaps stuffing, the sausages.

The hogs to be killed should not be fed the night before or in the morning of butchering. If you do, the intestines will be full, and when you attempt to remove the lard from them several catastrophes will likely happen. If you do not feed the hogs, so many accidents will not happen and they will not be so bad when they do occur. I have found nothing better to heat water in than large iron kettles suspended from a pole supported by forked stakes driven into the ground. Keep a few rocks hurled in the fire under the kettles. Dropping one occasionally into the scalding vat may be desirable. Do not stun the hogs by striking their heads with an ax, sledge hammer, maul, or mattock. It makes them die hard, and bruises the heads. Neither should you shoot them with a shot-gun. Above all, do not "stick" them and let them bleed to death. If you must eat blood pudding, kill the hog and bleed it afterward. The proper way to take the hog's life is by means of a rifle. But if it is an old-fashioned one, and the morning is frosty, be careful that the triggers do not "creep."

For sticking, a long, narrow bladed knife is best. Butcher knives are commonly too wide in the blade. A sharp-pointed, well-tempered table knife is better. Turn the hog on its back, start the knife on the central line of the jaw, just in front of the shoulders, and direct the point towards the lungs. The best pork is furnished by a spring pig kept growing and fat during the summer and fall on green food, and rapidly fattened on corn and water, with only enough other food to form a wholesome variety. This hog will weigh at butchering time from 250 to 300 pounds; and a hog of this weight can be cut into the heat sized pieces, and its flesh is of a better quality than any other. The hog should not be fattened on slops; if it is, its flesh will not be of so good a quality. Be certain that the hog is healthy. Disease may not be apparent and yet exist. The best plan to pursue to be certain of killing a healthy hog, which alone can make wholesome pork, is to carefully feed the hog a good variety of food, give it pure, cold water, a place to wallow, and shelter from the weather. Killing none but perfectly healthy hogs is more important than is generally supposed. Unhealthy hogs make unwholesome meat, and eating unwholesome meat makes unhealthy people.

For the fires under the kettles I have found nothing better than dry chips and pieces of old fence rails. These make a quick, hot fire, and few coals. Consequently, the temperature of the water can be quickly raised or lowered. The platform for cleaning upon should be large enough to hold the hog easily, and yet not so large that the workman standing on the ground at the side of it has to lean over and stretch his arms to work at the hog. If he is compelled to do this he must

work at a great disadvantage. I generally use my two-horse sled. I stake it firmly to the ground and lay some boards upon it, which I pin to prevent slipping. Then I lean a large hoghead against the end of the sled, and drive a couple of stakes against it, and lay a couple of poles, rails or posts on it, to keep it in its place. In this hoghead we eed the hogs. It is as handy an arrangement as I have yet used, and I have used rope and pulleys.

With this arrangement the hog must be drawn out of the hoghead on to the platform, and drawn back and forth while scalding, by main force. To do this you will want a hog-rood. This is made by bending and sharpening one end of a rod of iron, and making a ferule to receive a wooden handle at the other end. The rod should be about eighteen inches long and three-eighths of an inch in diameter. The wooden handle should be at right angles with the rod, the ferule being around the centre of the handle. Then a man can take hold of each end of the handle. Insert the hook in the roof of the mouth, and you can handle the hog with ease while its hind parts are in the water. To handle it while the fore parts are being scalded put a gammon stick into the hind legs. The hook serves a good purpose whenever it is desired to move the hog. The water for scalding must not be too hot or it will "set" the hair so it will not come out, and you will have to shave it off. The result will be the same if you leave the hog too long in the water. The water must, however, be hot enough to loosen the hair. Dip only a small part of the hog at first and note the effects. This is the only sure way of determining whether the water is too hot or too cold. If any spots prove obstinate, draw the hog out on the platform, cover the spot with hair that has been removed, and saturate it with hot water. While the hog is in the water keep drawing it back and forth or the hair will "set". You can prevent the heat of the water from passing off while the hog is being cleaned by covering the barrel with a piece of old carpet or thick cloth.

### Cough in Pigs.

This is most frequently due to cold and wet; but is also one of the symptoms present when the animals are wormy; and coughing accompanies all disorders or diseases of the organs of breathing, whether these are of a malignant or complicated nature or not. Hence, to advise any special course of treatment, from the only information that the animals are coughing, is impossible. When due to exposure, and it is a simple catarrhal affection, provide dry, comfortable and well-ventilated housing; also change the diet. Give to each pig, morning and evening, half a drachm each of sulphate of antimony and camphor, and one drachm of powdered liquorice root, mixed with a little molasses and placed upon the root of the tongue. If the cough is due to worms, flower of sulphur may be mixed among gruel or other sloppy food. For pigs under three months old a teaspoonful is a dose, and for older ones from a desert-spoon to a tablespoonful. It may be given four days in succession, morning and evening, and repeated every other week, so long as needed only. Give sour milk, buttermilk, with sliced, raw onions, celery tops, acorns. Avoid stagnant and putrid water. Swine should always have access to charcoal, cinders, salt, which should be supplied separately in some convenient sheltered corner.

### Fashion Examples.

A recent writer in an article on Jersey cattle makes some very pointed references to fashion in breeding:

"The characteristics of the Jersey are so marked that they are recognized at a glance—their peculiar color and deer-like heads being distinguished marks. The original color was yellow, yellow and white, mouse color, or dun-color, and sometimes almost black. But stern fashion decreed that there shall be but the one color in the cow, fawn color, with black points, and her numerous votaries are bowing and humbly submitting without once stopping to question the propriety of so doing, or looking at the inconsistency of the demand. With an animal that is specifically designed to give milk from which can be made the choicest of butter, to us it looks like the height of folly to place so high an estimation on the coloring of hair that covers the body. The general conformation of the body of the cow should be held with higher esteem than color; the shape of the udder, the milk veins, the milk mirror or escutcheon, and in fact almost everything that goes to make up a cow, has a greater real value than the color of the hair. The consumer cares but little whether the butter is made from a spotted or a solid red, white or black cow. The capacity of the cow to consume food and drink and convert it into milk should be carefully studied. The Jersey breeder can very properly take a lesson from the experience of the votaries of fashion among Short-horn breeders. While the Short-horn breeders have been chasing the bubble called fashion in pedigree, fashion in color, breeding from weak wasted bulls of inferior quality simply because they were fashionable in color and pedigree, turning their eyes from the pole star, usefulness, the Herefords, Galloways and Polled Angus have stolen a march on them that is likely to be felt for some time to come.

### Yields of Cows Fifty Years Ago.

Having read many of the articles in your journal, relating to the large yields of butter from the new-fashioned breeds of cows, I subjoin a few extracts from the papers printed about half a century ago:

The *New England Farmer* of February 25, 1830, gives an account of a cow which "yielded daily on an average during the past season, 10 quarts of milk. Nearly 14 pounds of butter were made weekly from the cream for ten weeks." The *Northampton Courier* states that a cow in that town "has given milk and made butter after the following schedule: She has been milked for the last fortnight every eight hours, and at each milking has yielded 10 quarts, the weight of the milk averaging daily 49 1-2 pounds. Her milk has yielded daily 2 pounds 5 ounces of butter, making 32 pounds 6 ounces in 14 days; from one milking alone 1 pound and 5 ounces were made." The *Pensacola Gazette* of January 27, 1826, says when "visiting the chalet of Grnyen in Switzerland, I have seen numerous herds of cows which yielded 60 to 64 quarts of excellent milk each daily." The *American Farmer* of June 15, 1827, says that an improved "Durham Short-horned cow, owned by John Hare Powell, yielded milk between Thursday morning, 24th, and Saturday evening, 26th, three days, from which 8 pounds 13 ounces of butter were obtained, or at the rate of 20 1-2 pounds per week."

The practice of testing cows for butter production is a new one, but it is one of the best systems ever devised, as it compels the cows to be valued only for merit, no matter what the pedigree may be; but the best cows have good pedigrees and come from the select families. During the last two years a number of cows scoring fourteen pounds of butter per week reached about 600.



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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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## STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

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Director, J. O. H. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.  
Monroe Chief, Jno. H. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.  
Kyrle Daily (imp), John W. Mackey, Sacramento.  
X X (Doublecross), J. C. Simpson, 508 Montgomery St. S. F.

## A Happy New Year—A New Volume.

Only a short time ago the bells intoned a requiem for that which was passing away, rang out a merry peal for that which was to come. There were joys and sorrows in the retrospect, bright hopes, roseate fancyings to deck the anticipated future. Those who take a candid view of the past must admit that the bright spots predominate, and that this is a glad world if even there are sombre streaks in the sky at times. Some are sorely tried. There have been sad trials, heavy burdens to bear, and a few who have never seen the bright lining to the dark cloud. To these we tender heartfelt sympathy, and fervently pray that there may be a rift in the pall, and that the thick canopy of misfortune may be replaced by the blue sky of happiness.

There are those who grumble continually, magnify petty griefs into grievous burdens, and make themselves miserable with brooding over trivial sorrows. We have little patience with this sort of folk. There is a poisonous exhalation from such repining spirits, and the air which surrounds them seems to have lost its vitalizing power. But the glad natures who enjoy the good things of this world, who are cheery when there may be cause for gloom, who make the bright days brighter and blend brilliant colors with the darkest shades, whose presence is comfort, and companionship a joy, excite our admiration no matter what station they occupy.

While to all the readers of the *Breeder and Sportsman* our greetings are sent, to the gladhearted and buoyant we add admiration, esteem, love. It is a pleasure to labor for their gratification, satisfaction in ministering to their wants, and delight to add a ray of sunshine to their bappy lives. The rays return with redoubled warmth, the pen which may bang listless from wearied fingers runs glibly over the page, and the brain has a fresh snap when the work is done for those who are so kindly disposed. There is encouragement in these cherry natures, and numbering, as we do so many of them, in the list of subscribers, the fourth volume is commenced with as much ardor as ever blithe two-year-old galloped over the turf. Our way is among the bright glades of life, and though the aim be to blend amusement with instruction, there is no austerity in the teachings, and no frivolity in the recreations. The world is beginning to appreciate the advantages of properly conducted sports, and the oldtime objections are giving way before a better order of things. There is not an amusement that finds advocacy in these columns that is not worthy of the support of true men and women. Whatever does not merit the countenance of the good is excluded, and from the first number until the last there is not a line that can offend those of exemplary habits. The sports of the field and flood have long labored under a heavy burden. They have been weighted with so many abuses, handicapped with a load that would have broken down anything not so intrinsically worthy, and survived because it was evi-

dent that there was a new era inaugurated. The good element got the better of the bad so far as to cramp the rogues and bullies into smaller space, and with a fair prospect that before long the field will be cleared of the sharpers. The press, generally, has afforded potent aid, and a majority of the journals which make a specialty of this class of sports, have labored anxiously and earnestly to advance the cause.

The *Breeder and Sportsman* has never lost sight of the object in view, or faltered in its mission. The advancement and elevation of all legitimate outdoor sports are the objects in that department of the paper, and that aim will never be lost sight of. This cannot be called the ornamental side of life, if it does add so much to the happiness of the human family. The welfare, the life in fact of a nation depends on physical as well as mental culture, and when a people become effeminate—though effeminacy is not the proper term—decay is rapid. We wrong the gentler sex by comparing daintiness, un-asculated, what should be manhood, to the attributes of woman. That sex has been foully slandered by the aspersion that there was any similarity between womanhood and the creatures who hang round the corners of the streets, who have no higher ambition than to get out of their clothes and the set of their neckties, who ape the follies without arising to any of the virtues of femininity, placid, purposeless, inane, idiotic, without muscle enough to make a show of strength; brain withered from the life they lead. A fondness for outdoor sports is the best guard to keep the young men of the towns and cities from falling into these pernicious habits. Boys are prone to romp and play; the danger comes when the boy is merging into the man, when the down is sprouting on the lip, and there are new desires and feelings that prompt to a different life. The years at this time are critical. Rightly directed, there is little to fear thereafter. The gun, the fishing-rod, the oar, the bat, and, whenever the circumstances will warrant the outlay, the horse will be found a grand instructor. If that is too expensive, the "silent steed" is an auxiliary not to be lost sight of, and far better for the youngsters to show a leg with bulging muscles than the "sbrunk shanks" of the lounging loafer.

There is one department of this paper that no one will question the utility of, and no matter how bigoted a person may be, or how gloomy his nature will concede the benefit that will accrue to our readers from its perusal. The department alluded to is that which treats of the breeding of domestic animals, their management during growth and maturity, and the education of those which require instruction to be useful. We regard this as one of the most prominent features of the *Breeder and Sportsman*, and intend to make it still more complete in the future. Besides the capital corps of correspondents and our own efforts, we have the advantage of an exchange list that no paper on the Coast can show the equal. Standard journals in almost every walk of newspaperdom, and especially those which pay particular attention to domestic economy. Papers published in nearly every State in the Union, in Canada, England, Australia and the East Indies, and from this immense field there is an opportunity to select matter of the highest interest. Able as our correspondents are acknowledged to be, with all the advantages that years of experience have given the editorial corps, there is a source of information in the number of exchanges that will be found of great value.

The practical part of the *Breeder and Sportsman*, and by that we mean the essays on breeding, and kindred topics, have elicited favorable comments from those who are interested in these subjects, and the design is to make this department still more prominent in the future.

The great desire is to present a family paper in every sense, save that which is met by papers which have a wider range. In no sense will it be a "sporting paper" as that term is understood in this country. While advocating to the best of our ability the true sports of the land, waging unceasing war on all features of sport that have a demoralizing tendency, legitimate amusements will receive hearty approbation.

The course pursued so far is the best guarantee of what may be expected, although we can safely promise improvement as the machinery gets polished from use, and obstacles are overcome by greater experience.

## Stakes of the State Agricultural Society.

We can always depend on the efficient Secretary of the California State Agricultural Society for prompt intelligence, and the nominations in stakes and entries in purses are sent as soon as received. Elsewhere will be found a list of names already in, but as there may be others to add remarks will be deferred until next week. There is a singular feature in the two stakes the two-year-old having quite a number engaged which are not in the Occident. The probable reason for this is that the owners overlook the closing of the Occident for 1882, and supposed that the Annual was the only one for foals of 1882.

## Our Pictures.

Now that the pictures in the holiday number have been distributed to our subscribers we can allude to them with more confidence.

That they are the best ever published by a paper in this city or any other country, is the universal verdict, and more than that in addition to being works of art they are faithful representations of the animals portrayed.

We feel almost jealous over the panegyrics of the dog fanciers. Talk as we may over the beauties of Abbotsford, Monroe Chief, Bonita and Hinda Rose, there is the counter claim that the canines are a peg ahead of the equine celebrities. It is certain that Monarch is one of the finest types of the high-bred greyhounds, and that the group of setters and pointers form a picture that must please those who have only the slightest predilections for the handsome animals.

The series of pictures published last week are well worth the subscription price for a year, and it gives us pleasure to offer them. Mr. Wytenbach outdid himself, and though the determination to excel delayed the issue some days longer than was anticipated, we feel sure that the dilatoriness will be forgiven when the excellence of the work is taken into consideration.

## Singleton and La Harpe.

These two fine trotting stallions, as shown by the advertisement, will be located at the farm of their owner near Chico. Last year a capital picture of the former was given in the *Breeder and Sportsman*, and in addition to what was said of him then it can be stated that his colts fully came up to the standard of excellence. Certainly it form and breeding are of such a high grade that the great progenitor of fast trotters should make his mark in the stud, though it is still more gratifying to his owner and those who have his stock that the promise is fulfilled.

La Harpe is partially from another branch of the Hambletonian, and one that has a full measure of fame. With this is blended some of the best blood of the racecourse, so that it is only fair to infer that this young horse will come up to expectations.

The advertisement of Mr. McIntosh is so full that there is no necessity for repetition, although we are pleased to add a hearty endorsement.

## Stakes to Close.

It must be borne in mind that there are a lot of rich stakes to close on the 15th inst., and though attention has been called to those of the Washington Park Club it will do no harm to keep the matter before those who are interested. Then the Chicago Driving Club offers other inducements to visit the great metropolis of what we used to call the Northwest, which should certainly add to the enticement. As the advertisements are full in details it is unnecessary to repeat them here, but we do desire to call attention to the fact that these two are practically one meeting, so that there is no loss of time. The Chicago Driving Park commences on the 20th of June, extending to the 25th, at which date the Washington Park Club take up the dance, and the music does not stop until July 12th. Unquestionably arrangements will be made so that colts that have engagements to meet on the opening day of the second meeting will run so long before at the Driving Park as not to interfere. Let there be a rousing response from California, so well merited by the liberality of these two clubs.

## Sale of Thoroughbreds.

From the following it will be seen that it does not take a large sale of thoroughbred stock to bring remunerative prices. The sale of the four reported was to close a partnership.

At Treacy & Wilson's stables, in Lexington, Ky., Messrs. McIntyre & Swiney sold publicly four head of good thoroughbred stock at fine prices. At least two hundred bidders were present, and the sale is considered by all a first class one. The following is the result:—

Bay mare Katie Pearce, 11 years old by imp. Leamington; dam Stamps, by Lexington; sold to Pierre Lorillard, New York.....	\$4,150
Bay mare Lizzie S, 5 years old by Wanderer, dam Katie Pearce; sold to Milton Young, Lexington Ky.....	\$2,150
Chestnut colt Redstone, 1 year old, by Wanderer, dam Katie Pearce, sold to John R. Swiney, Paris Ky.....	\$1,900
A bay filly weanling by Virgil, dam Katie Pearce; sold to D. Swigert, Lexington, Ky.....	\$1,220

We are in receipt of a letter from Wm. Edwards the pedestrian in which he says he will be in this city about the end of this month prepared to match himself against any man in America for a six days walk.

The Grass Valley *Tatlings* says that a Mr. Wells was recently treed by a ferocious buck, on Montezuma Hill, and kept in durance until relieved by a gentleman, who responded to his cries for help. Why Mr. Wells should have shouted for help so lustily, when safe up the tree, is what we don't understand.



## THE RIFLE.

### The Swiss Rifle Club.

Last Sunday was the regular monthly shoot of this organization, but owing to the festivities of the season the attendance was small, though on the average it is very good. Tempted by the fine day, we went out to Harbor View range, and with each members as were out, had the pleasure of drinking a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year. The shooting, owing to some difficulty in getting the sight, was not up to the standard of these crack riflemen, and Bachman, who usually stands high up in the score, had to retire after a few shots, owing to his rifle proving out of condition. The first shooting was for the five center shot prizes; 20 shots each, 200 yards. The following is the list of winners: 1st, J. Leemann, 7; 2d, M. Stenber, 5; 3d, P. J. Croce, 5; 4th, C. Wetzell, 5; 5th, J. Huguenin, 3.

After the principal shooting of the day was decided, pool shooting at a nominal entrance, enough simply to make it interesting, began and went on until late in the afternoon. The first was a team match, ten shots each, 200 yards.

WINNING TEAM.												
Huguenin.....	7	3	10	8	8	7	7	4	11	6	71	
Leemann.....	7	4	6	11	5	8	9	5	5	5	67	
Wetzell.....	7	5	0	3	10	9	11	9	4	8	67	
												205

LOSING TEAM.												
Croce.....	9	7	9	12	6	9	12	7	8	9	58	
Nenschwander.....	2	10	5	0	0	1	0	5	0	23		
Stenber.....	6	7	4	8	10	8	5	7	8	3	58	
												177

The next match was in teams also, only limited to five shots with the same distance.

WINNING TEAM.												
Croce.....	9	7	10	10	8	44						
Stenber.....	11	9	5	10	9	44						
Huguenin.....	9	2	6	11	7	35						
												123

LOSING TEAM.												
Leemann.....	8	7	7	10	39							
Nenschwander.....	4	5	1	2	5	13						
Wetzell.....	6	7	12	2	10	37						
												94

The last was a straight match with three entries, ten shots each, and the same distance. In this match, though each man made a bad break occasionally, the best shooting of the day was certainly done, and ended also with the closest average.

Croce.....	9	6	10	10	2	11	9	6	11	4	78	
Rahwyler.....	8	11	11	10	9	9	11	9	7	6	30	
Leemann.....	3	6	9	8	8	9	11	10	8	11	51	
												249

This match closed the day's sport, and as the members were retiring Bachman re-appeared with his rifle, as he thought in order, and bantered Croce for another match. A few shots, however, convinced him of his error, and he yielded gracefully to his fate and ordered a parting smile.

Report has it that Rudolph Hopf, late of the Vienna Garden, and a leading member of the Swiss Club, contemplates going into the hotel business at Santa Rosa. If such should prove the case his loss will be greatly felt by the club.

### Shell Mound.

The three Te, as they are called, the crack shots of Co. B, 1st Reg't, 2nd B., N. G. C., had a return match at Shell Mound on Sunday. 23d ultimo, the score of which, owing to pressure by our Christmas number, we were unable to publish last week. In the former match four competed, but on 23d Captain G. M. Taylor was absent. The contestants all increased their score on the last shooting by several points. Captain Townend was again the successful man. The same conditions governed the match, viz.: 40 shots each, 200 yards, military rifles. The full score is appended:

L. R. Townsend.....	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	3	5	4	4	4	4	86	158
Jas. I. Taylor.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	5	4	5	3	5	3	4	82	165
Jas. Treadwell.....	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	83	152

### The Trajectory of Bullets.

In a recent letter on this subject "Pegasus" makes several statements which will not bear analysis. He stated "the bullet reaches the highest point above the line of sight exactly half way, over a range of 500 yards;" and further on, "and that during the last 200 yards of its flight, it drops the same height that it has risen to over the first 300 yards." As a matter of fact the last part is nearest the truth, as the highest part of the trajectory is about two-thirds of the flight of the bullet.

Again: "To all intents and purposes they are (the 'line of sight' and 'level of axis') parallel lines." Nothing could be more absurd than this statement, because the line of sight at the eye is above the line of axis (barrel being horizontal with the earth's surface), but both lines will meet in the middle of the bull's eye, should both lines be prolonged, and axis and line of sight aligned in full.

Parallel lines never meet. The height of the trajectory of the Snider at 500 yards, given by "Pegasus, 11 feet 10 1/2 inches, is also misleading, the government height being 15 feet for the Snider (Native Musketry Regulations, Part IV, page 39), and 12 feet for the Martini-Henry (British Musketry Regulations, page 204, of 1879), against 8 feet 1 1/2 inches given by "Pegasus."—Asian.

### The Flight of Bullets.

Adverting to the letter from "Pegasus" on the above subject, in your issue of the 9th October, permit me to state for his information that I have hundreds of times seen the bullet in its pathway through the air from the barrel of a Martini-Henry with the naked eye. The most favorable weather for seeing the bullet is when the sky is darkened with heavy black clouds, just at the break of the monsoon; or, during the monsoon, when the clouds are low and atmosphere heavy. Any sceptic, not possessing good eye-sight, has only to place himself with a good field glass behind a squad volleying to confirm the above statement.

There is no delusion. It is a fact that any person having good eye-sight and not nervously affected at the discharge of fire arms, can see the Martini-Henry rifle bullet, or any other military breech-loader bullet of the same diameter as that of the Martini-Henry, in its passage through the air for some distance, after it has left the barrel, if fired at 500 yards, and for the whole distance, if fired at 200 or 300 yards.—Asian.

### The Best Rifle for Hunting.

There is at present, as sometimes occurs periodically, a warm and interesting controversy going on among the writers of the *Forest and Stream* about the rifles most common in use. The controversy this time mainly refers to the most useful rifle for general hunting, and therefore the principal points elicited may be useful to the hunters on this coast who see the rifle generally in hunting, though doubtless the question will remain unsettled as long as individual tastes differ. Greenhorn, a regular contributor to the paper mentioned, and a man of more than ordinary observation and experience, objects strongly on principle to the repeater, and it must be admitted he advances some very solid reasons, supported by official authority for his objections. His main points of dislike arise from a certain fear of them on account of their action and the probability of exploding a cartridge in the magazine when heavy charges are used. In support of these views he quotes the report of the U. S. Ordnance Department on fourteen repeating guns, twelve of the bolt principle and two of the lever, which the government called for examination. These guns were carefully tried by a board selected for the purpose. Respecting one of the lever guns, the report says:

"After emptying the hunt magazine the front magazine could not be turned on. It was found that the tipstock had been displaced and driven forward by the recoil of the piece from the previous shots to such an extent as to bind and prevent the working of the cut-off."

This certainly would bring a day's shooting, incurred, perhaps, at much trouble and expense, to a very unsatisfactory close. The board, however, decided the inventor might correct defect of construction when the test was continued. The report then read as follows:

"On the second trial, at the fourteenth shot the gun broke down." A third trial having been granted the report reads: "It was handled on the safety test by the inventor, in firing which, at the sixth shot, the receiver burst, breaking the gun in two, the butt falling on the ground, the barrel being retained in the left hand of the operator."

Concerning the other lever gun the report reads: "On firing the forty-eighth shot a cartridge exploded in the magazine." This gun was re-entered and at the second trial again came to grief. At the fifty-second shot, "after renewing the cartridges in the magazine, the third cartridge from the chamber exploded in the magazine. Doubtless due to the effects of the recoil on an over-sensitive cartridge."

In his summary upon these trials Greenhorn makes the following sensible and proper remarks, which, in justice to the Winchester people, it is our duty to publish.

He says: Accidents all occurred when shooting the ordinary surface charge, (45-70-405). It is proper to state that neither of the guns referred to was a Winchester. This company did not enter one of the guns bearing their name, but instead a bolt gun. The bolt guns stood the various tests in a much more satisfactory manner. In almost all of them, however, the cartridges in the magazines showed evidences of the effects of the recoil. When we remember that in a shot gun the firing of the first barrel often loosens the wad in the second, we must not disregard the effect on the cartridges in the magazine of a repeater, especially when arranged in Indian file, as in the Winchester. If, now, the recoil is materially increased, as it would be in "D. M. B's." 40-90-500, the danger of accident is likewise increased. It would certainly be interesting and instructive to have a "wear and tear" trial between some of the lever repeaters that were not entered in the government trials. Will the Winchester, Kennedy, and Ballard rifles enter? The trials should be confined to the rifles of the largest calibre, and be conducted under the supervision of competent persons, and much in the same manner as the late government trials. Let either of these makers construct also a 40-90-500 repeater, and subject it to a similar trial. If it stands the racket, we will all of us know more about the matter than any of us know now.

Until such test is made, however, I should certainly prefer the loss of a head of game occasionally, to the chance of loss of my own.

In answer to all this, two other writers, Big Injun and C. H. S., much of the same standing as Greenhorn, who in truth is no greenhorn at all, confess to a preference for repeaters in general hunting, and maintain Greenhorn's fears are altogether unfounded. The former, who is evidently a practical man, says:

"In your last issue 'Greenhorn' expresses a fear that the systems now applied to repeating rifles will not admit the use of a 40-90 cartridge. (The 40-90 Sharps and Remington special using 370 grain bullet is three and a half inches in length). 'Greenhorn's' fears are unfounded. I am informed from a reliable source that a repeater of this description will be placed on the market in the course of a month or two. It will not, however, use the regular 40-90 ammunition, but a special cartridge, with a bullet three times the weight of powder. I do not know whether a 370 or 500 grain bullet can be used, but should think it could if loaded into the barrel. But why should a heavier one be used? The curve would be higher and the recoil heavier than with the lighter bullet."

Then, C. H. S. adds the following, but his remarks are more interesting than useful to riflemen in connection with the character of the cartridge, than with the character of the rifle. As a fitting close to the evidence on this important point we could not well omit his remarks.

I am decidedly in favor of the repeater, but the .44-cal. I don't like, and the .44 with 40 grs. powder is not effective enough. I made a suggestion to the Winchester Arms Company, and received the following reply: "Replying to yours, would say that our model 76 gun could be readily adapted to a .44-cal. cartridge, but there would be no cartridge in market adapted to it, and we should have to make a special cartridge, which would be similar to the model of 76, which would be .44-cal. instead of .45." Placing the two .44 and .45-cal. Winchester shells side by side, the .44 will look much the smaller. Then make it the same length of the .45, and won't it come nearer the wants of sportsmen than anything we now have?

In associating with the riflemen of this coast for pretty generally for years, we have heard many of the same arguments used against and in favor of the repeater as we find prevailing among our Eastern brothers. Hence this article, as a matter of information to our readers. Personally, we have no prejudice on one side or the other; neither do we think the controversy originated in favor of certain manufacturing houses. We know the riflemen of this coast, like their brothers in the East, are generally men of large experience, and we confidently leave the question of the safety or danger in the repeater to be decided by their intelligence, for by that alone it can only finally be settled.

The San Francisco Yacht Club has at length taken some measures to protect their property from falling into the bay, some piles being put under the corners of the structure.

## YACHTING.

### Small Yacht Clubs.

The small yacht owners, from the causes mentioned in one of our recent issues, have been doing considerable talking about forming a yacht club for small vessels only. No regular meeting has been held, but the talk goes on in a desultory way whenever they meet. One of the plans under discussion was to purchase the buildings of the Neptune Boat Club (at present very little used), and build a break-water of piles outside. There is very good holding ground there; it is within easy reach of the cars, and it is in such a position to be reached without much difficulty in any weather, as there is always wind in the channel if anywhere at all. This project, however, seems to have been given up on account of the break-water, and for fear of the sea-wall being continued as far as that. The most popular idea seems now to be to build over at Tyburn Point, which, as soon as Donohue's line is completed, will be in direct communication with the city. This is a good idea, but to carry it out a permanent organization should be effected and concerted action taken. When the ideas of all are holed down, and when it is determined what the best site is, subscriptions should be asked from rich, public-spirited men (as small yacht owners are not always blessed with a superfluity of wealth,) and then it may come to some head.

### Libeled for Her Debts.

"How are the mighty fallen?" The Con O'Connor, who after her victories over the Connelo and Chispa, was considered in San Francisco yachting circles to be the *ne plus ultra* of a vessel, has been sold for debt. The startled Fawn was once in litigation, but that was on account of outside monetary difficulties of her owner. The Con O'Connor was, however, attached to a debt due her boat keeper and for repairs to the vessel. The yacht was owned by a number of men, all presumably, pretty well to do, and they cannot or will not pay their help. It shows a disgraceful state of affairs, and this will go far to lower, in the estimation of Easterners and Foreigners, the standing of our yacht fleet of which we were once so proud. The yacht only brought the peltly sum of \$2,000 a few hundred dollars over her indebtedness; the vessel is by no means well built being nailed in a great many places, instead of bolted, and the iron work on board of her being very poor, but the known speed of the yacht and the amount of lead ballast in her alone ought to command a higher price than that. Mr. E. W. Newhall was the purchaser, but whether he bought the vessel for himself or for some of the former owners is not definitely known.

One of our contemporaries, speaking of the proposed ways at the Pacific Club grounds, states that it is much better for the club to be without it, on account of the noise of the hammer and the smell of the tar. We would call our contemporary's attention to the fact that there would be no noise of hammers on Sundays and holidays, the only days on which anything of a crowd visits the grounds, and any yachtsman who objects to the good wholesome smell of tar, had better retire from the field of aquatics for all time. No one but a parlor yachtsman could ever find anything objectionable in such a smell. If tar is used near a ways, it must be for the purpose of putting it on the yacht, and if the smell annoys our contemporary at a distance of 100 yards, how much more disagreeable it must be on board a vessel, right under his nose, so to speak. For this reason, perhaps, he never goes out sailing, which accounts for some of the glaring mistakes so frequently made in the paper referred to.

The yawl Mist, now Josephine, has entered a new phase of her checkered existence—if such a term may be applied to an inanimate substance—she having been changed into a most extraordinary craft. Her bulwarks have been raised about eighteen inches; her house, from the deck to the edge of the roof between, made two feet high, and in addition to this there is nearly two feet crown to the roof. Her cockpit has been floored over, making the deck from the companion-way aft, flush. Her cabin has been elegantly fitted up, and something in the neighborhood of \$1,000 must have been spent in repairs on her. This seems to us a throwing away of good money after bad, as we should hardly think such an old hull would scarcely warrant such an outlay. Her owner, a man of considerable means, intends taking her down to Santa Cruz next spring, and she will be then used as a pleasure boat on Monterey Bay. She is at present Alviso, where she will remain during the duck season.

The Fleu de Lis has been having some extensive repairs done on her during the last two months. She was on the stock when building, for nearly four years, and several yachtsmen had an idea that she would go to pieces from dry rot before being launched. Such a violent supposition, however, did not come true, but she has never been a very strong vessel. Before Nichols sold her, and while she was under charter to the Lotus Club, she started with the fleet from Vallejo, but before getting half way to Pinole worked so heavily in the sea, that she opened all along the garboard streak, and was compelled to put back to Vallejo and run on the mud, while the party returned to the city overland.

There is a rumor afloat that Mr. Mervin Donahue's visit to the East was taken with the object of purchasing one of the crack Eastern yachts and sending her round the Horn, the same as was done with the Ariel. How much reliance may be placed in this we do not know, but we should think him very foolish so to do, as the Nellie is certainly fleet enough and large enough to satisfy any one, more especially as it is only a matter of conjecture what a crack Eastern vessel would do in our waters; our experience here not having been very favorable for a repetition of such an experiment.

Last yachting season was a disappointment to many, very few concerted events of any importance having taken place. This result was due, to a great extent, to the difficulties and quarrels between various cliques in both yacht clubs. Next year will witness the advent of three new vessels, all built by Stone, the schooner Rattler, the forty-foot yawl and the forty-four-foot schooner, now in frame.

The first two will be enrolled in the lists of the Pacific Yacht Club, and the latter still remains unsold, so what will become of her still remains a conjecture. Stone is very proud of her, and states that with her he is going to eclipse all his former efforts.

The Thetis lies off Stone's yard, where she is to remain for the winter. She grounds every tide and lies on her bilge in the mud. The yacht to be on her is very well built, but it will not benefit any vessel, as heavily ballasted as she is to do this twice a day, as she is bound to strain more.



## THE KENNEL.

### Field Trials.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: The air is redolent of field trials. In the East, in the West, in England, and even in Germany. The recent trials at Folsom and Gilroy have given a great impetus to the sportsmen of this Coast. Many are already looking out for something good, some "undiscovered Milton" that will cut a figure next year. They begin to realize the fact that although a dog may show much beauty, fine proportion, and almost perfect points on the bench, he may not necessarily be a fine field dog. By a fine field dog, I mean a dog of much spirit and energy, good speed and lasting power, and above all a super-excellent nose. From the peculiar climatic conditions of this Coast, it requires a dog with fine olfactory nerves to scent quail when scattered and lying close in thick cover. At the recent Eastern trials, many times, when birds had been marked down, their best dogs could not find them, and they all flushed birds continually. It is thought that quail have the power of withholding their scent. I think they have for some short time after being frightened and scattered. My theory is that they bury their heads in a tussock or bush, and by tightly closing their wings, keep their scent from spreading. By waiting a short time, and hunting the ground over again, a dog will find birds on the same spot he previously passed over. I remember reading of a similar thing in Frank Forester. He marked a bevy of quail down in a ditch, and his dog could not, to his great surprise, find them. Returning in a short time, they came to a point, and found the birds exactly where he had marked them. No doubt, some of them had moved during his absence, and emitted sufficient scent for the dogs to locate them. A gentleman at the Folsom trials remarked, probably in fun, "that the owners of the dogs running had better dispose of them, and get dogs with noses." I maintain that the dogs of this Coast, that is the best of them, have as good noses as any dogs in the world. They are from the very best stock, and there is no reason why they should deteriorate by transplanting. Horses do not. Let them bring the best dogs of the East, and hunt them in this dry climate, and they will cut no better figures.

California field trials will not, in future, be confined to one locality. The State is large enough, and sportsmen are sufficiently numerous to allow of two or three. There might be one at Folsom, one at Gilroy, and one at Los Angeles, and why not one in Oregon. Many advantages would result. Dogs that were out of form, or bitches in season, or dogs that did not show off to their best, from some cause or other, might be run at another time and place, and prove themselves totally different dogs. Dogs are peculiar, and cannot always be depended on, after much labor and preparation, to do their best at a minute's notice, particularly after being dragged on a chain, among a crowd of strange faces, waiting for their turn to be put down. In the Eastern trials one dog refused to leave his handler's heels, and yet, no doubt, that handler had bestowed much pains to bring him out, but from some cause which we cannot explain the dog was not himself. There is much uncertainty in a field trial, and under the best rules it is not always certain that the best dog will come to the front. Sometimes the ground hunted over by one dog will be more favorable for obtaining points, although I don't think the number of points obtained by a dog should decide his superiority. One point, if made in fine style and under difficult circumstances, should decide a dog's nose and tenaciousness as well as half a dozen.

One judge is better than three, but he should be an expert in dog training. The three judges acting at the Eastern trials are said to be good practical sportsmen—but that is hardly enough. He should, of course, be strictly impartial and firm as a rock, have no friends to please nor enemies so mortify, but be a second Brutus in his decisions. He should have the eye of a hawk, not a single action of the dogs should escape his notice; he should be guided strictly by the Rules, and penalize every fault committed by a dog. A Field Trial is not only to try the natural qualities of a hunting dog, but his acquired ones. A moderate dog, well-trained, should be awarded the prize over a genius untrained. The judge should control the whole proceedings. He should allow no jockeying among the handlers, no noise or hollering like a town-crier—thereby annoying the other handler, disturbing his dog, frightening away the birds and disgusting the spectators. A handler of a dog at a public Field Trial should be allowed to whistle softly, but not to speak, except in a low tone of voice, so as not to attract the attention of the other dog; he should not be allowed to cross his path, to get the wind of him, nor to jockey, or get ahead and frighten off the birds, for fear the other dog should get a point. No whipping should be allowed. In our trials, on more than one occasion, it looked more like a shooting match than a Field Trial—judge, handlers and spectators were entirely absorbed in the shooting, which, I will say, was well done by Dan Gilroy, Horton and Farmer. But while they were having their fun "that necessary question of the play,"—the working of the dogs—was for the time forgotten. As Hamlet says: "It might make the unskilful laugh, but could not but make the judicious grieve." Hamlet must have seen a Field Trial when he said, no doubt referring to a shouting handler: "I would have such a fellow whipped for o'er doing termagant, it out herods Herod, pray you avoid it." In the Eastern Field Trial Derby, Sanborn as Wamaker says, in the heat between "San Roy" and "Maiden," yelled at the top of his voice continually, from the time they struck birds until the heat ended, "that he withdrew his dog in consequence, naively remarking, 'that his bitch was trained and would not stand such foolery.'" Is the judges had done right—but I suppose it will be considered heresy for any one on this coast, to question the wisdom of such learned doctors—they ought to have ordered Sanborn's dog up, and given the heat to Wamaker. They were, he says, among birds four minutes and the heat lasted just nine minutes, and after three or four months labor in preparing a dog, that is the way judges run Field Trials in the New Orleans Club.

An up-country friend calls me a "pen and ink sportsman," but I have seen enough of dogs to know that a dog may be taught to act properly in the field without his handler, like "the cherubim and seraphim continually crying out," and I trust at future trials on this coast to see that practice reformed altogether. I like to see a dog allowed, to a certain extent, to use his own discretion in finding game, which he will do much better than his handler can do for him, by constantly drawing his attention towards himself, and making him turn and quarter every thirty or forty yards. A practiced dog will quarter his ground instinctively when necessary, but to keep him constantly quartering and turning for nothing, is making too much of a machine of him, and giving him no chance to develop his own sagacity. A dog well broke will not flush a bird because he is one hundred yards away from you, any more than he will at forty yards. He will never

flush a bird intentionally, but prefers pointing it, and seeing his master come up and kill it. That is his crowning glory, and to once get a young dog to make a steady point, to let him remain on it, and let him rehearse it, and that is a made dog. There is an understanding now between you and him. But when you hear a handler shouting tohoh! tohoh! and see him go up on the run all excitement, with a continuous shout of tohoh! and when the bird is flushed—miss it, the dog, no doubt, thinks he could have done that himself, and the next bird he points, flushes it before his master gets up. Again, chasing fur, I noticed at Folsom Trials that some dogs were severely whipped for chasing rabbits. They forget of anything a dog knows he was whipped because he did not run fast enough to catch it, and will run faster next time. I contend that is not the right way to prevent chasing fur. If it were, Dorr was old enough to have learned it.

But I am occupying too much of your valuable space. Although a "pen and ink sportsman" I am very loath to take up the pen, and prefer reading the writings and experience of others. But give me a brace of good dogs in season, sprinkling of game, and whether—as was observed by a member of the rich man's Club described to Addison—"Cat is up and beans is down," to me is a matter of indifference.

MEMBER OF THE GILROY CLUB.

## BICYCLING.

### The Flying Wheel—Some Noted American Riders.

(New York City.)

The numerous additions to the ranks of bicyclists during the past season have awakened in the minds of many an idea of the utility of the machine which as yet is used in this country only for pleasure and exercise. In England the bicycle, though used mostly as a pleasure vehicle, is also turned to serve business purposes. Letter carriers deliver letters from the nicked steed, policemen patrol their posts on them, physicians visit patients, tax collectors, rent collectors, sheriff's serving warrants, and in some cases fugitives from justice employ them. These as yet are new fields for the use of the "bikes" in America, and the postmen, physicians and policemen are not yet sufficiently accustomed to it as a means of transportation to use it in the pursuit of their respective vocations.

Still there are in this country members of the professions who use the bicycle, though only as in pursuit of pleasure. The Rev. T. McKee Brown, Rev. George Pentecost, Dr. N. Malon Beckwith and others bestride "bikes" in their leisure moments. As the personnel of the more prominent men in the ranks of bicyclists may prove of interest to this average reader's short sketch of them is given.

Dr. N. Malon Beckwith is President of the League of American Wheelmen, an association now numbering 4,000 members, scattered all over the continent. Dr. Beckwith is a dentist in good practice in this city. He is a member of the Citizens' Bicycle Club, whose headquarters are at No. 2 East Sixtieth street. In appearance the doctor is a perfect Hercules, being six feet two inches tall and proportionately large. His figure is perfectly symmetrical, as is his blonde mustache and legs, which latter show to best advantage when he is attired in the uniform of his club. Then the navy-line corduroy knee-breeches and blue stockings show the development of the doctor's calves and he is happy. He rides the largest wheel except one in America—a "Columbia Expert," with a 62-inch wheel.

It is an old cry with the boys of the club that Harrigan's song "I'm a Marshal whenever I Parade," was written for Dr. Beckwith, as it is true that no matter where he parades he fills the office of Grand Marshal. At the last parade of the League of American Wheelmen held in this city the doctor was Grand Marshal, and in the September meet of the Springfield Bicycle Club he also filled that important position. The doctor is an old athlete. He was a member of the tug-of-war team of the New York Athletic Club and is now captain of the left flank tug-of-war team of the Seventh Regiment.

Among the members of the Citizens' Club is Fred Jenkins. Every bicyclist in America, it might be said, in the world, knows Mr. Jenkins. He is secretary of the league and is part proprietor and editor of the league's official organ. In person Mr. Jenkins is small and a blonde, with just the semblance of a mustache. Recently Mr. Jenkins has been laid up with a broken leg, the result of a moonlight ride to Yonkers and a contrary pig that crossed his wheels.

Mr. Fred Scholes, late secretary of the League of American Wheelmen, is a resident of Cleveland, O., and a member of the Cleveland Club. Mr. Scholes was pronounced by *The World* to be the handsomest man in the league parade in this city, and since then he has been recognized as such by all wheelmen. He is a combination of Apollo and Adonis. His face is oval shape, with perfect Grecian nose, jet black eyes, eyebrows and hair, and a handsome black mustache. He is tall and erect.

Fred is a member of a church choir in Cleveland, and it is said he sings as divinely as he looks. At Chicago, Washington, New York and Springfield meets, he was the observed of all the observers, and was envied by his fellow-bicyclist as the ladies all gazed at him and applauded him.

George M. Hendee, of Springfield, Mass., is the most remarkable bicyclist in America when speed and stamina are concerned. He is champion of America at all recognized distances, and holds the best on record at almost every distance between a quarter of a mile and twenty miles. George is the pride of Springfield and in September, when the club of which he is a member gave three days' meet at Hampden Park, he received only one defeat. Then the people of the city felt sad, and the ladies promenading the streets were seen wearing his picture with black margins. During the meet, those of the stores that were open for business sold Hendee clothing, Hendee hats, Hendee shoes, and even Hendee corsets for ladies were for sale. The celebrated Kentuckian, Charles Jenkins, of Louisville, raced against Hendee one day, but was beaten. Hendee also beat "Doodle" Robinson and Charles D. Vasey the English bicyclists, with consummate ease.

George Nash, of Springfield, although but fourteen years of age, is one of the most accomplished expert trick riders in the world. He is small even for his age, and rides a 44-inch "Rudge." At the Springfield tournament he gave an exhibition of fancy riding on the track at Hampden Park. The feats he performed were marvellous, and he concluded his performance by riding on one wheel around the mile track.

"Prof." Daniel J. Canary is also a trick rider and is called the champion of the world. He is a native of New Haven, Conn., and is about twenty years of age. He is slight physique, but strong. He never gained distinction or renown as a speedy rider, but stands pre-eminent as a performer of wonderful feats. Among his tricks are the following: Ride

with folded arms with the hind wheels of machine off the ground. Stending the bicycle on its saddle and handle-bar upside down and bring it into its proper position, mounting at the same time. Taking the back bone, hind wheel and handle-bar from the large wheel and ride the latter alone. This accompanied by standing on the treadles and the one wheel thus forms a uni-cycle, upon which he rides forwards and backwards and spins on its centre.

James D. Wilmot is this acrobatic champion bicyclist. He also performs with a champion on a single bicycle. All sorts of seemingly impossible feats are performed by them. Standing on head on the saddle, standing on one foot while the bicycle is in motion, mounting and dismounting while it is at full speed, all these and many more tricks are performed by Mr. Wilmot and his mate with the utmost apparent ease.

Miss Louise Armaido is the female champion bicycle rider. She is a Canadian, twenty-three years old, short in stature, but very muscular. She has "starred" throughout the country and is well known. It is related of her that she startled some gentlemen in a Denver (Col.) gymnasium by putting up a 100-pound dumb-bell.

Miss Elise Von Blumen was this only really formidable amateur for the title held by Miss Armaido. Miss Von Blumen is a pretty and petite lady, with no muscular development, but an abundance of pluck. She also has ridden in the largest throng in this country, but has, it is said, retired from the burning arena to study art. A new competitor for the title of female champion bicyclist is Miss Maggie Wallace, a native of this city. She is a pretty, dark haired lady, whose eyes sparkle with ambition and pluck. She is as yet a novice, though her advancement she has made in the past few months is wonderful, in the face of the fact that she has no previous experience. Miss Wallace has made many public appearances and is now a general favorite.

Leaving the ranks of the amateurs to the gentlemen riders, attention is called to New York City's prominence who rides a bicycle not only in the city, but also in the country, purely for pleasure, for his representative, \$300,000,000, Mr. Frederick G. Bourne, a member of the Citizens' Club, whose money would enable him to buy the best of America and probably leave sufficient to take him to the tropics. Though a thorough business man, and a successful devoted bicyclist. He is a first class rider, and a first class rider, and rides from his office in the Metropolitan Hotel on Eighth avenue and Seventy-second street, a mammoth structure that cost him about \$100,000.

The Rev. T. McKee Brown, the rector of the Church of the Virgin, and president of the Citizens' Club, is reported to be as devoted to bicycling as to his church. He is a tall man, with brown hair and a serious face and a rather austere look, but he is said to be one of the most whole-souled men in the world. He enjoys riding on the boulevards on his bicycle, and is said to object to a Sunday in his week, as on that day he must forego the pleasure of a ride.

The Rev. George S. Pentecost is a Brooklyn clergyman, and he pursues happiness on a bicycle over the Coney Island Boulevard or the green-arched roadways in Prospect Park. He is well known as the antagonist in a religious controversy with Bob Ingersoll, in which, it is claimed, the latter was worsted. Mr. Pentecost is short and stout, with black hair, eyes and a heavy mustache of the same color. He related his experiences at the dinner of the wheelmen in the Metropolitan Hotel in June last, and said he believed a good bicyclist could not help but be a good Christian.

Probably no better contrast to Dr. Beckwith can be found in the League of American Wheelmen than "Campinini" Newman. Mr. Newman is known all over the country. Any man who has visited Niblo's Garden has seen him in the box office, and he was much looked at during the parade of League Wheelmen last June. He is the smallest League member and rides the smallest machine of any in the League. Though small he is remarkably agile and strong and is a favorite among bicyclists.

Edwin Oliver is the biggest blower in the ranks of the League of American Wheelmen, and owing to his abilities as a blower was elected official trumpeter. At Springfield in September "Ed" gathered around him a host of blowers like himself, and with tally-ho horns, "bike" whistles, fish horns and a bass drum filled the air with indescribable and inharmonious music as they paraded the streets in the "wee sma' hours." The serenade to Fred Jenkins, in front of the Warwick House, was far more successful than they anticipated, as it awoke every man, woman and child in the house, each of whom believed they were the persons serenaded and all applauded the noisy crowd of bicyclists.

Probably the prettiest sight to a lover of the wheel is that of a well-drilled club of men performing tactical evolutions on bicycles. Probably the finest club in this country is the Rochester (N. Y.) club. At Springfield eight members of the Rochester club carried away the prize for the championship competitive drill. They performed all the evolutions with remarkable precision and skill and were warmly applauded. The Capital Bicycle Club, of Washington, won the Chicago pennant for drilling, and are only exceeded in skill by the Rochester Club.

The largest club in the League is the Springfield Club, of which H. E. Ducker is President. It numbers a hundred men. The largest club in this city is the Citizens' Club. It is also the richest club. They have caused to be erected the first and only club-house for bicyclists in America. It will be opened early in January.

The symptoms of colic, one of the most fatal diseases to a horse, are readily detected. The horse invariably scrapes with his fore feet, kicks at the stomach and shifts about, turns around, smells the floor, lies down, rolls remaining for a time on his back, and breathes heavily throughout. At a recent meeting of the London Farmer's Club, a relief and sure cure was presented by a gentleman who has been all his life among horses. When the horse shows the symptoms of an attack of colic, apply at once a horse cloth or woolen rug, wrung out of boiling water, to the stomach and to the sides and cover with another couple of cloths to retain the heat. As they cool, renew the cloths as often as useful. A large bran poultice, as hot as can be borne, is equally effective, and retain the heat longer.

Regarding the statement that Mand S. is badly used up, a Cincinnati man says: "This does not accord with that Billy Bair told me the other day. He said the great mare was running around at Chester Park with a great hoary coat of hair, and in perfect health. 'When she came to me, Mr. Vanderbilt directed me that her legs be blistered. I did blister one of them, but it caused her such pain, suffering, annoyance that I wrote him I would not blister the other three. There is nothing the matter with them, and next year, after she has been properly trained and hardened, I think she will be faster and better than ever.'



## ATHLETICS.

## A Chase Through The Show.

[New York World].

The American Athletic Club Harriers were the only athletes with sufficient courage to indulge in a run across country yesterday. They had their third annual Christmas Day chase from Schlosser's Fort Lee Hotel, at Fort Lee, N. J. The snow was over two feet deep and a crust had formed on top that cut through the stockings and leggings of the men and lacerated their limbs. The members of the club left this city by the 10:30 A. M. boat from One hundred and Twenty-fifth street and North River, and in less than an hour were on their way through snow knee-deep, over fences, ditches, stone walls, frozen brooks and through the woods, running when they could and crawling at times.

It was just 11:23 o'clock when the starter and timekeeper, Mr. E. Van Tambacht, gave the word "go" to the hares. They were Messrs. Mortimer Bishop, G. D. Bolden and W. R. Paynter. They went slipping and sliding down the street leading from the hotel, and the crowd applauded them for their "running." They threw out the first scent 200 yards distant from the hotel and dashed into the woods. Six minutes after the hares had been started the hounds were sent away. The pack consisted of Alec A. Jordan, master of the hunt; P. H. Morgan and E. W. Knickerbocker, whippers-in; Cyrille Robson, Harry O. Bernhart, Thomas Muir, Robert Stall, Charles Jahne, George Spaulding, H. F. Reicher, Frank Lowery, William E. Nixon, John Thomas, D. J. Sullivan, Pastime A. C.; E. D. Lang, Pastime A. C., and W. C. Herring, London A. C.

When they were sent away they dashed through the snow in pursuit of the hares, whose footsteps made a trail more easily followed than the paper one and no difficulty was found in discovering the "throw off." They followed the trail through the woods, over fences and walls, and though the pace was slow it told severely on them. The crust on the snow cut their nether limbs as a knife and called forth from Mr. Herring an opinion that it was "blooming 'ard work," to which all assented. Crossing Wilson's Brook, Knickerbocker found it more convenient to slide than to tramp it, and he landed on the opposite bank in a heap, with more snow down his neck than was comfortable. The trail then changed from the west to the south and soon the colored paper that betokens the homeward trail was found and in a few minutes the pack ambled up to the hotel in a somewhat broken-up style.

Jordan was the first hound in, arriving home at 12:05 o'clock P. M., having been out thirty-seven minutes. The hares had arrived at 12:02 o'clock, P. M., Bishop being first, Paynter second, Bolden third. Thomas was the second hound in, following Jordan closely; Reicher was third and the others were hunched. A turkey dinner followed the run and the club returned to this city at 5 P. M.

## POULTRY.

## Poultry Yards.

Next to keeping sheep, the keeping of poultry seems to have a fascination for the popular mind. No doubt the origin of the idea as regards sheep, and the ease, pleasure and profit of keeping them, comes from those never-to-be-forgotten poetic rhapsodies of Virgil, and the old songs and madrigals of later times; and the equally rhapsodical poetry of modern writers, who so delusively harp upon the beauties and profits of a shepherd's life, serves to keep the illusion alive. It is very much the same as regards poultry. Nevertheless, one may keep sheep, and fowls as well, if he will only get over the notion that they will keep themselves. I will remember a young man, twenty years ago, being smitten with this chicken fever. He raked the country over until he procured three hundred hens and a score of cocks, built a high picket fence about a quarter of an acre of ground, put up a board shanty for a roosting house, laid in a stock of corn and oats, provided baskets and barrels to take in the eggs, and began business. It is quite unnecessary to say a word as to the result. It was "the old, old story." But it might not have been had the management been judicious and reasonable. And this is the point where poultry-keepers are particularly interested.

I ask, then, what is judicious and proper management? The remarks of S. P., on page 955, are exceedingly sensible, and pertinent to this question. But I hope to be excused when I say they are not particular enough. Particularity in description in regard to this matter is an absolute necessity, because judgment depends wholly upon what one knows either by experience or through the stated experience of others, and when S. P. says "I prefer to fence in the fowls, giving them good roomy quarters, with grass and shade and water," he stops at the very point where your interested readers would have him go on at a lively pace, and tell them how grass, especially, can be furnished in a fenced yard. Now, after more than thirty years' experience, gradually built up, with many failures, from which useful lessons were learned, I have found that this is the very pivotal point upon which the balance of success or failure is suspended. For one hundred fowls will so foul a whole acre of grass land in three months as to make it utterly unfit for them. I have found a yard of this size to be so covered with manure in a month that one's foot cannot be put to the ground without treading upon the droppings, while the grass is completely unfit for food. Then disease invades the flock, and all is lost.

One may say, then, that an acre is not enough for 100 fowls. It is not if the fowls are confined to it, and no provision is made for keeping it in a wholesome condition. But if this yard is divided into two parts, and each half plowed and sown to green crops, all the trouble is avoided, and success is assured; and yet some more particularity is needed, and how to do this should be explained. Grass may mean any suitable green crop which fowls will eat. The plan I have followed is as follows: To plow one yard early in the fall and sow it with rye. The rye is ready for use in October, and will last until winter sets in. The fowls are turned on to it at that time, and the other half is plowed and sowed in the same way. This is ready for spring use, and will last until July. The fowls being put on this in the spring, the other land is sown to oats and peas, or rape or turnips, or anything that will produce green food. Then the other ground is sown with rape, or corn broadcast, or mixed seed. Prickly comfrey is eaten by fowls very eagerly, and a row of this around the whole lot will furnish a perennial supply of acceptable food. But the plowing is indispensable, as it cleanses the soil and gets rid of every provocative of disease. By this method the fowls will enjoy every possible and necessary comfort and sanitary requisite, and the expense of feeding them will be reduced one-half; and, moreover, they will have

all the necessary range. The yard should be bordered on each side with a row of Austrian pines, or Norway spruces, for shelter, and for acceptable places for summer nest boxes, in which the hens would delight to lay their eggs and brood. This method is an extension of the plan described by S. P., which would be impracticable without the division of the yard and the alternation of the divisions. If one would pursue this plan and have an acre, with its house, for each flock of 100 hens, he could keep as many flocks as he has ground to accommodate.—Country Gentleman.

## Old Hens.

The Farmer's Advocate (Canada) comes to the defense of old hens in the following style:

The old hen seems to be attacked from all quarters, and the objections to her are based upon two reasons, the first of which is that a hen will not lay many eggs after the first year she begins laying, and the second is that disease is more liable among old hens than pullets. The first objection is not always a potent one, and very often the hens lay better during the third year than the second. Much depends upon the time of hatching the pullets. The pullet hatched as late as May will be badly beaten her first season of laying by the old hen, and if she commences her second year it will be with the disadvantage of molting when the weather is cold. Old hens have been known to lay well and regularly until quite advanced in age, and the calculation which has been made by some genius, and given forth, that old hens are unprofitable as layers, has been accepted more on faith than observation. Our experience teaches that some old hens will lay more than pullets, and that some pullets will lay more than old hens. The trouble with old hens is that they are liable to become too fat on very high feed, but if they are fed with judgment they will equal the pullets without doubt. So far as being more liable to disease than pullets, there are also exceptions, and if the matter can be given a fair test, it will be found that the chances are equal.

As to which are better for breeding, we venture to say that more eggs will hatch that are laid by old hens than by pullets, and this is a great deal in favor of the old hens. We think hens should be kept until the spring in which they become three years old, not that they are then useless, but because the pullets have reached a more mature age, and this plan of dividing the hen into three periods, instead of two, will no doubt be found better. The breed, also, has something to do with the merits of pullets and old hens. A Leghorn or Hamburg pullet will lay more eggs in a year than an old hen of the Brahma, Cochin, or Plymouth Rock breeds, but an old hen of the Leghorn breed will also lay more than the pullets of the larger breeds. Crossed hens will often be found good layers for a long period, but the cross should be a judicious one.

Experiments with poultry in orchards prove that they effectively protect plum trees from the curculio. A few of the largest farms devoted to poultry are set partly in plums, among them being that of Mr. Hawkins, of Lancaster, Mass. The peach trees always bear test when poultry range among them.

## The Vintage of 1883.

The vintage of Messrs. Stern & Rose for 1883, reckoning five gallons of wine the equivalent of one gallon of brandy, amounts to the handsome sum of 750,000 gallons. This is more than is made by any other firm or individual in America. Mr. J. de Barth Shorb reports 300,000 gallons of wine, and 20,000 gallons of brandy as an equivalent of 400,000 gallons of wine. As the large number of vintners throughout the country have not yet measured up, it is impossible to make a full statement of the total yield for the county, but from Messrs. Stern & Rose and Mr. Shorb, we learn that the vintage of 1883 is not likely to be more than ten per cent. less than it was last year, while in the northern part of the State there is a plain shortage of 50 per cent. Mr. Rose estimates his vineyards to fall short this year only two per cent. below last year.

This is certainly a very good showing, and clearly indicates that the grape crop of Southern California is much more reliable than it is in the northern part of the State. It has few fluctuations, and those are not of much significance, while the northern counties have either a very heavy yield or a very small production.

The brandy made by Messrs. Stern & Rose will amount to 100,000 gallons, but with this apparently large product, we learn from Mr. Rose that the demand for the Sunny Slope brandy is so strong and steady, on account of its superior quality and purity, that it is sold as rapidly as it reaches maturity.

Another fact that indicates the superiority of the grapes of Southern California is the fact that the vinegrowers in the northern counties are continually purchasing the wines of Los Angeles to blend with their own manufactures of Sonoma and Napa counties. In this blending of different grades of wine lies much of the secret of the success of the vintners of those counties.

This business is carried on by some of our own vintners, but is not so generally practiced here as elsewhere, because our wines are so good without blending that they sell at a good profit without the expense of blending with other kind. But those who do make a study of the business of combining wines, find a large profit and advantage in doing so, especially in claret and sherry wines. More attention will be paid to this subject when the trade increases in magnitude, so that a person can give his entire attention to the mixing and ripening of wines. That time is near at hand.—Los Angeles Herald.

While Ed. M. Hewins was here the other day, M. H. Bennett, of this city, made a deal with him for the interest of Hewins & Titus in the range at the forks of the Cimarron and Arkansas rivers, Mr. Dunman retaining his interest. The range is one of the best on the Cherokee strip, and with it goes 12,000 head of cattle, 8,000 head of which are double-wintered heaves. The price paid is \$175,000, the papers for which we have seen. This may seem a large sum for a half interest in the stock and range, but when the character of both is taken into consideration, it will not seem so extravagant. The new firm will be Bennett & Dunman, and the post-office address Caldwell, Kan.—Caldwell (Kan.) Journal.

We are reliably informed that the old veteran Glenmore will be trained again next season. He is said to be in fine fix and sound. His owner, Mr. Jennings, will breed him in the spring to a few of his own mares, and then prepare him for the campaign. Mr. Jennings says Glenmore has made him his present farm, and he expects the old horse to greatly increase his possessions.

The sooner milk is placed in pans or cans after milking the better will be its yield of cream.

## THE GUN.

## Hunting in Virginia.

[National Republican.]

John Ellinger, the best-known and most good-humored man in Washington, returned Saturday from an extended hunting trip in the valley of Virginia. He appeared to be greatly benefited by the excursion, and when accosted by the Avenue Mau, had two rabbits, a rare ornithological specimen known as a "poor job," and a brace of quail.

In response to an inquiry, he said: "It didn't pan out well. I had six hundred cartridges loaded, and a big mountaineer for a guide. The first day out I mistook him for a wild turkey as he was backing out of a thicket, and made the bottom of his trousers look like a tin lantern. He was a Virginian and unreasonable, and he and his big son hunted me through the woods till dark, when I succeeded in dodging them, and made for Winchester. There I struck a quartet of hospitable Southerners, and one of them held the earth to go in on, and then drew a comet to it. Of course this left me nothing but my return ticket, and I struck for home."

"Where did you get the game?"  
"Oh! I dumped out of the train at Terra-Cotta, and concluded I'd hunt as I came in, and try and get enough to make a bluff with when I got home. The only thing I could find was the 'poor job,' and I had to trade the dog and the pocket-knife to a nigger for the 'cotton-tails' and the 'quail.' I am going to slide up a back street home."

## Ventura Gunners.

The Signal gives the following account of the Christmas shoot at Ventura:

After demolishing a couple of quarter sections of Christmas turkey, a Signal reporter wended his way to the race track, as per detail, intent on witnessing the skill of the Rod and Gun Club at breaking glass balls. On the ground we found a number of the shootists waiting impatiently for other sports who were to participate in the match. The absent ones not putting in an appearance, it was agreed among those present to appoint Irving Foulks and Colonel Goodwin Captains, and to proceed with the sport. After informing the members that each man was to shoot six rounds of three birds each, the side breaking the most balls to be victors, Foulks proceeded to score, and succeeded in getting all three of his birds. Goodwin followed, doing likewise. Miller Beal came next, breaking his first, but missing the other two; and Barnard did as well. Chrisman could break but one, but Walbridge surprised every one—and himself most of all—by breaking all three, which feat he repeated several times during the match. Bennett broke two out of three, but failed to score again until the fifth round. Kaiser and Benchley each broke two, Williams breaking but one. As will be seen by the score, Kaiser, Benchley, Goodwin, Williams and Barnard each broke 12 out of their 15; Foulks, Beal and Walbridge, 11; Chrisman 7, and Bennett 4, Goodwin's side, having broken 59 balls to their opponents' 45, were declared victors. J. S. Collins and C. A. Oliver acted as judges, and Ed. Hirschfelder was scorer. Following is the score:

FOULK'S TEAM.												
Captain Foulks.....	111	110	010	011	011	001	—	11				
Beal.....	100	011	111	001	110	110	—	11				
Chrisman.....	001	110	100	100	110	000	—	7				
Bennett.....	101	000	000	000	110	000	—	4				
E. T. Williams.....	010	001	111	011	011	111	—	12				
Total.....								45				
GOODWIN'S TEAM.												
Captain Goodwin.....	111	011	011	110	011	010	—	11				
Frank Barnard.....	100	111	011	111	011	101	—	12				
Walbridge.....	111	100	111	110	101	000	—	12				
Benchley.....	011	101	101	110	101	101	—	12				
Kaiser.....	101	010	111	111	101	001	—	12				
Total.....								59				

In the evening the Local Gun Club gave a hall which was well attended by the leading citizens of the district, and proved a grand success. The people of Ventura have evidently very proper ideas about enjoying themselves at Christmas.

## Notes of the Week.

We find little change in the reports from our local hunters, amateurs or professionals. All agree that something is the matter with the ducks, for they will not become really plentiful, rain or no rain. The canvasbacks seem to be the most perverse and knowing. We are informed there are plenty on the coast, if they could only be reached. As on Suisun Bay and along the San Rafael shore, so between Point Pedro and Black Point there are thousands to be seen, but there is no possible way of working them at these places. In desperation at their continued and provoking wariness, some people are talking of using a blind and battery, and getting even with them in that way. We would dissuade the use of such extreme measures, though when people are longing for canvasbacks, and they won't come in near enough to be shot, almost any measures to get them are justifiable. We are afraid this is not going to be a good canvasback season. If they remain long in the open salt waters, feeding on mussels, etc., etc., their meat will become as much impaired as at the end of the season, when, by the exhaustion of their natural food, they have to resort to those localities for their means of living. It is always well to be prepared for the worst.

Much of the same may be said about the quail of this season. Even where they are comparatively or quite plentiful, they are reported to be very wild. Six or eight to the man, in any section, is about the average day's work this season. During the week we heard only of two good bags. One was made by Mr. J. K. Orr, who really is the "wary man with the gun," the other by Mr. Charles Ohn of Market street, also a good shot. The one bagged 30, the other 9 in a day. Mr. Ohn killed his birds in the neighborhood of San Mateo.

For teal and snipe the section between Pajaro and Castroville is said to be about the best in the State. We announced this fact on private information a month ago. Although a daily contemporary says it takes money and time to get there, the section can be reached any time in half a day by rail, and for a nominal sum. Go to Watsonville, who you want good shooting, and then do your work manfully. We have no respect for the kid-glove, feathered sportsman. No matter where he goes he will only make an ass of himself. There is no more trouble in the district suggested than in the foothills. Perhaps, not so much.

There is some talk of exchanging the splendid grouse of Oregon for the grand old woodcock of the East. There is no doubt both birds would do well on transplantation, for the question of climate need not be considered in either.



In our rambles over Washington Territory, British Columbia, and a portion of Oregon, we were invariably informed the grouse of the north could not be transplanted alive, or we should have brought some with us on returning to California. In captivity, the grouse, we were told, will neither feed nor be fed, but deliberately perish. In their case, the exchange could only be made by eggs, which, in the season, are easily obtained without violation of the law. In the case of the woodcock, it would be utter nonsense bringing him here until the people are resolved to have him thoroughly protected, at least for five years, under the most severe penalties. Then, as with the California quail in British Columbia, by that protection, we might soon depend upon a satisfactory increase. The Indians of the Colony were informed that if they killed a quail for five years, the term of legal protection, they would be severely punished. They, like the whites, knew well the hand that threatened would surely punish, and so by the end of the third year of the protecting period, we personally saw flocks ranging from two to four hundred rise up not more than three miles from Victoria. Let our vagabond law-breaking element be dealt with in the same stern, unrelenting manner, and California would soon swarm with the Oregon grouse, the Eastern woodcock, and the English partridge and pheasant. Cannot this be done? It is surely worth trying. Protection first, the birds second. That's the policy.

### How Are We to Get Game Preservation?

Some weeks ago we published an article on our game laws in which we recommended a congressional law for all the Territories and lands under government control. We advised this national legislation, because we are convinced it would be so satisfactory and so evident in its results that every state in the Union would soon see the advantage of wise game laws strictly enforced, and adopt such laws. We confess, of course, that we see no probability of obtaining such national legislation for some years, or not, perhaps, until all the game in the Territories, both animals and birds, are exterminated. Taking also into consideration, in this connection, the disposition of the county supervisors to extend the open season in certain districts contrary to the letter and spirit of the law, and the disposition of certain classes of citizens to defy the law, the question, how we are to obtain the necessary laws of protection becomes daily more urgent and important to us as a people, and in all respects, it is well deserving their attention. In a spirit worthy the subject, we desire, this week to offer a few remarks to the true sportsmen of the state at large, with a view, if possible, of bringing them to a united action on the subject of game preservation, that we may be prepared, in future, when necessary, to act in concert in demanding such a law.

If we are not greatly misinformed, there will be a warm and severe contest in our next Legislature, in which, it is said, the question will be carried so far as to recommend the entire abolition of all protective law, and leave every man, according to his tastes, principles, and desires, to shoot game when and where he pleases. If we had not received this information from reliable sources, we should scarcely conceive it possible such a vile proposition, involving public as well as private rights, could be entertained by a civilized people. But we are satisfied some such action is premeditated by the lawless element, who in their disgusting greed desire everything, and therefore, if we cannot choke it to death in its infancy, we must be prepared to resist it with success when it blossoms out in all its native ugliness.

To meet the emergencies of the present and future, we see only one method of proceeding which offers any hope of safety. There are now in California a large body of intelligent, wealthy, influential men associated with legitimate sport, through organized clubs and individual tendencies, who only need being harmonized and brought together to a common center of action, to make themselves an overwhelming power in the next legislature, if any such measure as we have described is introduced. The immediate question then to be answered is, how shall that harmony of action be obtained? In our opinion, there is only one way—that is, for all the Clubs, in the state, the Gun clubs, the Pacific Coast Field Trial Club, the private shooting clubs with preserves, the Teal, Cordelia, Tule Belle Clubs and others, if they choose, to unite with the State Sportsmen's Association and under its leadership, shape out a policy for the future, which, backed by the wealth and intelligence of the new union, could not be disregarded by any legislature in the world. Some such harmony of action as we propose, is absolutely necessary, as much for the continuance of the clubs themselves, as for the existence and improvement of legitimate sport in future. The State Association, in every way, is worthy the respect and support of all true sportsmen. For a new State, its record is a grand one. What it has done in the past for the preservation of game, is proof of what it will be able to do in the legislature and before the courts, if supported by the earnest endeavors of all the clubs in the state as we propose. Why cannot this be? Something must be done in this direction and without delay, or there will be no use for the clubs themselves. We could say a great deal in favor of this arrangement, but we feel, its necessity is too self-evident, to need a labored enforcement.

Should such a union be brought about, the sporting and private clubs, will require a live journal to represent them, and this they will always find in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN which claims, with no small degree of justice, to be the representative sporting organ of the coast. The advantages again of this upon legitimate sport would be immense and immediate to all. We have an illustration of the benefits to be derived from an efficient union between a live newspaper and a live sporting club in Illinois. A few years ago, the Chicago Field, now the American Field and the Illinois Sportsmen's Club, were both very insignificant institutions. They joined interests and labored faithfully together for their mutual good, knowing that if success crowned their united action, the whole country would be benefitted by their success. To-day, they are in their distinct provinces, the most powerful factors we have in America in formulating public opinion on the necessity of preservation and the enforcement of the law. So, if the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN and the different clubs of the state will form a similar union, we may not accomplish as much as the Field and the Illinois sportsmen, but we are convinced we can perform a work as beneficial to our State as honorable to ourselves before another new year comes round. The work is needed. Let it be commenced in earnest.

It is reported that buzzards are so numerous around Hollister, that large limbs of trees are broken by their united weight. Considering that buzzards, in order to fly as they do, are a very light bird, this is a very pretty little story of the bird. Won't somebody give us a rattling good goose yarn as a stand-off?

### An Interesting Race.

A race took place on New Years Day which, although no remarkable for fast time, yet proved one of the most interesting seen for some time. The audience was composed only of personal friends of the contestants, but from the result, it is a pity it could not have been witnessed by all true lovers of sport. The contestants were A. Dreyfuss and G. W. Putnam, both of Denver, Colorado, who are visiting friends in this city. The track chosen was the Recreation Grounds, and the stake—"A New Years' dinner for eight," at the Lick House; the race a dash of 100 yards. About 3 o'clock the men appeared stripped for the contest, and chose for judges, Mr. Ward, of Cincinnati, and Jos. Masterson of this city. Ike Benjamin, of New York, acted as Referee, and M. K. Kittleman as Starter. The men got off very evenly at the first attempt, and ran to 75 yards, where Putnam showed about a foot in front, when by a splendid burst of speed of Dreyfuss got up even with him and succeeded in making a dead heat of it in 12½ seconds. Dreyfuss at once became the favorite in the bets, and numerous wagers of his clothes, and some money, were laid on his winning. The second heat was almost a repetition of the first, except that Putnam showed to the best advantage, and in turn became the favorite with the bettors, and after the heat, which also proved dead, and which was snatched away from Dreyfuss, almost at the tape. Time—12½ seconds. Both having been so closely contested, and been declared dead heats, the audience began to realize that, leaving the time made out of consideration, that they were witnessing a splendid race, and when the men were called out for the third heat all were in a high state of excitement; each loud in praise of his favorite's "staying abilities." The men, when they appeared, however, did not seem to relish the idea of another heat, both looking worn and "done up," and plainly showing their want of condition. Putnam remarked as he toed the mark: "That last heat seemed twice as long as the first." "Yes," says Dreyfuss, "and if I am not mistaken, this will seem longer."

As Kittleman fired the gun, both men bounded away at a good pace, and "shoulder to shoulder," till 75 yards were reached, where Dreyfuss gained a decided advantage, which he held to the tape, winning one of the best contested races ever seen, in 12½ seconds. Putnam's want of condition proved too strong for his stomach, and Dreyfuss, although a much smaller man, and apparently in fair fix, had to be assisted to his dressing room. After, however, the two champions had been invigorated by the liberal allowance of ale and brandy, all repaired to the Lick House, where, to the popping of champagne corks, the race was run over and over, and the dinner of Mr. Putnam's heartily enjoyed.

### The Vienna Garden.

The continued success of the Ladies' Orchestra is such as evincing extreme public satisfaction, that we commenced a brief history of the members last week, which we gladly continue in this issue. We shall commence this notice with Miss G. Gonzales, who presides at the piano. We have already spoken of her abilities as an accompanist, which we hold places her at the head of our local pianists. She was born in Guadalajara, Mexico, and studied at the college of Linas, which she entered at eight years old. She remained there until eighteen, when she graduated with honors. She began her musical studies under Prof. Limolir, of Mexico, and finished under Prof. Meyer, of Berlin. She then obtained diplomas for music and French, and commenced teaching. After her marriage she came to San Francisco, and on Miss Brandt's retirement, joined the orchestra under Julia Bertrand. She again took the piano in the present orchestra, under the leadership of Miss Neuber. The other ladies are the Poersch sisters—Veronica, Caroline, and Marie. These ladies were born in Brag, Bohemia, and studied music in the public conservatory for several years. They then accepted a musical position at Bombay, where they remained two years. After leaving India they came to America and joined the Cincinnati orchestra. They occupied leading positions there for over a year, when they came to the Vienna Garden, under contract as second violin, viola, and double bass. For mental powers and personal graces, it is generally admitted, three such women are not often seen in one family. These little sketches will enable our public to understand the great success of the present orchestra. As long as merit is appreciated, it could not be otherwise. The crowded house every night speaks well for the taste of our people for classical music. We could select pieces played during the week, such, for instance, as the trio between Misses Neuber, Straka and Gonzales, that would do honor to any concert in the world, not excepting Paris or London. For ourselves we rejoice that such a school exists among us, and we hope it may long continue.

Jonathan Mahen formerly lived in Alameda county, and was a market hunter by occupation. Up to the time of leaving Alameda, by actual count he claims to have killed 17,500 geese, and has since killed 1,000 more. He used a cow, and he says, at the end of the season the geese were more afraid of a cow than a man.

Butte county offers a bounty of \$10 each for coyote scalps, which has induced a general war against the useless vermin. A coyote will kill more game than a dozen of the worst pot-hunters.

## Thoroughbred Stallion IMPORTED Kyrle Daly.

Bay horse; bred by Joseph Lyons; foaled 1879, by ARTILLERY. First dam, Colleen Blue, by Gemma-di-Vergy. Second dam, Princess, by Reliever. Third dam, Echidna (the Baron's dam), by Economist. Fourth dam, Miss Pratt, by Blacklock. Fifth dam, Gadabout, by Orin. Sixth dam, Minstrel, by Sir Peter. Seventh dam, Natrix, by Florizel. Eighth dam, Maiden, by Machem. Ninth dam (Pumpkin's dam), by Squirt. Tenth dam (Lot's dam), by Mogul. Eleventh dam, Camilla, by Bay Bolton. Twelfth dam, Old Lady (Starling's dam), by Puleine's Chestnut Arabian.

Thirteenth dam, by Rockwood. Fourteenth dam, by Bustler. Will make the coming season, 1884, extending from February 10th to June 20th at Rancho del Paso, Sacramento Co., Cal. Terms, \$100 the season.

Mares taken good care of at \$10 per month, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

JOHN MACKAY,  
Sacramento, Cal.

### The Trotting Stallions.

## DIRECTOR AND MONROE CHIEF

Will make the season of 1884 at

### Oakland Trotting Park,

Commencing February 1st and ending June 1st.

#### TERMS.

Director \$200, Monroe Chief \$100, the season. Good pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Due care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no responsibility assumed should any occur.

#### Director, 2:17.

Black horse, foaled July 18, 1877, by Dictator (sire of Jay-Eye-See 2:10½; Phallus, 2:19½); first dam Dolly (dam of Thorndale, 2:22½; Onward, 2:25½), by Mambrino Chief; second dam by Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiener.

Thorndale, 2:22½, is the sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16½, and Daisy Dale, 2:19½.

#### Monroe Chief, 2:18 1-4.

Two-mile record, 4:48.

Brown horse, foaled 1870, by Jim Monroe (son of Alexander's Abdallah, by Rydyk's Hambletonian, first dam Madame Powell, by Bay Chief, son of Mambrino Chief; second dam by Toronto (son of St. Lawrence); third dam claimed to be of Whipstock. For a very lifelike portrait of Monroe Chief and a full account of his pedigree and performance, see the list of names of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, issue of December 27, 1883.

For further information address

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,  
FASHION STABLE, Ellis St., San Francisco.

## THOROUGHbred STALLION

X X,  
Pedigree.

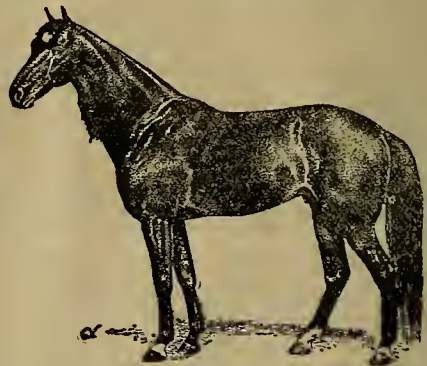
X X (Doublecross), bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson at Riverside, Illinois, foaled May 23, 1872, by MALCOLM First dam Columbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland. Second dam Young Fashion, by imported Monarch. Third dam Fashion, by imported Trustee. Fourth dam Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles. Fifth dam Reality, by Sir Archy. Sixth dam by imported Medley. Seventh dam by imported Centinel. Eighth dam by Mark Anthony. Ninth dam by imported Janus. Tenth dam by imported Monkey. Eleventh dam by imported Silvereye. Twelfth dam by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

X X (Doublecross) is of as high and fashionable breeding as any stallion in the country. His sire, Malcolm, is by imported Bonnie Scotland, his dam Columbia, also by imported Bonnie Scotland; hence his name. Malcolm was one of the best race-horses of his day, and Columbia was also a fine-race mare. Columbia is the granddam of Antee. Her dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland, Wausuta, Bonnie Kate (the dam of Bonnie Lizzie), Andes, Hook Hocking, Three Cheers, etc. The dam of Malcolm, Lady Lancaster, was the dam of Sagamore, Ontario (the dam of McWhirter, Regent, Lady Fairfield, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton, etc.), and a reference to the racing calendars will show how distinguished the members of these two families are. This is the only Bonnie Scotland stallion in California, and from his inbreeding has much of the blood as if he were a son of that renowned sire. He is a horse of immense substance, good size, high form, and of the best disposition.

Will make the ensuing season, 1884, from February 15th to June 15th, at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms, \$50 the season.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON,  
Oakland or 508 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

### THE TROTTING STALLIONS



## SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1ST to July 15th, 1884, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal. Singletons is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15½ hands high, and weighs 1,200 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, and foaled in the spring of 1878.

#### PEDIGREE.

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rydyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie is son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Eustis, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:42½) by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, Granddam by Leffler's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

## LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 15 hands high, and very powerfully built, weight, 1,180 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks, and foaled in 1878. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rydyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson Western Star (son of Phil's Western Star by Blacknose), 1st dam by Bonanza, 2nd dam by Gallatin (1881). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:33). 2nd dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. 3rd dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, 4th dam by Leffler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

#### TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty (\$50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foa may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five (\$25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three (\$3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.



### "The Avenger of Waterloo."

Comte de Lagrange, who died recently, was a prominent figure on the European turf. Probably the most dramatic scene ever witnessed upon the English turf was on that spring day in 1865 when his French-bred colt Gladiateur, showed his heels to a large field of horses at Epsom in the English Derby. The English were aghast at such a catastrophe, and the French contingent went home with their pockets full of English bank notes and rejoicing that Waterloo was avenged. Many years have passed since Gladiateur won the Derby, and the great horse has probably taken a lower rank among his equine companions than people were at first inclined to award him after his sensational victories on the Two Thousand, Derby, Grand Prix, and St. Leger. But there is only one opinion about his owner, Comte de Lagrange, who may be called the father of the French turf. The Count was never a popular owner, inasmuch as he ran his horse on business principles; but his death leaves a void in French sporting affairs which it seems almost impossible to fill. Besides, his death disqualifies Archiduc, one of the most prominent colts entered for the Two Thousand and St. Leger.

M. de Lagrange's appearance was well known on every English and French racecourse. He was a regular Norman, with a ruddy complexion and square built figure. Of late years his hair, mustache and whiskers were almost white. He reached the age of sixty-eight years. The Count took part in political affairs. In 1848, in 1852, in 1863 and in 1869 he was elected a deputy. In 1870 the empire nominated him as a senator, and in 1877 he was re-elected deputy. Napoleon III appointed him an officer of the Legion of Honor; but these honors were as nothing to him in comparison with his successes on the turf.

The estate of Dangu, where Comte de Lagrange's famous stud farm was, came to him from his mother, who was an heiress of the Talhoult family. In 1856 he began his racing career by buying the stud of M. Alexandre Armont, which included the famous Monarque, and from that day until the day of his death, his history was the history of not only the French, but the European turf. Some idea of the enormous influence of Comte de Lagrange upon horse-racing abroad may be obtained from the following list of wins in the great races. In France he won the Derby eight times; the Prix de Daine three times; the Grand Prix twice; the Gladiateur five times; the Grand Prix de l'Impératrice four times; and its continuation, the Prix de Rainbow, seven times; the Grand Prix du Prince Imperial four times; the Grand Prix de l'Empereur three times, and the same under its new name of the Poule des Produits, another three times. In England he won the Derby once—the only instance of a French horse winning that classic event; the St. Leger twice; the Oaks once, and the Goodwood Cup once. Twice he carried off the Grand Prix de Baden, but the list of his victories in less well-known races would fill a good-size volume.

Sporting men in this country have, or rather will have, a chance of understanding the activity of Comte de Lagrange. One of the best horses which he ever owned, and certainly one of the handsomest horses that ever looked through a bridle, is now in this country. This is Rayon d'Or, who won the St. Leger of 1873, and was bought for the new stud in Pennsylvania for no less than \$30,000. Tom Davis, who was present at the sale, had to bid for the horse, as Charlie Osborne was unable to tackle the auctioneer in the French language. Mr. Davis was removed in a fainting condition after the sale was over. The winnings of the Dangu stables, of which company the Count had become of late years the manager, were, from 1874 to 1881, 3,000,800 francs in France and £100,000 in England.

Advertisements are intended, quite properly, to profit both the advertiser and the publisher of the advertisement; but in nine cases in ten the money paid for advertising is thrown away, and a good deal of time with it. Now, there is a remedy for this. What is it? It is this: Advertise in reputable and well-established journals that champion the particular merchandise or trade to which you are devoted, instead of those the very opposite of it. For example: If you wish to buy or sell a valuable horse, advertise in a newspaper devoted exclusively to horses; one not only devoted entirely to horse interests, but one that is known to possess a reputation for square and honorable dealings, as well as one that is known to have a good and bona fide subscription list, instead of those whose circulation and capital in stock consists of lies. There is another thing you must do before you can reap the full benefit of an advertisement. When your advertisement has been read and answered by a hundred or more persons, then your turn to talk commences. If you do your talking well the chances are that satisfactory trades will be made. If you fail to do your part, then the advertisement becomes worthless to both would be buyer and seller. We have hundreds of advertisers who always succeed, for the very reason that they know what advertising mediums to choose, and know also, how to make a trade. There are others who refuse to advertise with us because our charges for advertising are more than journals of little worth or circulation. Still others who do not succeed with us because when we have found customers for them, they know not how to trade. But this one is true; if you make a poor choice of an advertising medium, trades will be correspondingly poor. We need not tell

you that you would be called a lunatic if you should take your horses to a tailor to be shod, or your wagon to a grist mill to be repaired. When you choose a hodge-podge journal in which to advertise a special line of goods, you place yourself in the same boat. All horsemen of any importance or value to an advertiser, read horse papers; all millers read millers' journals; farmers read papers devoted to the farm; lumbermen read the lumberman's journal; cattle men look to papers devoted to that particular branch of the breeders' art. Not only do men read the journals that champion their particular branch of industry, but they file them away to be referred to, and read again and again. Thus, the class journal is a thousand times more valuable to both reader and advertiser, "and don't you forget it."

A train load of bran and chopped feed left here Wednesday for the Franklyn ranch. It is to be fed to the fine Short-horn stock, which it is intended to turn out fat in the spring. Ideas and measures that five years ago would have been smiled at in nearly all parts of the range are gaining ground, and almost imperceptibly methods are changing, and greater profits will accrue to those stockmen who keep up with the times. The advent of the fencing of ranges has brought men down to figures who before never thought of such a thing, and were content with the come-and-go looseness so long as they had money and credit and saw their herds increasing. Ranchmen now know, who never knew before, the amount of cattle in their brands, the number of the yearly increase, the exact amounts received for the season's shipments of beef, and the current expenses of ranch and trail. And now it has been made so plain in market reports and conditions that better stock means more money and stability, the finer breeds are rapidly replacing the Longhorn, and herds are receiving an increased degree of care and attention. And as the pasture system gives each owner the benefit of his own bulls and facilitates the handling, the prairies will soon send a vastly different product to the markets from that of the past, and the aggregate return of wealth to the stockmen will show greatly enhanced figures. The "wintering" of bulls and their separation from the herds at stated seasons will in the very near future be the rule and not the exception in all of the range country.—*Mobett (Tex.) Punch*.

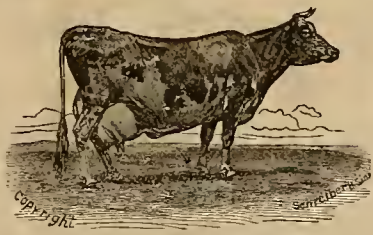
The name of the pacer Johnston has been changed to Midway, which suggests that this horse has had a multiplicity of titles. He was originally known as Barney, but when Mr. Mather purchased him it was changed to Charlie M. Then when Eb. Smith purchased a controlling half-interest in the horse he rechristened him Johnston, in compliment to his driver, and now Commodore Kittson has concluded to call him after his farm.

Dodge city, Kansas, may be put down as the greatest shipping point for range cattle in the United States. During the shipping season of 1883, 73,263 head were sent to market, on which stockmen realized \$2,565,205.

Robert C. Cunningham, a well-known and popular horseman of Philadelphia, died on the 12th inst, after a lingering disease. He will be much missed on the road and track by his numerous friends. In the getting up of races at the different tracks he was always ready to trot his horse for fun or money or to make a match. He has owned Scotland, 2:22, Glide, 2:24, Bay Chief and others.

### Jerseys and Guernseys.

Registered in the A. J. C. C. and the A. G. C. C.



The above is a cut of the unequaled cow Jersey Belle of Seitate that made 25 lbs. 3 ozs. of butter in one week.

A GRANDSON OF JERSEY BELLE IS NOW IN use in the Yerba Buena herd. This herd of Jerseys and Guernseys won all the herd prizes for 1882. Since then have been added three young bulls and some females and it now contains Farmer's Glory, Jersey Belle of Seitate, Coomassie and Alpha strains. These, with forty head selected on the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey from the best without regard to cost and imported directly, make this the best herd on the Pacific Coast, and equal to any at the East, where the extraordinarily high prices ruling show conclusively that these are the accepted best producing animals of the country. Bulls have recently sold in New York for \$10,000 to \$12,000. Animals of both sexes for sale at moderate price.

HENRY PIERCE, San Francisco.

### STALLIONS FOR SALE

HAVING ACQUIRED MORE STALLIONS THAN he has present use for, the undersigned offers for sale the high-bred and well-known trotters



Inca  
—AND—  
Gibraltar.

INCA, RECORD 2:27, FOALED 1874, BRED BY L. J. Rose, got by Woodford Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief, first dam Gretchen, by Mambrino Pilot, second dam Madame Kirkman, by Canada Chief, son of Davy Crockett; third dam by Fanning's Tobe; fourth dam by Leviathan.

GIBRALTAR, RECORD 2:22 1/2, FOALED 1872, bred by Geo. O. Tiffany, got by Echo, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian; dam the Tiffany mare, said to be by Owen Dale, son of Williamson's Belmont.

For terms and other particulars apply to

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,  
FASHION STABLE, Ellis St., San Francisco.

## The Washington Park Club

.....OF.....

CHICAGO, ILL.,

Announce the following additional Stakes to close January 15, 1884, and to be run over their New Race Track, at the Inaugural Meeting of the Club, beginning Saturday, June 28th, and ending Saturday, July 12th, 1884.

### THE AMERICAN DERBY.

A Sweepstakes for Three-year-olds (foals of 1881), at \$200 each, h. f.; or only \$20 if declared out on or before March 15th, 1884; or \$30 if on April 15th, 1884; or \$40 if on May 15th, 1884; or \$50 if on June 15th, 1884. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with \$5,000 added, the second to receive \$750 and the third \$250 out of the stakes. Winner of any three-year-old stake race of the value of \$1,000, to carry 5 lbs.; of \$1,500, 7 lbs.; of three or more three-year-old stake races of any value, 10 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. Foreign-bred entries allowed 7 lbs. One mile and a half. To be run on the first day of the meeting. Weights, 115 lbs. with sex allowance.

#### BOULEVARD STAKES.

A Sweepstakes for all ages, \$50 each, h. f., or only \$10 if declared out on or before May 15, 1884, with \$1,200 added, the second to receive \$200, and the third \$100 out of the stakes. One mile and a quarter.

#### COMMERCIAL STAKES.

A Sweepstakes for all ages, \$50 each, h. f., or only \$10 if declared out on or before May 15, 1884, with \$1,200 added, the second to receive \$200, and the third \$100 out of the stakes. A winner of any race in 1884 of the value of \$1,000, to carry 5 lbs. extra. One mile and a half.

#### COLUMBIA STAKES.

A Sweepstakes for all ages, \$100 each, h. f., or only \$10 if declared out on or before May 15, 1884, with \$2,000 added, the second to receive \$400, the third \$150 out of the stakes. Weights 5 lbs. below the scale. A winner of any race in 1884 of the value of \$1,500 to carry 5 lbs. extra. One mile and three-quarters.

#### WOODLAWN STAKES.

A Sweepstakes for three-year-olds (foals of 1881), \$50 each, h. f., or only \$10 if declared out on or before May 15, 1884, with \$1,200 added, the second to receive \$200, and the third \$100 out of the stakes. The winner of the American Derby or Sheridan Stakes, to carry 5 lbs. A winner of both stakes, 10 lbs. extra. One mile and five furlongs.

#### QUICKSTEP STAKES.

A Sweepstakes for two-year-olds (foals of 1882), \$50 each, h. f.; or only \$10 if declared out on or before May 15, 1884, with \$1,000 added, the second to receive \$200, and the third \$100 out of the stakes. Half a mile.

#### OAKWOOD HANDICAP.

A Sweepstakes for all ages, \$50 each, h. f., or only \$10 if declared out on or before May 1, 1884, with \$1,000 added, the second to receive \$200, and the third \$100 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced April 1, 1884. A winner of any race, after publication of weights, of the value of \$1,000 to carry 5 lbs. extra. One mile and a furlong.

#### GREAT WESTERN HANDICAP.

A Sweepstakes for all ages, \$100 each, h. f., or only \$15 if declared out by May 1, 1884, with \$1,500 added, the second to receive \$300, and the third \$150 of the stakes. Weights to be announced April 1, 1884. A winner of any race, after publication of weights, of the value of \$1,000, to carry 5 lbs.; of \$1,500, 7 lbs.; of \$2,000, 10 lbs. extra. One mile and a half.

#### LIGHTNING STAKES.

A Sweepstakes for all ages, \$10 each, p. p., and \$10 added for starters, with \$1,200 added, the second to receive \$200, and the third \$100 out of the stakes. Three-quarters of a mile heats.

## THE WASHINGTON PARK CUP.

A SWEEPSTAKES FOR THREE-YEAR-OLDS AND UPWARDS, \$100 each, h. f., or only \$20 if declared out on or before May 15, 1884, with \$4,000 added, the second to receive \$500, and the third \$200 out of the stakes. Weights five pounds below the scale. A winner of any race in 1884 of the value of \$2,000 to carry five pounds extra. Two miles and a quarter.

Nominations and all communications to be addressed to the Secretary, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

J. E. BREWSTER,  
Secretary.

P. H. SHERIDAN,  
Lieut.-Gen. U. S. A.  
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Announces the following

### RACING STAKES,

To be run during their

### Summer Running Meeting

OF 1884.

From June 20th to June 28th.

To Name and Close on Tuesday,  
JANUARY 15, 1884.

Four or Five Races on Each Day of the Meeting.

#### Two-Year-Old Stakes.

"THE LADIES' STAKES"—For two-year-old fillies: \$50 entrance, \$25 forfeit, with \$500 added, \$100 of which to second. Three-quarters of a mile.

"THE CRITERION STAKES"—For two-year-old colts; \$50 entrance, \$25 forfeit, with \$500 added, \$100 of which to second. Three-quarters of a mile.

"THE FLASH STAKES"—For two-year-old colts and fillies: \$25 entrance, p. p., with \$500 added, \$100 of which to second. Half a mile.

The winner of the "Ladies," "Criterion," or any stake or purse of the value of \$1,000 or more, to carry 5 pounds extra.

"THE NURSERY STAKES"—For two-year-old colts and fillies: \$50 entrance, \$25 forfeit, with \$600 added, \$100 of which to second. One mile.

Maidens allowed 5 pounds.

The winners of two or more stakes to carry 5 pounds extra.

#### Three-Year-Old Stakes.

"THE GREEN STAKES"—For three-year-old colts and fillies that have not won a race prior to January 1, 1884: \$25 entrance, p. p., with \$500 added, \$100 of which to second. One mile and an eighth.

#### All-Aged Stakes.

"THE BOARD OF TRADE HANDICAP"—A sweepstakes for all ages; \$50 entrance, \$25 forfeit, of which \$10 must positively accompany the nomination, and which is the only liability if declared out by May 1; \$800 added, \$200 of which to second. Weights to be published April 1. Winners of any race after publication of weights to carry 5 pounds extra; of two or more races 10 pounds extra. One mile and a half.

"THE SUMMER HANDICAP"—A cash handicap for all ages; \$10 entrance, which must positively accompany the nomination, and \$15 additional to start, with \$500 added, \$100 of which to second. Weights to be published April 1. One mile and an eighth.

"THE GARNER CITY CUP"—For all ages; \$50 entrance, \$25 forfeit, with \$1,000 added; \$150 of which to second, \$100 to third. Two miles and a quarter.

"THE MERCHANTS' STAKES"—For all ages; \$50 entrance, \$25 forfeit, with \$500 added, \$100 of which to second. One mile and a quarter.

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#### —THE—

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Address all communications and nominations to

D. L. HALL, Secretary.

116 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

The Chicago Driving Park also announce and claim dates for a SECOND SUMMER RUNNING MEETING, from JULY 17th to AUGUST 19th, 1884, for which stakes will be opened on or about March 1st. The regular days will be Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays of each week, with extra days whenever practicable.

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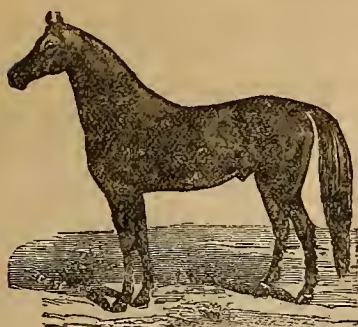
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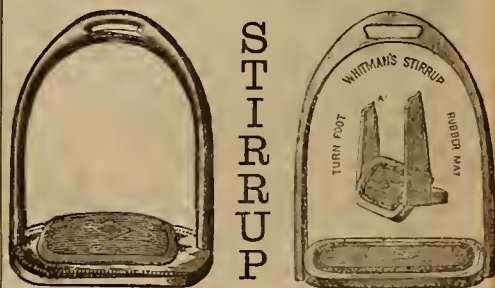
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# BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. IV. No. 2.  
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JAN. 12, 1884.

SUBSCRIPTION  
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

## ATHLETICS.

### Harmon and Kittleman Again.

The much-talked of and long-looked for race between Harmon and Kittleman is still in the same position, with the exception that new complications have been brought about by the arrival of Harmon from Victoria, that, to say the least, places both men in an awkward position, and seems to show that either one or both do not want to run, or that they are afraid, although both men say they are willing and anxious to run, but at present positively refuse to take the necessary steps for the arrangement of the match.

Before the arrival of Harmon, from the talk of Kittleman and Harmon's friends, we thought it would only be a matter of a couple of hours, at the most, for a match to be arranged between these two celebrated sprinters, and that the delay then was only occasioned in waiting for an answer from Harmon as to when he would arrive. The matter now stands as follows: Some three weeks ago Kittleman published a series of challenges in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, including a sweeping one to Harmon particularly, or any man in the United States, for a race of 100 yards for from \$2,500 to \$3,000 a side, but did not accompany the challenges with any forfeit, which is customary in all such cases, but stipulated that the man and money were ready, and would be forthcoming on the acceptance of any of them by addressing him at the Lick House.

On last Thursday Harmon arrived, and he says, in answer to the challenge, and to make the race, but on discovering that no forfeit had been posted, he is simply waiting for Kittleman to make a deposit with some responsible party, and name the amount he will run for, and he says he will cover it. But as to making any overtures or posting any forfeit himself, he will not as yet, as he considers it to be the duty of the other party, if he desires to run him again, and on his part would have the appearance of "hounding" a man whom he has lately defeated.

Kittleman now comes in with the claim that it is Harmon's place to open negotiations in reply to his challenge, and signify his willingness to run, and he will immediately post his money. So the matter rests.

### The Coming Six-Day Race.

In the coming six-day match, under the auspices of Muldoon, the following is the list of entries and their records, as far as known: First on the list is Muldoon's "Unknown." The only information in regard to this mysterious individual is that Muldoon has made a wager of \$1,000 that he will beat the best record made on the coast (518 miles) by 32 miles, necessitating the performance of 550 miles in the six days.

Then comes Frank Hart of Boston, winner of the O'Leary belt in New York city, 565 miles; the Astley belt, 547 miles; the Rosa belt, 541 miles; the Diamond belt, 537 miles, and other events.

Next appears the name of Charles A. Harriman of Haverhill, Mass., with a record of 530 miles, fair walking, in O'Leary's race in Chicago; 500 miles, Casino, Boston; 233 miles in 75 hours; 118 miles in first 24 hours; 216 miles in first 48 hours; 300 miles 60 yards in 72 hours; 121 miles 355 yards without leaving the track.

Following Harriman is Frank L. Edwards, New York city, winner of the first race for the California diamond belt; second in second race for the same trophy; second in third race, in which Mr. Edwards made a record of 510 miles; winner of the Los Angeles race, making 476 miles on a 28-lap track.

Among the other competitors there are a number of the best known California long-distance men, viz., P. Guerrero, W. H. Dancer, William A. Ross, A. R. Reid, N. A. Powers and W. Cowell.

The track will be ten laps to the mile, and Mr. Engelhardt will use his own system of double scoring, i. e., pegboards and score-sheets.

On the opening night, Sunday, January 12th, there will be short races for Policemen, Firemen, and A. D. T. Co.'s messengers, which promise to be very interesting.

Last Wednesday afternoon the visitors at the Recreation Grounds were given quite a treat, in the shape of a 100 yard race between W. C. Lubbock and J. W. Flynn. The latter has improved so remarkably in the last few weeks, while under the guidance of Kittleman, that his friends claim him to be the best second-class man on the coast, and predict that with another year's experience will not be unplaced in first-class company. The race on Wednesday was brought about during an argument over his late improvement, and his friends claiming that Lubbock could not again beat him with the same handicap allowed him in the last Olympic Club games

of 4½ yards, in which, however, they were mistaken, as Walter defeated him handily in 10½ seconds.

### Notes of the Week.

The Recreation Grounds present a livelier appearance every afternoon than has been seen in athletic circles in years.

A great deal of interest is felt, at present, in sports of all kinds, and a great many professionals and amateurs are busy keeping themselves in practice. Many persons daily visit the Recreation Grounds, where, as spectators, they can watch the men at their exercise, or, as athletes, they have good opportunities to work as hard as they desire. The coming six-day pedestrian tournament, with the attendant small matches, has brought many pedestrians to this resort, where a track can be had that is nearly always dry and in good order. Among those training for his contest are W. A. Ross, F. H. Hart, C. Dancer, F. Edwards, "Professor" Reed, and several others. Frank Hart has been taking his exercise there for nearly a week. After entering the track and warming up by light walking and running, he lets out and will run for half or three-quarters of an hour or more, and after a good bath and dry rub-down he rests the balance of the day. W. A. Ross of San Mateo, takes a similar course of practice, but he subjects himself to much heavier exercise than many of the others, as he runs much of the time. This is probably to reduce his weight.

The sprinters, headed by Harmon and Kittleman, and the lesser lights, J. W. Flynn, W. C. Lubbock, Mike Geary and Mike Kennedy, will probably enter in some of the short races at the pavilion, and they are taking regular exercise. It is rarely that one sees a man strip to as good effect as Kittleman, as he is in splendid condition. The sprinters have short races every day, and make very good time, 10½ to 11 seconds being the average.

During the last few days the track has been liberally patronized by the bicyclists recently arrived from the East. John S. Prince of Boston, the champion short-distance bicyclist of the United States, rides the silent steed around the track. H. W. Higham, the long-distance champion of England, keeps him company. They occasionally indulge in a spurt of a few miles, to the gratification of the spectators and athletes.

E. A. McMillan, the athlete, is exercising daily with heavy weights for the match with M. Keehan of Santa Cruz, that is to come off at that place on the 27th inst. The Scottish rules for putting the heavy stone will be observed. The weights will be 20, 25 and 30 pounds. The match is for \$250 a side.

T. W. Eck, Canada's bicycle expert, and Miss Armaindo, the young lady bicyclist of the same Dominion, are often to be seen riding, side by side, around the track. Fred S. Rollinson, the fancy rider recently from New York, joins the other cyclists and indulges with them in an occasional race.

McIntyre, who was in the last six-day tournament, is also taking light exercise, but for no particular contest.

## ROWING.

### Festive Oarsmen.

Some time ago Supervisor Sullivan rowed T. Flynn of his own club, the wager being a dinner. The athletic official lost and Wednesday night discharged the obligation by dining a number of oarsmen and admirers of aquatic sport. Edward Hanlan was one of the guests. The dinner was served in a popular down-town restaurant, and was a truly elaborate spread; the wealth of the vineyard vied with the choicest productions of an artistic cuisine. The guests were all provided with keen appetites as became valiant oarsmen, and attacked the festive board with a heartiness that was highly complimentary to the attractiveness of the menu. It would be impossible in the narrow limits of the rowing column to describe in full the merits of each course, from the oyster to the omelet. The length of the bill of fare was only exceeded by the flow of goodfellowship that increased as the bottles were stacked up until the lines of empty Roderer flasks looked as imposing as the late review of the Third Regiment. The champion oarsman of the world showed himself as much a *bon vivant* as an athlete, and shirked nothing from the first glass of Sauterne to the last drop of Cognac and coffee. His glass was never dry and never full, a happy state of affairs, which was paralleled by the condition of the champion himself. Nothing took the edge off his appreciations of a good dish, and his clearness of head and steadiness of legs only increased with the deflection of the wine cellar. When it came to the

speech making, Mr. Hanlan showed himself a man of much intellectual aptness. He spoke at some length and in a manner which greatly pleased his numerous admirers who were present. He incidentally referred, among other things, to the temptations of every prominent professional athlete, and the impossibility of any man retaining a leading position in the sporting world unless actuated by honesty. The champion's speech was listened to with interest, as it was not expected that he would show so much oratorical ability. He apologized for any references to himself or his performances, but said that among so many oarsmen a brother oarsman could be pardoned for talking a little "shop." In illustration of the difficulties of following an honest course that meet professionals, Mr. Hanlan mentioned his own memorable case, when after the Trickett race all that was given him out of the stake of \$2,500 was the paltry sum of \$100. The matter was written off at the time in the leading sporting papers of England, and was so disgraceful that in referring to it the champion could be excused if he displayed some feeling instead of speaking of it laughingly. Mr. Flynn responded in behalf of the resident oarsmen. Mr. Louis White, Mr. M. Price and Supervisor Sullivan also replied to appropriate toasts. There were gray streaks in the east before the banquet ended.

### Not Likely.

The *Turf, Field and Farm* of January 4th says: After the Thanksgiving Day regatta fiasco at Vallejo, Cal., Edward Hanlan publicly offered \$1,000 to any Western sculler who would defeat him in a three-mile with turn race, the contest to take place in the vicinity of 'Frisco. Austin Stevenson at once accepted the defi, and the race was arranged to take place on the 5th of January. On Monday we received a telegram from San Francisco announcing that at Hanlan's request the race had been postponed until the spring, when it will probably be decided at Point of Pines, near Boston, Mass. The champion's reasons for deferring the contest were that the East could furnish a better course, and what is still of more importance, larger returns in the shape of gate moneys.

This is not likely to prove true. Hanlan informed the representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN this week that he would go very soon to Australia, and there possibly row several matches. The Australians have offered Hanlan opportunities to make matches with some of their best men, but Hanlan does not care to make any engagement until he has seen the country and judged of the possibilities of getting into proper condition there. Since Hanlan contracted typhoid fever on his trip across the Atlantic last year he has entertained a wholesome dread of sea voyages, and hence his aversion to making a match here that would necessitate a trip of some thirty days on the ocean. He wisely prefers to defer the ratification of contracts with Australian oarsmen until he reaches the colony.

### Petersen and Lee.

So far, no arrangements for the match between George W. Lee and Henry Petersen have been made. Hanlan says that Lee is really anxious to make a match, and he (Hanlan) would like to see it made, though he will not be here to see the race. Hanlan has a very high opinion of Petersen. He says "why should not Petersen be able to row any one? He is a wonderfully powerful young fellow, rows in first-class form, and is a thorough waterman. Why, he ought to be able to beat me," says the champion. Nevertheless, Hanlan would row him for \$2,500 a side.

Lee is hard at work, on Oakland creek, training for his race with Stevenson. Oakland observers say that Hanlan went over the ferry the other day after two weeks' recreation in the city, and though fat, beat Lee too easily all over the training course.

The following-named officers of the Stockton Boat Club have been elected. President, Robert E. Murray; Vice-President, James H. Ward; Secretary, John McCann; Treasurer, C. J. Wolf; Captain, J. McGinnis; Lieutenant, R. Butler; Trustees, S. D. Furry, Edward Moore, A. B. Treadwell.

The American-bred Wallenstein is now at the stud at Lord Ellesmere's paddocks near Newmarket. His companions there will be Hampton (sire of a number of winners) and Sir Frederic. The latter is a full brother to Mr. W. L. Scott's Kantaka, and both are half brothers to Hermit.

Potts & Harrison, Helena, Montana, have recently purchased the brood-mare Misadie, chestnut, foaled 1875, by Enquirer, out of Metalls, by Australian, her dam, La Grande Duchesse, by Lexington, and her bay colt Post Trader, foaled 1852, by Baleklava.



## TURF AND TRACK.

### The Rancocas Stable—Pierre Lorillard's Luck in 1883.

[New York World.]

With no less than thirty of the principal fixed events—including stakes and handicaps—won by the Dwyers, it is not surprising that, although Mr. Pierre Lorillard is second in the list of winning owners, the gross earnings of his stable amount to only \$58,295, as against \$137,780.50 won by the Brooklyn brothers. While in the matter of entrance money for stakes and purses Mr. Lorillard paid out \$11,130, leaving a net balance of \$47,165, a sum that can scarcely begin to pay the current expenses at home any more than the £432 won in England will pay the expenses of the division of the Rancocas Stable, which Tom Cannon trained at Stockridge during the past season.

As usual, Mr. Lorillard had much the largest number of horses in training, showing during the year no less than twenty-four head, or ten more than the Dwyers. But his traveling was much less, for while the Brooklyn "red and blue" was seen at Jerome Park, Sheepshead Bay, Mousmouth Park, Saratoga, Louisville, Washington and Baltimore, the "cherry and black," was not seen either at Saratoga or Louisville, but with the following horses the stables ran only at Jerome Park, Sheepshead Bay, Washington and Baltimore. The full record for the year is as follows:

HORSE.	Times started.	Times first.	Times second.	Times third.	Gross amount won.
Pizarro, 3, by Adventurer.....	21	10	5	5	\$12,485 00
Breeze, 3, by Alarm.....	18	8	7	3	7,655 00
Parole, aged, by Leamington.....	21	7	7	3	6,195 00
Aranza, 3, by B. Scotland.....	21	10	4	1	5,945 00
Leo, 2, by Duke of Magenta.....	11	3	4	4	5,916 00
Gonfalon, 3, by Glenlyon.....	18	3	6	1	3,507 50
Blossom, 2, by Saxon.....	9	1	4	4	3,000 00
Amazon, 2, by Moccasin.....	16	3	4	1	2,530 00
Drake Carter, 3, by Ten Broeck.....	7	2	2	1	2,500 00
Huron, 2, by Saxon.....	12	2	2	1	2,000 00
Inconstant, 3, by Glenlyon.....	10	2	1	2	1,456 66
Zamora, 2, by Saxon.....	4	2	1	1	1,000 00
Iroquois, 5, by Leamington.....	3	1	1	1	1,000 00
Battledore, 3, by Glenlyon.....	8	1	3	1	975 00
Hiawasse, 4, by Saxon.....	5	1	1	1	950 00
Manitoba, 2, by Glenlyon.....	4	1	1	2	500 00
Westover, 2, by Glenlyon.....	2	1	1	1	500 00
Nimrod, 3, by Glenlyon.....	2	1	1	1	100 00
Wyoming, 4, by War Dance.....	1	1	1	1	70 00
Herbert, 4, by Glenelg.....	1	1	1	1	70 00
Venetia, 3, by Glenlyon.....	1	1	1	1	70 00
Tornado, 2, Glenlyon.....	1	1	1	1	70 00
Brilliant, 2, by Glenlyon.....	1	1	1	1	70 00
Totals.....	202	57	50	28	\$58,295 00

[Note—One of the wins credited to Pizarro and Gonfalon is the "walk over" that they had for the Trenton Stakes at Monmouth Park when only half the added money was given.]

Of the above, Nimrod and Venetia were sold out of the stable to Mr. P. Lorillard, Jr., as also was Westover to W. Lakeland, Inconstant to P. Tobin, Battledore to C. Littlefield, Zamora and Manitoba to Morris and Pattou, Wyoming to J. Henry, and Brilliant to the Excelsior Stables. Several of these, including Nimrod, Westover (under the name of John Ledford), Battledore and Inconstant, won races for their new owners.

A brief survey of the performances of the three-year-olds in the Dwyer and Mr. Lorillard's stables will at once show the reason for the great difference in the earnings of the two. The Dwyers had Miss Woodford, George Kinney and Barnes, a trio that won no less than twenty-six races out of a total of thirty-six starts. While the Rancocas' three-year-olds included the imported colt Pizarro and the home-breds Breeze, Gonfalon, Inconstant and Battledore, and Drake Carter, purchased in August, who certainly proved anything but a success, only winning twenty-six races out of eighty-two starts. The principal winner in the list is the English colt Pizarro, which, before the racing began at Jerome Park last June, was expected to prove a colt of more than ordinary ability, but his easy defeat by George Kinney for the Withers at Jerome, and for the Tidal Stakes at Sheepshead Bay, ended that romance, and the "talent" at once set him down as only a fair "plater," while in one quarter he was named the "imported fraud," a title which, in spite of his beating George Kinney for the Ocean Stakes at Mousmouth Park on the fourth of July, he retained all the season, owing, no doubt, to the poor exhibition he made three days later for the Lorillard Stakes, when, with the full three-year-old weight—118 pounds—he was a bad third to both Kinney and Barnes. Pizarro subsequently won the Eatontown Stakes, an all-aged event, with allowances from Jack of Hearts and four others, and divided the Trenton Stakes with Gonfalon; they galloping over for half the added money. Later in the meeting, Pizarro won a purse race, and was second to Drake Carter (then owned by Morris and Patton) for the Omnibus Stakes. At Sheepshead Bay, Jerome Park, Washington and Baltimore Pizarro was seen in a number of races, about half of which he won, thus ending the season with a reputation in no sense equal to that of a Rancocas three-year-old. What he will do next year is a problem, but he ought to do well in short dashes, for which the weights are reduced by allowances now coupled with many of the weight for age purses.

Of the other three-year-olds, Breeze showed the best, but her best was far below what was expected. The only fixture credited to her was the Passaic Stakes at Monmouth Park. She did better, however, in open races, winning four purses and three handicap sweepstakes, one of which was at three-quarter-mile heats, which she, with 109 pounds, won in the creditable time of 1:15 and 1:16, which warrants the belief that, like Pizarro, she will be found at home during the coming season in short races. Another disappointment was Gonfalon, who promised well in a majority of his races, but invariably failed at the decisive moment with the result that he was second in no less than six races, winning but two, viz., the Palisade Stakes and a handicap sweepstakes, both at Monmouth Park. Of the other three-year-olds, Inconstant and Battledore were both tried and found wanting, while of Drake Carter it must be said that it was not until late in the season that Byrne—Mr. Lorillard's trainer—seemed to understand what was necessary to fit him for a race, the colt apparently being one of those animals to which no fixed rules will apply, but for which some new methods must be thought out for each race. Anyhow, it is to be hoped that Byrne will bring Carter out in fine form next June, and capture some of the rich handicaps or cups.

Of the all-aged colt Parole is still, as he will no doubt be for years to come, the hero of the Rancocas Stable. His year's work was very creditable, he winning seven out of the twenty-one races he ran in, while he was second in no less than seven others. None of the races won were of special importance, with the exception, perhaps, of the Washington

Stakes, run at Washington in October, when with 102 pounds he beat Rica, Colonel Sprague and Compensation, each at the same weights. Soon after which Parole was sent back to Rancocas, from whence it is to be hoped that he will come next spring bright and active as of old, and in a condition to win the Fordham or Great Metropolitan, two honors which Parole has yet to add to his long list of fixtures won. His record, however, up to the present times is as follows:

Year.	Age.	Times started.	Times first.	Times second.	Times third.	Gross earnings.
1875.....	Two years.....	6	4	1	—	\$8,500 00
1876.....	Three years.....	7	3	2	—	8,103 00
1877.....	Four years.....	12	8	3	3	14,940 00
1878.....	Five years.....	10	8	1	—	8,450 00
1879.....	Six years.....	11	5	—	—	19,403 50
1880.....	Seven years.....	14	4	2	1	1,747 75
1881.....	Eight years.....	24	12	4	4	9,820 00
1882.....	Nine years.....	23	8	2	6	5,025 00
1883.....	Ten years.....	21	7	3	3	6,195 00
Totals.....		126	50	22	15	\$82,184 25

Next in the aged list is Aranza, who, although only arriving home from England in July started and won her first race on August 4, and she continued to do so well that between that date and the third week of October she started in no less than twenty-one races, of which she won ten. In fact so great was the difference between Aranza's performances in this country and in England, that they can only be explained by the theory that she was afraid to run on the turf, for she has certainly shown no such cowardice here, as she is reported to have exhibited at the post in England. As to what Iroquois did after his return, it can only be said that his preparation for the Mousmouth Stakes was too hurried, which, followed as it was by a second severe race two days later, so completely used up the Derby and St. Leger winner of 1881 that it was not until the middle of October that he again ran, which he did at Baltimore, when he was beaten by Miss Woodford and George Kinney. But so well did he show for part of the distance that Mr. Byrne wanted to match him against Miss Woodford for a mile and a quarter. Bad weather, however, set in and the affair fell through. Whether he will be able to do better next summer, time alone will show.

As to the two-year-olds none of them can be said to have done well. Leo showed the best of the lot, but only won three out of fourteen starts at the tail end of the season. But as they included the Champagne and a selling sweepstakes at Jerome Park, and the Arlington Stakes at Washington, Leo's gross earnings not only put him at the head of the two-year-old string, but placed him fifth in the list of winners of the stable. Blossom is second in the two-year-old list, thanks to the Optional Stakes at Monmouth, for which she beat Leo, Thackeray, Woodlark and Laura Gould. Huron, with a two-year-old purse and the Home-Bred Produce Stakes, earned \$2,000, while two small purses were worth \$1,000 to Zamora, who, with Manitoba, was subsequently fairly successful at Memphis under Morris and Patton's purple jacket and white cap.

Of the others, with the exception perhaps of the four-year-old Amazon, their record as above is sufficient. Amazon won three handicap sweepstakes, two at a mile and a furlong and one at a mile and a half, under such light weights, however, that the performances were scarcely creditable, ninety-eight pounds being the highest weight carried.

In the matter of riders under the Rancocas "cherry and black," Shauer carried off the honors, owing principally to the number of races run in the middle weights, which also brought young Olney into second place, he riding 18 winners to Shauer's 21. The heavy weight work was left to Feakes and Hayward, "Polly" riding 13 winners to "Billy's" 2, the latter however, only wore the colors during the last weeks of the season. The full record for the season, however, is as follows:

NAME.	Total mounts.	Times first.	Times second.	Times third.	Gross earnings.
Shauer.....	75	21	18	10	\$23,685
Olney.....	67	18	19	10	16,200
Feakes.....	41	13	8	5	13,770
Hayward.....	3	2	3	2	2,800
Gallagher.....	3	2	3	2	1,750
Hyslop.....	6	1	1	1	500
Fuller.....	1	1	1	1	—
Donohue.....	1	1	1	1	—
Totals.....	202	57	30	28	\$58,295

The stable for 1884 will be a large one, especially in two-year-olds. For, as will be seen below, it will have no less than twenty-two at that age, all of which, with one exception, are by Mortimer. That they will succeed better than the young Glenlyons did is to be hoped for by all interested in the turf. Rmorr says that a majority of them did well in their trials at Rancocas last September. The three-year-old list is a limited one, as also is the four-year-old list, but as they are a well-bred lot, Byrne may succeed better with them than he did in 1883. Of those five-year-old and upward, all, with the exception of Parole, are more or less under suspicion of unsoundness, while Parole's age is such that he is likely at any time to lose his speed; that his retirement may not only be expected, but enforced; at the same time he may prove a second Hickory Jim, and in his old age prove a veritable "Prince of the T. Y. C."

Parole, aged, by Leamington—Maiden.

#### Six-Year-Olds.

Iroquois, by Leamington—Maggie B. B.  
Aranza, by Bonnie Scotland—Arizona.

#### Five-Year-Olds.

Herbert, by Glenelg—Kate Mattingly.  
Pinafore, by Equinier—Mollie Rogers.

#### Four-Year-Olds.

Pizarro, by Adventurer—Milliner.  
Drake Carter, by Ten Broeck—Platina.  
Breeze, by Alarm—Blairgowrie.

#### Three-Year-Olds.

Leo, by Duke of Magenta—The Squaw.  
Young Duke, by Duke of Magenta—Hortense.  
Huron, by Saxon—Vaudalite.  
Endymion, by Ten Broeck—Mollie Rogers.  
Blossom by Saxon—Blairgowrie.

#### Two-Year-Old Colts.

Holder, by Mortimer—Benlab.  
Cholula, by Mortimer—Fannie Ladlow.  
Neptune, by Mortimer—Highland Lassie.  
Enigma, by Mortimer—Second Hand.  
Hemdsal, by Mortimer—Vandalite.

#### Two-Year-Old Fillies.

Cyrella, by Mortimer—China.  
Dione, by Mortimer—Explosion.  
Cricket, by Duke of Magenta—Felicity.  
Kestrel, by Mortimer—Florence.  
Unrest, by Mortimer—Letola.  
Iha, by Mortimer—Lizzie Berry.  
Chimera, by Mortimer—Lizzie Lucas.  
Katrine, by Mortimer—Lon Lanier.  
Marvel, by Mortimer—Marie Michon.  
Peoria, by Mortimer—Matchless.  
Wanda, by Mortimer—Mimie Minor.  
Bahama, by Mortimer—Notre Dame.  
Heva, by Mortimer—Ontario.

#### Two-Year-Old Geldings.

Adonis, by Mortimer—Alice Ward.  
Goblin, by Mortimer—Gondola.  
Grendal, by Mortimer—Gyptis.  
Zangbar, by Mortimer—Zoo Zoo.

### Chicago's Swell Jockey Club.

[Inter-Ocean, January 1st.]

One of the most important, and certainly the most aristocratic club in the city, is the new Washington Park Club. Not only in the turf world, but in the social as well, this institution takes precedence. The Jockey Club in London, embodies the highest aristocracy in England, and to be a member of that association is considered one of the leading honors of the country. Several crowned heads are numbered on its roll of membership. Many of the nobility are also members, but the mere fact of their being noblemen is not a qualification for admission to the club. The committee on membership scrutinize the application in the most rigorous manner, and the fact of a gentleman's election to the London Jockey Club is heralded as a distinction as notable as a gazette in the army.

France has its national jockey club, located in Paris. Its exclusiveness is noted the world over. Many Americans of fabulous wealth, resident in Paris, have tried with unavailing effect to gain an election in that organization, but no influence could be brought to bear that would overcome the exclusiveness of the by-laws. New York has in the American Jockey Club an institution comparing favorably with these two clubs in Europe. It is composed of the best men in the aristocratic social circles of New York. August Belmont, Leonard Jerome, James Gordon Bennett, D. D. Withers, Charles Constable, Henry Hilton, Augustus Schell, Whitelaw Reid, Russell Sage, Pierre Lorillard, William A. Travers, Judge James Munson, and others of equal wealth and celebrity in New York city. This Club is fully as exclusive as either of the European clubs. It is a power in the world of fashion, and its endorsement stamps the thing as being proper.

That Chicago was ready for such an institution is shown in the altogether splendid response which has come to the call of the directors of the Washington Park Club. The first thought of this club originated in the brain of Albert S. Gage, Esq., who has never faltered for a moment in his efforts to make this club a grand success. Through his instrumentality a stock company was formed with capital stock of \$150,000. With this start the club has to-day one of the finest courses in the country, if not in the world. They own eighty acres of land just south of South Park, lying between Sixty-first and Sixty-third streets, Cottage Grove avenue and the Grand boulevard.

Upon this has been erected a club-house, which cost upwards of \$50,000, and which far surpasses anything of its character in the world. Of course, the London Jockey Club has extremely valuable property in its town house, not to speak of the various courses and other houses it owns at Epsom and elsewhere. But there is nothing in America that can compare with the Washington Park Club. When the gates are opened, next June, Chicagoans will see the handsomest club-house in the United States. In the laying out of the ground the club has had the good fortune to have the combined talents of Mr. S. S. Beman, who built Pullman, and Mr. N. F. Barrett, well known in the East and West as a landscape engineer. These gentlemen have worked together with a view of making the buildings and landscape harmonize, and the entire plot as picturesque as possible. There will be ample drives for the club members, and a perfect track for public meetings and members' speed trials. The grand stand will be the finest in the world, being 500 feet long, two stories high, fitted with refreshment rooms, parlors and reception rooms, the whole costing upwards of \$40,000, and capable of seating 10,000 people. Stables are now completed to accommodate 280 horses, and as many more will be erected in the spring.

The club-house, which will occupy a position twelve feet above the track, with a lawn sloping from it, will be completed by May 1st. It will be 136 feet long, by 97 wide, and two stories, basement and attic in height. In the basement will be the kitchen, store-rooms, heating apparatus, cellar, etc., and the attic will contain the servant and lumber rooms. On the main floor will be a spacious entrance hall, club office, cafe (with serving and wine rooms off), billiard room, a ladies' waiting-room, a parlor for the directors, a lavatory, and five private dining rooms. Extending around the entire building on this floor is a veranda 16 feet wide, which will be provided with chairs and other conveniences for witnessing races. The second floor contains a grand dining-hall, seven private dining rooms, wine and serving rooms, a grand hall, ladies' parlor, ladies' toilet and private room and cloak room. A covered balcony, 16 feet wide, also runs around the entire building of this story. All of the rooms and halls have fire-places specially designed for each by Mr. Beman. Upon the third floor are also some sleeping-rooms and bath-rooms, and upon the roof of the building are two open observatories, from which every part of the park and surrounding country can be seen. The grand dining-hall referred to will have an elaborate timbered ceiling, and all of the private dining-rooms will have sliding doors, so if desired they may be thrown together. The main entrance halls and staircases will be finished in white ash, and the rest of the structure will be treated in white pine. The main staircase will be an elaborate affair, and will be a very attractive feature of the large hall. The families of members are expected to visit the club, consequently the necessity of the strict scrutiny spoken of previously. At the present moment there are 300 members admitted to this club.

The initiation fee is \$150, and the applications for membership are quite numerous. Before the gates open it is expected that there will be 500 members. There is not a name on the rolls but what has passed the most rigid scrutiny, and a membership in the Jockey Club is virtually a guarantee of the owner's standing in society. The club have opened stakes for the various ages of thoroughbreds, and will give their inaugural meeting, beginning June 28th, closing July 12th. Racing on alternate days. In the young classes the stakes



closed October 15th, with 375 nominations. The entries for the general meeting close January 15th, at which time fully as many more entries will probably be made. This new club will offer an opportunity to those who enjoy the better qualities of the turf sports. The thousands who have each summer gone to Saratoga and other Eastern resorts to enjoy racing will now make this city the terminus of their summer tours. To the residents of Chicago who have long desired an objective point for their drives will find in this club the fulfillment of these desires. It will elevate the taste and benefit the turf. Fine turnouts will be numerous, and the sport will be dignified. Mr. J. E. Brewster, the efficient Secretary, has done much to further the success of the club, he being a member of the American Jockey Club of New York.

### The Hoof of the Horse.

From the *Federal Australian* is copied the following easily understood description of the hoof of the horse, and is well worthy of close attention, as it compresses into small space the essential features of this important organ. Notwithstanding that the columns of the *BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN* have, at various times, been taken up with dissertations on this subject, we do not feel like offering apologies, considering it by far the most important in the whole range of stable economy. The importance is manifest from the many volumes that have been published, the many new schemes advocated, and the many patents issued for what is claimed to be valuable improvements in horseshoeing. More than this, the United States Government was induced to give a man \$25,000 to teach the veterinarians in its employ a system which has been the means of greater injury to horses' feet than anything excepting the barbarities of the forge. The great trouble has been, and is still, the pernicious idea that nature had made a great mistake in giving an animal such an imperfect pedal support as she had appended to the limbs of the chables, and that there was an imperative necessity for getting as far away from the original model as possible. Now, let us suppose that a person is not acquainted with the traditions of the shoeing-forges and the whimsies of grooms, or that after giving years of trial and observation to the systems recommended, and discovers that they are all wrong; that having this fully impressed on his mind he seeks for further light, and in furtherance of the endeavor to obtain knowledge he commences the study of the foot. We will further suppose that in the pursuit he reads the article quoted from the *Australian*. He finds that it agrees with the specimens he has examined, and that it also is in accord with the teachings of equine anatomists of recognized standing. He learns that the wall is a hard substance formed to resist wear, and yet it is so constructed that there is a chance for expansion and, consequently, contraction. Proof of this is the comparative thinness of the horn at the quarters, the yielding heels and the grooves (commissures) between the frog and the bars. To make this still more palpable he finds that the inner part of the wall has attached to it the "horny laminae," which interlock with the "sensitive laminae" projecting from the pedal bone. If it were not intended that there should be expansion, the inner surface of the wall and the outside of the pedal bone would be better to be smooth and only coated with the same kind of tissue that are placed between the bones forming the joints. But the expansion without the guard of the laminae would permit the pedal bone to descend, bearing heavily on the lower strata, bruising the sensitive portion, and causing acute lameness when the pace was fast. By taking a pack of cards and putting them together alternately, with one-third of the length inserted into the divided portions, it will be found that even a slight pressure makes it difficult to pull them apart.

In place of twenty-six there are several hundred of these laminae, and the most extensive motion possible in the wall only slightly lessens the power of resistance. We have read of an experiment to test whether the sole sustained much of the weight, and though it was a cruel test it demonstrated that by far the greatest proportion of the weight was supported by the laminae. The sole was cut entirely away, and still the descent of the pedal bone was not increased. The only time we saw the "Dunbar operation" performed was an exemplification of this, and still more cruel, as, after the sole was cut through until the animal stood in a puddle of blood, a heavy shoe was nailed on and the heels forced out with a powerful screw.

It will be admitted, by any person of reasonable intelligence, that interfering with this provision of nature to moderate the effects of concussion must result in injury, and also that an unyielding metallic band fastened firmly to the wall, extending from heel all around to heel must render useless the beautiful contrivances to "protect" the interior from injury.

It is not the intention, at present, however, to amplify on the topic, though we earnestly urge our readers to give close attention to the article copied, as every paragraph will afford matter for reflection.

The hoof is divided into the "wall" or "crust" the "frog" and coronary frogband," and the sole. The wall covers the sides of the foot from the coronet to the ground, and at the heels is suddenly bent inwards toward the center of the sole, forming the bars. This part of the hoof is intended to come in contact with the ground, and to it the shoe is fitted and fastened by driving the nails through and clenching them. The upper margin of the wall is thin, its inner edge being hollowed out to receive the coronary cushion. From the lower edge of this concavity the horn is of about equal thickness from top to bottom. The inner surface is covered with horny laminae corresponding to the sensitive laminae covering the pedal bone, with which they dovetail, there being one horny leaf to two vascular ones. The inner surface of the lower edge is firmly united to the horny sole, forming a light narrow band, called the white line or zone. The outer surface is smooth and shining in the healthy state, being covered by a kind of varnish secreted from the glands at the coronet. The thickness of the wall varies in different parts. In

front it is deepest and thickest, but towards the quarters and heels it becomes thinner, while at its inflexion it is particularly strong.

The horny sole fills up the space within the lower margin of the wall immediately beneath the under surface of the pedal bone, to which it corresponds in its concavity. It is fibrous in structure like the wall, and the fibres take the same direction. The sole is thickest round its outer border where it joins the wall, and thinnest in the center where it is most concave. The horn of the sole differs from that of the wall, and breaks off into flakes when it gets to a certain age, while that of the wall grows to an indefinite length, if not in continual wear, or kept short by the farrier's instruments. The sole is therefore better calculated to bear weight than to sustain wear.

The horny frog is the exact duplicate of the plantar cushion which it protects. It is triangular in shape, and fits in between the bars and the back part of the hoof, its point extending forwards. The fibres of the frog take the same direction as those of the wall and sole, but are much finer and slightly wavy, which conduces to its elasticity. The frog corresponds to the epidermic pad on the soles of the feet of the elephant, camel, bear, lion, dog, cat, etc., and is evidently designed to come in contact with the ground, and to prevent jar and injury to the limbs. The frog, like the sole, throws off flakes when it attains a certain stage of growth, but these flakes are more firmly attached than those of the sole.

The coronary frogband or peripole is a continuation of the outer layer of the skin around the coronet and heels, being attached to the frog, with which it is identical in structure and texture. It is thickest at the upper margin of the wall which it covers, and may be easily seen where it has not been mutilated with the rasp. When wet it swells and softens, and on being dried it sometimes cracks or becomes scaly at its lower margin. Its use is to connect the skin with the hoof, and to protect the new horn constantly being secreted from the coronet.

Having now completed our description of the different parts of the foot, we will proceed to consider it as a whole. Looking at the sole of the hoof, it will be seen that the whole circumference of the wall, including that portion constituting the bars, is intended to come in contact with the ground, and from the disposition of its fibres is admirably adapted to resist wear and sustain weight. It will also be seen that it projects below the sole, except at its outer margin, to which the wall is firmly attached, and its thickness may always be ascertained by measuring the space between its outer edge and the white zone. This is an important matter to bear in mind, for even in a well-formed hoof it is seldom more than half an inch in thickness, consequently carelessness and tact are required in order to guard against wounding the sensitive structures within. The sole is more or less concave from its junction with the wall, where it is of equal thickness with the latter, and evidently intended to assist in relieving it of pressure. Although eminently adapted—from its shape, structure, and position—to carry a considerable amount of pressure, it must be borne in mind that the pedal bone is, to a certain extent, sustained in its position by the coronary, and plantar cushions, a due proportion of the weight being thrown upon the wall and frog. The frog is also an essential part of the weight-bearing surface, and in the healthy foot always projects below the sole, but seldom below the wall at the heels. Besides obviating concussion, it assists materially in supporting the tendons and in preventing slipping. A well-formed hoof has an angle of about 50 deg. Its ground surface should be nearly circular in outline, the sole slightly concave at the circumference, and deeper in the center. The border of the wall ought to be thick at the toe, gradually thinning towards the heels, but should be full and strong where it turns to form the bars. The bars should be free from fracture, and the frog moderately developed, firm and solid.

The horn is softest when newly secreted, but gradually becomes denser, harder and less elastic. In a state of health the growth of horn appears to be regular in every part of the hoof; but, under certain diseased conditions, it may be irregular in growth, and altered in character. Sometimes, through mismanagement or defective form, the horn grows more rapidly at one part than another. The part receiving the least pressure grows the quickest, hence the necessity of preserving the hoof in the best possible shape, otherwise the unevenness becomes aggravated. The horn grows more rapidly in some horses than others; the warm, dry climates are more favorable to its growth than cold, damp ones. This accounts for our Australian horses having so much better feet than those of Great Britain. The character of the locality in which a horse is reared has also great influence on the shape of the hoof. Horses reared on high and dry pastures, where the ground is firm and hard, have small but well-formed feet, with concave soles and little but firm frog. Those reared in marshy regions, on the other hand, have large spreading feet, the horn being soft and spongy, the sole thin and flat, and the frog very large and flabby. Change the relative situations of these horses, and nature immediately begins to transform the character of the feet, as well as the constitutional vigor of the animals. In horses accustomed to town work and stable keep, the wall of the foot generally grows at the rate of a quarter of an inch, or in this country probably more per month, so that the entire wall of an ordinary-sized hoof will have become regenerate in from eight to twelve months. The application of a blister or other irritant to the coronet will increase the rapidity of growth and thickness of the wall. In the natural state, if the wear is in excess of the growth, the animal is compelled, on account of the soreness induced, to rest until the worn hoof has recovered its proper thickness. On this account it was discovered, centuries ago, that by nailing an iron rim to the hoof the utility of the horse was increased a thousandfold. But if a shoe is allowed to remain on the foot for an indefinite period the growth of the horn is in excess of the wear, until an inordinate size is attained, and it becomes necessary to remove the shoe and allow the foot to wear down to its proper dimensions, as it is supposed the ancients did, or to remove the superfluous growth by means of instruments, and apply another shoe. The great fault against the present system of shoeing does not consist so much in the formation of the shoe, though a great deal may be said on that score, as in the mutilation the foot receives in its application.

### The Melbourne Cup Day.

One hundred and twenty-three thousand people is a grand attendance at any event, and when these are brought together by the attractions of the turf, it shows that the glorious sport is duly appreciated at the antipodes. The editor of the *Federal Australian* is not influenced by an over-sanguine enthusiasm in giving the following glowing account of the festival, as every one we have conversed with, who has been present at Flemington on the Cup day, are fully as fer-

vid in their eulogies. R. A. Cameron, who was honored by Queen Victoria giving him the right to prefix Sir to his name, has the still higher honor of having imported Leamington, Glen Athol, Glenelg, and many others which have done so much for the blood-stock of the United States, and who has an intimate acquaintance with the race-courses of Europe and America, pronounced the Flemington the best he ever saw, the appointments far superior to any in England, France, or the United States, and the management of the best kind. Nothing surprised him more than the attendance, and the features which the *Australian* calls attention to also impressed him with the same ideas. "Show me the sports of the country, and I will tell you what the characteristics of the people are," is not far from the truth, and the countries which have such a fondness for the sports of the turf and the track as to draw thousands are in the van of all others.

Apart from the special purpose for which it was originated, and will always be maintained, the great racing festival held yearly at Flemington is worthy of note as an established Australian institution. The chief reason why Melbourne has been, by universal consent, chosen as the scene of the national sports is doubtless its central position. "All roads lead to Rome." Upon the noble city seated on the shores of Port Phillip, at the southeastern corner of the continent, all the lines of Australasian traffic and commerce converge. This advantage nature gives of her mere good pleasure, and it is simply impossible to reverse it by any artificial device whatsoever. But to the credit of the Victorians it must be said that they have done all their best to add the attractions of art to the advantages of nature. The Flemington race-ground is unrivaled for its situation by any other sporting site on the face of the globe, and the V. R. C. have spared no expense and no labor in making it the most commodious and well-appointed of resorts for holiday makers who love to witness the competition of swift-footed horses on the smooth greensward. The result, as seen on a grand Cup Day, when the skies are blue and bright, and when the sweet spring air has in it the delightful forecast of summer, is something that dazzles and delights at once the eyes of the intelligent foreigner. Year by year visitors from far-off lands declare, after visiting Flemington, that their utmost anticipations, and even their highest imaginations, of what Australia could show in the way of a great national gathering, have been quite thrown into the shade by the reality they have witnessed. The vast numbers gathered to see the sport—no less than 123,000 this year; the brilliancy of the entire spectacle; the air of thorough comfort, and even of wealth, which pervades the vast throng; the splendid dresses of the ladies; the total absence of anything in the shape of a proletariat class, or of the roughs and rowdies which form so conspicuous a part of the show at Epsom or Doncaster, and the thoroughly respectable behavior of the multitude, rendering the presence of the guardians of the peace a mere matter of form, all these features of the scene are well calculated to make a deep and abiding impression on the mind of a foreign visitor. He has before his eyes the visible proofs of the vast national wealth, and the characteristic spirit and enterprise, of the Australian people.

Viewed in this aspect alone, we say, the great annual race day at Flemington must be regarded as a settled national institution. It is right and fitting that once, at least, in the course of the rolling year, the flower, so to speak, of the Australian population should be collected together in one spot, to show the world what are really the physical and moral characteristics of this youthful nation. The sight is worth, to any observant and intelligent stranger, infinitely more than the perusal of a score of volumes. He learns from actual observation, in a few hours, more than years of reading and conversation could teach him. He obtains an impression of what the Australian people really are, which no subsequent misrepresentation or slander can efface from his mind. Thus is the fame of this country diffused throughout the civilized world. Australia becomes known everywhere, and creditably known, so that the grand annual festival at Flemington, were there no other argument to support it, finds ample justification in the national benefit it directly confers on the Australian population.

### The Great Eclipse Stakes Likely to Fall Through.

The English *Racing Calendar* contains the nominations made for the Eclipse Stakes of £50,000 net. But as the stake only received 269 subscribers, there is a possibility of its falling through, for one of the conditions of the race is "300 entries or the race will be void." The committee may, however, decide to have the race, as the forfeits will no doubt equal the amount guaranteed, there being no desire to make a profit, for it was stipulated in the conditions that "in the event of the forfeits exceeding the expenses of the stake, the surplus will be devoted either to a consolation stakes for the unplaced starters, or will be divided between the second and third horses at the discretion of the executive."

One reason, perhaps, that the entry fell below the stipulated 300 is the small number of foreign entries, especially American, French and German. The only American subscribers are Mr. Pierre Lorillard and Mr. J. R. Keene. The former nominated Heimdel and Katrina, both four-year-olds in 1886, and the then three-year-old colts out of Vandalite and Agenoria, all by Mortemer. Mr. Keene's nominations include the six-year-old Blue Grass, the five-year-olds American Girl and Steerforth, and the four-year-old English-bred colt by Kingcraft out of Rustic Queen. The other foreign-bred horses number just twenty-five, all bred in France, and are nominated by M. P. Amout, M. C. Blanc, M. E. Blanc, H. Crombez, Prince d'Arenberg, H. Jennings, C. J. Lefevre, Duke de Morny, Baron de Rothschild and the Baron Schickler, and as a whole they represent the French strains of blood.

The English division is naturally very strong, although the list is conspicuous by the absence of Lord Falmouth's name. Among the nominations are many of the best of the two-year-olds of 1883, which will be five years old in 1886 (the race, if run, taking place in July, that year), with many of the three-year-olds, which will be then six years old. Among the latter are St. Blaise, the winner of the last Derby; Beudigo, the winner of the Cambridgeshire, and Ossian, the winner of the Doncaster St. Leger. Among those now two years old, which are expected to show well during 1884, there is Tom Cannon's Fritz, Mr. J. H. Houldsworth's Royal Fern and Spring Morn, Mr. P. Peck's Superba, Duke of Portland's St. Simon, Duke of Westminster's Duke of Richmond, and Sir John Willoughby's unnamed filly by Hermit out of Adelaide. The greatest number of subscriptions by one person was made by the Duke of Hamilton, who entered no less than nineteen. Mr. Hy. Chaplin is next with thirteen, and Mr. Leopold de Roths-



child next with twelve, while Mr. Manton (the Duchess of Montrose) has six representatives. The conditions are: £10 each if declared by the first Tuesday in October, 1884. If left in after that date, a further subscription of £20; if after the first Tuesday in January, 1885, a further subscription of £30; and if after the first Tuesday of January, 1886, a further subscription of £50.

### Horse Notes from Yolo.

**EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:** Thinking a few items from Yolo county may be of interest to yourself and readers, I send the following in relation to our colts and horses owned about our town of Woodland: In the first place, we have the stallion, Alexander Button, (sire Alexander) with about forty colts from seven to nine months old. As fine a lot of youngsters as any one would wish to see, and if we mistake not will be heard from in their two and three-year-old form. Mr. G. W. Woodward, the owner of Button, has already hung up a \$300 purse entrance added for Button colts to trot for at two years old. He has a pair of eight months old already broken to harness, and drives them through our streets frequently, some were exhibited at the State Fair.

Mr. Chas. Hoppin, of Cacheville, has a very fine yearling mare colt, by Alexander, (the sire of Button,) that is being broken and shows fine speed. A very rangy fine mare.

Jos. Martin has also a yearling horse colt, by Curtiss' Don Pedro, dam a Taylor mare, he is a large rangy colt, 15 hands high and weighs 965 pounds, and shows any amount of speed, and will be troublesome in the two-year-old race to come off in the fall of 1884, with nine entries over the Woodland track.

Whitmore has three yearlings of great promise in his charge by Tinnen, by John Nelson, that are large fine colts and all give promise of speed. Some of these will also start in the two-year-old race.

Josh Sovereign has also a fine colt entered in this race by Victor—by Echo, that shows more speed than any of these colts.

R. H. Newton has also a colt entered in yearling race, by Del Sur, out of a Black Ralph mare. A fine colt that took first premium at State fair in 1882, at 5 months old, and again in 1883, at 17 months old. Stands 15 hands high and weighs 930 lbs.; color, black, and is level headed, and fine style. Is entered in the two-year-old stake to be trotted at the State fair in 1884.

Peter Fitzgerald has the boss stallion Killarney. Handsome as a picture, in fact, is my ideal of a race-horse. As graceful as a dancing master, as elastic as a piece of whalebone and as snipple as a cat. Now you have the whole business in a nutshell. Killarney is by Black Ralph, out of what is supposed to be an imported Eclipse mare. He is a pecker, and can show a faster gait than any man's horse on this coast, although he has only been pacing since the 15th of August last. Is six years old next June. You will hear from this horse before the year 1884 rolls around. Yolo county will make a good showing in a few years.

We had a fine buggy race on the Saturday before Christmas. Entries were: B. H. Hindson's mare, Cy Groff's mare, Al Hiller's mare and Garontte's horse Fred Scott. Lawyer Hindson's mare being very fast, and not wanting to show her up before the State Fair next fall, and he being engaged on a murder trial, his mare was drawn. Hiller's mare won two heats and Fred Scott two heats, the fifth heat being a dead heat in 3:05. Darkness coming on the race was postponed until Monday at 2 o'clock, when Hiller's mare won the sixth heat in 3:05, winning the race and first money. Cy Groff's mare showed game to the last, but was not quite fast enough to win. *EQUES.*

Woodland, Dec. 30.

### How Lexington Was Saved.

On one beautiful Sunday morning in May, 1875, that genial and well-known steamboat man and sportsman, Captain John Stone, of Mobile, Alabama, known to hundreds who have traveled on the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers, gave me an invitation to take a seat in his wagon and drive to the race-course (some distance from the city, although one of the best known in the south), to see his horses work early in the morning, and then to have a country breakfast at the stables.

We started out behind a roadster, sure, full sixteen hands high, of splendid form, clean-cut head, splendid barrel, long neck and limbs under him like iron, and going at a 2:30 clip, which showed conclusively that blood will tell, for here was a horse by Joe Johnston (and Joe Johnston was by Harry of the West), the horse's dam being by Wagner, thoroughbred on both sides.

As we bowled along, this beautiful spring morning, I cannot forget the magnolias in full bloom as well as the immense hedges of Cherokee roses for miles on both sides of our road; what with the aroma of the flowers, the singing of the mocking birds and the cool south winds of the early morn just as the sun was rising, invigorating you as you went. It was a day that one could hardly forget. We arrived at the track and found all the horses taking their usual gallop. After seeing them work (and he had many good ones that have made their name on the different tracks of the country, Billy Williamson, Mignon by imp. Pheton, Anstey by Rebel, Panline Sprague, by Joe Johnson, and since the dam of Colonel Sprague, by Calvin, Colonel Nelligen and others), while standing talking horse, old John stole quietly away to his wagon and out came a large lump of ice, some mint done up in a wet cloth to retain the odor, some white sugar and a bottle of water. Ahem! And who said come up and try my hitters, as breakfast is quite ready. Well, we "smiled," and then took seats to a very aesthetic table, composed of a dry-goods box and camp stool. The reader can readily imagine how one could relish something to eat after a drive of three miles in early morn, and such a breakfast! Fried spring chickens cooked like they do in the old southern way, and nowhere else can it be done, hot corn hoe cake with new fresh butter, buttermilk, and such coffee—the aroma, words cannot express. While eating breakfast old John made me known to his trainer, old Uncle Henry Brown.

Henry is known on every race-track in the United States of note, having been born the property of Dr. Warfield, of Lexington, Ky., and is one of those old-timed darkies that are polite to every one. Henry was the first one to train Lexington, although at that time the horse was named Darley, after the famous Darley Arabian, and that name was never changed until Mr. Richard Ten Broeck made his celebrated race with Colonel Wells of Louisiana, then owner of Lecompte. Mr. Ten Broeck at that time said to Colonel Wells that he would produce a colt in Kentucky that would beat Lecompte, four mile time, for \$20,000. All lovers of racing know the result—Ten Broeck went back to Kentucky, purchased the colt Darley from Dr. Warfield, and renamed him Lexington, after Lexington, Kentucky, where the colt was foaled.

While talking to Henry at what he called his nursery, a room out off from the stables, a sort of sleeping room for his

corps of riders, not one of them over 15 years, all romping around like so many little imps of darkness, we were talking about the get of Lexington, and the wonderful speed of his colts, he called my attention to a long scar on his left hand, some three inches long. He said that Lexington was the cause of that, and if he had not done it such a thing as the Lexington blood would have never been known. I asked him why. He said at that time Mrs. Warfield had gotten a promise from her husband, Dr. Warfield, who was a great lover of race-horses, that he would give up horse-racing. In consequence, he gave orders to have all his colts gelded for saddle horses. He (Henry) had thrown the colt Darley, now known as Lexington, as he was about to geld him; in fact, to the day of Lexington's death he carried a scar made by Henry. As Henry was about to use his knife, the colt kicked at him, the rope not being tant enough, which drove the knife blade into Henry's left hand between the thumb and forefinger—and he will carry the scar to his grave.

The consequence was the ropes were taken from the colt Darley, and he was let up, and by the time that Henry's hand had gotten well, Mr. Richard Ten Broeck had become the half owner of the colt, and from that time the country knows his exploits. His progeny, under the head of Lexington, and his sons, Norfolk, Harry Bassett, Tom Ochiltree, and many others, who have won millions of dollars for their owners.

Henry Brown is now living in Kentucky, a splendid specimen of an old-time colored man, dignified and polite, liked by every one whose word is his bond, and respected as much for his worth and integrity as any man in Kentucky. He has for some years been the trainer of many well-known sportsmen—Dan Swigert, Hunt, Reynolds, Price, McGrath and others that cannot mention.—*Oregonian.*

### A Million and a Half in Money.

By the annual edition of the English *Racing Calendar*, it appears that 1,698 races were run "on the flat" in the United Kingdom in 1883 under Jockey Club rules, as against 1,642 in 1882. Of the 1,698 races run, 821 of them were under six furlongs, 241 were at six furlongs and under a mile, 344 were at a mile, 202 at over a mile and under two miles, 75 at two miles and under three miles, 11 at three miles and under four miles, and 4 at four miles. During the year and under the same rules 2,070 horses ran of which 559 were two-year-olds, 607 were three-year-olds, 292 were four-year-olds, and 312 were five-year-olds and upwards, the total being an increase of 154 head over the total for 1882, and the largest number that have run since 1879, when the total was 2,113. The greatest number recorded is 2,569 in 1870.

The money feature of the statistics shows the amount added to races of different distances as follows:

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Under six furlongs	75,659	1	0			
Ditto, selling races	45,225	2	0			
Six furlongs and under a mile	27,631	0	0	120,834	3	0
Ditto, selling races	6,607	0	0			
A mile and under a mile and a half	60,582	10	0	34,238	0	0
Ditto, selling races	13,964	10	0			
A mile and a half and under two	21,011	0	0	74,547	0	0
Ditto, selling races	245	0	0			
Two miles and upwards	16,112	12	2	21,256	0	0
Ditto, selling races	1,590	0	0			
Total				£268,577	15	2

The greater part of the above total was given in purses—plates, as they are called in England—or to races for which there was entrance money which went back to the fund from which the money was given. Out of the same total no less than £85,316 was given to two-year-olds races, and £125,981 to handicaps. Ireland contributed £8,097 16s. of the total amount and Scotland £6,353. The total value of the stakes won with all deductions for entrance money and prizes to second and third horses, exclusive of matches and private sweepstakes, amounts to £385,501 5s. 2d.

The total return of foals for the year is 942 colts and 939 fillies, with a total of 3,255 brood-mares.

### Dark Side of the Race Track.

The forward movement made by the Convention at Louisville is a good sign, and shows that there is a desire on the part of a great many to eradicate whatever is of ill repute in connection with racing sport. The rules adopted are not perfect, but they go a good way toward a reformation much needed, and may justly be considered as a harbinger of better things to come, which will, at no distant day, give to the different turf institutions of the country a character suited to the associations of the most refined and elegant society in the land. The convention will meet again this fall, when the work so well begun, it is hoped will be so perfected as to meet the wants of those who have the well-being of the turf at heart, and not in their pocket. The time is ample for every lover of honorable sport to study the practical workings of the rules and find out wherein they are defective, and what amendments are needed to insure such results as fairness and honor demand. The columns of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, I know, will be free to all who are disposed to aid in this work, and if every trainer and jockey will put his views and ideas on record this season, there will be little trouble when next the convention meets to get the turf code revised so as to be in every way adapted to the purposes desired.

There is one thing neglected which, to me, has always seemed of more importance than almost any rule that could be adopted.

The discipline of the track finds no place in the law books of the clubs. The lowest order of human degradation and depravity has of late years made a rendezvous of the stables and track grounds. Here they come in contact with the youth employed for training purposes, and every sort of device is resorted to in order that innocence may disclose the condition of affairs at the stable, and not only do they aim to get the secrets of the owner's private business, but every means is used to corrupt the young lads they meet with. These vile wretches select the evening time principally to operate in, for it is then that the stable employees are generally "off duty," and the cover of darkness serves, in a manner, to aid them in their purpose, that the management of the racing grounds seem to be indifferent to the trouble caused by intruders, and take no measure to relieve their patrons of the evils mentioned, is a wonder difficult to understand. Surely the local status of the town or county are sufficient to remedy the evil, and if there is any such thing as a vagrant law the officers of the clubs ought to do what is needed to have the law in the case enforced, and the hustling bodies of depravity that infest the premises taught that their occupation is gone.

Another thing I will mention at present is the necessity for the establishment of a school for the clubs, where the employees of the stables could, at leisure, be taught to read

and understand the English language sufficiently to discuss ordinary affairs without having to resort to vulgarity and profanity to speak even the simplest sentence known to their mother tongue.

Politeness costs nothing, nor does genteel behavior and civil speech make any drain on the purse, yet it is worth everything, and no association should allow boys at duty on their grounds to grow up without an opportunity to learn enough of good manners and be sufficiently educated otherwise, to appear to better advantage than the heathen and idiot. If the language of the race-track could be printed in large letters and posted along the highway where every passer by could see and read it, the public would never afterward be seen inside the gates of the race-course. None except those who live on the track grounds know anything of the shameful disgrace decency is subject to at almost all times. The most elegant lady in the city cannot go to the paddock with her escort to see a favorite racer saddled without a hum of obscenity and vulgarity being let loose by the foul-mouthed brutes who get admission to the inclosure. This I have seen demonstrated on the parade grounds, or saddling paddock as it is styled, of the race-course I am partial to, and which is not far from the city of New York. These wretches were stable attendants, a whole dozen of them, and had it not been for the fact that the attention of the lady was riveted on the preening form of the noted racer she had come to see, her ears would have caught the obscene slang set going by the rabble crowd, and she forced to flee from the place. No hesitancy that men engaged in is handicapped with such rowdiness as is that of training race-horses. The Western river flatboat men and the Erie canal operators in times past were considered rough characters, but they were sweethearts compared with some of the foul-mouthed brats and rongs who are employed at the training stables. These are matters that become the individual associations to look after, and not a convention of the various clubs. That the clubs should adopt a remedy for the evils named, every one will doubtless agree. The only trouble consists in devising some plan practical in its workings that will insure the desired result. Certainly the case is not without a remedy. If so, some legislative proceedings are needed, and laws should be enacted in connection with the charters of the association that will insure a better order of things, or as a last resort in a hopeless case, send the gardener with his hoe and spade to grow corn and potatoes where the racers now gallop.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

### Two Kennebec Horses.

"Seems to me they're making a terrible piece of work about their fast trotters of modern times," said our old friend Hiram Reed of this city, in an interview the other day; "let me tell you about two old-time trotters—two horses that originated here in the valley of the Kennebec." We were fully aware that Mr. Reed is undisputed authority on all horse matters, and of course gladly listened. He said that there had been an unusual amount of talk about fast trotters the past season. Some fifty-five years ago Mr. Benj. Hodges of Hallowell owned a beautiful sorrel horse, 16 bands high, weighing 1,100 pounds, was called in that day a trotter; was sold to a Boston man, Meehum, who took him to Boston, and matched him against time, to trot on Chelsea beach—there were no trotting parks or tracks in those days. He matched him in three minutes against time. The test came and he beat the time, trotting inside of the three minutes. Mr. Reed says he was the first horse in the United States that ever trotted inside of three minutes. The name of this horse was Lyon; was sired by the old original Messenger that Mr. Hodges brought from New York to Winthrop. He was there for service some four or five years, and two years at Heywood's corner, Albion. He brought him back to Winthrop and sold him to Miller Shaw of that town, who kept him for stock purposes some two years, and then sold him to John M. Enstis, Esq., of Dixfield, who stood him some three years. He put him on an island in the Androscoggin river late in the fall; the animal got uneasy, swam ashore, jumped over a fence and broke his ankle. Mr. Enstis splintered it up, put the horse in a pen, and used him for stock purposes for some time. He then sold him to parties in Anson, and there he died. Mr. Reed does not know what became of Lyon. It was a beautiful horse, clean-headed, deep-shouldered, and lank behind, built for a trotter.

The other horse to which we have referred Mr. Reed remembers some forty-nine years ago. It was a little bay horse called Pelham, owned by Mr. Elwell, of Gardiner, which was originally a pacer. Mr. Elwell shifted him into a trotter, and sold him to New York parties. He trotted there and was the first horse in the United States that ever trotted inside of thirty. Mr. Reed does not remember the sire of this little horse, but thinks it was a Canadian horse. So from these facts, that Mr. Reed can vouch for, Kennebec has a prominent part in the early history of trotting horses.—*Maine Farmer.*

### Two Kentucky Sales.

On February 12th next T. E. Moore will sell at the Cedars, Shawhan, Kentucky, on the K. C. R. R. at public auction, about forty head high-bred trotters, etc., principally sired by fast sons of Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Consisting of young stallions, fillies, brood-mares, and geldings, sired by Bismarck brother to Gazelle, 2:21, and brother in blood to Electioneer, Twilight, brother in blood to Dictator, Strathmore, Belmont, sire of Nutwood, 2:18, New York, sire of Reville, 2:27, Goldsmith, Favorite Wilkes, Simms, Clark Chief, Pacing Abdallah, etc. He calls especial attention to a three-year-old stallion by Belmont, dam by Mambrino Chief, very promising, Clara, by Strathmore, and many other promising young things will be found in the catalogue.

On the next day, the 13th, W. H. Wilson of Abdallah Park, will sell at his branch stock farm at Paris Fair Grounds, Paris, Kentucky, about seventy-five head of trotting and thoroughbred stock, consisting of the most fashionable strains of the day, viz.: Hambletonian, Mambrino, Pilot, Jr., Morgan and Clays, among which are the get of such stallions as Dictator, Strathmore, New York, by sons of George Wilkes, by Indianapolis, 2:21, Jubilee Lambert, 2:25, Ravenswood 2:26. Brood-mares that have produced in 2:30 list, brood-mares by Clark Chief that sired the dams of Phallus, 2:15, Wilson, 2:16, and Majolica, 2:17, including the entire lot of stock belonging to the estate of the late Capt. M. M. Clay, Paris, Kentucky, among which are the great trotting stallion Cyclone, record 2:25, two full brothers, a full sister and their dam. Catalogues may be had by application to the gentlemen above named.

Col. E. F. Clay, Runkymede, Stud, Paris, Ky., has purchased of Col. R. G. Stouer, Paris, Ky., the bay mare Betty Lewis, foaled 1869, by Uncle Vic—Maga, by Knight of St. George.



## State Fair Colt Stakes.

We have received from Secretary Smith a memorandum of additional nominations to the Colt Stakes of the State Agricultural Society, and the following is a complete record of the entries:

The Occident Stake for foals of 1882 to be trotted at three years old during the State Fair of 1885.

1. Palo Alto's b c Norval, by Electioneer, dam Norma.
2. Palo Alto's h f Constance, by Electioneer, dam Consolation.
3. Palo Alto's b f Ethel, by General Benton, dam Electa.
4. Ira L. Ramsdell's blk f Luella, by Sultan, dam Ella Lewis.
5. L. J. Rose's b c Stamboul, by Sultan, dam by Hambletonian.
6. L. J. Rose's b c Kismet, by Sultan, dam Sance Box.
7. Jno. Mackey's b c Vasco, by Alaska, dam Bella Ely.
8. Jno. Mackey's blk c Del Monte, by Echo, dam by Hubbard.
9. Jno. Mackey's b f Visalia, by Echo, dam Dolly Varden.
10. Chas. Scott's g c—by Echo, dam by Lodi.
11. Jno. Mackey's d c Longhreu, by Echo, dam by Patchen.

For the Occident Stake of 1884 second payments have been made on the following:

1. Palo Alto's Glen Cairn, by Electioneer, dam Glen Cora.
2. Palo Alto's Antinous, by Electioneer, dam American Girl.
3. J. Blake's Reville, by Admiral, dam by San Bruno.
4. R. H. Newton's Sur Del, by Del Sur, dam by Black Ralph.
5. Jno. Mackey's b c, by Alaska, dam Bella Ely.
6. Jno. Mackey's blk c, by Echo, dam by Hubbard.
7. Jno. Mackey's b f, by Echo, dam Dolly Varden.
8. J. Greely's Mill Boy, by Brigadier, dam by Signal Colt.
9. Ira L. Ramsdell's Luella, by Sultan, dam Ella Lewis.
10. W. B. Todhunter's Cannon Ball, by Prompter, dam Gazelle.
11. W. B. Todhunter's b f Clito, by Steinway, dam Mand M.
12. E. Gidding's b c Promise, by Prompter, dam Starlight.
13. J. B. McDonald's blk c, f Lassie Jean, by Brigadier, dam Lexington Belle.
14. J. B. McDonald's blk c, by Brigadier, dam Maggie.
15. L. J. Rose's b c Stamboul, by Sultan, dam by Hambletonian.
16. L. J. Rose's b c Kismet, by Sultan, dam Sance Box.
17. J. N. Ayre's ch f, by Algona, dam by A. T. Stewart.
18. G. W. Trahern's b c Paul Shirley, by Nephew, dam by Maybie's Mambrino.
19. Arno Stock Farm's br f Ivy, by Buccaneer, dam Fern Leaf.
20. Arno Stock Farm's g c Punch, by Buccaneer, dam Grey Dale.
21. Jno. Mackey's b c Longhreu, by Echo, dam by Patchen.

## Horses for Hawaii.

Mr. H. J. Agnew, of Honolulu, shipped to the islands by the last steamer a consignment of thoroughbreds purchased at Palo Alto. They were:

- Bay filly, foaled 1881, by Wildidle—Robin Girl, by Enquirer.
- Bay colt, foaled 1881, by Wildidle—Montana, ty Harry of the West.
- Bay colt, foaled 1882, by Wildidle—Kate Gift, by Lodi.
- Chestnut colt (gelding), foaled 1881, by Hubbard—Texana, by Foreigner, son of imp. Glencoe.
- Chestnut filly, foaled —, by Monday—Abbie W., by Don Victor.
- Bay filly, foaled 1882, by Shannon—Cuba, by imp. Australian.
- Bay filly, foaled 1882, by Flood—Rivulet, by Rivoli.
- Two trotting mares, full sisters, and Blackhaws, both in foal to Newland & Pumey's Grand Moor, and a pacer, were also included in Mr. Agnew's shipment.

## Tetanus.

Tetanus (lock-jaw) is a disease in which the voluntary muscles are in a state of rigid contraction, with paroxysms of brief and painful spasms alternating with irregular intervals of more or less relaxation. This is believed to be a disease of the true spinal system, and that the cerebrum in the horse is rarely, if ever, affected. Different names have been given to this disease, according to the obvious effects of the spasms. Whatever form occurs, the disease may be acute or chronic; the former, the most formidable of the two, tending to involve the whole frame, and seldom admitting of a cure, is, unfortunately, the most frequently seen; the latter, generally milder in all its phases, is much more amenable to curative treatment. This disease may be *traumatic* or *idiopathic*; the former following wounds, bruises or other injury, and usually acute; the latter, of spontaneous origin, without any external or assignable cause, and usually in the sub-acute or chronic form. The most frequent form is that which is acute, and the symptoms and character of this may be taken as typical of the disease in general. Various premonitory symptoms are noticed, such as a peculiar brightness of the eye, irritability, watchfulness, dislike to have the head touched, constipation of the bowels, and a disinclination to eat as usual. The disease may be said to be fully established when there is some soreness of the throat, stiffness in the upper and back part of the neck and of the head, the nose a little protruded, the ears erect, and the tail carried higher than usual. On approaching the animal, he is usually excited, and the pulse becomes accelerated from nervous excitability. If an attempt is made to open the mouth, the head is violently thrown up, the muscles of the eye-ball spasmodically contract, drawing it within the orbit, and the nictitating membrane (more commonly known as the haw) is convulsively protruded. The muscles of mastication next become affected, and the action of the jaws is either much limited or they are entirely closed.

As the disease advances, other sets of muscles become involved with those of the back, loins, haunches, and tail. The head and nose are protruded, the nostrils are widely dilated, and scarcely move during respiration. The angles of the mouth are drawn up, the eyes are particularly brilliant and watchful, the eyelids are drawn asunder, the mus-

cles of the eyeball are in a state of continual spasm, and the countenance has a most distressing appearance, caused by the acute sufferings of the unfortunate victim. As the disease progresses, the animal becomes stiff, stands with his legs wide apart, and, should he be urged to move, he does so as if he had no joints. He is apparently very rigid, and the tail is erect and has a tremulous motion. In almost any stage of the disease, the slightest noise will bring on a paroxysm of the most distressing spasm. Opening the stable door, lifting a bucket, a step taken to approach the animal, in fact, almost any movement he can see, if taken hurriedly or noisily; and in the stage of the disease we have been describing, the paroxysms are so severe that it is with the greatest difficulty he can keep himself from falling, and should he do this, he becomes fearfully excited. One paroxysm follows another rapidly. The pulse, rarely much affected in the early stages, is now quick, weak, and almost imperceptible. The power to swallow, always difficult, is entirely lost; the body is covered with perspiration, and the breathing laborious and increased to the utmost degree. In the early stages the voluntary muscles only are attacked, but in the latter stages the involuntary muscles are also involved. The scene may close by *asphyxia* consequent on spasm of the glottis, or immobility of the diaphragm and other respiratory muscles, or from total exhaustion of the vital powers through excessive nervous excitement and want of nutrition, or even sometimes from a spasmodic seizure of the heart itself. This disease has been known to run its fatal course in one day, and it has been known to exist for a month, and the patient then die, but in the more acute cases the animal usually lives from four to eight days.

The idiopathic form of the disease may be due to exposure, to irritation of the digestive organs from the presence of worms, etc., etc. The traumatic form of the disease may supervene on various surgical operations, such as castration, nicking, etc., or from lacerated and punctured wounds, especially of the feet, from nails, etc. The experience of veterinarians who have had an opportunity to study lock-jaw in its various phases has proved very conclusively that too much reliance is not to be placed on the therapeutic action of drugs for the curative treatment of this formidable disease. This is not to be attributed to any failure of the action of the various medicinal agents used in the treatment of this malady, but to the undue excitement produced in administering it; and it is a question of some doubt whether it is not much better, in the majority of cases, to dispense with all drugs, and trust to nature, rather than run the risk of increasing the excitability of the patient by the frequent dosing so often practiced. Such medicinal agents as opium, hydrate of chloral, the Calabar bean, hydrocyanic acid, belladonna, etc., have a special and decided effect in contracting the spasm, lessening the pain, and thereby preventing exhaustion of the vital powers; but these remedies, in order to have the desired effect, must be administered at least every two hours, and it is often a question whether the undue excitement and consequent recurrence of the spasm produced by the frequent dosing does not more than counterbalance the good effects caused by the action of the medicine administered.

Experience proves that quietude is very essential in the successful treatment of tetanus. The patient should be completely isolated from all other horses, in some quiet, secluded dark stall, where noise of any kind cannot excite him. Do not allow anyone, except his regular attendant, to approach him. If his jaws are sufficiently relaxed to allow him to eat, let him have soft food with his medicine mixed in it. If he cannot eat, the most nutritious drinks should be given—cow's milk and eggs, oatmeal gruel, linseed tea, oil cake, etc.

It is important, too, that the patient should have comfortable slings, properly adjusted, as soon as practical; so that after he becomes worn out from fatigue, due to excessive irritation and want of food, he may be enabled to rest without lying down.—*Live Stock Journal*.

## OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

### Winter Sports in New York—The Holiday Season—General Sporting Notes—Theatricals, etc.

Since my last letter the usually open winter with which we have been favored, has given place to an old-time snowstorm, or rather, four of these snowy visitations came at once in almost as many days, filling the streets and pathways of our metropolis with more snow than the city has contained for years. Outside of my window, as I write, on one of the widest of our streets, the white drifts are piled up on each side of the curb, five or six feet in height, with a narrow passage-way in the center for vehicles, etc. The height of snow and ice on roofs, awnings, etc., has been so great as to cause damage and accidents before it could be removed in time, and many pedestrians around town were injured in this way. Though heavy snow falls in great cities are, therefore, the cause of much trouble and expense to the brigade of the road-riders, the advent of the feathery flakes has been hailed with acclamations, and for the past two weeks runners have entirely superseded wheels in the upper part of the city. The sleighing carnival, coming in the holiday season, has been entered into with the most enjoyment by all who could take advantage of it, and from early morning till long past midnight of each day, the Park and boulevards have rung gaily to the music of the bells, the flying feet of the horses and the gay laughter of the riders. Impromptu matches to sleigh have been trotted without number, and yesterday one of the most interesting of these was won by John Murphy's Frank, of 2-08½ (with running mate) fame. At New Orleans, also, the winter race meeting began yesterday; good fields of horses starting for the several events, of which the honors were equally divided between the favorites and the fielders. In spite of their inauspicious beginning, after a postponement, the Crescent city turfmen expect to have good racing there this winter, three days a week. Something like two hundred race-horses are at the track of the Louisville Jockey Club and more are expected. Among this latter division is Mr. Williams and his small though select string of races, including Bob Miles, three years, by Pat Malloy, the favorite for the Kentucky Derby, at Louisville in May. Williams has leased his farm in Kentucky for three years, and taking pattern after Green Morris, who races at New Orleans each winter, gradually getting his horses into better condition thereby, is on his way thitherwards it is said, to see what virtue there is in the system pursued with success by the redoubtable Green B. M. Bob Miles' principal opponents in the Derby appear to be Powhatan, by Glenelg; Loftal, by Monarchist; Buchanan, by Buckden, and Eva S., by Billet. The race has never yet been won by a filly, and perhaps this is the one to do it, for the half sister to Farragut wound up the season as well as she commenced it, and this is a most desirable requisite in a two-year-old, that is expected to do well in their three-year-old form. Leonatus and Gen. Harding, thought last season to be both broken down, are represented as likely to stand train-

ing again. The latter was the largest two-year-old winner of the year as tabulated in the *New York Sportsman's* "winning two-year-olds," and his sire, Great Tom, is also in front with the most races the most money won, and more winning performers than any stallion in the country. This is, of course, only as regards two-year-olds. In horses at three years, Great Tom is away behind the lead of the list, the past season being only his fifth in America. Tuesday next the stakes for 1884 of many of the racing association of the county close, and turfmen have their hands full to make judicious and well considered entries, as much a part of the management of a stable of horses, as the personal attention given to the winner themselves. J. E. Brewster, of the new racing association, at Chicago, was here last week and represents the racing boom throughout the country as being well developed at the Lake City. Their American Derby for three-year-olds with \$5,000 and Washington Park Cnp with \$4,000 cannot fail to be notable races in 1884-5 turf history, and it is very likely that the Dwyers, Lorillard, Mr. Withers, and others of the Eastern turfmen will enter in these events. The races of your phenomenal two-year-olds, Sweetbrier, the Frolic filly, Shevandoah, etc., and the old tough campaigners, Joe Howell, Jim Renwick, May D., Lucky B., Grismer, Duffy, etc., show that if these horses are brought east, they should be able to more than hold their own in any company.

Hanlan seems to be on the fence since he has been with you. "To row or not to row" is the burden of his agitation, judged by his actions and, his bent chest incline to the latter conclusion, or else the dispatch of yesterday from Frisco puts him unjustly before the public. If he backs out of his offer to row Austin Stevenson on the 5th, it certainly will not help him any in the public estimation. If he is out of condition, as his shilly shallying would lead most persons to suppose his three miles in 15:43 (?), on Christmas Day, was a most marvelous performance. After all the talk that has gone on regarding a race between him and Stevenson, Hanlan cannot afford to leave California without measuring blades with that oarsman, be the pretensions of the latter to first-class form what they may, whether he sticks to his \$1,000 offer, in case he is beaten, or not. Hanlan is in honor bound to row the Californian, and it to be hoped that there will be no more beating about the bush.

A new race-course is said to be projected in the neighborhood of Norfolk, Virginia, or rather, the enlargement of an old one. An association will be formed that will, it is claimed, be on a par with any racing club in the south or west, and attractions offered that will draw the crack stables in that direction twice a year. Pittsburg also comes to the front again with big money, offered for a June racing meeting, and altogether the racing outlook for 1884 is of the best. Prices for thoroughbred stock rule very high. Anything with four good legs and a fashionable pedigree is eagerly snapped at, and Kentuckians will hardly look at anything short of fancy prices for racing stock. Green Morris gave last fall a big price, said to be \$18,000, for three Ten Broeck yearlings, and they have improved so much that he has been offered, he claims, an advance of these high figures. Bob Miles' price is \$20,000, and so it goes. Truly, if the present inflation keeps on, the breeders of racing yearlings will reap a harvest next spring at the annual sales. The three principal are at Elmendorf, Runnymede and Woodbury, will take place the middle of May, about the 13th, 14th and 15th. Something was said about a combination sale from these three great establishments to take place at the American Horse Exchange in this city, but the risk of sending the young things on by rail was decided to be too great and the project abandoned. Mr. Keene's Foxhall is advertised to stand the coming season in England. Lybrowne Grange, Kent, at the late Sir Jos. Hawley's place, the home of Blue Grass, Rosicrucian, etc., will be the future home, for a time at least, of the few of the double event—the Cesarevich and the Cambridgeshire. Barcadine, the unbeaten son of Solon, will also begin his stud career at the same time, and while on the subject of this famous horse, now the property of Lady Stamford, it may be well to say that he did not leave the turf broken down. No such mishap attended his withdrawal by Robt. Peck, that gentleman doubtless preferring him to go to the stud while at the zenith of his great career, before defeat should dim the luster of his achievements.

Idea, five years, by Glenelg, out of Item, taken to England with the late Mr. Sanford's horses, recently won over hurdles there with 162 pounds up, and Sachem, Golden Gate, and other horses from Yankee land, will essay the same sort of business in 1884. The colt Anteeo and his wonderful trotting excites great interest here. It would be a pity, however, should the turf lose so promising a youngster, a sure termination of his career if purchased by Robert Bonner. Let him be reserved for a better and nobler fate. Mr. Simpson is to be congratulated on so practical a demonstration of the theories advanced in his book "Tips and Toe-Weights" as the showing made by Anteeo and his brother Antevolo, coming three-year-old. The latter bids fair to become as fast as the older horse.

Theatricals here are a trifle over done at present, though with the withdrawal of the rival opera companies for a short season on the road, the theaters have done somewhat better. Mr. Colville, at his Fortieth-street theater, has been compelled to relinquish Miss Davenport and Fedora in the midst of a most successful engagement. This week Pop has been effervescing there to fair houses, and next week John T. Raymond appears in his play *In Paradise*. Haverly, the irrepressible, is again on his theatrical feet, and at his Broadway Comedy Theater, late the house of Birch's San Francisco Minstrels. Mlle. Aimee will begin a short engagement on Monday next. The Beggar Student is on the flood-time of popularity at the Casino, and in a cast such as is presented in this tuneful opera, there is absolutely no room for criticism. Edwin Booth has been doing well at the Star Theater in a round of his famous characters, and Mr. W. E. Sheridan, in *Louis XI*, in *Othello* to Mr. Booth's Iago, and in *Ingotmar*, has fairly divided with the star the encomiums of the public. Charles Coghlan and Mrs. Lillie Langtry are to appear under John Stetson's management in a new piece, *Peril*, and we hear no more of "Freddie" in that connection. Perhaps the Jersey Lily has given him the G. B. Leap year is on us, however, and F. G.'s discretion was doubtless the better part of valor. PACIFIC.

New York, December 30, 1883.

THE BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, of San Francisco, came out with a number of beautifully illustrated stock supplements. It is the sporting and stock journal of California.—*Ventura Signal*.

Brown's Bronchial Troches for Coughs and Colds: "I do not see how it is possible for a public man to be himself in winter without this admirable aid."—R. C. R. M. D. Pocasset, Mass.



## HERD AND SWINE.

### Dairymen's Conventions.

The rapid advance of systematic dairying in this country is chiefly due to the conventions of the persons who have been engaged in the business. As soon as co-operative dairies were established in central New York, the patrons began to hold meetings with a view of gaining information from each other on the best ways of managing cows, taking care of milk, manufacturing butter and cheese, and disposing of dairy products. These local meetings were of great value to the persons who attended them. They were schools of practical instruction. They gave rise to the formation of the American Dairymen's Association, whose proceedings were published each year and distributed in many portions of the country. The great good accomplished by this association caused others to be formed in the western states and the Canadian provinces. The annual conventions of these associations brought together a large number of earnest men and women who were engaged in the business of keeping cows for milk or the manufacture of butter and cheese. At these meetings addresses were delivered by persons of scientific attainments on the composition and production of milk, and the changes it undergoes previous to and during the time it is converted into butter and cheese. These annual gatherings were also largely in the nature of "experience meetings." Persons who had been successful in the production of milk or the manufacture of superior butter or cheese were asked to state their manner of procedure. They were not infrequently called upon to answer all sorts of inquiries. There was no keeping back of secrets. As a rule, every person attending a convention felt it his duty to tell all he knew that would tend to advance the interest in which his hearers were engaged.

By degrees these conventions devoted attention to other matters than the management of milk and the manufacture of butter and cheese. The breeds of cows, the construction of barns, the best feed for dairy stock, the cooling and transportation of milk, the disposition of skimmed milk and whey, the general management of dairy farms, and the marketing of dairy products, all received consideration. Dairymen were among the first agricultural producers to move in the matter of securing better facilities for transportation. The establishment of dairy boards of trade was the result of the action taken in these conventions. Their establishment put an end to the credit system in the sale of dairy products. They caused the purchasers to come to the places where butter and cheese were made in large quantities. They put a stop to sending dairy products to commission merchants in distant cities to be sold on long time and subject to great losses in shrinkage in weight and deterioration caused by want of proper care and attention. Through the action of conventions of dairymen, butter and cheese produced in factories are now chiefly sold in the towns where they are made for cash. The weight is ascertained on scales belonging to the local board of trade. The money is paid over before the butter and cheese changes hands. The establishment of dairy boards of trade has afforded an opportunity for the managers of factories to put their names on all the packages of butter and cheese they sell. By so doing they are able to gain and keep a reputation if they deserve to have one. Before dairy boards of trade were established it was the practice of commission merchants to put any name they choose on the packages that were consigned to them. By that means they could prevent any new factory from gaining a reputation for its products. They could also prejudice the public against certain sections of the country as dairy regions.

The conventions of dairymen have performed a large amount of good missionary work. Recently it has become the custom to change the place of holding them nearly every year. Persons engaged in general farming attend a dairy convention if it is held near to the place where they live. They listen to the addresses, papers, and discussions and become interested in them. Many of them become convinced that dairying is more profitable than grain-raising and meat production, and make arrangements to adopt the latter industry. The publication of the productions of dairy conventions has called the attention of the public to the profits of dairying and the best methods of conducting the business. The proceedings of most of the conventions have been published in book or pamphlet form and sold at a low price to persons who are not members of the association. At the meetings of most of the associations there are now displays of butter and cheese and the various utensils used for handling, storing, and manufacturing milk. These afford excellent opportunity for comparing samples. Doubtless these meetings might be rendered more profitable by affording an opportunity for putting the apparatus and utensils in practical operation. This course is now adopted at the dairy shows in Great Britain, Denmark and Holland with the best results. It would also be desirable to establish shows of dairy cattle in connection with meetings of dairymen's associations. Up to the present time more attention has been paid to the manufacture of butter and cheese and the sale of them than to the cattle that produce the milk from which they are made. It is now to the interest of dairymen to determine most profitable breeds of cows to keep for giving milk. To enable them to do this every opportunity should be afforded for comparing their merits.—*Chicago Times*.

### What the Public Records Should Show.

I have long felt impelled to offer something about the imperfections in the form and manner of making up and preserving the public records of live stock, particularly of Shorthorn cattle, for I regard their records, while the most important from a public view, as the worst conceived of all. The article in the *Gazette* of December 13th, on "The Test of Pedigrees," coincides so fully with my views, so far as it goes, that I do not believe I can make myself better understood than by quoting from it the following paragraph:

"A good pedigree has often been defined by the writer hereof as one which commences with a good animal and runs back through an ancestry all distinguished for unusual excellence for many generations, and the longer such pedigree is the better. It is important to know that the male which is placed at the head of a herd should himself be a good one; it is important to know that his two parents, and four grandparents, and eight great-grandparents, were also distinguished for excellence in the points that it is desired especially to have transmitted. A pedigree, to be of any particular value, must be something more than a mere string of names."

The proposition is well stated. Mere genealogy is not sufficient—the public records should embrace, besides, something of the history of individual cattle, bulls and cows, by which the public can estimate somewhat their peculiarities and their special value, if they have any above the average of their race. The present system of public records originated in

England a great many years ago, when the Shorthorn race was first coming into public notice, and when no one had any conception of the extent to which the breeding of this race of cattle would be carried. It may have been sufficient when Shorthorns were restricted to a single narrow valley, and when what could be observed among a few herds around about among the near neighbors embraced everything that could be learned or seen of Shorthorns the wide world over. But it does not fill the bill now. Personal observation and recollection of particular animals and herds was doubtless sufficient in those days for gentlemen who neither foresaw the future of the interest or appreciated the fact that they were breeding for subsequent generations. But now the interest is so vast that one can know very little of these necessary details from personal observation and recollection, and the public record should be so reformed as to include whatever there may be of the history of particular animals, which distinguished them in any particular from the average characteristics of their race. At the same time, it should be brought into such convenient form as should render it easy to trace any strain of blood through all its lines, into whose herd it extends. For instance, there is a bull named Obanney, or a cow named Mollie, whose descendants are found to display exceptional excellence as butter or beef producers, and the records should be in such shape as to enable any one to ascertain, without too much labor, in what herds other descendants of these animals can be found, and to what degree they possess the desired blood.

Before considering the nature of the changes in the system of public records necessary to include these features, which indeed I could scarcely undertake to do in the limits of this article, but will undertake to do in a subsequent one, it may not be out of the way to emphasize the importance to the Shorthorn interest of having the histories of these animals preserved in a concise and authentic form. Wherever there have been presented good cattle, of whose ancestors enough was known to establish the fact that their excellence was not exceptional, they have not failed to establish themselves in public favor and to maintain their position; while, on the contrary, there are plenty of good cattle—exceptionally good, as individuals, I mean—which have failed to secure expected recognition, simply because the public had no way of ascertaining, and in point of fact, was ignorant as to whether their ancestors, any or all of them, were all exceptionally good. The most noted cattle with a history are the Bates Shorthorns. Mr. Bates had a history of his cattle. The public knows or can ascertain the distinguishing traits of both individuals and tribes. It knows the anxious thought and deliberations with which every cross was made, and the jealousy with which every real or supposed advantage was guarded—that all the skill of the rarest judgment and all the energy of one of the most persistent of nature were given to the building up and management of his herd. There may be those who do not approve of all of his methods; but the fact will not be disputed, nevertheless, that his herd possessed such peculiar excellence as to commend itself to popular favor, and enough was known of its history as a whole, and of the character of leading individuals, to justify the public in regarding it with confidence as well as favor.

As a result, the Shorthorn world has paid tribute to this herd for fifty years, and probably will for fifty to come. People naturally feel a security in blood the consistency and stability of which they know. The favor with which the Mason and Stephenson's stock have always been held is another case in point, and the strength of the Booth have been the positive knowledge possessed by the public of the high excellence of both the earlier and later herds of that blood. And in our own country, where, perhaps, it would be improper to particularize, there have been some which have won their way to high favor after the public had acquired a knowledge that the excellence of individuals was not altogether exceptional. And the reader, whose memory covers only a dozen years, will be able to remember other sorts which at one time seemed likely to command the widest favor, which, nevertheless, fell away into comparative oblivion, either because they were not uniformly good enough, or the public was not sufficiently informed of their actual merit for them to rise and sustain the highest measure of public confidence. A breeder cannot claim that his cattle are superior simply because he owns or bred them, but there must be some test or standard, somewhere, which the general public accepts as indicating merit, and there must be some way by which the fact that particular animals approach or exceed this standard can be made a subject of permanent record. As we secure a record of what particular individuals were and what they achieved—as we see the same records repeated through dam, daughter and granddaughters, the same distinguishing excellence holding its own through generations, we arrive at an estimate of the value of herds and the intelligence and skill of breeders. Then when breeders understand that the value and reputation of the stocks they keep will be measured by the performance of those they sell, they will be careful to see that their really good things, the apples of their eyes, go into the hands of those who have the ability in every sense to do well by them. They will be able to understand somewhat why Mr. Bates was so anxious to sell animals to some men, while declining to sell at any price to others. And it will then require something beyond the ability to command a few filthy dollars to enable every comer to become the proprietor of a London Duchess, one of Major Duncan's Lonans, one of Mr. Spear's Nelly Blys, or a specimen of many other sorts that will suggest themselves to the reader.

The subject is to me one of grave importance, however others may appreciate it, but cannot be pursued farther at this time. But as soon as I can again claim space in your well-filled columns, it is my purpose to return to it, and I shall endeavor to suggest some changes in the system of public records, which, without disturbing to any degree what has been already done, will, I think, simplify and certainly render much more valuable and complete all future records.—*Breeders' Gazette*.

### Hereditary Fruitfulness.

A story is told of a man who, long married, was childless, to the effect that he accounted for the fact by declaring it to be hereditary in his family. Every one who has watched and noted facts relative to fertility, in the course of long practice and with fair average intelligence, must understand how greatly the reproductive powers may be aided or the reverse in proportion as care or negligence rules in the breeding and management of stock; and that the danger of losing fertility is infinitely greater in the case of heavy beef breeds than in the case of dairy breeds, which, through the drain of milking, are kept from the gross condition that is found to be one of the principal sources of danger.

The increase of fertility in domesticated animals may be gained by careful pairing of fertile with fertile, and by judicious keep; decrease may be caused by ill-chosen or carelessly permitted alliances, and injudicious keep; increase, of course, being bounded by the natural term of the animal's life and the limit of possibility of breeding within that term, and de-

crease by the point at which both infertility and the breed itself are extinguished together.

The decay of fruitfulness has commonly proved one of the most serious drawbacks to the more advanced development of the beef breeds. In a state of nature, under ordinary circumstances, the reproductive system being in a healthy condition, barrenness is a comparatively rare exception to the rule. But as soon as artificial forcing begins, fertility is in jeopardy, and the higher the degree of improvement by such artificial means, or perhaps we should more safely say the more rapid the advance in improvement, the greater is the danger, and the greater the necessity for watchfulness and for special treatment tending to counteract the effects of urging the animal's system to early and extraordinary activity, and loading its frame with a weight of flesh and fat unknown in a state of nature. Many a fine family has died out because the owner, having succeeded to a great extent, is too eager for further and speedy success to put a timely restraint upon the rate of development. It is, perhaps, a great temptation to a breeder, when certain heifers show extraordinary readiness to lay on flesh, just to give them a little assistance and make wonders of them. Possibly he would do better to assist the more backward heifers, and treat their precocious sisters with proportionately less indulgence, short of checking their growth or wasting what they have already gained. In this way the reproductive powers may be preserved and strengthened, while the work of improvement, from generation to generation goes on, if not with the utmost possible speed, at least steadily and surely.—*Live Stock Journal*.

### Unfairness to the Common Cow.

None of what we call our native stock have anything like a fair chance. If we buy a high priced improved dairy cow we think nothing too good for her. We are always inclined to take her into the parlor, and if we do not we do not think the parlor is any too good for her. She gets the best food that the farm affords, and if that is not first-class, we buy that that is. If there is anything of merit in the animal it cannot help coming out conspicuously. But anything is good enough for the common cow. She is left to shift for herself. If she has shelter, well and good, and if she has not, it is all the same. She is expected to get along on dry hay, corn fodder and a litter, and is lucky if she gets enough of them. We have seen cows in the East kept on nothing but salt hay and corn stalks. We are not familiar with the composition of the hay, but it belied its looks if it contained much more nutriment than a fence-rail. Cows, upon such feed, did not produce enough to pay for the trouble of feeding them, but as they were "common cows" they were not expected to do much.

If feeding will go far toward creating a superior breed, feeding will improve an inferior animal. Nothing is more certain than that, as a rule. There are cows, of course, that are naturally good for nothing, and nothing can be done with them but to send them to the butcher. But there are many valuable cows among our natives, and many indeed that are exceedingly fine cows. If such cows are well fed and well cared for, they make good breeders and are themselves eminently satisfactory for dairy purposes. Suppose the owner of a herd of common cows sees what he can do by giving his cows just as good care as the Holstein and Jerseys gets. He must not expect to equal them, but he will probably be surprised, if such treatment is new in his management, with the result. Suppose he provides such shelter as these breeds generally get, and which is necessary for maintaining a full flow of milk. There is nothing that will lessen the flow of the milk quicker than the chilling of the cow. If she becomes chilled, as a dairyman recently expressed it to us, "you have locked the milk glands and you never can pick the lock." The cow, in other words, will give less milk at the next milking, and she will never recover until she has another calf. Once lower the flow and it is permanently lowered. But thousands of our native cattle are not guarded at all against this danger, and it is no wonder that they are unsatisfactory.

### Columbus on the Cattle Question.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Although a reader of your paper from its first issue, I have discovered scarcely a half dozen original articles devoted to the cattle interests. I sometimes wonder whether the breeders of cattle in California and the coast country were ashamed of their results, or did their silence only come from neglect. For my own sake, an original article on any of the various families, or branches of the bovine species, would prove excellent reading, even though one or more might be furnished every week. What are the breeders of thoroughbred cattle accomplishing? Is the rearing of cattle for the butcher block or the dairy a profitable occupation? Are small herds increasing, or are the cattle kings gradually crushing out the smaller fish? These, and many other points of interest pertaining to the occupation, are subjects that will interest the most casual reader and awaken thought and present new ideas. Here in northern and central Kansas, cattle interests have taken a decided change during the past five years. Where once was the herding ground of vast droves of heaves from Texas, and later on, when the dead line was crowded further west and south, numerous herds of native or Colorado cattle found here a summer pasture and were later on driven to the corn regions of the Missouri valley, can now be found hundreds of smaller herds, whose owners are at the same time tillers of the soil and rearers of cattle. At present we feed our cattle at home, and still there is a surplus of corn which requires shipment. The day of herds and picket ropes has passed, and right thankful ought the cattle to be, for, say all that one can for the herd, in this country, cattle suffer for lack of water and from too much yarding; while as to the picket rope, or hemp pasture, as many term it, the business is a nuisance; cattle tied to a rope seldom have access to water often than once a day, while they are confined to the same plot of ground altogether too long during the busy season; for every one acquainted with the business knows full well that it is no small chore to care for a dozen cows and young stock on the lariat. The cheapness of barbed wire has placed within the reach of every man possessing stock the means of erecting a pasture, and each succeeding year witnesses new fences in course of erection and brings in to use many acres of ground that would otherwise be worthless. In one sense of the word, the business has been overdone in this country during the past two years. Many have been led to believe, (or have arrived at the stage of faith, which requires work and experience) that great returns were to be derived from the rearing of cattle, it mattered not how large or small the scale. With this belief, numbers of farmers have gone so far as to mortgage their farms in order that funds may be raised, and with the returns purchased cows and heifers at extravagant prices, incurred greater debts by purchasing fencing material on time, and in this way have tied themselves hand and foot. To be sure, the cows fulfill their mission, and the flock increases, but at



the same time the mortgage continues to draw it eighteen and frequently twenty-four per cent. per annum, and the time on the wire and posts expires. What can the insolvent one do? As nine out of ten have to do, he can sell his crop of calves. He pays the interest and fence bill, but what has he left for the support of his family?

The cows cannot be sold for enough to pay off their first cost, and he has to feed them through a long winter. The result is that many are compelled to quit the business ere the enterprise is well under way. The writer is personally acquainted with many cases in which a start was made in the manner mentioned above, and has lived long enough to witness the sad end of many foolish men.

The cattle business requires some capital to make it successful, or demands propitious surroundings for the adventurer. The profits from a herd do not accrue from the sale of young things, but demands that none but mature animals shall be offered the butcher or buyer.

In two years more the cattle interests of the northern tier of counties in Kansas, will be formed on a secure basis, for the craze has about spent its force, and a reaction has already set in, which will be followed by a healthy beginning on a better margin.

Cows were so high here a year ago, that drovers found it profitable to purchase thousands of cows and heifers throughout Iowa and Missouri, and ship them to this section. The very same animals which sold for \$40 less than a year ago, now hunt purchasers at \$30.

Those individuals possessing sufficient means for the carrying on of the business have invariably found good returns for their investments.

There are more corn-fed steers and fewer grass-fed heaves, though this fact has not tended in the least towards reducing the profits of the breeder and feeder, for prices have ruled high for choice animals, and the returns have shown a fair profit.

There is one item that troubles our section not a little at present, and that is the potency of our bulls, or rather the lack of potency in these animals. We care very little for potency, but we do care whether our cows are with calf or not, for on that fact hangs the fate of our income.

Numbers of pedigreed bulls have been introduced in our country during the past season, and nine-tenths of them have proven themselves poor calf getters. Among many the saying has grown into general use, that a bull with a pedigree isn't worth a d—m, and the facts bear out the language.

Some of the finest specimens have proved utterly worthless for the purpose intended, and the owners have found winter hard upon them and their cows not with calf. The principal reason given by many is that the animals are forced altogether too much by breeders of line stock, whose sole object is to have fine large yearlings, and obtain a handsome price for the same.

In another letter I shall continue the subject, and hope ere that time to discover a spirited article in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN on the cattle interests of California.

COLUMBIA.

Mayview, Kansas, December 31, 1884.

## THE GUN.

### Notes of the Week.

We have much pleasure in inserting the following letter from Mr. Wilson, called forth by our efforts to do justice to the true sportsmen of the State, and a question of policy and law, which is daily assuming an importance in every portion of the Union that is very gratifying to all who have the welfare of the country at heart. The work we have so far performed will be continued as it was commenced, in all honesty of purpose, and we are glad to find, from other encouraging words besides those of Mr. Wilson, that our efforts are indorsed by the true sportsmen in the State. We believe, from the evidence of the past, the State Sportsmen's Association, if supported by the union we suggested last week, is the only means at our disposal by which we can obtain satisfactory legislation, punish the evil-doer, and enforce the law in future. We shall, therefore, persevere in the work, uninfluenced by friendship or enmity, when wrong-doing comes to our knowledge in an unquestionable form. Upon this point there will be in future, as there has been in the past, no vacillation, no cowardice, no compromise with us; for as the representative organ of the true sportsmen of the State, our paper, to do good work, must be brave as well as truthful, and it will be so. Instead of our usual article we gladly make room for Mr. Wilson's letter, satisfied it will do good in many ways.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—It is a matter of congratulation that the sportsmen of this State have so able a representative as your valuable paper promises to be. No body of sportsmen appreciate this more than the California State Sportsman's Association. This organization has been in existence only about three years. During that time it has had many obstacles to overcome, resulting principally from prejudices based upon ignorance of its true objects, but with the aid of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN there is every assurance of its future prosperity. Such articles as "Supervisors and Our Game Laws" and "How are We to Get Game Preservation," as have lately appeared in your paper, and a continuation of the expression of such views as are contained therein, ought to attract the attention of all the sportsmen of this State and secure to you their co-operation and support. I hope the good work commenced will be kept up. As a member of the association I thank you, and hereby tender to you all the assistance I can give towards making the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN what it is sure to be, if its present policy is maintained, a representative sportsman's journal. Yours truly,

RAMON E. WILSON.

San Francisco, Jan. 9th, 1884.

### Successful Again.

We have pleasure in scoring another victory for the State Sportsman's Association. Mr. E. Goodman, of the firm of Hart & Goodman, prominent game dealers in the California Market, was arrested last Friday, for a violation of the game laws by having doves in his possession. His case came up before Police Judge Webb, on Monday last. When the complaint was read to him, the defendant, said he desired to make a statement. This he was allowed to make, but it availed him nothing, as it merely asserted "he did not know the law." In view of the fact that the association had distributed cards to all the game-dealers, with the laws upon them, the defense very properly had no weight with the court, for even if it were not the duty of an American citizen to know the general laws of his country, it is certainly the duty of every game-dealer to know the game laws of his state. Mr. Goodman was fined \$50, the payment of which, we hope, will be of service to him in future. The prosecution was conducted by Messrs. Robinson and Wilson. The information leading to

the arrest was given by Messrs. Hunter and Harper, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, for which they deserve the thanks of the community. The game and fish dealers had better think twice before they violate the law this season. Their dodges for safety are now well known, and scores of keen eyes are and will be prying round them.

While on the subject of the violation of the law, we may refer again with advantage to the case of Friedberger, the agent of Wells, Fargo & Co., who recently shipped a deer to his wife in Stockton. The offender has a ranch somewhere in the Stockton district, and has, we understand, been in the habit of killing deer out of season. In this case the express agent on the train, like a true man, declined to make himself liable by complicity in the matter, and refused to receive the carcass on board. Besides prosecuting the offender, the State Sportsman's Association have brought the matter officially before the company, and he is certain of being discharged from their employ, if not convicted on trial. It will be remembered, Wells, Fargo & Co., the Railroad and Steam Navigation Companies, have each dealt very liberally with the Association in seeking the enforcement of the laws, and gone to considerable expense and trouble to support their laudable efforts. Wells, Fargo & Co. have been particularly conspicuous for their earnest liberality in this good work, and it will be a sorry day for any of their silly agents, who, presuming on a little brief authority in their position, come to the conclusion they can defy the wishes of the company and the requirement of the law at the same time.

A good sign of the times comes to us from Nevada county, which, we hope, we may have had something to do with in producing. Our readers will recollect we brought the County Supervisors, a fortnight ago, before the bar of public opinion for an accused tampering with the law, under an exploded right supposed to be given them by the Political Code. A singular but happy change of opinion has come over the local officers, and the Nevada Transcript also, which at first urged the Supervisors to sin against the law. A man named Stevens, a market hunter, recently killed a deer and offered it in Nevada City for sale, as he alleged, under an impression he was acting legally under the Supervisor Ordinance, which sought to extend the open season until the 1st of January. At least, so the case stands, as reported to the public, when Stevens was arrested by the officers of the law for the offense. Precisely how far the Nevada Supervisors are associated with this change of sentiment or the arrest of Stevens we cannot learn, but the Nevada Transcript and the Grass Valley Tidings, each of which has long advocated the right of every man to be a law unto himself in the matter of killing deer out of season, both occupy a new and very gratifying position, a position that promises much good in future. The Transcript, speaking of the arrest and the Supervisor Ordinance, says: "Such law may be good for Grass Valley, where it is recognized by the Sportsman's club, but it won't do in Nevada City." The Tidings joins in and says: "The Supervisors ought to repeal that Ordinance, for it is a fraud, and leads to the arrest and punishment of innocent rural sportsmen. Moreover, the Supervisors should remit Stevens' fine. The Ordinance is really the guilty party." Personally, we hope the Transcript, though right in the main, is wrong in asserting the Supervisor Ordinance is recognized by the Grass Valley Sportsman's Club, for it contains many good men—good as citizens and good as sportsmen—whom we should deeply regret to see in such a degraded position. Personally, and for the first time, we agree with the Tidings on this subject. That the Supervisors should individually pay the fine imposed upon Stevens is only strict justice, for in tampering with the game law after the passage of the County Government Bill, they violated statute law, and committed a much graver offense thereby than Stevens did in killing a deer under their vile ordinance. We fear such men will not be just enough to pay the fine. Stevens, the killer of the deer, wisely pleaded guilty, but Kent, the purchaser, also arrested, intends to test the law. We think it foolish to feel anxiety about what the Grass Valley Union may have to say on this matter. Charley Mitchell, the proprietor, is one of our oldest friends, and morally as good a man as lives in the world, but he is no sportsman, and his opinion on such matters can have no possible weight. As we have said before, the only hunting he ever did before he went to Grass Valley was hunting mushrooms round Auburn with ourselves twenty-five years ago. We advise the citizens and county officers of Nevada to maintain the law of the land, and pay no attention to what the Grass Valley Union may say on field sports or the proper law to govern them.

Mr. Maynard, Purser of the S. S. Columbia, reports duck shooting round Portland, Oregon, and the condition of the birds, as being very good for the season. This gentleman, in one of his late trips, brought 42 very fine canvashacks home, and got them down in excellent condition. He informs us also, the rights of private property for sixty miles round Portland are strictly enforced, and that even when asking permission, it is quite difficult to get a day's shooting. It is the enforcement of this right that makes game so much more abundant with our northern neighbors than with ourselves. Let us follow Oregon's example, and we shall have Oregon's abundance. Mr. Maynard further informs us the Japanese pheasants have multiplied finely in the woods along the Columbia river, simply because the law of preservation is enforced there by the authorities, and the general citizen is too just and too proud of his manhood to violate it. Let us remember that also. While speaking of Japanese pheasants, we understand, those belonging to the State Sportsman's Association, at Mr. Haywards' residence, San Mateo, have also multiplied very well last summer, there now being over one hundred. This looks as if our coast would soon have plenty of these grand birds. One or two have been turned out at San Mateo, but the vandal that shoots them had better seek a more healthy climate than that of California. It is resolved upon to give him a coat of tar and feathers hot and thick.

The Cordelia and Tule Belle Clubs, on their preserves, did not have much sport on Saturday, because they waited a day too long. Had the members gone up on Friday night, and shot on Saturday, the sport would have been magnificent, but Sunday was too calm. Mr. Macalister, of the Cordelia, and a friend got twenty-five birds each. Mr. Bogart, of the Tule Belle, saw immense numbers of canvashacks at the upper end of Sherman's Island, but nothing could be done with them. The ducks generally are reported as failing in condition. Successful hunters mustn't mind a little rain and mud.

In speaking, last week, of good bags of quail, we mentioned those of Mr. Orr and Mr. Charles Ohn, of Market street. The latter is a good wing shot, but the figure one dropping out of the forms while going to press did him injustice. He should be credited with 19 birds instead of 9 for his day's shoot near San Mateo.

Another tough yarn comes to us from an Eastern paper, the *Hawkinsville News*, that an immense buck, which had defied all the best hunters in Irwin County for years to bring him down, was recently killed after half a day's chase. The strange part of the story is that it was found he had been nesting with two enormous rattlesnakes, each as big as a man's thigh. As that thickness would require the snakes to be at least ten or twelve feet long, and a snake with twenty rattles and a button is seldom more than five feet long, at least in California, we see, at once, the mistake made in this yarn, somewhere. We wish these hunting jokers would have some respect for a man's nerves.

Mr. George Thorn, who lives a few miles from Martinez, recently had a fight with a wildcat. After receiving two charges of No. 3 shot, the vermin whipped the dog in a jiffy, and then prepared to jump Mr. Thorn. After a severe contest, during which Thorn broke his gun, the animal was killed. Wildcats, like grizzlies, need to be killed at the first shot, or something unpleasant is likely to occur.

Wild hogs, as well as wildcats, are reported plenty round Martinez. In the tules there Mr. Formly was recently attacked and severely bitten by a wild hog. Sportsmen will soon avoid that locality.

### The Future of Field Sports.

The evolution which has taken place in American field sports during the past ten years, is so marked, that a measure of the future by past progress, would seem to indicate that the ultimate proficiency toward which we are tending, would soon be reached, and following the law of grade and retrograde, the fruit of the sportsman's labors, so nearly ripe, would soon enter upon the downward course of decay. But a little investigation will dispell any such impressions that a casual observer might have, and yet a little more careful examination will show that the subject of field sports is still in its infancy, and will bear all the nursing we can give it.

When the sportsmen of America set about it in earnest to raise the standard of field sports, their conception was comparatively weak with their subject. Men measured the success of a day's sport, by the size of the bag, and the quality of their shooting. There was little need for game protection, for game might be found in abundance without the aid of a protective law. The pleasures of shooting over highly bred and cultured dogs were only known to a few. In fact the general idea of field sports was so far below our ideas of to-day that our practice was the ideal of the sportsman of a few years ago. The ideal of to-day is still far ahead of us, and when field sports shall have been elevated to the highest plane which we can now conceive of, we will still be as far from the zenith as ever, for our conceptions grow with our subject, and we will always be able to conceive of something connected with the field that may be yet a little better.

We are all prone to fond recollections of earlier days in the field, with some favorite dog, and a gun, which perhaps we thought the best in the land. We remember the old shot pouch and the powder flask, and the rest of the paraphernalia of the times, to all of which we were much attached. Associations had made them dear to us, but for themselves alone, how would they appear by cold comparison with the best implements of the present time? We were fond of our old associates in the field, and perchance many of us, who have preserved our old-time implements, have still so great an attachment for them that we would not give them in exchange for the more modern and greatly improved paraphernalia. Yet we do not wish to take these old trappings into the field. They will do to look at, and may give much pleasure by their instrumentality in calling vividly to mind the incidents of happy days gone by; but their usefulness in the field is a thing of the past.

The sportsmen of a future generation, it is fair to presume, will be placed in the same position regarding his earlier experience in the field as we are to-day. The finest guns of our time will look as unfit for field use in the eyes of a future generation of sportsmen as does the old muzzle-loader, at the present time. There is just as much room for improvement in our setters and pointers to-day as there ever was, and the more they are improved in some particular quality, the more room we see for improvement in other qualities. And the same thing will be true in another generation. The highest standard of excellence that we can conceive of, is still so far from perfection that, as we travel toward it, we shall always see a little farther, and yet a little farther. Ultimate perfection can never be reached in dogs, in guns, nor in any branch of field sports, any more than it can in anything else. There will always be room for a little more improvement.

This constant improvement in dogs and implements for field use, and the ease with which game may be taken, is suggestive of a scarcity of game in the near future, and a still greater scarcity as we march on in the path of progression. But with this evolution in dogs, in guns, and in means of taking game, goes the evolution of the sportsman's ideas of field sports. He learns to measure his sport in the field by the sport he has, and he learns that the killing of birds is among the lesser pleasures, instead of a *sine qua non*. He learns that meat can be purchased more cheaply in the market than it can be captured. He learns that he can test his marksmanship just beyond the corporate limits of the town in which he resides, at less trouble and expense than he can in the hunting field. He comes to learn that the mere shooting and capturing of a large amount of game are but incidents of a day's sport, and that good air, breathed amid the beauties of nature, the wonderful working of the dogs, and a pleasant tramp with genial companions, are some of the more important elements that make life longer and more pleasant to the sportsman.

Go to an interior town which can boast of a number of shooters will tell you of the quantity of game they kill. Go there a few years later, when these same shooters have been modernized and become sportsmen, they will tell you of the quantity of pleasure they have had in the field, and how many birds they might have killed. They have learned that a day's sport does not necessarily depend upon the killing of a large amount of game, and they have learned to find pleasure where before they did not know it existed.

As the sportsmen grow in number, means of preserving game are improved, and the day when field sports will suffer for want of game is out of our sight, if proper means of game preservation are observed. A number of years ago the opinion was freely expressed that quails would be so scarce at this time that their pursuit with dogs in the field would be impracticable. Yet we have never known a better quail season than the present one. When any pains are taken to preserve them, the same field may be sent over by a much larger number of sportsmen than is generally supposed. Sportsmen, we mean, who go afield for pleasure and not simply for meat.—*American Field*.



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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

## NEW YORK AGENCY.

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San Francisco, - - Saturday, Jan. 12, 1884.

## STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

Singleton, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.  
La Harpe, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.  
Director, Jno. H. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.  
Monroe Chief, Jno. H. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.  
Kyrle Daly (imp.), John W. Mackay, Sacramento.  
X X (Doublecross), J. C. Simpson, 508 Montgomery St. S. F.

## Kyrle Daly.

We are well pleased to place Kyrle Daly in the list of California thoroughbred stallions, feeling confident that he will prove an addition of the greatest value. It is also a gratification that his owner has determined that he shall go into the "public list," and at a figure that any one having a well-bred mare can afford to pay. Thus his blood will be disseminated from the start, and his colts meet in races more frequently than if the services were limited to one stock farm. His blood is of the most fashionable strains, his sire Artillery being the son of Touchstone, his dam by Iris Birdcatcher, and dam of Kyrle Daly being by Gemma di Vergy, and his third dam the dam of the Baron, the sire of Stockwell and Rataplan. Artillery ran a dead heat for the second place in the St. Leger with Bonnie Scotland, won the Prince of Wales Stake at York, the Criterion at Newmarket, and secured other prominent races in England. Kyrle Daly was a capital race-horse. He won the Irish Derby, one and one half miles, carrying 122½ pounds, a steadier for a three-year-old, there being a large field of starters, among them Angela who was second in the One Thousand Guineas and third in the Oaks. The same year at the Curragh October meeting he ran second for the Royal whip, four miles, with 140 pounds up. At the Curragh June meeting he won, on the same day, the Curragh Plate, two miles, and the Stewards Plate, one mile, in both meeting large fields. At Bellewstown he won the Dardistown Plate, one and one-half miles, and Her Majesty's Plate, three miles. After those performances Kyrle Daly was considered the best horse in Ireland, and the best evidence of his standing was the impost of 142 pounds in one handicap and 161 pounds in another.

The following description appeared in New York *Spirit of the Times* soon after his importation, December, 1879.

In color Kyrle Daly is a rich blood bay, and is 16½ hands, with a star between a pair of eyes set wide apart, and presenting a handsome, full face; below the eyes, and just above the near nostril, is a stray white spot of irregular shape, and scarcely an inch in diameter. These marks contribute much to his appearance in front. His nostrils are large and expanding, the muzzle is simply beautiful, the head neat, clean and hony, the ear fine, small and pointed, and the eyes large, full and expressive. The countenance bears the impress of a quiet courage, free from that restlessness incident to a nervous temperament. His head joins the neck so as to present the muzzle in a beautiful position, rather as if he was reaching out all the while; the jaws are massive and strong, and the throat wide and roony. The withers rise well up from the saddle-piece, and this incline is continued till the neck forms a grand arch, such only as gives to the possessor the air of pride and spirit. The shoulders are deep, well set, broad, powerfully muscled, and oblique in shape; the barrel and ribs are very large and round, and the ribs fill well back to the hip bone, which, with an unusually short, strong back, fits his flanks till they are perfect, and the whole is sur-

mounted by a loin that is perfection itself. We never saw the equal of Kyrle Daly in this particular. In rear he is smooth, well turned and powerful, the tail bone is large and strong, and his quarters come together in perfect shape, and are muscled like Hercules. They present a rare combination of beauty and strength. The thighs are excellent, the stifles splendid, and an uncommonly good hock. His legs are black, as are his mane and tail. The legs are better than we ever have seen in an English race-horse. At first we thought the cannon bones in front were a trifle lengthy, and hence wanted strength, but the more we investigated them the more certain we became that this defect which so generally marks the English horse is not to be charged against Kyrle Daly. The legs are very clean, smooth and ivory like, and the tendons and leaders strong.

The best of all recommendations for a stallion is the proved capacity of his get, and for the first season the young Kyrle Dalys make an excellent showing. As it will save a good deal of labor, we will await Krik's Guide before giving the performances of the get of this very promising sire.

## The Stanford Stake.

Owing to an ambiguity in the nomination, the list of those engaged in the Stanford Stake for 1885 will not be published until it is cleared, and if the explanations are not satisfactory the stake will be opened again. It seems as if the wealthy California breeders were strangely apathetic regarding this stake, and certainly the claim made that the amount is too large, has no force when so many are well able to risk that or far larger sums. Formerly, the plea was offered that the stakes were not of magnitude to pay for the trouble of training, and the Stanford was gotten up to overcome that objection.

The first opened met with a hearty response, and twenty-one nominations led to the belief that in future years there would be enough named to make it the big trotting event of the year. It has dwindled since then, in place of growing, and the only construction that Eastern people can place upon it is that the decadence is owing to the fact that the breeding of first-class colts is restricted to two of the main breeding farms of the State, with one or two others who are gifted with more temerity than judgment.

It is not a large sum for those to risk who are investing so many thousands of dollars in the breeding of trotters, and we could name quite a number of breeders who can well afford to name a number of colts in a stake which only entails a first risk of \$100, and who cannot afford to stay out.

Should the time be extended for making nominations, we sincerely trust that our breeders will give it the attention it so well deserves, and name as many, at least, as in the opening one of the series.

The Stanford Stake for 1884, which closed with twelve nominations the 1st of January, 1883, four have remained in. These are:

Palo Alto's b f Argo, by Electioneer, her dam American Girl.

Palo Alto's b c St. Just, by Electioneer, his dam Fidelia.

L. J. Rose's Bedouin, by Sultan.

Jos. Cairn Simpson's hr c Antevolo, by Electioneer, his dam Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.

Therefore, there is now \$1,600 in the stake, and consequently each colt on which second payment has been made, has doubled the original investment.

But the stake has a value to the trotting interests of California apart from the dollars it represents. It is a token to those whom we hope will become purchasers, that there is confidence in the stock reared here by the people who breed them, and that they are not afraid to meet the kind that are held in terror by the breeders of the East. Judging from the acceptances, a person would be justified in the assumption that there was not so much in the California climate as has been claimed, and that Electioneer and Sultan were the only stallions whose get were worthy of a place in a big event. There are, of course, men who have prudential reasons for not risking the amount involved in the Stanford, and yet we think it short-sighted economy in a large proportion of California breeders not to make engagements. It gives their stock a prominence from the time the entries are published, and the \$100 is an investment which can scarcely fail to pay.

There is another phase of this question which it is well to consider. When the Stanford Stake was first opened Palo Alto had not engaged in the Eastern Stakes, and was looking at home for places to trot the colts in. Now there is a change. Those colts which are the most highly thought of are named in those away from home, and in place of making so many entries a few are engaged.

This was to overcome the objections so persistently argued "that there was no use in competing with Palo Alto." And now it may be that the plea will be that if the best of the Palo Altoites are not entered, they do not want to trot against the second rates. In that case, all

that is necessary will be to join in the Eastern Stakes when the desired opportunity can be found. At all events, when the home nominations from Palo Alto are restricted to two or three, it cannot be claimed that the chances for selection are greater than very many other breeders can also have the benefit of, and as this has been the most persistently urged, the giving up that advantage equalizes all around.

Before the paper goes to press we will know whether the stake is reopened, and in that case the time will probably be extended to the 15th of February.

Since the above was in type the Secretary has sent other nominations, and to place all together those published before are reprinted. The additions are Buccaneers, a scion of the Long Island Black Hawks, a prominent family in trotting history.

## Field Trials.

We sincerely hope that the "Member of the Gilroy Club," who favored us with the capital letter under the above head, published last week, will oftentimes use the "pen and ink" for the benefit of us and our readers. Every suggestion is meritorious, and his ideas well worthy of consideration. That in so large a State as California there is room for at least three field trials is evident, and if the sportsmen of the different sections can meet in friendly rivalry, the cause will be advanced. As our correspondent states, dogs, through causes apparent, and at times for reasons which cannot be explained, do not show their true form, and a very different estimate might be made from the result of several trials. Condemnation may be changed to praise, and the dog which made an inferior showing at one place gain laurels at another.

But the feature of the communication that pleases us the most is the friendly spirit which is manifest, and all through it is the evidence of good feeling. There is apt to be such an intense desire to see a favorite dog take the first position that the judgment is obscured, emulation degenerating into rivalry, and defeat into bitterness. There is not an animal which awakens so much attachment as a good dog. In some respects they are superior to the human family, and very properly they are portrayed as the emblem of a fidelity unflinching and unquestionable. While the hunting dog does not incite warmer feelings than those which are comparatively of little value, he has a double claim on the affection of his owner. He is a companion and a factor in his recreations which cannot be dispensed with. The paraphernalia of shooting would be next to worthless were it not for his aid, and the most exciting phases of the sport present little attraction. At least to he who shoots for pleasure, and though the pot-hunter's only care is to fill his bag, the sportsman worthy of the name has higher aspirations.

Field trials should be the occasion of large assemblages, and conducted in the manner our contributor recommends, be enjoyable as well as instructive.

## The Stakes at the State Fair.

Last week we published a list of the nominations in the Occident Stake for 1885, and the Annual Stake for 1884. There was also printed those who made the second payment for the Occident of 1884, and thinking that there might be additions, comments were deferred.

The most singular feature is, that while the Occident and Annual Stakes are both for foals of 1882, there are ten in the former and eighteen in the latter. The Occident is to be trotted when the colts are three years old, the Annual when two years. People generally object to trotting colts when young, though in this it appears to be reversed, and the only explanation we can make is, that there was a misunderstanding in regard to the conditions. But for all that there is a good showing, not only numerically, but in quality of breeding are hard to excel in any country.

Hambletonians, through several branches of this noted family, Clays and Blue Bulls on the side of the sire, with dams of fine blood. It is long odds that there is not a parallel case to that of "Lassie Jean" in the whole of the United States, that being the nomination of a trotting two-year-old colt from a mare by Lexington, the son of Boston. Very many who consider that they are *au fait* in pedigrees would pronounce that a false record, as the Lexington mares are not only becoming scarce, but are too highly valued as "turf matrons" to be put to such a use. Mr. McDonald paid \$2,600 for the dam of Lassie Jean, Lexington Belle, when a yearling at the Woodburn sale in 1876, and he ran her the next season, when she showed a fine turn of speed. We have heard that Lassie Jean is very promising, and that she is likely to be no discredit to her high lineage.

There are thirteen sires represented in the Occident and Annual Stakes, viz., Electioneer, General Benton, Sultan, Alaska, Echo, Admiral, Del Sur, Brigadier,



Prompter, Steinway, Algona and Nephew. It is a striking endorsement of the value of the Hambletonians that eight of the twelve are descended from the "Hero of Chester." There are two sons of The Moor, one Blue Bull, and General Benton, who descends from Abdallah, the sire of Hambletonian.

Prompter, the son of Blue Bull, is likely to be of good service to the trotting stock of California, as those of that blood have gained deserved distinction, and now every family of note in the East has members in this State. That trotting colt races are sure to grow in importance is beyond question. There has been a sort of scare following the doings of the colts from Palo Alto and Sunny Slope, but the demoralization is giving way, and there is a partial recovery from the panic, which could almost be called a stampede, of a year or two ago. There is an advantage that breeders are prone to overlook, and the making of nominations ensures that the youngsters will be educated. It will not answer to claim that the reasons for not entering are based on opposition to early training, as that has been proved erroneous. Nearly all of the crack performers of the present were sent to school young, and every year will add its testimony to the value of Kindergarten work in the equine course. As we firmly believe that a large majority of the successful trotters of the future will be taught their first lessons as soon as they are weaned, and that in their yearling form the foundation will be laid to a better advantage than at any succeeding age, we urge breeders to the contrary, feeling confident that it will be a benefit far beyond the cost.

### Closing of Stakes.

It may appear that we are unduly perverted in calling attention to the closing of stakes, but it is almost sure that if there is not continual hammering some will forget and scarcely an event closes without there being lamentations over the lapse of memory. On the 15th, Tuesday next, the stakes of the Washington Park Club, and those of the Driving Park Association close. Both of these meetings are run at Chicago, the course of the Driving Park being on the "west side," the other on the "south side." Both having been built since we left Chicago, from personal knowledge we cannot state exactly the distance apart, though a direct line cannot measure more than fifteen miles, and, probably, not so far as that. The two meetings being so close together that the time is economized, and after running at the Driving Park it will only be a short walk to Washington Park. The advantages, however, of making nominations in these stakes are as apparent that it is only necessary to refer to the advertisement, although it can truthfully be added that there are still other inducements. There is no trouble in selling race-horses in the East now, and the demand is not restricted to the top-rangers of the turf. There is such an extensive field to supply such a number of race meetings, and some of them extending over months, that all classes have an opportunity to earn expenses. Under the present condition of affairs it is safe to assert that every race-horse and racing colt worthy of being taken to Chicago can be sold for good prices.

### Monarch, Jr.

Our correspondent "Columbus," must have an eye to what he writes if he does not desire editorial comments. As a general rule his communications are worthy of encomiums, and even when wrong he pictures things so pleasingly that they are published, reserving the right, of course, to show errors. In his article published last week, he started out with a mistake, as we never heard it claimed that Monarch, Jr., was imported Monarch. In the Breeders' Trotting Stud Book his sire is given Strawn's Monarch, and this is the way it appears in every instance that has come under our observation. If Strawn's Monarch is not entitled to the credit he should not be permitted to wear the garland which rightfully belongs to the "little Kannuck." It may be that this is an error, too, and when publicity is given correction may follow.

### Races at Oakland.

To-day there are to be two races at the Oakland Trotting Park, a match between Viola R. and Haddington, heats of a mile, running, for \$600, and a trotting race between Nellie Burns and Moscow, both to wagons, for \$500. The contestants in both races are so close together that there is likely to be exciting battles, and that the heats will be broken is "foregone conclusion." What effect the enforced idleness during the wet weather will produce cannot be foretold, there being such a vast difference among horses in this respect. Then Moscow has proved that he is a good wagon horse, while his former victress is untried at that way of going. The track is likely to be in fair condition, and from present indications the afternoon will be fine.

### The Stanford Stake.

As was indicated in another article, the date of closing of the Stanford Stake has been changed to the 15th of February, as it was evident that it had been overlooked by those who intended to make nominations. Those made were Palo Alto, L. J. Rose and Jos. Cairn Simpson, so that it lacked two subscribers of filling, though there were that number of colts named. We sincerely hope that the extension will result in making the list such as should be shown in this the greatest of all stakes for young trotters.

### Making the Snow Whirl.

[New York World.]

Fine weather and good sleighing caused innumerable turnouts to appear on the drives yesterday afternoon, and the surroundings were sufficiently joyful to make even a cynic smile. The atmosphere was like spring—clear, cool and bracing—and the sun shone brightly until about 4 o'clock, when it sank behind the hills and cast fantastic shadows on the snow-covered roadways. The variety of sleighs and horses was greater than on any previous day this season. Horses of high degree and sleighs of fanciful designs went merrily along side by side with the sorrowful-looking, goose-necked sleigh, whose appearance was made more ancient by the dismal gongs that did duty as sleigh-bells.

Stately cobs with banded tails, attached to a sleigh of the now popular Russian style or the ngainly Canadian tub, appeared in the glory of gorgeously hued plumes, and high-mettled trotters to single cutters or speedy pacers passed them with ease. The owners of the former went out for comfort, the drivers of the latter wished for excitement. All went out for pleasure, and their bright eyes and the healthful glow on their cheeks said plainly that they attained their ends.

In the early afternoon Seventh avenue from Central Park to Macomb's Dam Bridge was crowded with sleighs all going uptown. In the early evening, when it seemed as though the lower part of the city must have been depopulated, the homeward route was taken and the roads were again alive with swift-moving horses and sleighs.

Very many beautiful turnouts were to be seen during the day. The most striking, however, was that of Mr. Elliott Zborowski. It was a large sleigh, of the Russian pattern, with black body and red gearing. Four slashing bay horses, clipped to a mouse color, caparisoned in an elegant manner with silver-mounted harness, formed the team. The leaders had sealskin saddle pads, and the wheelers wore saddle pads of plucked beaver. The head-stalls were ornamented by large plumes of blue and gold that waved gracefully as the high-strung animals champed their bits. The sleigh was a remarkable one. Large and commodious, the main box was far below the driver's seat, the dash-board of which was flanked on either side by a plume similar in all respects to those dressing the horses. In the sleigh were three ladies and two young children, half hidden from view by elegant sealskin robes. They, as well as Mr. Zborowski, seemed perfectly unconscious of the furor that the princely splendor caused.

Another attractive affair was driven by Mr. Isador Cohnfeld. It was a Russian sleigh, with two clipped bay cobs with banded tails and flowing plumes. They made the snow fly.

A turnout that attracted much attention was a light Portland cutter drawn at lightning speed up and down the avenues. Two persons were in the sleigh, a gentleman and a lady. Both were clad in sealskin. They were Mr. Ed. Stokes and lady, and his famous team Lyrian and Bellflower.

Then came a light Albaux cutter, with spider-like braces that seemed scarcely able to sustain the weight of the body of the sleigh. It was a wonder of the blacksmith's skill, and weighed only sixty-two pounds. As it was drawn over the snow the body seemed bereft of runners and appeared to fly through the air in pursuit of the silver boots that moved it. The illusion that it was of ethereal origin was dispelled, however, by the appearance of the occupant, John J. Quinn, the largest man in Harlem. He is six feet three inches tall, and weighs 215 pounds.

A particularly handsome turnout was driven by Mr. Emerson Foote. It is a dark, green-bodied cutter, with seating capacity for two persons only. The team of bays that were harnessed to it are both by American Star, and have great power and speed. They were extended to their utmost yesterday, as Mr. David Bonner, driving Daisy Tyrrell, hung on to them. Among others out yesterday were the following: H. P. Pike, with his favorite horse Deacon; Hugh Ferrigan, with "Phil Mulligan." Nathan Straus drove Daisy and Darling. Mat Riley drove his new team Kittie S. and Fred Clark. J. L. Mott, Jr., drove Sweet Sal. "Rocky" Moore sat behind a new roan mare that he calls Bessie A. Fred. Bonner drove Music. Robert Stage, Jr., drove a new purchase, a chestnut mare that he has named Lady Stage. David Bonner drove the bay colt by Startle, out of Jessie Kirk, a brother to the famous Majolica.

Lloyd Phenix drove King William, record 2:20. W. S. Riddabock drove the bay mare Lena Case. Mr. Thomas Watts handled the ribbons over a new horse named Middletown Mohawk. His brother, Archie Watts, drove his celebrated pacer, John L. Sullivan, that "knocks them all out."

Col. Mooney drove the old war-horse Warrior that the Colonel says he heard telling the stable boys stories of the war.

Col. Lawrence Kip sat behind the bay mare Lady Griswold. W. J. Holder drove the sorrel gelding Jesse, by Daniel Lambert. M. J. Duff sat behind his bay gelding John J., and Charles Johnston drove his bay mare Peggy. O. M. Bassett admired his bay gelding Pete. Gen. J. O. Nay drove the bay horse Garry Owen.

Myndert Starin drove a handsome bay that showed a '25 clip, and Mr. Hinckley sat behind a bay mare. J. Bevis had his bay mare Mollie out and made a brush on Seventh avenue with Ed. Marshall who drove a smart-looking bay horse, Captain Tynan, of the Fourth Precinct, drove his black stallion Jason Miller and let the snow fly in many a speedy one's face. Samuel F. Sniffen drove Capt. Bart Marshall and W. Hamilton drove the Western Girl.

During the afternoon there was a grand free-for-all race, horses to sleighs, for a purse of \$100, divided as follows: \$50 to first, \$35 to second and \$15 to third. There were five entries, but only four showed at the post. The course was seven-eighths of a mile over Central avenue, starting from "Arcularius' old place" to Gabe Case's. At the latter place about one thousand persons had gathered, and along the road to the starting point people stood for over three hours ankle-deep in the snow. The starters were the bay gelding Frank, record 2:08½, owned by Pat Keenan of Boston, and driven by Johnnie Murphy, who, of course, eat in a green sleigh; the chestnut gelding Frank, driven by W. H. Barnore; the bay gelding Fred R., driven by Jerome Whelpley, and the bay

mare Breeze, driven by Andy Wilkinson. The judges at the start were W. W. Briggs and Benj. Sprague. The judges at the finish were Joe Elliot, J. Somerindyke and Andy Blair. There was little betting, and no one could be found to bet against Frank and Murphy.

Murphy got the best of the start for the first heat, and won easily with Keenan's Frank, and the little horse repeated the trick and won three straight heats. Fred R. won second money and Breeze third.

After the race the sports who had sleighs rode home; those who had none walked.

### Dorr and the Rabbits.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—As the reports of the late trials in both the eastern and western sportsman's journals have had much to say about "Dorr's" chasing "fur," I think it would not be out of place for an explanation from his owner and breaker as to the conditions under which he ran. For a year and a half I have had but little use of my legs, and, in consequence, Dorr had not been hunted a day or an hour, not even heard the sound of a gun since February, 1882, in North Carolina, with the exception of a few hours the day before the trials, when he had his first interview with a California quail and a jack rabbit. His only experience with rabbits had been with "cotton tails," and he has had plenty of that in the southern States, where he was as steady to both "fur and wing" as any dog living, and if I could have had one full day's shoot over him, where rabbits were plenty, there isn't "fur" enough in the State to make him leave his tracks, even if every dog in the field were in full chase. The facts are, that he chased but once (and then in his first heat) sufficiently to be penalized. In regard to "punishment" for faults, as spoken of by your Gilroy correspondent, I will say that different dogs require different treatment, and a competent breaker soon knows the requirements of each individual. As to "Dorr," we have lived together long enough so that we both know the kind he relishes.

OWNER OF "DORR."

Truckee, January 6, 1884.

### Shipping Turkeys.

Mr. O. A. Gilman, Paris, Kentucky, ships each winter to New York and Boston a great number of turkeys which are quite celebrated and bring the best prices. The methods of dressing and packing are thus referred to in the correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette:

"After being driven from their homes in the blue-grass pastures, the fowls are quartered in large pens adjoining the slaughter-house. The killing is done by cutting the throat, and then allowing the fowl to hang with its head downward so that all the blood may drip from the body. Mr. Gilman employs from sixty to eighty colored women to remove the feathers. They, by practice, have become fast at the business, and while some familiar camp-meeting hymn is being sung, they move their hands with much dexterity. After the pick, the fowls pass through the hands of a young man armed with a bludgeon, who, with a single blow of his weapon, breaks the breast-bone, after which the abdomen is split open and the entrails carefully removed. After this the fowls are hung in the open air until all bodily heat has evaporated. Then the packing begins. The boxes are of uniform size, holding about twenty turkeys each. Seizing the fowl by the neck the legs are bent forward until they rest on the breast, this laid in the box, and the next one afterward, being treated likewise, laid so that the breast of the former will be between the legs of the latter. In this manner, lying cheek by jowl, like sardines in a box, all the space is utilized, and the danger of bruising in shipment avoided."

### Aerated Milk.

We are asked whether it will pay to aerate milk by forcing air through it, and whether the benefit is sufficient to warrant farmers in buying machines for that purpose.

It improves milk to aerate by exposing to the air in any way, either for cheese making, butter making or family use. Where cheese is made by the old acid process, in which the curd is kept in the whey till the whey becomes sour, it would pay the farmers, and all concerned, to both air and cool their milk before sending it to the factory. Keeping the curd in the whey till it becomes so stale as to be sour, intensifies the bad odors contained in the milk, and fastens them in the curd, to the detriment of the cheese. Hence, the importance of removing the odors as far as possible before curdling the milk. In the more modern and improved process of manufacture, in which the curd is separated from the whey just before it becomes sour, though the milk would be all the better for airing, there is not the same necessity for aeration that there is under the acid process. The odors can be more conveniently and effectually removed by airing the curd. If cheese is made on the Cheddar plan, and the curd taken from the whey before it becomes sour, it may be packed for an hour and a half where it will keep well drained and warm, and if then ground and exposed to the air, all the foreign odors which could be removed from the milk will be more effectually exhausted by airing the curd than they could by airing the milk, and, at the same time, greatly improve the quality of the cheese by the aeration of the curd. The cheese will be the better for three hours' airing, but, unless very foul, the bad odors will all pass off in less time.

Where the Cheddar mode of making is not in use, the curd should still be taken from the whey just before souring, and the airing begun at once, the curd being put into the sink, and stirred enough to prevent it from adhering and forming into large lumps. If a little salt is sprinkled on to the curd as soon as the whey is drained off, after being put into the sink, it will very much reduce the labor of keeping the curd fine, and will do no harm. The salting may be finished just before pressing. The more the curd is stirred, and the finer and warmer it is kept, the more readily and completely will it be purified of bad odors, and the finer will be the resulting cheese. The Canadian cheese which took the sweepstakes and gold medal at the Centennial, was made in this way, and kept very fine, and was stirred and aired till light.

There is no reluctance to be placed on farmers airing milk. Not more than one in ten can, from any consideration, be induced to undertake it, and those who do seldom do it effectually. The maker will find it less labor to do the work himself than getting his patrons to do it, and then he will find it very much better to air the curd without airing the milk, than to air the milk without airing the curd.

THE BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of last week deserves the attention of the sporting fraternity. It comes to us well illustrated with horses and dogs, and the reading matter should be acceptable to all lovers of field sport.—Gilroy Advertiser



## General Topics.

Probably there never was a horse sold in California which has been so much talked about as the late change of ownership of Anteo. Not for the amount of money paid, as that has been largely exceeded in several instances, and the cause must be ascribed to something else. In the first place, the Electioneers have bonded to the front rank in the trotting annals, and retained the position ever since Fred Crocker lowered the two-year-old record three years ago. Then there was the remarkable display of speed on the part of Anteo and the steady progression, dropping in a few weeks from 2:26½ to 2:20½, and this done with such apparent ease that it was evident that there was still a margin to fall back upon. There are good grounds for the belief that he could have beaten the best five-year-old stallion record the following week after his last trial, had the rain been a day later in coming. All these had an influence in awakening interest, though undoubtedly the most potent cause was the fact that he trotted in light "tips" and had never worn a shoe on his front feet.

This was universally held to be detrimental to trotting speed, and by general consent the performance was magnified by the unfavorable handicap. Now, 2:20½ is faster than we have ever heard of a four-year-old stallion trotting in either a race or trial, and no matter what was worn on the feet gives the animal making it a proud place. But this was accomplished under anything but favorable circumstances. Although Anteo was trained and won a stake when eighteen months old, there was many and long breaks in his training. The last season his services in the stud were not only severe for so young a horse, but the time was extended until nearly the 1st of August, and for nearly six months his exercise was limited to jogging in a road cart. To any one who follows his short history as given in "Tips and Toe-weights," it will be a matter of surprise that such a result could follow such a desultory system of training. This was certainly putting tips to a severe test, and proving successful, at least so far as to show a rate of speed hitherto unexampled, may cause the reflecting to think that they are not so inimical to trotting speed as has been claimed.

At all events it is conceded that the feet are benefitted, for even those who argue that the legs of Anteo are so good that they could not be injured, and therefore that the freedom from ailment is not to be credited to the plan of shoeing followed, are constrained to admit that the feet are perfect. While the fore feet were always in proper shape, there were faults in the hind, and these have been completely remedied since the hind shoes were dispensed with. At present there is not a better hind foot on any horse, and we must ascribe a portion of the wrong formation to wearing hind shoes. For a time we supposed that a scalping boot could not be kept in place without the heels of the shoe to hold it from slipping down behind. A great majority of fast trotters wear the hind shoe on the outside the most, many of them will wear that to a thin edge when the inside is intact. The wearing of the metal unilaterally throws the foot out of true, and this can only be remedied when the shoes are set. With the one-sided tip on the hind feet the horn can be cut down to balance the wear and the foot kept level.

This also leaves the inner portion unfettered, and we are all aware that the horn is the thinnest on the inside quarter in order that there should be the necessary elasticity. There are still other advantages. A fast trotter with hind shoes on that are smooth will slide after the hind foot strikes the ground and until the fore foot touches. This slip will amount to several inches at times. With calkins the sliding motion is stopped suddenly, bringing a great strain on the tendons and interfering with the action. Mr. Hickok informed us that one season when St. Julien was doing badly, he changed his shoes behind having the smith put on a plain shoe. This made a great difference, and in place of hopping and single-footing he went square and fast. The shoe used was light so that it permitted the frog to touch the ground, and this natural guard against slipping performed its work without the stoppage being so sudden. With the tip let into the wall, giving nearly the whole inner surface and a portion of the outer to come to the ground, the frog has a chance to perform its entire duty and to aid it are the walls and bars.

The effect of weight on the feet of fast trotters is as yet a puzzling question. We do not believe that there is a man who can explain to the satisfaction of others the reasons for well-known results. Every intelligent trainer of trotters we have conversed with admits that the problem is beyond their power to solve, though there are plenty of stable boys and trainers, or perhaps a couple of seasons experience, who claim to know all about it. These are the critics who sit on the side of the track, and can tell just what is wanting to make a horse trot several seconds faster, and who so learnedly denounce the drivers who have them in charge. Before the era of toe-weights there were heavy shoes, loaded boots and rolls of shot. Weight on the outside of the wall drove all the other contrivances out of the field, though at first heavy shoes and weights were used in combination. The first we ever saw wear weights was the Baltimore mare Jenny, and she had upwards of three pounds on each fore foot. Since then there has been constant reduction, and the weights most in vogue at present are inside of six ounces.

We are inclined to believe that in the next decade, weights on the outside of the foot will be done away with, and that the fast trotters of the not far-off future will have their feet

nearly as lightly encumbered as the race-horse. Breeding will aid in doing away with a load which is certainly injurious, and other appliances beside weight be called into requisition. Different forms of tips and shoes, especially the former, will be devised, and the science of making and applying boots be carried to such perfection that surprising results will follow. The boots of the present day will astonish the old professors of the art, and if the spirits of Hiram Woodruff and Sam McLaughlin could be "materialized" in the stables of the prominent knights of the sulky, the use of three-quarters of the boots would be beyond their comprehension. There has been such an improvement in the pattern and making of those which were in use twenty years ago, that they bear slight resemblance to the crude contrivances of the past, and the new are in such numbers that it is safe to say that no man has seen one-half of the specimens extant. Boots, however, are too important to be treated in a paragraph, and many articles will be required to present the subject properly. This we intend to do before long, that is, to go into the subject far enough to show the intimate relation between fast trotting and protection that is more than a name.

That colts will be "worked" barefooted in the future, to a greater extent, we also believe. When the idea that weight on the feet can be dispensed with, and that a load of metal is not necessary in the education of the trotter, the benefits that are sure to follow leaving the feet in a natural condition will be more fully appreciated. Now that so many breeders realize the importance of commencing the schooling when the animals are at an age to be the most readily impressed, the bad effects of cramping the growing hoofs will be too apparent to escape notice. Without any metal on the feet there will be less danger of injury, for even tips may wound as in "scalping," while the horn kept in suitable shape will decrease the liability to wound. Should the wear at the toe be so great as to cause tenderness, there will be a necessity to guard that portion, but by making the tips thin, and shaping the outside part so as to do away with sharp edges, the danger will be reduced. We are having made at the Judson Works, tips of malleable iron of various patterns, some of them designed to overcome the tendency to scalp, and when those are tried the result may be satisfactory.

It may be, that under the new process of handling the material called malleable iron, it will be found superior to any other metal for the fabrication of horseshoes. As we understand it, the exterior can be hardened so as to resist attrition and still leave a good deal of ductility. There are advantages which a hand-made shoe does not present. The foot-surface will be absolutely true which is not the case with a large majority of those made at the forge, and the best mechanics, unless stimulated by an extra price, are prone to be negligent in this important respect. Then the nail holes will be uniform so that the same holes can be used for, at least, one resetting. The objection that the holes are not suitable after the nails are withdrawn is not valid if proper care has been taken to cut the clinches and pull them out one at a time. This can be accomplished by starting the nails, by catching the shoe with the pincers, knocking the shoe back, which will let the heads protrude, ready for the griping. As the "removal" entails cutting away some of the horn, the wedge-shaped nail fills the orifice as completely as at first.

For three weeks the tracks in this section have been muddy, and with the exception of one day the exercise has been restricted to road work. There were several races on the cards to be decided on the Oakland course, among them the match between Viola R. and Haddington, heats of a mile, and two pacing races that would have set the boys "guessing." Without any great downfall there have been few days without showers for the past three weeks and heavy fogs that kept the ground damp. In those "short days" the sun must have a fair chance or the oblique rays have not much desiccating power. This will, in all probability, delay the settlement of the dispute for some time, as January is usually one of the wet months, and that followed by as fine weather in February as the most exacting could desire.

There is little "around the stove" racing and trotting done in California, and though there are the usual speculations regarding what will be done the coming season, the conversations are just as likely to take place on the seats on the veranda as indoors. Even in this "terrible weather," so fervently anathematized by the unthinking growlers, boys are running about barefooted, and there is a wealth of bloom on every hand, and the honey bees are buzzing around in high glee. One of the main topics is the Eastern tour, and what horses are like to take part in it. It is generally conceded that there will be quite a hegira of race-horses, and that all of the prominent California stables will have representatives in the East.

The Palo Alto trotters are sure to make the trip, and Hickok, doubtless, will make his annual pilgrimage. Should Goldsmith go, he will be apt to delay his starting, as Director and Monroe Chief are destined for the stud, and this is a good thing for the Pacific Coast. Both have gained a full measure of renown, and can well afford to rest on their laurels already won.

We look for "our colts" to sustain the reputation of the land of their nativity on both turf and track, and should the blue-bloods do as well as the "plebs," there will be no fault to find. Racing colts are so close together, however, that it cannot be expected that there will be the same opportunity to distinguish themselves, and yet we feel justified in

predicting that they will win a full proportion of the races they are engaged in. We look for a long list of California nominations in the stakes that are to close on the 15th of this month, and again we urge our readers not to overlook those of the Washington Park Club and the Chicago Driving Park Association. Extremely liberal in the added money, and the forfeits so small, there should be a hearty response from breeders in all sections of the country, and we feel assured that our folks will not be behindhand in showing their appreciation of the spirit which prompted the liberality.

From what we have already learned, the nominations in the Eastern trotting stakes from this State are numerous, more so than ever before, and as the inducements are not so great as the racing events show, there should be a corresponding list. As the thoroughbreds are so much in the minority, there is not the same chance for selection; but then again, there are more who are willing to run the risk, and who are better able to afford the outlay. Palo Alto, Rancho del Paso, Santa Anita and Mr. Winters', are all likely to enter into other Eastern engagements, and from these four great breeding farms there will be representatives that will do credit to the land of their nativity. Prince of Norfolk, the Frolic and Regin fillies, Shenandoah, the youngsters from Santa Anita, Schoolgirl, Sweetbriar, Lucky B., the brother in blood to Jim Renwick, and others which will accompany them, are sure to do something worthy of commendation. The big flyer, Jim Renwick, is likely to make the trip, too, and we are in hopes to send a three-year-old son of "Old Tbad," though he will have to prove his quality to be of the right stamp before awarding him the honor, as he is totally untried as yet.

For some time we have been cogitating over a proper name for the youngest representative of the Norfolk-Mariou family. Duke, Duchess and Prince, and the yearling, if anything the best looking of the lot, it would seem that he is worthy of a still higher title, if even it was never worn by a namesake in the country from which their ancestors emigrated. For that matter, Prince was a notch above, though he has established his claim, and holds the title by his own performances, irrespective of distinguished kindred. As Mr. Winters has not yet given his place near Sacramento a name, it will be a good idea to christen the colt with that selected for the "ranch." Among all the places we ever saw there in not one which is better adapted for the breeding, rearing and training of thoroughbreds. There is not a thing lacking, so far as natural advantages go, and the improvements that Mr. Winters has made are well-planned and substantially built. There cannot be a better location to construct training grounds, and a gallop of over two miles with a straight and level run of over three-quarters will not require a heavy outlay to make. We have not the least hesitation in predicting that the casualties on such ground will be greatly reduced, and injuries to the limbs of rare occurrence. But, as at the very first opportunity we intend visiting Sacramento, or rather the second, as the first visit is booked to Anteo, description will be delayed until then.

There are those who assert that the California Big Gun colt is likely to down his big brother whenever they come together, and should this estimate be based on good grounds, the breeding of the flyer Jim will not be so much of a scratch after all. Furthermore, it will show superpotency on the part of the sons of Monday and Mayflower, a power to overcome the "black drop" that has rarely been exhibited. It was claimed that Sir Archy got race-horses from all sorts of mares, some with no more pretensions to breeding than Big Gun can lay claim to. At that day, however, there were plenty of short pedigreed horses on the tracks, while Jim has had to meet the flower of the stud books, and it can nearly be said victorious when even he was in condition and without there being other disturbing influences. Should he reach Chicago all right he will be a dangerous customer in the races he takes part in. It is likely that he and the California colt from his dam will come together at the spring meeting.

## California Products Abroad.

Through the efforts of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company an exhibit of California products has been made in England, of course, quite to the astonishment of the natives. At the Birmingham Cattle and Poultry Show the exhibit made at stall 114, in the gallery, were the products of California, but were received too late to be properly cataloged, and five cases of green fruit arrived in London, but too late to appear. The articles shown consisted of fifteen specimens of barley, twenty-two of native grasses, two of canary seeds; of the cultivated grasses there were alfalfa, timothy, evergreen millet, Egyptian millet and Egyptian corn. A specimen of Japanese aiti, an olive branch with fruit on it; Italian, American and Eastern chestnuts, with fruit; a California grape vine, the growth of 1883 to September 12th; a box of California raisins from Briggs Brothers, of Winters, California; a variety of tinned fruit from the San Jose Packing Company, also of preserves in glass from the same company; three varieties of potatoes from Sonoma county, and contributed by the Pomona Grange—one of these weighing 2 pounds 7 ounces, and three weighing 6 pounds 1 ounce; a California squash (vegetable marrow) measuring 3 feet 6 inches in length and 18 inches in diameter; three pumpkins, weighing respectively 141, 147 and 151 pounds, all raised in Los Angeles county; there were also specimens of linseed, rye, pomegranates, quinces, etc. All these cereals, etc., were exhibited in the straw, and were the growth of the year 1883. After the Birmingham Show, all these products, with many more added, were placed in the office of the Southern Pacific Railroad, 41 Finsbury Pavement, London.

The stable of Mr. Manton (Duchess of Montrose) will be managed this year by Capt. Machell, instead of by Sir Frederick Johnstone, as heretofore since the death of Mr. Crawford.



BASE BALL.

A Closely Contested Game.

The game at Recreation Park, last Sunday, was remarkable for the close and careful manner in which it was played from the commencement to the finish, and notwithstanding the opinions of ball tossers of bygone years, it is doubtful if there was ever a closer or better played game witnessed on the grounds. The prediction given in this paper on the fifth instant, that the game would be "one of the closest played on the grounds for some time," was made after a careful study of the manner of the players, and a knowledge that each would do his utmost to win. The stormy weather of the day previous lead many to suppose that the grounds would be too soft and wet for a good game, many even being in doubt as to whether the clubs would attempt to play, and on this account the attendance was very small.

At a quarter to three the gong was sounded, and Sweeney and Smith tossed up for the choice. On it being decided, the Denny went to the bat, Sweeney leading off with a hit to Morris and going out at first. De Panger missed the third hit and also died at first. Denny howled a grounder into centerfield and gained the first sand bag, going to second on a steal; he made it by risking a swift throw by Carroll, which was almost in time to check him. Taylor caught the ball sent him by Piercy and retired him, Denny being at second at the changing of the sides. The Occidentals had Blakiston up for their first try at the bat. He made a good hit in a poor direction—near third base and Denny—and was checked at first. Fred. Carroll, when he saw a good one to strike at coming met it with his bat and it took an upward shoot almost directly over his head. Sweeney made a bold dash for the ball, which Cregan, the catcher, should have taken in charge, and he and the sphere came to the ground in unison. It was declared a foul and Carroll afterwards went out on strikes. Morris missed on his third strike and was put out at first.

In the second inning of the Denny men, Morris struck out Bigelow, and Swanton hit to the pitcher, and was caught out. Arnold, usually a good man at the bat, failed to get the better of Morris' left-hand delivery. None of the players, going to the bat in the Occidentals' second, succeeded in gaining the initial base.

In the third inning, the Denny side were again vanquished by the left-handers of Morris, Cregan, Mooney and Sweeney retiring in short order. Pope, in the last half of the inning, drove the ball over third base, and Denny, running for it, made a splendid one-handed stop, but failed to recover in time to get the ball to first base before Pope was safe thereon. The latter, in trying to gain second, was thrown out by Cregan.

The fourth inning was played in the same close manner which characterized the previous ones; none of those going up for a strike succeeded in gaining the initial sandbag.

In the fifth, Arnold made a hit to centerfield, which it seemed would give him a good opportunity to get on first base. Taylor gathered it in and retired the batter. Smith and Taylor were unable to hit the ball in the Occidentals' fifth, and Bennet was called out. Up to this point of the game five innings had been closely played, and no runs made by either club.

The prospect for any being made in the sixth of the Denny side did not look very bright when Cregan and Mooney retired, striking out. Sweeney changed the aspect of the inning somewhat by sending the ball into the rightfield. Pope failed to secure the sphere on its nearing the ground, and it bounded out of his sight and gave Sweeney an opportunity to make the round of the bases and get in before Pope fielded it. Incell, Lawton and Pope faced Sweeney in the Occidentals' sixth, but his beautiful pitching was beyond their skill, and they threw down the bat in turn, unable to do more than fail the air.

Denny began the seventh inning by plumping the ball over third base, but miscalculating his chances he kept on running after gaining first, and was headed at second and checked. Piercy went out to De Panger, and Bigelow struck out. Morris, in the last of the inning, made a light hit, the ball rolling slowly a few feet in front of him. Sweeney ran for and secured it, but slipped and fell to the ground, permitting Morris to get the first base. The latter then gained second and third on a passed ball of Cregan, but the next batter, Smith, retired, and Morris was left on third.

The eighth was so closely played by both sides that none of those going to the bat were successful in their efforts to get on the first base.

The ninth was begun by Mooney, who, missing on his third strike, was permitted through an error of Carroll to go to first. Taylor caught a fly sent him by Sweeney in good style, and on Mooney running with the evident intention of gaining his third, the ball was put to second and checked his career. De Panger got as far as second base, but Denny struck out and left him on it. Only one run had been made by the Denny, and should the Occidentals succeed in making one it would tie the game. Lawton led off with a fly to Bigelow, but it was taken care of. Pope went out on a drive to De Panger at first, and Blakiston alone remained. He made the heaviest hit during the game, sending the ball out into centerfield and taking his second on the strike. Carroll took up the bat, and Blakiston gained third on a passed ball by Cregan. There was a cheer when Carroll sent the ball out to centerfield, and permitted Blakiston to get in and tie the game on the remarkably close score of one to one. Carroll went to first on the hit, and on Cregan throwing the ball to Bigelow at second to head off Carroll, who was endeavoring to reach the base, it went over his head, whereupon Carroll set out for third and got put out by Denny.

Piercy led off for the tenth inning of the Denny side, but did not get to first base on his hit. Bigelow's hit to rightfield enabled him to get as far as second base. Swanton struck out and Bigelow gained third. Arnold's hit to Blakiston was well stopped by the latter, who put it to first in time, but Smith slipped and fell, allowing Arnold to get the base, and permitting Bigelow to run in and make the run. The Occidentals were unable to add to their score in their tenth inning, and the game closed in favor of the Denny by the remarkably close score of two to one.

DENNY NINE.						OCCIDENTAL.							
	TO	R	H	PO	A	E		TO	R	H	PO	A	E
Sweeney, p.....	4	1	1	12	1	Blakiston, 2d b.....	4	1	2	3	0	0	0
De Panger, 1st b.....	4	0	1	9	0	Carroll, c.....	4	0	1	15	5	0	0
Denny, 3d b.....	4	0	2	1	2	Morris, p.....	4	0	1	0	23	6	0
Piercy, s.....	4	0	0	1	1	Smith, 1st b.....	4	0	0	9	2	2	0
Bigelow, 2d b.....	4	1	3	0	0	Taylor, c.....	4	0	0	3	1	0	0
Swanton, r.....	4	0	0	0	0	Bennett, 3d b.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arnold, 1f.....	4	0	0	0	0	Incell, 1f.....	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Cregan, c.....	3	0	0	16	6	Lawton, s.....	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Mooney, c.....	3	0	0	1	0	Pope, r.....	3	0	1	0	1	0	0
Totals.....	34	2	5	30	31	2	Totals.....	33	1	5	30	33	3
Innings.....		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Denny.....		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—	
Occidental.....		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	

Struck out—Denny 19, Occidental 19. Two-base hits—Bigelow, Blakiston. Left on bases—Denny 2, Occidental 2. First base on errors—Denny 1, Occidental 1. Wild pitches—Sweeney 1, Morris 0. Passed balls—Cregan 3, Carroll 1. Double play—Taylor and Blakiston. Time of game, 1 hour and 30 minutes. Umpire—R. Levy. Scorer—M. Fisher.

The game to-morrow will be the third of the series and will be played by the Haverly and Occidental Clubs.

The list of California players, who have obtained places in Eastern Clubs for next season is, owing to the fine records made by those who had engagements there last year, growing to considerable proportions. Cregan, on sending his terms to a Washington club, has received an answer accepting him. Arthur Pope has been engaged by the Monumentals of Baltimore.

During a practice game recently one of the players hit the ball and it glancing struck a small boy on the back of his head. The bawl came out of the boy's mouth. If the managers of the grounds would keep the spectators, especially the boys, off the diamond during the progress of a game, those participating in it would not have their attention taken from it and there would be less likelihood of serious accidents.

THE RIFLE.

ANCIENT AND MODERN ARMS.

Atmospheric Resistance on Moving Bodies in Different Altitudes—The Choke Bore and the Cylinder Bore Compared—A Close Contest of One Hundred Shots—Merits and Demerits of the Competing Guns—Unprecedented Scores—Cylinder Bore Victorious.

BY DR. E. H. PARDEE—NO. 20.

MR. EDITOR:—As I stated in number twelve, when speaking of the projectile, "every point upon the surface of a projectile in motion, whether it be by a rocket, javelin, ship, stone from a sling, bullet or arrow, or any other description of projectile is the end of a lever, the fulcrum of which is located in the projectile's center of gravity, the effect of the air to upset, i. e. to force the light or pointed end of the projectile to the rear, or to unsteady or cause the heavy end to travel on the point, causing the bullet to partake of an unsteady and waving motion, depends upon the length of the levers at the ends of which it acts, and upon the angles at which it presses against such levers, as determined by the positions of the points and by the shape of the projectile." And I should have added, that much depends upon the specific intensity of the pressure, which is doubtless greatest in the immediate surrounding of those parts of the projectile which least easily allow the air to escape past them. Could we establish a current around the projection it would pass on, but the air strikes these light obstructions when in a high state of condensation, amounting to many atmospheres in one; so many as to be nearly equal to a solid which is more powerful than the barrel; indeed, oftentimes the strain becomes so intense that a fracture or bursting of the barrel takes place. The resistance of the air is so uniform on a level with the sea, that the resistance to moving bodies is no longer an unsettled question, and could a bullet be sent a mile in a continuous belt of air of precisely the same density, the deduction of resistance could be made to a nicety every time. But in propelling a bullet a mile the elevation must necessarily be so great, that the shot is constantly passing from a denser to a more rarified medium, until it reaches the greatest height in its trajectory, and as soon as its descent begins again, the resistance increases in the same geometrical progression as it lessened in its ascent.

True, the novice would say, but the difference is so slight, that it could not make any perceptible difference; that is, all that I claim that there is a difference, and if there is a difference in the density, then there must be a perceptible effect on the body moving through its different stratas. All of us old fellows, that studied "Comstock's philosophy" in our common schools forty years ago, will remember what density the air must be to bear aloft the smoke that issued from the top of the chimneys of the old log school-houses, and as soon as the humidity of the atmosphere becomes apparent then the 14 lbs. to the square inch was not buoyant enough to support the smoke, and it would fall to the ground. Or, in other words, the smoke was heavier than the air, and it fell to the ground because its specific gravity was greater than that of the air.

Well do I remember several years ago, I was a valdunarian, and took a trip to the Summit House, on the Sierra Nevada on the line of the Central Pacific, which place my aneroid barometer told me was seven thousand feet above sea level. I took with me a muzzle loading Billingshurst telescopic pistol, the barrel of which was twelve inches long; I had it sighted for 100 yards, at my target ground, on San Pablo road, which is sea level. On the summit I measured carefully 100 yards and commenced firing a ten shot string, and did not visit the target till after I had concluded the whole ten shots; and just as I predicted, the shots were all clumped in a three inch circle, from five to six inches vertically above the bulls-eye, proving beyond all doubt, that the atmospheric resistance was much less, the bullet meeting with less obstruction, and consequently traveled the one hundred yards more quickly, and the attraction of gravity had less time to pull it toward the earth. I might have stated, that the treatment of the little rifle was the same in both places, removing all doubt that the deductions was in accordance with the well established laws of dynamics. Therefore, the resistance of the air is so highly philosophical a question that I merely touch on its actual bearings, on the passage of projectiles to show how the quantity of force is absorbed or expended in relation to the quantity of the gun powder employed, which, it may be properly assumed, is a proportion of nearly one-third of the whole, or a quantity independent of that necessity to give velocity to the leaden shot to enable it to overcome the still and uniform impeding agent up to the end of its flight. The rapid exit of the bullet from the barrel with a resisting influence of this weight, into the comparatively insignificant one of 15 pounds to the square inch, will most fully explain how it is that a bullet increases in velocity even up to a considerable distance from the muzzle of the gun; and also showing, that in all arrangements, scientifically conducted, that the increasing resistance must be met by a fresh production of explosive fluid over every atom of space in the barrel, where it is demonstrable that the resistance is increasing in a geometrical progression as the bullet reaches the muzzle of the gun, and makes its escape in the open and unconfined air. Again, intimately connected to the displacement of the atmosphere is the amount of friction generated, and how and for what purpose, as there used to be a recognition of the supposition

that a certain amount of friction was necessary in order to procure steady upsetting or expansion of the leaden bullet.

And I may be warning the ear-wax of many an old fellow, who made his guns forty years ago bell breeched or what is called freeing up the gun barrel, making what is known among shot-gun men "choke-bore," contracting the calibre about three inches from the muzzle, so that the bullet will be swaged in its passage through the contracted part. The ridings are also cut deeper from this up downward to the very breech, in fact so much is the cylinder enlarged that the bullet's weight, after its passage through the choke, will carry it down to the powder; and with this particular kind of rifling, the advocates say that no polish of the inside of the barrel will be admitted, as it is necessary that a certain roughness is necessary to create a maximum friction, in order that the bullet may be stayed or held so that the force of the powder gas will have more time in the performance of this upsetting process of the bullet. To obtain steady performance with guns of this character, wiping after each shot becomes absolutely necessary. A close study of the science of gunnery tells us that this intended friction in a rifle is an anomaly of the past, and no one who will be guided by a liberality of free thought will attempt to raise the sepulchral slab, and interview the corpse after having been so decently buried by the light of science and the hand of theory.

The detention of the projectile in the tube by artificial friction to enable more force to generate, is one of those absurdities pardonable only in bygone days.

The laws of science is better obeyed by a disposition to lessen friction. Guns made of the finest steel, made and polished to a perfect surface, in other words, by giving the inside of a gun a glossy finish, is only increasing the shooting capacity of that weapon, as a rough road for the shot to pass over is necessarily absorbing a useless amount of force. Again, by much use of the gun by wiping and loading, the rough surface soon gives way to a polish, and the process of upsetting is lessened, and the marksman hes to choose between two evils, either to condemn the gun or send it back to the maker, who will pass his lead and emery through it, rough it up a little, and return it to the owner with an explanatory letter that he had found the difficulty and had removed the same, and that no further complaint need be apprehended. But soon with use the old difficulty returns, and again the gun is returned to its maker, and the emery applied and the result as before. Steady and fair shooting is made for a number of shots, and again the bullets begin to take a circle of error.

I have been in the habit, when practicing with this class of a rifle, to take my box of emery and lead with me to my shooting house, and if the bullets began to play me I would just go through that gun with my lead and emery, or creased rag and emery, with quite as much satisfaction as a dose of epsom salts would be in passing through the bowels of a consumptive patient; for as soon as constipation of the bowels would occur again, a repetition of the cathartic must be resorted to. My experience in target shooting for the past twenty years has settled the question beyond all doubt, in my mind, that a rifle, to make good performance at 1,000 to 1,500 yards, must have a perfectly polished surface, and without it, I will venture my reputation as a marksman no gun will gain for itself any reputation. In order to get up a highly polished inside to a rifle, it is all important that the material should be composed of the most unyielding structure, as metals absorb force in proportion to their softness. A gun barrel made of lead would give the most unsatisfactory results; in short, as is the increase of tenacity in the tube, so is the increase of range in the projectile. A flexible gun barrel may be compared to the dragging of a heavily loaded wagon over a soft, boggy ground, which rises in a wave before the revolving wheels in their progress. For a long time, I am free to confess, I was a warm advocate of the choked barrel rifle, but time and experience taught me that the principle was wrong, and after careful trial with a large number of shots of the cylinder bore, I found that my performance was more steady and uniform, and my deductions more satisfactory. I then took two of my best rifles, and matched one against the other, a match of 100 shots; and putting both guns in as good condition as possible, and fitting my ammunition to the condition of the respective guns, I planted my machine rests, put up my targets 220 yards, suspended my barrel-bags, and ignited my three pots of tar, situated equidistant from my shooting house to the target, and at 8 o'clock I commenced the cannonade, first one rifle, and then the other. I will also state that the two guns were fifty caliber, and weighed about thirty pounds each, one choked and the other cylinder bore. Had a handy man to clean the guns after each shot, and replace them on the rest, but I loaded the pieces and supervised the manipulation of the whole thing, and did not stop until the entire two hundred shots were played. Telescopic sights were used on both rifles, and for the first ten shots both guns behaved well. The cylinder bore made the first ten shots in 8 inches, and the choke in 8 1/2. The wind rose a little from the left, and my first two shots with each gun showed a little drift, and after turning on, I shortened the string with the cylinder to 7 1/2, and the choke at 8. Wind steady from left, thermometer rose as the sun got up, and depressed elevation of both guns, and closed the third ten shots with the following score: Cylinder bore 6 1/2 inches, choke 6 inches. At the beginning of the fourth score I was a little annoyed by the interference of some bloody tramps, who approached and commenced to crucify me by a course of catechisms, and only got rid of them by filling my ears full of cotton, and told them that all conversation closed, and thanked them if they would move on. A bad time to receive visitors under those circumstances; a man has all he can do to manage the manipulation of two rifles at the same time, and one naturally feels more like crenulating than entertaining nomadic interlopers under those trying circumstances. But under all the embarrassing circumstances, the cylinder bore gave her ten shots in 6 1/2, and the choke in 9 1/2. At the beginning of fifth string, mercury showed more heat, and again depressed elevation of both guns, and closed the fifth score with the following results: Cylinder bore 6 1/2 inches, and choke 9 1/2 inches.

Began to realize the fact that old coby was getting too much polish, and gave her a good scouring with the greased rag and emery, and closed the sixth score of ten shots with the following satisfactory result: Cylinder bore 6 1/2 inches, and old coby closed her tenth shot with a string of 5 1/2 inches. The wind changed from left to a quarter in the face, and the seventh score showed an unsettled condition of the atmosphere, closing the two strings as follows: Cylinder bore 10, and coby coming in second, 10 1/2. The eighth score the wind became more steady and in same direction, and the scores showing the following close contest: Cylinder bore 9 inches, and coby coming in first, 8 1/2. The ninth score fouled up cylinder bore 9 1/2 inches, and choke bore at 11 inches. Tenth and last ten shots were after 3 o'clock, and the mercury giving indications of condensation of atmosphere, I increased elevation of both guns and got well on, and came home with a score with both guns that u el



pleased with my day's work; cylinder here making the ten shots in 11½ inches, and old choky with 104. Will say that the last ten shots with the cylinder here I had one jump shot that measured 2½ inches—caused by a defective patch, and it being the last one that I had of the size I had been using, it was Hoheon's choice with me, and the jump was as I predicted to my assistant before the shot was fired.

It will be seen that the result of these two strings are unprecedented in the history of telescopic target practice. True, they were not public matches, but were made with all the care that could be given in order to obtain the best possible performance from guns. When we consider the distance 220 yards, and fully comprehend that only a little over three quarters of an inch is given to each shot from center of hall hole to center of hull's-eye, a man who is skilled in the theory and science of gunnery must say that any performance like the above is actually marvellous. The aggregate of the 100 shots by the cylinder bore is 181½ inches—that of choke bore 86.6 inches—the cylinder winning by only 5½ inches, no great victory, but it took the persimmon. In all of my practice in this manner of target practice, I have never excelled the above targets but once, and that once, strange to say, was done with a ten-pound rifle. I have given and dilated upon the above scores, Mr. Editor, to show the merits and demerits of the two methods of rifling a gun, and not as a blast from my trumpet-horn to bring up the echoes of the past, that they may reverberate and bring back pleasant recollections of the rifle in by-gone days. But, before I close these articles I shall be under the painful necessity of asking the patrons of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN to indulge me, and not think me egotistical in referring to some few things that I have done in the manipulation of the rifle, which have shortened my struggles materially during the past fifteen years. Common sense applied to gunnery is always supported with satisfactory results. Gentlemen that were my equals twenty years ago in the management of the telescopic target rifle are now where I left them at that time; they having retired with a few laurels of their day, while I have been spending much time in hattering down the walls of stubborn prejudice, and have made many captives without shedding any blood.

#### Shooting at Alameda.

The California Schuetzen Club have commenced the season's work and held their first monthly meeting at the Schuetzen Park, last Sunday. The shooting was especially good for the opening, and promises great things for the year. The score for the day was for the champion first prize, H. C. Smith, 381 rings; first-class prize, F. Boeckman, 393 rings; second-class prize, F. Krahman, 344 rings; third-class prize, H. Heeth, 313 rings; and fourth-class prize, F. G. Schneider, 304 rings. This club will hold its first hull's-eye shooting for the season to-morrow week, Sunday, 20th inst., at the Alameda Schuetzen Park. We acknowledge the President's kind invitation, and will endeavor, if possible, to be present.

#### The Schuetzen Verein Club.

On the same day and at the same place, this club also had its first shoot for the season. With this club there was also some good scores made, resulting as follows:

First prize, John Mengel; second prize, F. Boeckman, third prize, Philo Jacoby; fourth prize, K. Wertheimer; fifth prize, F. Griener; sixth prize, W. Ehrenpfort; seventh prize, C. C. Roloffe; eighth prize, T. Krahman; ninth prize, F. G. Witt; tenth prize, L. Haake; eleventh prize, J. Horstman; twelfth prize, J. C. Waller; thirteenth prize, H. P. Wichman; fourteenth prize, P. Rohde; fifteenth prize, John Plath; sixteenth prize, D. Waller; seventeenth prize, A. Bahr; eighteenth prize, H. Fink.

The California Schuetzen Club held their yearly meeting for the election of officers, last week, at Eintracht Hall. The following gentlemen were elected for the year: President, Philo Jacoby; Vice-President, John Utechig; Treasurer, J. H. Schulte; First Secretary, William Hatje; Second Secretary, O. Burnmeister; First Shooting-master, C. Rapp; Second Shooting-master, J. H. Fischer; Trustees—Philo Jacoby, J. H. Fischer, C. Adams; Finance Committee—Charles Sagehorn, D. Schoenfeld, F. Freese.

#### At San Jose.

Some of the crack shots of Company B., Fifth Infantry, had a rifle match at the San Jose fair grounds on New Year's Day, the prize being a gold medal. Springfield rifles were used, at 200 yards' distance.

T. M. Haight	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	3
F. J. Rivers	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
M. I. Loryea	5	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4
Sergt. E. M. Hills	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	4
Corporal A. M. Barker	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	4	35
J. J. Folmer	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	34
H. C. Ablers	3	3	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	34
Corporal A. Friant	4	4	0	3	3	2	2	5	5	3	30
J. F. Talbot	3	3	4	2	0	2	4	3	3	3	27
Lieut. C. E. Bradley	0	3	0	4	2	3	3	3	3	3	24
J. A. Hutton	3	3	2	3	0	3	3	3	3	3	24
A. C. Wagener	3	3	3	0	2	3	3	4	5	4	24
Capt. A. K. Whitton	3	3	3	3	0	3	0	2	0	0	20
F. M. Stern	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	16

The company, we are informed, have erected two fine, new bunkheads at the foot of Empire street, one at 500, the other 200 yards. The ensuing season, it is expected, will see some good scores made in the Garden City of the State.

Referring to our article, last week, on the best hunting rifle, we introduced, among others, the sentiments of an old established writer, who signs himself Greenhorn. In reply to the arguments of those who think differently to him, he has since made the appended statement about English double-barrel rifles, which, we imagine, will sound as strange to others as to ourselves. We had always regarded the American hunting rifle as the most perfect production of its kind in the world; and we still have doubts of its being inferior to the English double-barrel rifle, either in trajectory or accuracy. However, it is only by comparison that perfection is reached in any branch of art or manufacture, and so, in disposing of the subject, we give a portion of Greenhorn's last letter. He says:

"I fully appreciate your correspondent's desire for a flatter trajectory than is at present attainable in the majority of American sporting rifles. The English have taught us a good deal about this, and I believe that their double-barreled sporting rifles are, on the whole, more desirable weapons than any of our own repeaters. At the recent trial of rifles in London the winning .45-cal. (double barrel) was loaded with 110 grains of powder and a bullet of 291 grains. At 150 yards range the rise of the ball was less than five inches, and the accuracy of the arm was all that could be desired. If American manufacturers would study the lessons to be

learned from English experience, and would give us good double rifles, with flat trajectory combined with accuracy, we believe that repeaters would retire from public favor."

#### Pigeon Shooting.

Two teams of the Garden City Gun Club (San Jose) held a pigeon match at the fair grounds, under the Captaincy of T. Delmas and Frank Coykendall, each man having twelve birds. The shooting was not particularly good. The score:

DELMAS' TEAM.	COYKENDALL'S TEAM.
Delmas	7 F. Coykendall
Anderson	4 R. Coykendall
Schnebel	5 Tisdale
Hickmich	5 Flemming
Hall	7 Matz
Corey	8 Lipsitt
Hobson	6 Edson
Adams	3 Ingalsbe
Parkhurst	8 Venue
Total	53 Total

#### The Vienna Garden.

The houses during the week have been exceedingly good as the general music deserved they should be. The character of the audiences, also has been everything that could be desired in intelligence and appreciation. Mr. Straka proves himself an able musical director. His system of changing the programme twice a week, so as to supply new music all the time for the regular patrons of the establishment is duly appreciated. Solos, duets, and quartets by the ladies only, have been prominent during the week, and were all played with the old time spirit and brilliancy.

#### Stock in Arizona.

[Arizona Star.]

From the most reliable estimate obtainable the *Star* placed the number of stock cattle in the territory at the close of the year 1881 at 96,028 head.

In the *Resources of Arizona*, Mr. Hamilton places the number for this year at 235,000 head. Sheep, 680,000; horses, 31,800; mules, 13,600, and hogs, 11,400 head. These estimates can be accepted as about correct, and demonstrates that Arizona is rapidly establishing a reputation as a grazing country, and well it should, for there are thousands of square miles of as fine pasture land as can be found in any quarter of the globe—with natural advantages for stock raising which cannot be found elsewhere save in the southwest. Grasses cover the mesa lands far and wide, upon which cattle feed and fatten during the entire year. The mild climate in the winter season makes shelter unnecessary—and the grasses which are cured by the sun, continue to be nutritious on the roots during all seasons which save the expense and trouble of cutting or saving hay or other fodder for stock. Cattle are as fat in January and February as in July or August, with nothing to feed upon, save the natural grasses. Already many have made fortunes in Arizona in the short period of from five to ten years, starting with a handful of stock cattle which increased the magnificent herds in a few years. These facts are being appreciated by stock men from all sections. During the last three months thousands of cattle have been driven into the territory from Texas and Colorado and as many sheep from California. So rapid has this increase become that stock ranges are in great demand at large figures.

One of the most encouraging features of the live stock industry is the fact that all of the leading stock men are introducing the finest bloods in the country, and grading up their cattle. Thus, in a few years Arizona can boast of as fine blooded stock as the most advanced stock section in the United States. Another feature worthy of note is the full cooperation of those engaged in the industry. An organization of the cattle men of Southern Arizona has been recently effected, which will result in great benefit to all, as well as to the territory at large, for anything which will protect and advance the interests of the stock business means additional prosperity for all. The outlook for this industry in the territory is certainly encouraging, and we predict that its importance and growth during the present year will more than double.

At a meeting of the directors' of the San Joaquin Valley Agricultural Society held on Friday last, the time for holding the next fair was fixed for the week following the State fair of 1884. L. U. Shippee was elected President and J. M. La Rue was elected Secretary of the society for the ensuing year. The receipts of the fair of 1883 amounted to \$20,597.25. After paying all of the expenses for the year, including \$8,537.55 paid for permanent improvements at the Park, the society has a cash balance on hand amounting to \$1,010.50. The society will soon announce liberal purses for two and three-year-olds, to be trotted for this fall, entries to close March 1st. An effort will soon be made to provide a suitable pavilion for the use of the society.

The following officers have been elected by the directors of the Santa Clara and San Mateo Agricultural Association: President, W. T. Adel; Secretary, T. S. Montgomery (re-elected); Treasurer, W. D. Tisdale (re-elected).

#### Thoroughbred Stallion

IMPORTED

## KYRLE DALY.

Bay horse; bred by Joseph Lyous; foaled 1870, by ARTILLERY.

First dam, Colleen Rhue, by Gemma d'Vergy.

Second dam, Princess, by Reliance.

Third dam, Echidna (the Baron's dam), by Economist.

Fourth dam, Miss Pratt, by Blacklock.

Fifth dam, Gadabout, by Orville.

Sixth dam, Minstrel, by Sir Peter.

Seventh dam, Matron, by Florizel.

Eighth dam, Maiden, by Macheam.

Ninth dam, Pouspin's dam, by Squirt.

Tenth dam, Lot's dam, by Mogul.

Eleventh dam, Camilla, by Bay Bolton.

Twelfth dam, Old Lady (Starling's dam), by Pelleine's Chestnut Arabian.

Thirteenth dam, by Rockwood.

Fourteenth dam, by Buxton.

Will make the coming season, 1884, extending from February 10th to June 20th at Rancho del Paso, Sacramento Co., Cal. Terms, \$100 the season.

Mares taken good care of during the season for \$6 per month; after the season \$10 per month, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Address

JOHN MACKAY,

Sacramento, Cal.

#### The Trotting Stallions

## DIRECTOR AND MONROE CHIEF

Will make the season of 1884 at

### Oakland Trotting Park,

Commencing February 1st and ending June 1st.

#### TERMS.

Director \$200, Monroe Chief \$100, the season. Good pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Due care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no responsibility assumed should any occur.

#### Director, 2:17.

Black horse, foaled July 18, 1877, by Dictator (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10½; Phallus, 2:15½); first dam Dolly (dam of Thorndale, 2:22½; Onward, 2:25); by Mambrino Chief; second dam by Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wren, 2:25½. Thorndale, 2:22½, is the sire of Edw. Thorne, 2:16½, and Daisy Dale, 2:19½.

#### Monroe Chief, 2:18 1/4.

Two-mile record, 4:46.

Brown horse, foaled 1870, by Jim Monroe (son of Alexander's Abdallah, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, first dam Madame Powell, by Bay Chief (son of Mambrino Chief); second dam by Toronto (son of St. Lawrence); third dam claimed to be of Whip stock. For a very life-like portrait of Monroe Chief and a full account of his pedigree and performances, see the holiday number of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, issued December 24, 1883.

For further information address

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,  
FASHION STABLE, Ellis St., San Francisco.

#### THOROUGHbred STALLION

## X X,

Pedigree.

X X (Doublecross), bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson at Atwood Cottage,

Riverside, Illinois, foaled May 23, 1872, by MALCOLM.

First dam, Columbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland.

Second dam, Young Fashion, by imported Monarch.

Third dam, Fashion, by imported Trustee.

Fourth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.

Fifth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.

Sixth dam, by imported Medley.

Seventh dam, by imported Centinel.

Eighth dam, by Mark Anthony.

Ninth dam, by imported Janus.

Tenth dam, by imported Monkey.

Eleventh dam, by imported Silvereye.

Twelfth dam, by Spanker.

See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

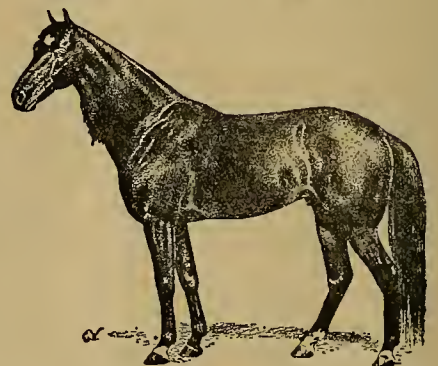
X X (Doublecross) is of as high and fashionable breeding as any stallion in the country. His sire, Malcolm, is by imported Bonnie Scotland, his dam Columbia, also by imported Bonnie Scotland; hence his name. Malcolm was one of the best race-horses of his day, and Columbia was also a fine race mare. Columbia is the granddam of Antee. Her dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland, Wauwata, Bonnie Kate (the dam of Bonnie Lizzie), Andes, Hock Hocking, Three Cheers, etc. The dam of Malcolm, Lady Lancaster, was the dam of Sagamore, Ontario (the dam of McWhorter, Regent, Lady Fairfield, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton, etc.), and a reference to the racing calendars will show how distinguished the members of these two families are. This is the only Bonnie Scotland stallion in California, and from his inbreeding basas much of the blood as if he were a son of that renowned sire. He is a horse of immense substance, good size, high form, and of the best disposition.

Will make the ensuing season, 1884, from February 15th to June 15th, at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms, \$50 the season.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON.

Oakland or 503 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

#### THE TROTTING STALLIONS



## SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

Will make the coming season from February 1st to July 15th, 1884, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star between eyes. Is 15½ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, and foaled in the spring of 1878.

#### PEDIGREE.

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Buistris, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam is Lightfoot (dam of Fido, yearling record 2:14½) by Flaxtail, son of Fruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Peru, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, granddam by Leffler's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Dioned.

## LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built, weight, 1,180 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks, and foaled in 1870. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star (son of Phyllis' Western Star by Blacknose). 1st dam by Bonnera, 2nd dam by Calhoun (1891). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:23, and Prompter, 2:33). 2nd dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. 3rd dam Fanny Peru, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. 4th dam by Leffler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Dioned.

#### TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty (\$50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five (\$25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three (\$3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. MCINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.



## Racing at New Orleans.

The winter race meeting at New Orleans has been fairly successful, and we give that of the second day as it has an additional interest to us, and will also be "news" to our readers, many of whom are acquainted with "Jack" Batchelor, the owner of Princess. He seems to have forsaken the trotters for the higher bred cattle, though he was very fortunate with John H., Frank J., and Mattie Graham. John H., we sold him the spring of 1872, for \$7,500, and as he showed a half-mile in 1:11½, and was without record, it could not be said the price was too much. The dam of Princess, Roxaline, by Malcolm, is a sister to Marion, the dam of Duke, Dnches and Prince of Norfolk, so that the family are likely to be celebrated in both branches. It is further proof of the value of the Bonnie Scotland blood, and especially the strain through Malcolm. There has never been a question in our mind that Malcolm was as good a race-horse as Bonnie ever got for any distance up to 1½ miles, and all that prevented him going further was an injury to a leg when a two-year-old.

The other race won by Princess was a dash of a mile, in which she defeated Manitoba Olivette and others. We are much pleased to learn of her success in the South. Last season she won at Saratoga and Coney Island, and is unquestionably a good filly.

With two races to his credit, thanks to that very promising filly, Princess, Batchelor, her owner will have no cause to complain against the Louisiana Association for making him purchase a silk jacket and cap in place of the shabby make-believe affairs he brought from Texas. In fact, Princess just about saved the "knowing ones" to-day from three straight defeats, while she also did the combination books a good turn, to the disgust of those who had bought against the favorites, a number of tickets having been made, with Katie Creel for the hurdle race and Voltaire for the selling race, and this, with two favorites beaten and one a winner, nicely divided the honors of the day. The racing, as a whole, was very fair for the season, the track was stiff and heavy, the weather cold and clear, and the attendance so promising that Secretary McGowan was enabled to ask all the "beach combers" present: "Well, what do you think of 'em now?"

The racing began with a dash of a mile, over hurdles, for which the starters were Bagdad, Katie Creel, Eva A., Carter Harrison and Mary H. Carter Harrison was made the favorite, but as he fell at the fourth hurdle, and as Mary H. did the same thing at the second, only Katie Creel, Bagdad and Eva A. finished. Katie passed the judges six or eight lengths in front of Bagdad, who was ten in front of Eva. Time, 2:03½.

The second race was a dash of seven furlongs, at selling allowances, for which Bonlotte was made the favorite, with Riddle second choice, Voltaire third, Piferer, Jane Foster and Referee selling in the field. The favorite had but little to do with the finish, for Voltaire romped home six lengths in front of Bonlotte, with Piferer third. Time, 1:41½. Thus Green Morris owns the first successful three-year-old of 1884, and although the youngster was beaten for the Christmas Stakes last Saturday, Morris is well satisfied with him, and expects that he will carry the "purple and white" to the front in many races yet to come.

The third and last race of the day was a mile dash, for which Princess sold even against the field, which included that clever three-year-old, Manitoba, with Goliad, Earl of Beaconsfield, Effie H. and Olivette. Princess cut out the work from the start, and was never reached, winning by four lengths in 1:53, with Manitoba nearly the same distance in front of Goliad. The following is a summary:

New Orleans, La., Jan 3.—Second day of the winter meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club.  
First Race.—Purse \$200, for all ages, of which \$50 to second; one mile over hurdles.  
J. J. Merrill's b m Katie Creel, by King Alfonso, dam Marguerite, 140 lb., 5, by Ventilat, dam Queen of Scots, 145 lb., 5, by McGrath 2  
C. F. Armstrong's b m Eva A., 5, by Pat Molloy, dam Nora, 140 lb., 5, by Huston 3  
W. Whalen's Carter Harrison, aged, 145 lb. McGowan 4  
F. Lloyd's Mary H., aged, 145 lb., 5, by Walker 1  
Time—2:03½.  
Pools.—Carter Harrison, \$20; Katie Creel, \$10; Bagdad, \$6; Mary H. and Eva A., \$2 each. Mutuels paid, \$33.20.  
Same Day.—Purse \$200, for all ages, of which \$50 to the second; selling allowances; seven furlongs.  
Morris & Co.'s b g Voltaire, 3, by Voltiger, dam Kate Candell, 99 lb., 3, by King Ernest, dam Pouch, 82 lb., 3, by Caldwell 2  
E. V. Ramsey's b g Piferer, 3, by Plenipo, dam Gray Girl, 80 lb., 3, by Church 3  
P. Kelly's Jane Foster, 5, 108 lb., 5, by Erwin 0  
J. J. Carroll's Referee, aged, 102 lb., 5, by West 0  
Graham Bros.' Riddle, 5, 96 lb., 5, by Walker 0  
Time—1:41½.  
Pools.—Boulette, \$20; Riddle, \$10; Voltaire, \$5, and the field \$9. Mutuels paid \$18.  
Same Day.—Purse \$200, for all ages, of which \$50 to the second; one mile.  
J. A. Batchelor's b f Princess, 4, by Princeton, dam Roxaline, 104 lb., 4, by O'Neil 1  
Morris & Co.'s b m Manitoba, 3, by Glenlyon, dam Marie Michon, 91 lb., 3, by Heretog, 105 lb., 3, by T. A. Elgin's b m Goliad, 3, by Heretog, 105 lb., 3, by Bratton 3  
E. Harper's Brooklyn, aged, 113 lb., 3, by Cross 0  
Dr. Younger's Earl Beaconsfield, aged, 114 lb., 3, by Wolf 0  
C. F. Armstrong's Effie H. J., 108 lb., 3, by Yetman 0

Johnson & Co.'s Olivette, 4, 102 lb., 3, by Caldwell 0  
Time—1:53.  
Pools.—Princess, \$20; Olivette, \$10; the field, \$10. Mutuels paid \$10.10.

## The Story of Black Raven.

A reporter of the Deuver Tribune, with numerous others, was attracted by the cries of a Hibernian car-driver who was vigorously belaboring a broken-down, spavined, black piece of horseflesh. The poor animal was doing his best, but it was no use—his days of usefulness were nearly over, and he was receiving his punishment with the patience and peace of one preparing for the grave.

An old gentleman, a stranger, was one of the spectators attracted by the imprecations of the driver. He seemed to take an unusual interest in the proceedings, walking out into the sloppy street and making a complete survey of the horse. Soon he appeared to be satisfied, and, stepping back a few feet, called out in a low tone of voice, "Raven! Raven!" The horse looked up with an intelligent eye, glanced furtively around, and, upon hearing the name repeated, made for the gentleman who had called him. In his efforts to reach him he pulled the cart out of the rut into which it had been run, so greatly astonishing the Milesian driver that he nearly lost his place on the seat. Raven whinnied with delight at his having met an old acquaintance, and the joy of his brute nature was shining out of his big, luminous eyes. Then he rubbed his nose against the man's shoulder for sympathy, as if saying: "I haven't always been in this plight, have I?" The old gentleman stroked the horse's head and neck, and asked a few questions of the driver, and then returned to the walk, where he was accosted by the reporter.

"You seem to have met an old friend?"  
"Yes, indeed. A friend with a history; a friend who brings to mind many trying scenes that I have witnessed," and the speaker shook his head as he thought of the days of "ould lang syne."

"That old wreck," he continued, "is Black Raven, a horse that was celebrated in this section. Not a horse in the West could equal him for speed; he couldn't be caught. And then, too, he was ridden by a man who was feared by all who met him, and he was termed a desperado, because he would not be imposed upon."

The gentleman became communicative as he warmed up to the subject, and the reporter soon had the story of Black Raven and his owner, who, up to late years, was one of Colorado's and New Mexico's most noted characters.

Black Raven first made his appearance in the West along in the '60's as a pacer. His first races were won in the Pan Handle of Texas, when \$10,000 was not considered an unusually large stake, when the wires, strung with purses of gold, were the stakeholders, and the revolver as judge in case of difficulty. Black Raven never was beaten; not a horse in the West could catch him, and he reigned as king of the turf until a change in his career occurred. His owner after leaving Texas made a tour of New Mexico and Colorado, scooping in money wherever he went, and becoming the envied of all men because he owned such a horse. Among the men who cast a cautious eye on Raven was Clay Allison, who was known as a very dangerous man, and who, with his brother, John Allison, owned large cattle ranches in Southern Colorado and Northern New Mexico. Allison made the acquaintance of the owner and succeeded in buying the animal at a good price. From that day Clay Allison and his big black horse became almost as inseparable as the Siamese twins. They often slept together, and the danger of one was shared by the other. An understanding sprung up between the two, and it is known that the one saved the life of the other on more than one occasion. Raven was an excellent saddle horse, and he had always been raced under the saddle. Sulkies were unknown in the West in those days.

Clay Allison was a true Western character. He was a cattle man, and made much money. He was thoroughly imbued with the Western idea of liberty and freedom, and often in his revels committed excesses which placed his life in jeopardy. But he paid for all damages done, and escaped injury. He never thirsted for human blood, and was not an assassin. That he was called a desperado was because he had killed several men who had tried to infringe upon his rights, and even then he never took advantage of a man. Fair play was his motto, and that he always escaped so luckily was because he had more nerve, and could shoot quicker and faster than any man in the territories. In some respects he was a nobleman in the rough. His adventures would fill volumes.

Allison participated in many shooting scrapes, and in some fared quite badly, but he always succeeded in "downing" his man. Misfortune overtook him, finally, and he was compelled to give up everything he had. The last to go was his old friend Raven, who was sold under the hammer, and in time sent to this city. Black Raven is now hauling garbage for his daily allotment of oats.

"How have the mighty fallen!"

The English Jockey Club have fired a bomb-shell into the camp of the tartrites, by issuing a notice that hereafter licenses will be granted to jockeys only on condition that they are not owners or part owners of race-horses. Not in fifty years has a measure of so sensational a character been passed.

The mares Blossom, by Dictator, dam by Lumber, and Miss Kerr, by Mambrino Patchen, dam by Mambrino Whalebone, recently purchased by S. E. Lashie, Deer Lodge, Mon., were killed in a railroad smash up while on the way to Montana.

To Isomony's cover there were dropped in 1883 four colts and three fillies. As he must have covered many more mares than had produce, it looks as if there were something in the report that he is an uncertain foal-getter. A thousand pities!

The Kentucky Association, at a regular meeting held at Lexington on the 1st, formerly adopted the new rules proposed at Louisville in November.

## FOR SALE The Trotting Gelding STAR KING.

Record, 2:22. Sound and in fine condition. Sold only for the reason that his owner's business is such that he cannot give attention to the turf. For further particulars address

C. W. Welby,  
Tenth and Railroad Avenue, San Francisco.



## FOR SALE.

Llewellyn Setter Brood Bitch POSHA, Druid ex Pocahontas, in whelp to McGregor, Rob Roy ex Queen Mah, 2 years old. Price, \$100 00  
Llewellyn Setter Bitch Pup MAY D. McGregor ex POSHA, 7 months. Price, \$25 00  
English Pointer GLEN BOW, Ranger Boy ex Josie Bow, 17 months, partly broken. Price, \$30 00  
Also a few choice Pointer pups comprising the bloods of such sires as Champions' Bow, Sleaford, Ranger, King Bow, and others. \$20 00  
Full pedigrees to all the above dogs warranted as represented.

G. W. Bassford,  
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## PURE-BRED POULTRY,

O. J. ALBEE,  
Santa Clara,  
Box 229.

FOR SALE—1 Cock, 4 Hens and a fine lot of Staggs, Pacific Coast, imported from McDougall, warranted dead game; also all leading varieties thoroughbred Poultry.

## THE STANFORD STAKES 1885.

A SWEETSTAKE FOR TROTTING COLTS AND fillies of 1882, \$300 each, \$100 payable on the 15th of February, 1884, at which time the stake will close, \$100 on the 1st day of January, 1885, and \$100 thirty days before the day fixed for trotting, whatever amount up to the amount to be divided in the foregoing proportion, the stipulated time incurring forfeiture of the previous payments. The race to be heats of a mile, the best three in five, to harness. First to receive six-ninths of the whole sum, the second two-ninths, the third one-ninth. In addition to the stakes and forfeits, the proportion of the gate money, profit on pool sales and all other sources of emolument will constitute the gross amount to be divided in the foregoing proportion. Five or more subscribers to fill. The race to be trotted in 1885, not sooner than the latter part of August. The exact date to be fixed and announced on the 1st of January, 1885 or sooner.

Race to be governed by the Rules of the National Trotting Association. Nominations to be made to N. T. SMITH, Treasurer, S. P. Railroad office, Fourth and Townsend streets, or JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN office, on or before the 15th day of February, 1884. The colts must be named, the name and pedigree, so far as known, given.

Under the new trotting rules letters legibly post-marked February 15th will be eligible.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.  
JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

## Jerseys and Guernseys.

Registered in the A. J. C. C. and the A. G. C. C.

The above is a cut of the unequalled cow Jersey Belle of Seluette that made 25 lbs. 3 ozs. of butter in one week.

A GRANDSON OF JERSEY BELLE IS NOW IN A use the Yerba Buena herd. This herd of Jerseys and Guernseys won all the herd prizes for 1882. Since then have been added three young bulls and some females and it now contains Finner's Glory, Jersey Belle of Seluette, Coomasse and Alpha strams. These, with forty head selected on the islands of Jersey and Guernsey from the best without regard to color and imported directly, make this the best herd on the coast and equal to any at the East, where the extraordinarily high prices ruling show conclusively that these are the accepted butter producing animals of the country. Bulls have recently sold in New York for \$10.00 to \$12.00. Animals of both sexes for sale at moderate price.

HENRY PIERCE, San Francisco.

## THE CHICAGO Driving Park

Announce the following

## RACING STAKES,

To be run during their

## Summer Running Meeting

OF 1884.

From June 20th to June 28th.

To Name and Close on Tuesday,  
JANUARY 15, 1884.

Four or Five Races on Each Day of the Meeting.

## Two-Year-Old Stakes.

"THE LADIES' STAKES"—For two-year-old fillies: \$50 entrance, \$25 forfeit, with \$500 added, \$100 of which to second. Three-quarters of a mile.

"THE CRITERION STAKES"—For two-year-old colts: \$50 entrance, \$25 forfeit, with \$500 added, \$100 of which to second. Three-quarters of a mile.

"THE FLASH STAKES"—For two-year-old colts and fillies: \$25 entrance, p. p., with \$500 added, \$100 of which to second. Half a mile.

The winner of the "Ladies," "Criterion," or any stake or purse of the value of \$1,000 or more, to carry 5 pounds extra.

"THE NURSERY STAKES"—For two-year-old colts and fillies: \$50 entrance, \$25 forfeit, with \$500 added, \$100 of which to second. One mile.

Maidens allowed 5 pounds.

The winners of two or more stakes to carry 5 pounds extra.

## Three-Year-Old Stakes.

"THE GREEN STAKES"—For three-year-old colts and fillies that have not won a race prior to January 1, 1884: \$25 entrance, p. p., with \$500 added, \$100 of which to second. One mile and an eighth.

## All-Aged Stakes.

"THE BOARD OF TRADE HANDICAP"—A sweepstakes for all ages: \$50 entrance, \$25 forfeit, of which \$10 must positively accompany the nomination, and which is the only liability if declared out by May 1; \$800 added, \$200 of which to second. Weights to be published April 1. Winners of any race after publication of weights to carry 5 pounds extra; of two or more races 10 pounds extra. One mile and a half.

"THE SUMMER HANDICAP"—A cash handicap for all ages: \$10 entrance, which must positively accompany the nomination, and \$15 additional to start, with \$500 added, \$100 of which to second. Weights to be published April 1. One mile and an eighth.

"THE GARDEN CITY CUP"—For all ages: \$50 entrance, \$25 forfeit, with \$1,000 added; \$150 of which to second, \$100 to third. Two miles and a quarter.

"THE MERCHANTS' STAKES"—For all ages: \$50 entrance, \$25 forfeit, with \$500 added, \$100 of which to second. One mile and a quarter.

"THE RAPID SWEEPSTAKES"—For all ages: \$25 entrance, p. p., with \$100 added, \$100 of which to second. Three-quarters of a mile heats.

## —THE— "ILLINOIS DERBY,"

## "CHICAGO STAKES."

## —AND— "N. W. STALLION" STAKES.

All for three-year-olds, which closed on April 2, 1883, will also be run during this meeting.

All the above advertised stakes to be run under the Rules and Weights of "The American Racing Rules," adopted at Louisville, November 23, 1883, copies of which will be furnished on application.

Address all communications and nominations to  
D. L. HALL, Secretary,  
116 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

The Chicago Driving Park also announce and claim dates for a SECOND SUMMER RUNNING MEETING, from JULY 17th to AUGUST 19th, 1884, for which stakes will be opened on or about March 1st. The regular days will be Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays of each week, with extra days whenever practicable.

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HAVING ACQUIRED MORE STALLIONS THAN he has present use for, the owner offers for sale the high-bred and well-known trotters

## Inca —AND— Gibraltar.

INCA, RECORD 2:27, FOALED 1874, BRED BY L. J. Rose, got by Woodford Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief; first dam Gretchen, by Mambrino Pilot; second dam Madame Kirkman, by Canada Chief, son of Davy Crockett; third dam by Fanning's Tobe; fourth dam by Leviathan.

GIBRALTAR, RECORD 2:24, FOALED 1872, bred by Geo. O. Tiffany, got by Echo, son of Rye-dy's Hambletonian; dam the Tiffany mare, said to be by Owen Dale, son of Williamson's Belmont.

For terms and other particulars apply to

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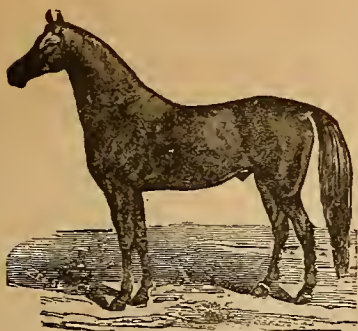
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Which does not blister or interfere with the horse's  
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**ALTOONA,**

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Prophet, Jr.; second dam Molly Floyd by Mohawk;  
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Prophet Jr. by Prophet, son of Hill's Vermont Black  
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# BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN



Vol. IV, No. 3.  
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JAN. 19, 1884.

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## THE KENNEL.

### Training Versus Breaking.

We will take it for granted that, after a week or two of daily practice, our pupil has so far advanced in his education as to be reasonably proficient in his performance at *To ho*, and we will now take another step and try him with something new, and endeavor to teach him the meaning of this word *charge*. As this word is in constant use among sportsmen, the world over, we always teach our dogs its meaning, but for our own use we greatly prefer a low breathed *Sh!* It is just as effective and far more quiet, especially when you take your dog into company, for, instead of attracting the attention of every one in the room by commanding him to charge, you can give him this signal, and scarcely one, even of those nearest you will notice it. We have used this for more than twenty years, and can heartily recommend it. Most persons train their dogs to charge at the upraised hand. We do not quite like this, and have never adopted the custom, for it very seldom occurs that you wish your dog to drop at any great distance from you; but should you, from any cause, wish your dog to remain quiet when he is at a distance, how much better it is to teach him to come to a full stop at the rising of your hand, and remain upon his feet when he can see you and be ready to obey your next signal. Even at the discharge of the gun or the rise of the bird, we greatly prefer that the dog, instead of charging, should instantly stop and stand up, where he can readily see what is going on. There are many arguments in favor of this course that we will not mention until we get further on.

We will now take our pupil in hand and see if we can teach him to "charge." Place one hand upon his shoulders, and neck and the other upon his hips, and gently, yet firmly, force him to a recumbent position, at the same time repeat the word *charge*, prefaced with the low *sh—*. Do not forget to use only your natural tone, at the same time the word must be spoken in a decided way that cannot be mistaken for entreaty instead of command. This word must not be spoken more than once, and given with a falling inflection; keep him in position until he ceases struggling and his muscles relax. After a second or two, if he remain quiet, remove your hands and allow him to get up. By using the words "hold up," or "get up" in this connection he will soon learn their meaning, but do not do this until he appears to understand what you want of him, and on no account, no matter how long the struggle continues, should you repeat the word, nor let up on him one particle, for everything depends on first impressions, and as soon as your pupil finds that his struggles to escape avail him nothing, and that relentless as fate you are bound to conquer and accomplish your purpose, he will at each successive lesson be more willing to yield. To this persistent painstaking and unwearied perseverance in sticking to our point until our object is accomplished do we owe much of our success in training.

We must again repeat that all this time you must keep perfectly cool, and must suffer no sign to escape you of anger or impatience; for if you cannot control your temper you are not the man to train a dog, and had better resort to the breaking process at once.

Great care should be taken to place the pup in a natural position. When you force him down see that his hind legs are squarely under his body and his fore legs advanced well in front, with his head resting between or upon them, and always insist upon this position.

In the first few lessons it is not necessary to keep him in position more than a second or two, but be very careful that he understands that you are to be the judge of the proper time when he may get up. As he grows older the time can be very gradually extended, according to his disposition. Should he be very nervous and excitable, great care must be taken that he does not get heart-broken with unnecessary and long-continued restraint.

Do not expect that he will at once become perfect in anything that you may teach him, but possess your soul in patience and allow and encourage him to act out his puppy ways, and to play and frolic to his heart's content, always excepting, of course, the few moments that you devote to his lessons. Above all things, carefully refrain from anything that looks like restraint on your ordinary intercourse with him, and endeavor to instill into his mind that you are his loving friend, and that nothing suits you better than to see him thoroughly enjoy himself. We have found by experience that dogs are very much like men in some respects. They are both possessed of a superabundance of steam that must have vent somehow, and it is much better to get rid of the surplus while your pupil is of too tender an age to work any serious harm, than to bottle it up for escape in the future, when added years and knowledge are very prone to turn the

current into dangerous channels. How much better it is to allow your boy to chase the gaudy butterfly, and to encourage him to renewed efforts and let him learn for himself, than even if he is successful in securing the object of his desire, that the chase is futile and will not pay for bruised and tired limbs and soiled and torn clothes—how much better this than to keep him unwilling at your side, with his young heart almost bursting to essay the trial, and sowing the seed that in a few years will ripen and cause him at the first opportune moment to break, not for butterflies now, but in a wild chase for forbidden pleasures that the restraints of his childhood make doubly dear. Do not think that we are moralizing; we are only illustrating. Therefore, when your pupil gives chase to the "butterflies of youth," do not check him, but rather urge him on, that he may the sooner discover the fallacy of this pursuit. In the meantime console yourself with the thought that he is working off his surplus steam and will all the sooner settle down to the real duties of life and do you no discredit by wild escapades in his mature years.

There is one thing that we consider of paramount importance—our pup must staunchly point out when he is from six to ten weeks old. If he will not do this naturally and of his own free will, quickly dispose of him to some one who is not so particular, and try again. Although his breeding may be of the best and the chances in favor of his pointing in the future, still there are so many elements of chance in raising up dogs that we should strive to eliminate at least all of the doubtful ones. We have yet to see the dog that would make a gamey point at this tender age, who would not fulfill the promise in his riper years; while "the woods are full of them" that, having passed their youth without displaying this "heaven born gift," still make no sign. It is not necessary that he should be tried on game birds—although this is desirable—but any bird will answer the purpose; a fowl or chicken will do first rate, or almost anything that will attract his attention so that he makes a staunch point. Do not force this upon him, but merely give him a chance to discover the bird or chicken himself, and if he has this instinct implanted within him you may depend upon his showing it. Many pups who will staunchly point at this age may, perhaps, a few weeks or months later, show no sign; give yourself no uneasiness on this account, for you know that the instinct is there, and although it may be dormant for a while, you can rest secure that it will return in proper season.

Do not forget, during all your lessons, and while at play with him, to pet and fondle him, but do not allow him to jump upon you at any time. Whenever he does this you should at once firmly remove him and he will soon learn that this will not do. You should also talk to him—not baby talk—but use intelligent, rational language, just such as you would use in talking to a ten-year-old boy, and you will be surprised to see how soon he will understand your conversation. We are well aware that many persons will ridicule this, and will claim that a dog should be taught just as little as will answer to make him understand his duties while in the field, and what they term "fancy training" is a positive injury to his usefulness. We have no sympathy with these views, for nearly all of the pleasure derived from our shooting trips is in witnessing the intelligent manner in which our pets perform their duties, and well satisfied are we that the more varied their accomplishments and the more developed their reasoning faculties, the more enjoyment will they afford. That many writers of renown disagree with us upon this point is true; and formerly, while perusing the finished productions of their able pen, we have been haunted by lingering doubts that after all perhaps they were right, and that our system was open to serious objections; but after a tramp over the stubble or through a covert with these same writers, and witnessing the delight with which they gazed upon the performance of our dogs, and listening to the lavish encomiums which they bestowed upon their good behavior, we have been confirmed in the faith that our system is not radically wrong, to say the least. Many sportsmen whom we have met in the field insist upon congratulating us upon the wonderful good luck that we have had in obtaining such intelligent animals. That they are intelligent is plain to be seen; that they are naturally more so than thousands of others we cannot believe, for we have had considerable experience with many strains of both pointers and setters. Of pointers we have owned the gazelle-eyed, satin-coated, light-weight beauties, and many of the different strains and crosses up to the lumbering Spaniard; and of setters we have cultivated the "wild Irishman," as well as his more staid English and Scotch brothers, together with many animals of our grand old native stock, and have ever found them all endowed with faculties that needed but proper training to develop them into intelligent companions as well as first-class "killing" dogs.

We will now return to our pupil, whom we have given quite a rest, and continue our lessons, ever remembering that

we must "hasten slowly," and not over-burden his youthful days with care and sorrow by too frequent or long-continued restraint. Unless he is very dull and stupid, or inclined to be refractory, or worse than all, sulky, a very short time is sufficient to give him all instructions and practice needed; indeed, the shorter the time occupied in his lessons at this tender age the better, provided you succeed in obtaining an intelligent obedience to your commands.

You should be pretty well acquainted with his disposition by this time, and be able to form an opinion as to whether it will pay to keep him or try him again. We are very loth to expend much time with a dull or stupid one, and a sour or sulky disposition we abominate, and dispose of such as soon as we may be. We are best suited when a pup is full of life and shows that he has a will of his own. We care not if he be headstrong, even willful, so that he is full of life and action, for we have ever found that these high-strung animals are not only possessed of greater intelligence than their less sensitive companions, but as a rule they are more killing dogs, to say nothing of the greater pleasure that they afford by their superior style of going. Should his temperament appear to be what you desire, thankfully proceed with your pleasurable task.

You must be careful when you commence his lesson that you do not cross him by beginning when he has something of importance on his mind that will distract his attention from the business on hand. If he is busy with a bone, or engaged at play, or his mind appears to be preoccupied, leave him quietly alone until he is disengaged, and then go on with the lesson; by pursuing this course you will secure his undivided attention, and not only save time but much wear and tear of your stock of patience.

It will be time enough to teach him that he must leave his bone or cease his play at your command when he is a little older and a little further advanced in his education; at the same time, should you unthinkingly order him to do anything while he is engaged, you must see to it that the order is obeyed at all hazards, for it will never do to play fast-and-loose with him, nor to allow him to get the idea into his head that he can ever have his own way when you desire the contrary. After you have taught him to charge readily without the aid of your hand to force him down, you can gradually increase your distance from him when you give the order; and if you are very careful to make him instantly obey you, and do not allow him to take even a single step after the command is given, he will soon obey the order as far as he can hear your voice.—S. T. Hammond, in *Canadian Sportsman*.

Mr. Charles Dorethy, of Dublin, Cal., recently purchased from the kennel of A. B. Truman one of his well broken dogs—an Irish setter called Rob. The consideration being one hundred dollars, and without any doubt it will prove, as the following goes to show, one of the most fortunate purchases that Mr. Dorethy has made in that line. A few days ago Mr. Dorethy was out on his ranch hunting quail with Rob when he came to a staunch "point." Mr. Dorethy flushed the bird and killed it with Rob standing to shot. When ordered to retrieve he did so, and while on his way back with the dead bird in his mouth he came to another "point." Mr. Dorethy flushed the second bird and killed that also, which goes to show how thoroughly the dog has been trained. Rob is all red, sired by Truman's Bob, dam Bess, and is a raugy, well-formed dog and very stylish. His age is fifteen months. Rob is fortunate in securing for his master one of the leading sportsmen of this state, and one who knows how to appreciate a good dog.

Mr. G. W. Bassford, of Colusa, has a card in our advertising columns offering some high-bred dogs for sale. Mr. Bassford's kennel has made for itself a reputation beyond any other on this coast. To the purest strains of blood in his stock he adds experience and enthusiasm in breeding and breaking, and a sportsman who gets a dog from Bassford's lot can safely expect a first-class animal.

The holiday number of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN arrived too late for a review, other than to speak of the five fine lithographs. One of these contains a group of dogs, all prize winners at the Pacific Coast Field Trials—Beautiful Queen 2d, Bow Jr., 2d, Dorr 1st, Bells 3d and Butte Bow 1st. The other four are the famous trotters Monroe Chief, 2:18; Ah-hottsford (colored), 2:19; Bonita, four-year-old record 2:18; and Linda Rose three-year-old record 2:19. The five are of the same size, being 11 by 16 inches. They are beautiful. This shows that in some places on the Pacific coast there are people who are not crazed over the almighty dollar.—*Land Rural Spirit*.



## TURF AND TRACK.

### Arab Horses Again.

Scarcely a winter passes without some question arising in England to occupy the attention of breeders, owners and others interested in the turf. In turn, the American invasion, as it was called, and the deterioration of the English thoroughbreds were discussed, as also have been the several threats by the ultra-radicals to place all racing in the United Kingdom under "act of Parliament." This winter the subject of Arabian horses and their value in the stud is being discussed. The question arises out of an announcement made by the Jockey Club for a race at Newmarket by Arabians for which the conditions are much more liberal than usually accorded to English breeders and owners. Of late there has been much complaint of the illiberality of the Newmarket authorities in the matter of added money, the reversal of forfeits to the fund instead of the winner, which, supplemented with a race for Arabians, has brought that very conservative journal, the *Field*, to the front in the following strong protest:

It is curious to note that, while the Jockey Club are content—or perhaps we should be more correct in stating are forced—to issue the most illiberal programmes that ever appear in the pages of the *Racing Calendar*, they should waste money by giving it to a race for Arabian horses. It is a curious coincidence that two races advertised in the *Racing Calendar* to take place in 1884, and following consecutively, are the sweepstakes for these Arabian horses, to which the Jockey Club adds 200 sovereigns, deducting nothing (not even charging an entrance fee) a unique thing in latter-day Newmarket programmes, and the Bunbury Stakes of 20 sovereigns each, 10 sovereigns forfeit to the fund, with 200 added. It is marvellous that owners of horses can be so short-sighted as to subscribe to races with such strikingly illiberal conditions; but they do so, and then, when they have won the race, they, like the fly in amber, know not how they came there. It is difficult to imagine why the Jockey Club should encourage such retrograde breeding as the re-infusion of Arab blood into the pedigree of our race-horses. For generations the Arab blood has been bred out to the constantly increasing benefit, and now we are breeding back to the element that all experience shows we can better do without. In the deserts of Arabia this breed may be all that we have been taught to believe him from the nursery onwards, but experience deprives the Arabian horse of many of his bepraised characteristics and we begin to look upon him as a very inferior class to our English race-horse. So inferior, indeed, that were the best Arab in existence brought over to this country to run against Corrie Roy or Barcadine, the Arab to carry 84 pounds and the English horse 126 pounds, the odds in favor of our own horse winning would be incalculable; and yet the Jockey Club indirectly tell us that this is the blood that we should infuse into our studs. Then in looks it is the same. The Arabs by the side of the two animals we have quoted are but ponies, and if those Mr. Blunt showed us at his sale a few months ago can be taken as a fair sample of the high-caste Arabian horse, we can but trust that few will be so blind as to breed back to them. It would be a safe investment to bet that Corrie Roy could gallop them to a standstill, or, without exaggeration, could carry them to the distance and then race them home with the certainty of success. Why those animals belonging to Mr. Blunt and others should have been admitted to the stud-book is inexplicable, and it becomes invincible to allow them a place in the sacred volume and refuse it to activity and others of such breeding, who, according to all theory, are descended from these Arabs, and, moreover, have attested their breeding by great deeds on our race-courses. In the conditions of the race at Newmarket it states that the stewards of the Jockey Club will consider as Arab all horses sent from India which have won a public race, value 1,000 rupees. It was stated at the time that these Arabians were admitted to the stud-book at the request of the Jockey Club. How, then, can they refuse to admit Activity, the winner of the Liverpool Cup and other good races, and incalculably superior as a race-horse to the best Arab ever foaled?

In Kentucky, especially in the blue-grass country, breeding to Arabians was some years ago discussed and dismissed as of no value. The late A. Keene Richards spent several years in the very heart of Arabia for the purpose of studying the breeding, rearing and capacity of Arabian horses. When he returned to Kentucky he brought a small stud with him the purity of which was attested by numerous oaths held sacred by the followers of Mahomet. Mr. Keene, who believed sincerely in the value of Arabian blood, did all in his power to prove the same, with so little success that the once well-known jumper Limestone, who was by War Dance, out of Transylvania, she by Arab Massoud, may be said to have been the best descendant of Mr. Keene's importations. The discussion, however, will do no harm in England or the United States, and the result of the race will be watched with interest. The announced conditions are as follows (entries close April 1):

A sweepstake of 25 nov. each, with 300 added, 200 by the Jockey Club and 100 by W. S. Blunt, Esq., for Arabian horses; three years old, 108 lbs.; four, 126 lbs.; five, and upwards, 129 lbs.; five subscribers or no race; two miles.

The committee of the Jockey Club announce that entries will be restricted to Arabs already registered in the stud-book, their produce, or imported horses having such guarantee of their authentic breeding as shall be deemed sufficient by the stewards. They will also consider as Arabs all horses sent from India which have won a public race there of the value of 1,000 rupees, under the rules of the Western India or Calcutta Turf Clubs, or have a certificate, signed by the secretary or either of these clubs, as Arabs, without objection having been raised to them on account of their breeding; also all horses sent from the principle Arab studs of the European continent, if accompanied with a certified pedigree showing them to be of Arabian descent uncrossed with other blood; also all horses of ascertained Arabian blood imported subsequently to the present notice from Arabia, Syria, Egypt, or the Persian Gulf, and accompanied with a certificate of exportation from the English Consul of the district.

### "Principles and Practice of Horseshoeing."

Last week we copied from the *Federal Australian* a very sensible article descriptive of the foot of the horse, and from the same journal we extract the following article which is under the above heading. Like that which preceded it, there is some capital advice, and those who have horses shod with full shoes can study it with advantage, especially if they insist upon the amith following the instruction laid down. It is rare that so short an article is as comprehensive, and still rarer to find all the "points" so insusceptible of adverse criticism. There is scarcely a proposition that will not warrant

endorsement, and if followed, many of the evils that follow the ordinary method of shoeing will be avoided. While every paragraph will give the basis for illustration, and to convince those of different ideas it may be necessary to amplify in order to present full reasons for the course recommended, notwithstanding the brevity, there is so much common sense embodied that the advantages are apparent. In another part of the paper we have alluded to an experiment to be tried with malleable tips and shoes. After that was written we find by this article that they have been tried in Australia, and the writer commends them. The "anti-concussion" shoe is probably something of the same device as our plates with the stratum of rubber between, and as we find brass sufficiently tough to stand without breaking until nearly worn through, the better material can scarcely fail to answer. Then the brass the founder used was scrap metal that had been melted very many times, so that it was not a good article for the purpose. Though depending on actual test before endorsement, we have full faith in the practicability.

**Preparing the Hoof.**—In shoeing a young colt for the first time it is essential to have a good temper and patience in handling it. We will presume that we have a tolerably well-behaved colt to deal with. The first step usually taken is to shorten the lower margin of the wall, para the sole and frog, and "open up" the heels. We will now treat these details *seriatim*.

**Leveling the Wall.**—In leveling the wall, care should be taken that the sides of the hoof are of equal depth, and the whole lower margin of the wall should be made perfectly level with the rasp. To ascertain whether you have got the foot level, take a glance down the line, from the knee or hock, when the foot is placed firmly and straight upon the ground. More frequently the inside is lower than the outside, and the defect should always be remedied. If the pastern is perpendicular to the canon bone when looking at the front of the leg, and the two sides of the lower margin are directly transverse to the line passing down from these, then the wall has only to be lowered equally on both sides if too high. When it is remembered that the horse's weight is thrown upon the foot, it will be easily understood that if only slightly out of the level serious injury may result to the limb.

**Shortening the Wall.**—When a horse has worn a set of shoes too long, the toe appears to have grown faster than the heels, which is accounted for by the fact that the shoe, not being nailed back to the heels, is pressed against the horn at these parts, and they become worn sometimes to such an extent that the shoe is deeply embedded; there is no corresponding wear at the toe.

The stratum of the horse's weight comes perpendicularly from the shoulder to the fetlock, but from thence to the ground it passes along the pastern and the foot. Owing to the obliquity of the pastern, the weight has a tendency to bring the fetlock nearer the ground, and the longer and less upright the pastern is, the greater the strain upon the tendons and ligaments which have to support. The necessity, therefore, of maintaining the hoof at the proper angle is of the greatest importance. If, however, the pastern is too upright, the strain comes upon the bones, and the liability to splints, ringbones, etc., increased by the jar. It is, therefore, quite as important to keep from toe to heel at its proper level as from side to side. In a well-formed foot the depth of the heel is equal to half that from the coronet to the toe. When the pasterns are too upright, shorten the heel a little; when too oblique, shorten the toe and leave the heel long; but, as a rule, the heels require very little interference, and should never be touched except with the rasp. If the wall is not below the sole, it should never be reduced. When the wall has been brought into a fit condition to receive the shoe, the sharp edge must be removed and the rim rounded with the rasp, so as to leave a thick, strong border, not likely to chip.

**Paring the Sole.**—It is a common practice amongst farriers to pare the sole until it springs to the pressure of the thumb; but for this they are not always responsible, as the owners of horses frequently insist upon having this done, because they fancy it makes a horse go better. Those who practice it have an idea that it looks more workmanlike, and gives the foot a neater appearance; and of such importance do they consider the operation that, if the horn is too hard to pare away with the knife, a hot iron is applied to soften it. After this is done, the sole and bars are sliced away until nothing but a thin shell is left. While it is absolutely necessary that the excessive growth of the wall should be removed, no such necessity exists in regard to the sole, as, when it grows to a certain thickness, it throws off flakes in a perfectly natural manner, and it should be left as strong as possible, so that it may bear its proportionate amount of weight and protect the sensitive structures of the foot from hard road, metal and other substances. Another reason why the sole should not be pared is that the outer flakes of horn, which are the hardest, protect the newly formed horn, which, being soft and spongy, cannot resist the exposure, as it would dry too rapidly and crack.

The old flakes act as the natural stopping to the foot, and, if allowed to remain, preserve the horn better than any artificial application, as it retains the moisture and keeps the foot cool. If the new horn is suddenly exposed by paring out the sole, what is the result? It loses its moisture, dries, hardens, and shrivels up, and in doing so the sole becomes more concave and the walls are drawn together, the foot gradually diminishes in size, and the heels become contracted. The consequence is that the horse becomes groggy, and has to be turned out when he might have worked for months or years. Another injurious result of paring out the sole is the fact that the hollowing-out process gives the wall the appearance of being too high; and a still greater reduction of this part is made, until the poor brute, to use a common expression, has scarcely a foot to stand upon. Then, to make up for the injury done, which is generally attributed to hard work or some other cause, bar shoes and leathers must be put on, and the space between the sole and leathers filled with tow and tar.

Fleming lays down as a rule, from which there must be no departure, that so long as the foot is in health, not a flake should be removed from the sole. If this is a necessary rule in England, I would say that in this country, if possible, it should be even more imperative; for during the hot months, horses are very liable to suffer from inflammation of the sensitive lamina (*laminitis*), induced by the heated condition of the roads. The horn being a bad conductor of heat, should be left as thick as possible, so as to lessen the liability to the greatest extent.

**Paring the Frog.**—From some reason not easily accounted for, the frog very frequently suffers to even a greater extent from the mutilating influence of the knife than the sole. It is carefully pared away until the pink tinge of the sensitive structures beneath may often be seen, and the result is that

the neatly-carved remnant soon wastes and becomes diseased, and at length appears as a ragged, foul-smelling shred of horn, shrunk up between the narrow deformed heels of the well-pared foot. The frog, from its position and structure, is intended to come in contact with the ground, and to deprive it of its horn is at once to destroy its utility and its structure, and to withdraw from the foot one of its most essential elements. The more the frog is left alone the more it develops, and at the same time loses none of its useful properties. It prevents the heels becoming contracted by filling up the space between them; is a valuable supporter of the limb, whether the animal is standing or moving, and is a useful agent, in conjunction with the heels and bars, in preventing slipping.

Let it be a rule, then, never to touch the frog, except some gravel or dirt has lodged beneath some of the flakes—which seldom occurs—when it may be removed with some blunt instrument, and the jags cut off. Even when the frog is diseased, there is no better cure for it than to let it come in contact with the ground, which may be done by reducing the other portions of the hoof, and either leaving the shoe off altogether or by putting on a thin toe-clip. This is much better than applying many of the trash dressings in use, and will sooner lead to a recovery.

**Opening up the Heels.**—This operation is quite as injurious, if not more so, than mutilating the sole and frog, and consists in making a deep cut into the angle of the wall at the heel where it becomes bent inward to form the bar. This part of the hoof is unusually strong, and acts as a spring to prevent the heels contracting. When a huge nick is made in it, the spring is weakened, and the heels not only contract, but the hoof is shortened towards the heels.

Let it be borne in mind by every one present, as one of the first principles of farriery, that—except the border of the wall and a small portion of the outer edge of the sole where the shoe rests—no part of the lower surface should be touched if you would preserve the foot in a healthy state, and do justice to your employer and his horses. The sole, frog and bars, as well as the heels, have an important duty to fulfill, which is less likely to be properly performed the more they are interfered with by the farrier's knife.

We now come to the shoe.

As we have already stated, the evils of the system of shoeing in general use amongst farriers consist more in the treatment of the hoof than in the kind of shoes in use. Yet there are many errors in the latter, and we will endeavor, as far as time will permit, to point out a few of them.

The first one we shall call your attention to is the practice of bevelling out the bearing surface, that which comes in contact with the foot of the shoe, in which every care is taken to avoid the least proportion of the weight being borne by the sole, leaving a wide space between it and the bevelled portion of the shoe. The whole strain is thus thrown upon the wall, instead of being equally divided; while the space produced by the bevelling is admirably adapted to pick up stones, gravel, and hardened mud, and to increase the suction in heavy ground. So long, however, as the excessive sole-paring is persisted in, a shoe of this description will be an absolute necessity, and a trial of any rational shoe would not prove satisfactory, for the pain produced by pressure on a sole thinned down would cause the animal so much pain that lameness more or less severe would be the consequence.

Another manifest evil is that, in order to protect the sole, which cannot bear to come in contact with the ground, the shoe must be thicker and heavier than would be required if the sole were left in its natural state and a proper bearing surface made on the shoe. But, in addition to these defects, the shoe under notice may be faulty in many other respects—if too heavy, larger nails are required, and this is an evil of no small magnitude, as the hoof is more likely to be split; it may be uneven on its upper or bearing surface; it may have too many clips, and these not well formed or situated; its ground surface may be unequal, and the holes for the nails badly placed or out of proportion in size to the nails. Unevenness of the bearing surface, often purposely produced in order to "ease the heels," as it is termed, which have been reduced till they cannot bear pressure, is liable to cause lameness from throwing undue strain on certain parts, and compression of the sensitive structures within, or it may cause the wall to split. If the nail-holes are badly placed, and give a wrong direction to the nail, injury to the foot will be likely to result. When calkins are added the risk is still greater, for, if small, they are an evil, as they place the limb in an unnatural position, and cause an undue strain on the fore part; and if there is any inequality in height, their unfavorable influence on the limb is increased. They jar the limb, expose it to twists and treads, sometimes of a grave character, induce shortening of the flexor tendons, and interfere with the animal's action. The shoes are also more liable to be torn off calkins are put on; and if a horse wearing them happens to kick another animal, severe lacerations are liable to be produced; and it should not be forgotten that they prevent the frog coming to the ground. Besides being of a faulty shape, the shoe may either be too large or too small for the foot to which it is applied. In the one case the foot has to be reduced to the size of the shoe, which is a frequent source of lameness, while in the other the shoe, in extending beyond the margin of the hoof, is liable to be torn off and to produce cutting and brushing, etc.

A shoe for general purposes should be one that has a level bearing surface, so that the wall and sole can each bear a proportionate amount of weight, as well as the frog, which has to sustain the hinder parts of the foot. By this means the foot is brought as near to a state of nature as it is possible by artificial means, which will be necessary as long as the horse is placed under unnatural conditions. A light thin shoe, on account of allowing the frog and bars to come closer to the ground, is preferable to a thick heavy one, but it is impossible to devise a shoe to suit all classes of horses. The general principles I have laid down, however, apply in every case, for the same rule holds good in all with regard to the sole and frog sustaining weight, though in the slow moving animal this is perhaps of less importance than in a lighter and more active one.

The form of the shoe, in all cases, should, in outline, resemble the shape of the ground surface of the hoof. The upper surface should be flat, while its lower must vary according to the class of horse for which it is required. Calkins, even for draught horses, are now despised with in the best farriers' shops in England, with evident advantage, for sprains and other injuries to the limb are much less frequent than when they were in use. If it is thought that a horse will slip when drawing a load without calkins, try him with a well-made set of concave shoes, and you will find he gets a firmer hold of the ground with them than with calkins. The concave shoe is the nearest imitation to nature that you can make, and the closer you copy it the better. There are several modifications of this shoe, but for general use we have found that those similar to the specimen on the table are superior to any other.

Clips, when judiciously applied, are of great service in retaining the shoe in its place, and in diminishing the number of nails, but should not be placed opposite to the nail-holes,



otherwise they may become a source of injury. In the anti-concussive shoe, recently introduced by Mr. Graham Mitchell, F. R. C. V. S., we have the advantage of the clips clearly exemplified, for, although there are only four nail-holes in the fore-shoes, we have seen a few sets that have been on for three weeks or a month without the shoes being displaced in the least. For many purposes, such as, for example, on stations and outlying places, they are, owing to the ease with which they can be applied, as they want no preparation, admirably adapted; and the amount of wear, to say nothing of the anti-concussive properties, is something astonishing. If they are applied without pads, the groove in the ground surface gets filled with the road material, which deadens the concussion to a considerable extent, at the same time preventing the shoe wearing too rapidly. Being made of malleable cast-iron, they can be obtained of any size or shape, so that but little alteration is needed to adapt them to any foot; and, should they require it, they can be easily altered, by heating to a plum red and hammering in the usual manner. It is not intended, nor is it, indeed, thought, that these shoes will ever supersede hand-made ones, except for certain purposes, but so far as our own experience of them goes, we must say that we are agreeably surprised with them. We have had several horses shod with them that are working about town every day, and they have in every case given the greatest satisfaction. Being light, durable, easy of application (the fire seldom being needed), and when padded to prevent jar to the limbs, they have a great deal to recommend them for light horses.

**Application of the Shoe.**—The wall and a portion of the sole to which the shoe is to be fitted, having been reduced to their proper dimensions, the shoe must be made to exactly fit the hoof, and follow the outline of its lower rim. The surface to which the shoe is fitted, as well as the bearing surface of the shoe, should be made as level as possible, and the clips should be neatly and correctly fitted. The farrier should always bear in mind that the shoe must be fitted to the foot, and not the foot to the shoe. The length of the shoe will vary according to the work the horse has to perform. In horses required for great speed, such as race-horses, trotters, hunters, etc., the branches of the fore-shoes should, on no account, extend beyond the infection of the heel of the foot, otherwise the shoe is liable to be torn off by the hind foot, and the horse thrown down. The heels of the shoe should be carefully rounded off, and bevelled off a little, so that there is nothing to catch. With horses required for slow work it is often advantageous to leave the heels a little longer.

**Hot and Cold Fitting.**—A great deal has been said about the injury done to the foot by fitting the shoe hot, but, if not applied too hot, we are of opinion that any slight injury that might result from it is more than counterbalanced by the advantage of having a properly-fitted shoe. It is of the first importance to have a solid bearing all round, and the sooner the absurd notion of "easing the heels," which would never be required but for the too free use of the knife and rasp, is got rid of the better.

**Nailing.**—The nails should not be unnecessarily large, as is too often the case, but well proportion to the size of the shoe, and the heads should fit the nail holes when driven up tight. Care should be taken in driving the nails into the hoof; every one should be made to pass through sound horn. If the nails are driven and drawn repeatedly the horn is damaged, and the foot may be injured. Care should, therefore, be taken to give them the proper direction at the start.

A short thick hold is better than a long thin one, and less likely to produce injury; and, if possible, no more horn should be included in the grasp of the nail than is likely to be removed the following shoeing. By this means the wall will be kept constantly sound.

**Clenching.**—This should be done by shortening the end of the nail with the rasp, just leaving sufficient to turn over. The rasp should also remove the small ball of horn raised by the nail, but without making a great notch, as is frequently the case, and then the clenches are evenly laid down.

**Rasping.**—In a great many forges this is carried on to an unmerciful extent; the whole of the varnish-like covering and the greater part of the coronary frogband being removed in the process. Having neglected to shorten the wall from below, the shoe is set back, and a large piece of horn has to be removed with the rasp, and the hoof is thus deprived of its natural protection, the varnish and the softer horn exposed crack and break off in fragments, until it becomes almost impossible to shoe the animal, and sand-crack or laminitis is the result.

**Laying Down Clips.**—Even this apparently insignificant matter requires a little care. The clips should be applied close to the hoof by commencing to hammer at the bottom, the blows gradually diminishing in force and ascending to the point. Clips should never be driven tight into the hoof, as disease may be induced in this manner.

It only now remains for us to say that when the animal comes to be re-shod, care should be taken in removing the old shoes by cutting the clenches and drawing the nails, instead of by tearing it off with the pincers holds-bolds, as is frequently done, when a large fragment of horn is generally brought off with it.

Principal American Winners.

The stallion tables, which, for the last two years have been such a prominent feature of "Kirk's Guide to the Turf," are now so well advanced that the compiler is able to present the following as the six highest in the list:

STALLION.	Number of horses.	Times started.	Times first.	Times second.	Times third.	Gross amount won.
Billet.....	26	175	46	29	32	\$89,613 00
Bonnie Scotland.....	37	409	103	69	64	88,039 00
Glenelg.....	41	400	90	66	52	68,252 75
Buckden.....	44	425	101	55	54	54,062 50
Longfellow.....	30	336	79	53	57	49,260 00
King Alfonso.....	35	341	69	61	50	44,267 75

Last year the first six were Bonnie Scotland, with a total of \$105,903; Buckden, with \$86,634; Longfellow, with \$48,488.25; Glenelg, with \$48,002.50; Billet, with \$45,432.50, and War Dance, with \$44,157.75. It will thus be seen that five of the six horses are again at the top of the list, with King Alfonso taking the position in 1883 occupied by War Dance in 1882. There are some slight changes in the positions, Bowen & Clay's comparatively young stallion taking the lead, thanks to the grand performances of Miss Woodford, who is not only the largest winner in the United States but the largest winner of the year in the world, the English three-year-old Ossian, who headed the list in that country, only showing a few cents over \$44,236. A feature of the earnings of the six horses named is the falling off in the amount won abroad; in 1882 four out of the six contributed a total of \$13,250.75; last year the same number only contributed \$4,657.25.

As the volume of "Kirk's Guide" containing the statistics

of 1883 will not be ready for delivery much before the middle of February, and in answer to numerous inquiries as to who are the prominent winners at the several ages, the following table is compiled from material in hand for the Guide by Mr. Crickmore:

TWO-YEAR-OLDS.						
NAME AND SIRE.	Times started.	Times first.	Times second.	Times third.		Gross amount earned.
Gen. Harding, by Great Tom.....	17	9	1	1	5	\$16,635 00
Welsher, by Warwick.....	17	4	2	1	1	8,865 00
Bob Miles, by Pat Malloy.....	20	9	2	1	1	8,725 03
Louissette, by Glenelg.....	6	3	1	1	1	8,020 00
Issaquena, by Alarm.....	7	2	1	1	1	7,860 00
Tolu, by Ten Broeck.....	19	5	1	1	1	7,575 00
Duchess, by Kingfisher.....	6	2	1	1	1	7,355 00
Dutch Roller, by D. Skater.....	7	1	1	1	1	6,237 00
THREE-YEAR-OLDS.						
Miss Woodford, by Billet.....	12	10	1	1	1	\$51,120 50
George Kinney, by B. Scotland.....	18	12	4	1	1	42,935 00
Drake Carter, by Ten Broeck.....	20	12	4	1	1	21,407 00
Leonatus, by Longfellow.....	10	10	1	1	1	21,335 00
Barnes, by Billet.....	6	4	2	1	1	18,095 00
Pizarro, by Adventurer.....	21	10	6	6	6	12,485 00
FOUR-YEAR-OLDS.						
Meditator, by Buckden.....	20	19	6	1	1	\$10,865 00
Apollo, by Lever.....	30	14	7	6	6	7,600 00
Harry Gilmore, by Buckden.....	13	3	5	1	1	5,600 00
Gleaner, by Glenelg.....	21	8	6	3	3	5,500 00
FIVE-YEAR-OLDS.						
Eole, by Eolus.....	15	8	4	3	3	\$19,865 00
Gen. Monroe, by Tom Bowling.....	14	7	7	1	1	12,582 00
Bootjack, by B. Scotland.....	14	9	3	1	1	9,385 50
Aella, by Glenelg.....	26	10	5	4	4	8,845 00
Topsy, by Ill-Used.....	27	11	4	4	4	7,375 00
Jim McGowan, by War Dance.....	31	13	9	4	4	6,600 00
SIX-YEAR-OLDS AND UPWARDS.						
Monitor, by Glenelg.....	19	8	5	2	2	\$11,330 00
Don K., by B. Scotland.....	30	13	7	2	2	6,756 00
Parole, by Leamington.....	21	7	7	3	3	6,195 00
Disturbance, by Chillicothe.....	12	11	6	3	3	5,695 00
Charlemagne, by Pat Malloy.....	18	11	3	1	1	5,315 00

It is unnecessary to give any details of how, where or when the above races and money were won. The horses by name will be recognized as popular favorites both East and West, and as nearly all ended the season in good condition they will no doubt be heard from early in the coming season.

A Remarkable Horse.

Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodhine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks, by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty-nine colts and fillies sired by him at Woodburn not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf and he gained on a slow track at Minneapolis a record of 2:21. He has ten sons and daughters in the 2:30 list—Abbotsford, Convoy, Dacia, George A. Ayer, Luca, Lady McFaridge, Magenta, Mambrino Dudley, Rachael and Panceast. Of these, three have records of 2:22; and better—Convoy, 2:22; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Abbotsford, 2:19. Three of the get of Woodford Mambrino have well authenticated trials of better than 2:26—Manfred, Malice and Manetta. If the two mares owned by Mr. Bonner had been on the turf, three of the progeny of Woodford Mambrino would be credited with records of better than 2:30; thus, Abbotsford, 2:19; Malice, 2:19; Manetta, 2:19. It is proper to draw a comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first-named stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,330 foals out of selected mares. Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettie, beat 2:20. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty-six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in nine, and this does not take into account the authentic trials of Malice, Manetta and Manfred. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is four times greater than Hambletonian. In combining the thoroughbred of Woodhine with the coarser fibre of Mambrino Chief a remarkable horse was produced.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Put on the Colors.

The following suggestion made by a correspondent of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, who is evidently a practical man, will be recognized as good by all racing associations and track managers. The difficulty discussed presents itself at almost every meeting in the whole country, and expedients innumerable have been devised to avoid it, but with only partial success. Let associations try this one:

As an appendix to the chapter of last week relative to the vagabond hntlers who infest the grounds about the race tracks, I beg to suggest that the stable boys be uniformed in the colors of their stable, and also that each owner of race-horses be required to float the flag of his colors from the top of his stable building.

The giving of badges to the stable employee is intended as a means to enable the lads to pass the gates into certain places not for the use of the public. These badges get into the possession of outsiders in various ways, but principally by dishonesty on the part of those they were issued to. The tramps and hostlers get a good share of them.

For this evil there is but one remedy, and that consists in issuing no more badges for the stable gang, but instead, let them wear the uniform of the company colors. By this means the stable boys can be recognized without mistake, and be allowed to pass wherever they are privileged to go. No boy could object to wearing the uniform of his company during the racing season, unless he is ashamed for people to know where he belongs, in which case he ought to leave at once and seek employment at some place, the character of which was more in keeping with the proud spirit of his nature.

Boys most noted for their industrious habits and meritorious conduct ought to be complimented with a gold-edge badge, and allowed the privileges of all places not set apart for private families. One or two might be selected from each stable at the suggestion of the trainer, who must guarantee their fitness in every particular to be the recipient of special favors from the club, and these selected few awarded the emblazoned ribbon, which would not only serve as evidence of great merit, but also be a beautiful ornament to display jointly with the colors of their stable.

I want something done to distinguish and reward merit in the ranks of the juvenile company, and to show the line which should separate the lads of good conduct from the rabble gang who delight in the company of tramps and vagabonds.

There is precious little now in the management of the greater part of the training-stables to induce the boys, and especially those who are naturally careless and thoughtless, to strive to excel in well-doing.

Boys studying or learning any trade or business ought to be rewarded according to their merit, and rewarded in a way that the outside world can see and know that they are prominent members of their class, and noted for their general good conduct. I was once a boy myself. I remember the time well, but some not half so old as I seem to forget their boyhood nature, and would have a little fellow of limited experience and knowledge do what they themselves could not do when twice their age.

I hope some one of the clubs will try the experiment, and adopt the suggestions I have made. If the result is a failure, I will accept it as proof that, although I was once a boy myself, yet I failed to learn anything of the nature of the little people.

The convention at Louisville has forbidden the boys admission to the temple of the money changers. In this they seem to choke at a gnat in the golden circle, but gulp down readily the camel in the whisky ring.

The morale of the turf is not as good as it should be, and while some of the clubs are disposed to dig at the roots of the gambling features, I hope the Eastern Association will encourage that valuable adjunct to our business by doing that which will give character and honorable distinction to those who engage in it.

Colt Entries in Kentucky.

The stakes of the Agricultural and Mechanical Fair Association of Lexington, closed on the 1st inst., with large lists. The only California representation being from Palo Alto.

The Agricultural Stakes for two-year-olds to be trotted this fall closed with forty-seven nominations, all Kentucky bred except the following from Gov. Stanford's farm: b f Alhuira, by Electioneer, dam Alameda Maid, by Whipple's Hambletonian; h f Aurelia, by Electioneer, dam Aurora, by John Nelson; b f Ethel, by Gen. Benton, dam Electa, by Electioneer; h f Manzanita, by Electioneer, dam May Flower, by St. Clair; b c Woolsey, by Electioneer, dam Waxana, by Gen. Benton; b c Aleck, by Electioneer, dam Alvaretta, by George Lancaster; ch f Elsie, by Gen. Benton, dam Elaine, by Messenger Duroc.

The Mechanical Stakes, for three-year-olds to be trotted in 1885 has 61 nominations. All the Palo Alto colts above named are nominated, and in addition h c St. Bel, by Electioneer, dam Beautiful Bells, by The Moor; h c Anteros, by Electioneer, dam Columbine, by A. W. Richmond. St. Bel is full brother to Hinda Rose, and Anteros is a full brother of Anteco.

The Association Stakes, for four-year-olds to be trotted in 1886 has fifty-five entries, all the Palo Alto colts above given being named. Electioneer and Gen. Benton are also named in the Produce Stakes to be decided in 1885.

Saddles and Spurs.

As we read in the 22nd chapter of Genesis, 3d verse, that "Abraham rose up early in the morning and saddled his ass," saddles of some sort must have been used in very early days; but few things appear more extraordinary to those persons who look into ancient history than the fact of saddles with stirrups being a comparatively modern invention. Although a French translator (D'Ahlancourt) of Xenophon, by an oversight makes a governor of Armenia hold the stirrup of the Persian king when he mounted his horse—"Il lui tenoit le p'trier lorsqu'il montoit a cheval," it is well known that the ancients had no stirrups, but that men of rank among them were accompanied by a person whose office it was to lift them into the saddle, whom the Romans call *strator*. There is no mention of stirrups in any Greek or Latin authors, no figure to be seen in any statue or monument, nor any word expressive of them to be met with in classical antiquity. In the celebrated equestrian statues of Trajan and Antoninus, the legs of the rider hung down without any support, whereas, had stirrups been used at that time the artist would not have omitted them. Neither are they spoken of by Xenophon in his two books upon horsemanship, in which he gives directions for mounting; nor by Julius Pollux in his *Lexicon*, where all the other articles belonging to horse furniture are spoken of. The Roman youth, indeed, were taught to vault into their saddles,

"Corpora saltu  
Subjiciunt in equos."

and in their public ways stones were erected, as in Greece also, for such as were incapable of doing so. As another substitute for stirrups, horses in some countries were taught to bend the knee, after the manner of beasts of burden of the East, and in others, portable stools were used to assist persons in mounting.

This gave birth to the barbarous practice of making captured princes and generals stoop down, that the conqueror might mount his horse from their backs, and in this ignominious manner was the Roman Emperor Valerian treated by the Persian King Sapor, who outraged humanity by his cruelty. The earliest indisputable mention of stirrups is by Eustathius (the commentator of Homer), about six hundred years back, who uses the word *stabilis*.

Although the history of the saddle has not exercised the learned world so much as the antiquity of the stirrup, a good deal has been written and said about it. Like all other inventions, it appears to have been suggested by the necessity of making the rider sit easily upon his horse, and some kind of covering, consisting of cloth or leather (skins or hides, perhaps), was placed on the animal's back. These coverings, however, became afterwards extremely costly. (See Virgil, *Æneid* vii, 276; viii, 552, Ovid, *Metam.* lib. viii, 33. Also, *Livy*, lib. xxxi, cap. 7, who speaks of a man who dressed his horse more elegantly than his wife.) They were made to hang down on each side of the horse, and were distinguished among the Greeks and Romans by various names. After they became common, however, it was esteemed more manly to ride without them, and thus we find Varro boasting of having ridden bareback when young. Xenophon also reproaches the Persians with having placed as much clothes under their seats, on their horse's back, as they had on their beds. It is certain that no coverings to the horses' backs were for a long time used in war, and, according to Caesar, the old German soldiers despised the cavalry of his country for having recourse to such luxuries. In the time of Alexander Severus, the Roman soldiers rode upon very costly coverings, excepting at reviews, when they were dispensed with to show the condition of their horses. But we should imagine we must look to later time for the costly trappings of the horse. In his description of the city of Constantinople the author of the *Letters of the Turkish Spy* says, "The next thing worthy of observation is the Serayan, or house of equipages, where are all sorts of trappings for horses, especially saddles of immense cost and admirable workmanship. There cannot be a disagreeable sight, to such as take pleasure in horses and



than to see 4,000 men here daily at work in their shops, each striving to excel the rest in the curiosity of his artifice. You shall see one busy in spangling a saddle with great Oriental pearls and unions intermixed, for some Arabian horse, belonging, perhaps, to the Vizier Azem; another fitting a curb or bit of the purest gold to a bridle of the most precious Russian leather. Some adorn their trappings with choice Phrygian work; others with diamonds, rubies, and the most costly jewels of the East."

But return to the history of the saddle, its invention and general use, the latter a point very difficult to be ascertained. The word *ephippium*, by which the ancient Romans expressed it, leads us to conclude that, by degrees, the covering spoken of was converted into a saddle. A Greek word, used by ancient authors, is believed to have been to express a saddle, and it was more than once used by Xenophon in his *De Re Equestri* and Vegetius, who wrote on the veterinary art nearly 400 years B. C., speaks of the saddle-tree. Perhaps the clearest proof of the use of anything approaching to the form of the modern saddle is the order of Theodosius (see his Code), in the year 385, by which such persons as rode post-horses in their journeys were forbidden to use those which weighed more than sixty pounds; if heavier, they were ordered to be cut to pieces. What would the people of those times have thought if they could have seen one of our Newmarket racing saddles, weighing under four pounds, but giving the rider a very comfortable seat. The order here alluded to, doubtless, applied to something resembling a saddle, although of rude workmanship, as its weight bespeaks. Every traveller, we may conclude, was provided with his own saddle; and about this time the Latin word *sella* more frequently occurs. In the fifth century, again, we find articles bearing something of this stamp, and made so extravagantly magnificent as to call forth a prohibition by the Emperor Leo I. against any one ornamenting them with pearls or precious stones. The saddle-tree is also mentioned by Sidonius Apollinaris, a Christian writer, who was born A. D. 430; and in the sixth century, the saddles of the cavalry, according to Maurilius, who wrote on the military art, had large coverings of fur. It is considered probable, however, that the merit of the invention of saddles may be due to Persia, not merely from the circumstances of Xenophon's mentioning the people of that country as being the first to render the seat on the horse more convenient and easy by placing more covering on their backs than was common in other parts, but also because the horses of Persia were made choice of for saddle horses in preference to any others. That the word saddle is derived from the Latin word *sedeo*, to sit, may fairly be presumed. That the proper saddle itself, however, was unknown in England until the reign of Henry VII, we have good reason to believe, and in Ireland, from the absence of any representation of it on their coins, it may be conjectured not till many years subsequent to that period. The woman's saddle, called by us the side-saddle, first appeared in Richard II's time, when his queen rode upon one, but from the pictures of men and women's saddles used in England's early days, we find they were miserable apologies for our modern saddles. Hunting saddles should have their panels well beaten and brushed to prevent sore backs, and no sportsman, even if light, should use a short saddle—i. e., under sixteen inches from pommel to cantle.

The antiquity of the spur does not appear to have much excited curiosity; but the use of this instrument was known in the very earliest age of which we have any satisfactory history. At least, we may presume that it was so, from the Hebrew word signifying horseman (*parash*), appearing to be derived from a Hebrew root signifying to prick or spur. So, at least, says Buxtorff, and he adds that the horseman, or apparer, was so called on this account: *Eques quod equum calcarius pungat*; and he quotes Eben Ezra in confirmation of his opinion: *A calcarius quia sunt in pedibus ejus*. Spurs occur but seldom on seals or other antiques in the eleventh century, but in the thirteenth they are more frequent. As it is necessary that a horse should obey the leg as well as the hand, all military and parade horses are ridden in spurs, and, as we have already said, they are very useful to the sportsman in riding across a country, particularly in the act of opening gates; also all race-horses that will bear them are ridden with them, because, should punishment be wanting in a race, it is more easily inflicted by the heel than by the hand, add to which, these horses not only require the jockey's two hands at the same time, but are apt to swerve, or shut up, if struck severely by the whip.—*The Horse and the Hound*.

### Turf Topics in England.

The English Jockey Club is just now busy wrestling with the rascals of the turf, and instead of crying out against the evident demoralization among trainers and riders is taking stern and effective measures to correct the evil. The correspondent of the New York *Spirit* gives an insight into the condition of affairs in the "tight little island" in his last letter.

The chief topic of discussion at present is the refusal of the stewards of the Jockey Club to renew Charles Archer's license to train at Newmarket. I told you a few weeks back how Boswell, Lord Ellesmere's horse, had been pulled at Newmarket, and how he had won the last big race of the season, starting at good odds on the strength of his Newmarket defeat, and I then very freely expressed an opinion about Charles Archer, and also about Tom Brown, another trainer. No doubt the course the Jockey Club stewards have now taken was decided upon soon after Boswell's Liverpool victory. I was talking at the time to a leading personage in the racing world, and warmly asserted that something ought to be done, as Charles Archer had received so many warnings. "I can't print this, or mention the names that are being talked about, in an English paper," I observed to my friend, "but I shall say precisely what I think in *The Spirit of the Times*, which returns to England, and is read by many racing men."

"Wait a little and you'll see what will happen," my friend replied. Waiting a little meant waiting till the time came for renewing licenses, and what has happened you hear. Whether the stewards will renew Tom Brown's license is reserved for consideration, but I hear that he will have it this time, the reservation being intended for a serious warning to him to run straight. This is, of course, a most severe blow to Charles Archer, who cannot train at Newmarket without the license. Going down to Kempton yesterday there was a rumor that he had cut his throat, and on arriving at the course I found everyone talking of the report, but it is not true. The stewards have taken a most righteous and necessary step. A few low-class papers may blame the proceeding, by way of currying favor with the Archers (Charles Archer is Fred, the jockey's younger brother), but there is only one opinion among the best class of racing men. How Lord Ellesmere takes it I have not heard. It was with his horses that Archer's tricks have been played, and the refusal to grant the license is necessarily a reflection on him. It is a reflection, however, on his obstinacy and folly in disregarding what his friends told him, for it may be taken for granted (as I fancy I

must have told you before) that Lord Ellesmere had no design of profiting by his servant's dishonesty. There is scarcely a man in Newmarket who will regret Charles Archer's departure. I suppose he will have to go—so many enemies has his wretched temper made for him.

Another subject of talk is the dissolution of the Grand National Hunt Committee, which, however, is speedily to be reconstituted, and it is hoped that the Jockey Club will recognize the new body, so that chasing and hurdle-racing will no more be spoken of as the "illegitimate sport," a phrase which much annoys some members of the G. N. H. C. The names of Lord Charles Kerr and Mr. Reginald Herbert will, I think you will find, be absent from the new committee. I am not sure whether Lord Marcus Beresford will be again chosen, but I fancy he will be invited to join, and, if so, he will certainly accept. Opinions vary as to his qualifications, and the desirability of his being a turf legislator, but it seems to me probable that his friends will secure his election.

There is certainly work for the committee to do. One scandal which demands attention has reference to a Mr. Baird, who races under the name of Abington, and rides, or till lately rode his own horses. He is a fairly good rider, far better than the average, and, I believe, a rich man, but he cannot go straight in turf affairs. After being concerned in several matters, which it would be a compliment to call questionable, he was summoned before the G. N. H. C. for a very deliberate piece of foul riding. He thought that an animal Lord Harrington was steering looked dangerous, and he did his best to knock it down accordingly, almost with success. So bold had he become that after the race he practically admitted his offense, and going up to Lord Harrington said: "Beg pardon, my Lord, I thought you were a farmer." Why a farmer should have been knocked down he did not explain. The affair, however, was so gross that the G. N. H. C. inquired into it, the result being Mr. "Abington" was warned off the turf for two years. Mr. Abington, however, declined to go. He could not, of course, continue to ride or to run horses in his own name; but it is generally understood that animals entered in the familiar name of Smith, of "Mr. E. R. Smith," to be exact, are in truth, the property of Mr. Abington. It is a mystery to me why no one speaks out. A well-known gentleman rider, one of the very few men who, bearing the title, are, in truth, riders and gentlemen, the Hon. George Lambton, rode second, the other day, to a horse of "Mr. E. R. Smith's," and, of course, Mr. Lambton, in truth, won the race, for Mr. Abington's horse ought to have been disqualified. Mr. Lambton stood to win several hundred pounds on his horse, but he submitted to be stewarded.

A few of the cross country jockeys are such diabolical ringers and such utter rogues that it is strange they are allowed on race-courses. A creature named Duffin is a specimen. The other day, at Sandown, he rode a horse called Enchanter, for an owner, a little Jew named Nathan. He was told to keep well in front the whole way round always handy, and to come away and win at the distance; the result being that he kept a long way in the rear, never went near his horse, and was beaten hopelessly in a race which, as subsequent running shows, he ought to have won with ease. The wretched Nathan went into the weighing-room and simply said: "Thank you, Duffin, for riding so carefully to order."

"If you say anything to me," Duffin replied, "I'll tick your saddle down your throat."

This, mind you, at Sandown, which is one of the most aristocratic meetings held.

### Greatness Not Born in the Purple.

The life of Abdallah was checkered and romantic. He was a mahogany bay, standing 15.2, and Mr. Rysdyk, who knew him well, described him: "He was powerful in the back, loins and quarters, with the most beautiful width of hock that I ever saw in my life. His motion was exceedingly springy, vigorous and elastic, and he had the quickest knee action that I ever saw in any horse." The sire of Abdallah was running-hed Mambrino, and his dam was Amazonia, a mare of untraced blood, but possessed of fine qualities, among them courage. She was once ridden from Philadelphia to Old Bull's Head in New York in one day. Abdallah was bred by John Tredwell, of Brooklyn in 1825, and in 1839 he was taken to Kentucky where he made several seasons, and then was brought back to New York. On June 5th, 1848, at Chester, Orange county, he was mated with the Charles Kent Mare, then owned by Jonas Seely. Wm. M. Rysdyk held the mare, and the service fee was \$12. In the spring of 1854 he was taken to a remote hamlet on Long Island. He was twenty-nine years old and was sold to a fisherman for \$35. He refused to work in front of a fish-wagon, and was turned out upon a heath devoid of vegetation to die of starvation. He was buried in the sand on a dreary day in November, 1854.

May 5th, 1849, at Chester, the Charles Kent Mare foaled a bay colt subsequently called Hambletonian. Mr. Rysdyk, who assisted at the wedding, purchased the mare and colt for one hundred and twenty-five dollars. In 1851, when two years old, Hambletonian served four mares, for which no charge was made, and got three colts, one of which was Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of the great performers Goldsmith Maid and Rosabud, and of the prepotent stallions Almont, Thorndale and Belmont. In 1852, when three years old, Hambletonian served seventeen mares and got thirteen colts. His fee was \$25, and the gross receipts were \$325. The fee was still \$25 in 1853, and out of 101 mares he got 78 foals, adding \$1,950 to the income of his owner. In 1854 the fee was raised to \$35, at which figure it remained until 1862, and he produced 63 foals from 88 mares. In 1855 64 colts came from 89 mares; in 1856, 64 from 87 mares; in 1857, 63 from 87; in 1858, 54 from 72; in 1859, 66 from 95; in 1860, 72 from 106; in 1861, 68 from 98, and in 1862 he got 111 foals out of 153 mares. In 1863, when Hambletonian was fourteen years old, the stud fee was advanced to \$75, and there were 92 foals from 150 mares. Mr. David Bonner persuaded Mr. Rysdyk to raise the fee to \$100 in the spring of 1864, and from 217 mares there were 148 foals, adding \$14,800 to the bank account. Mr. Rysdyk now worked the boom for all that it was worth. The stud-fee was fixed in 1865 at \$300, and the 128 foals out of 193 mares netted \$38,400. In 1866 another advance was made. The 105 mares bred to Hambletonian, at \$500 each, produced 75 foals, and the income was \$37,500. The stud-fee remained at \$500 until the horse died, but the drain upon his vitality required that a limit should be put to his service. In 1867 he produced 42 foals out of 72 mares, netting \$21,000. In 1868, when 19 years old, the stallion was so debilitated that his owner was compelled to withdraw him from the public. The horse was stronger in the spring of 1869 and he got 18 colts out of 22 mares. In 1870 the produce was 16 foals from 22 mares; in 1871, 26 from 30; in 1872, 22 from 30; in 1873, 20 from 30; in 1874, 22 from 30; and in 1875, 2 from 23. He was weak, and on March 27th, 1876, he died at Chester, where he was foaled, aged 26 years, 10 months and 22 days. During the

twenty-four years he was before the public he was mated with 1,926 mares and got 1,330 colts. His stud-fees amounted to \$205,750. It is wonderful to think of a horse, whose natal cost was but \$12, whose sire was permitted to die of starvation on a desolate heath, and who, with his dam, was sold for \$125, rising to such eminence, and bringing a fortune to a plain man who was anything but a courtier—to a poor farmer in Orange county. Thirty-seven of Hambletonian's sons and daughters, including the great Dexter, are known to the 230 list, and the three fastest horses in the record, Maud S., 2:10½, Jay-Eye-See, 2:10½, and St. Julien, 2:11½, are grandsons through Harold, Dictator and Volunteer. There is scarcely a state in the union to-day in which his male descendants are not prized for procreative work, and each year adds to the renown of the family founded at Chester by the unheralded son of Abdallah and the Charles Kent Mare. Greatness is not always born in the purple.—*Turf, Field and Farm*.

### Racing and Trotting on the Oakland Course.

The afternoon of last Saturday was as fine at the most exacting could desire, and when contrasted with the terrible cold which the telegraph brings intelligence of as prevailing at the East, the comparison makes it the more enjoyable. Light overcoats were a burden, and those who are always careful to guard against fogs and raw winds were wishing the incumbrances at home. Never was a June day finer; the air exactly of the right temperature, bright sunshine and not even a zephyr to shake the rosebuds which are now so plentiful in Oakland. The enclosure on the inside of the course had a fine coating of grass, and the hills of the Contra Costa range were green to their summits. There was a fair attendance, and those from San Francisco consoled themselves with the thought that if the racing and trotting was not very exciting, there was a bountiful recompense for the journey in the pleasure of the trip and the glorious combination of sunlight, bland atmosphere, flowers and verdure.

There were two races on the bills, the running being a match for \$600 between Haddington and Viola R., which was made some time ago, and the time fixed to run was the 29th of December. The rains caused a postponement. And in the meantime Viola R. had the misfortune to injure her near fore-leg, which prevented her from doing the work necessary to prepare her for the match. She had been moving exceedingly well prior to the rainfall, and had the race been run at the original date she would have been largely the favorite. As it was, Haddington had the call at the odds of \$80 on him to \$52 on the mare before the start for the first heat, and after winning that with the greatest ease in 1:47½, the race was \$70 to \$15 in his favor, and before the second heat was started it was \$60 to \$5.

Owing to the mishap to Viola R., what promised to be a very closely contested race was devoid of interest, and there is little to describe in either heat. The mare was lame before the start, and the horse led all the way. She was very lame after that heat was won, and at the conclusion of the second, which Haddington won in 1:54, she was literally on three legs.

Though not broken down the injury will incapacitate her for some time to come.

#### SUMMARY.

OAKLAND TROTTING PARK, Saturday, Jan. 12th, 1884.—Match for \$600; heats of a mile to rule.  
L. Shadler's b h Haddington, by Imp. Haddington—by Norfolk..... 1 1  
—gr ft Viola R., by Waterford—by Newry..... 2 2  
Time—1:47½, 1:54.

The trotting race was also a match between Moscow and Nellie Burns, both to wagons, and proved one of the unsatisfactory kind. It was claimed, and denied, that one of the conditions was that the owner of Nellie Burns should drive his mare, and there was certainly grounds for suspicion that he, at least, did not want to win the first heat. A very fine start was made after a few scores, Moscow having the inside, and he seemed to keep the lead without any trouble the whole of the mile, though Nellie closed up some of the gap on the homestretch and finished so leisurely that there was a general acquiescence in the belief that it was not meant for her to win the heat; the time, 2:35½. Before the start the pool rates were \$150 on Moscow to \$110 on Nellie Burns. After the heat at the opening it was \$100 on him to \$42 on Nellie, but when the signal bell to get ready was rung, it had changed so that Nellie brought \$30 to \$20 on him. She broke soon after the word was given and Moscow led by several lengths at the quarter in 40 seconds. At the half, in 1:20, she was on even terms, and soon after passing that point she passed and obtained so decided a lead that the heat appeared to be virtually won. In the endeavor to close, Moscow broke coming down the stretch, catching quickly, however, and Nellie made a bad break at the 150-yard mark. This gave Moscow the heat by several lengths in 2:35½. The loss of the heat on the part of the driver of Nellie Burns may have been caused by over-anxiety to win, but taken in connection with the apparent dilatoriness in the previous heat, there were many complaints to the judges.

It was a knotty point for them to solve. If the race was made for the owner to drive, and the bettors had made their investments on that understanding, it did not appear to be fair to put in a more skilful driver, while on the other hand it was their duty to guard against fraud. It was at first decided to substitute Goldsmith or Donathan for Mr. Burns; then that was reconsidered and the horses were started under their old reinsmen. Pool-selling was to an end, and the only business of the auctioneer was to sell tickets for those who did not like their purchases. The third heat Nellie went off at a better pace and was first at the quarter in 33½ seconds. She broke soon after and Moscow passed her on the inside, though at the half she was again on an equality. Another break, and Moscow left her so far that the heat was never jeopardized thereafter, Moscow winning in 2:34. While the stakes were awarded to Moscow, the pools were "declared off," and the popularity of the award was manifest from the cheers that followed the announcement.

Still the cheers may have been prompted by the dollars saved by those who were so exuberant. In such cases there are always two parties, one to applaud, the other to condemn.

#### SUMMARY.

Same Day—Trotting match for \$500; heats of a mile; best 3 in 5 to wagons.  
Lee Shadler's ch g Moscow..... 1 1 1  
—Burn's b m Nellie Burns..... 2 2 2  
Time—2:35½, 2:35½, 2:34.

The race-horses and breeding stud of Count Lagrange will be sold in Paris on Thursday and Friday next.

Sir John Astley's family estate in Norwich, England, will be offered for sale in the spring.



### Lady De Jarnett.

As I was quietly riding along in the cars on the Kentucky Central Railroad, last Saturday, it was snowing pretty hard, and my attention was attracted to a large lot of buildings near the railroad, and upon the one nearest the cars was painted the name Abdallah Park, in letters about 5 feet from top to bottom, and the name reaching about 75 feet. On inquiring, was told by my nearest traveling companion that it was the great stock farm known as Abdallah Park, where many noted horses were owned by Mr. W. H. Wilson, one of the liveliest breeders and horsemen in Kentucky; and about that time the train slowed up and the gentleman remarked, "Why, that is Mr. Wilson sitting in that sleigh right now. Come out and I will introduce you to him while the train stands here a minute or so." I followed, and as the sleigh came up my companion remarked, "Why, he is surely driving the great show mare, Lady De Jarnett, and you are lucky to see her, as she is now sold to New York parties, and Mr. Wilson is very careful of her." Up came the rig, the boldest looking horse that I ever beheld, or that I ever expect to see. Mr. Wilson drove up with a lady in a handsome cutter, evidently of Eastern make, and by this time the entire crowd assembled at the depot had faced about to view the famous Lady De Jarnett, and passengers moved in seats next the windows, the gentlemen rushing out on the platform; and Mr. Wilson taking in the situation, without asking the mare to go, moved the bit in her mouth, and she stepped off like a fairy queen alongside the cars, up and down, and the entire train load of passengers seemed spell bound for the few moments, and when the shout came, "All aboard," there was not one that had not rather waited longer to see the single sleigh turnout, than to go on the journey. Oh, everybody asked their nearest companion, was there ever such a horse? No, never, was the universal answer. I may forget many things I saw South, but will never forget that beautiful mare.

### A Californian in Kentucky.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: I have been in Kentucky for about three months, and have just heard of Anteeo trotting a mile in 2:20½. The horsemen here think it a great mile for a four-year-old, and B. J. Treacy says he thinks your colt will be the best five-year-old that ever started. I felt confident he would turn out to be a great horse. Mr. Haggin has ten horses here. They are in charge of Jas. Browne (Brown) and are all doing well. I am of opinion that the great two-year-old races the next season will be between Mr. Haggin's chestnut colt Tyrant, by Great Tom, and the bay colt Favor, belonging to G. D. Wilson, of the firm of Treacy & Wilson. Just make a note of this attempt at prophecy, and remember it. Barney Treacy of Ashland Park Stud, has some very promising trotting colts. He has one he calls Prince Wilkes, with which he expects to win the three-year-old stake at Chicago. Treacy has good colts, because he has got the best arranged stock farm in America, bar nobody's. It is intended to ship Kyrle Daly to California in a few days, and he is one of the grandest horses in the United States. I think so, and when you see him you will think so, I am pretty sure. His importation will be a great thing for our thoroughbred stock. I shall be about the blue-grass region for a few weeks, and may find time to send you something in the way of news. LEXINGTON.

Lexington, Jan. 10th.

Thirty-eight horses have trotted in 2:18 or better, and of this number only three, Hopeful, Occident and Rarus, have no known thoroughbred crosses. Of the remaining thirty-five it can be truthfully said that they are miscellaneous bred, each and every one of them having more or less thoroughbred blood either on sire or dam's side, and the grandams of Mand S., record 2:10½, and Jay-Eye-See, record 2:10½, are thoroughbred. These are facts, not theories or fancies, and if this kind of breeding produces the fastest trotters, and we were a breeder, we would adopt it, and let all the five-spinn theories go to the winds. What every breeder wants is success, and the best, quickest and surest plan to reach it is the one he should adopt.—*Live Stock Record.*

Gen. W. T. Withers, of Fairlawn, is convalescent after a dangerous illness that held him in the balance for fourteen weeks. He is now able to sit up several hours daily, and will be on his feet again in a short time.

## ROWING.

### Unadulterated Idiocy.

Some one totally ignorant of rowing matters, or willfully dishonest, is constantly sending ridiculous communications to the Eastern sporting papers. The following from the *Turf, Field and Farm* is a sample:

"George W. Lee and Austin Stevenson will row a three-mile with turn race at San Francisco, Cal., on the 20th inst., for \$300 a side. The difference in their styles of rowing is creating considerable discussion among boating men on the Pacific coast, and it is boldly stated by the local sculler's friends that if the race is rowed in rough water Stevenson must win. A private note from San Francisco warns us to expect nothing but defeat for Lee. Our correspondent holds, that inasmuch as Hanlan insisted upon Stevenson releasing him from their engagement to row on the Pacific coast, Lee is a beaten man. 'If,' adds our correspondent, 'Hanlan could not foresee victory over Stevenson, how can Lee hope for success? Hanlan is twenty lengths better than Lee in a three-mile with turn race, and yet the champion did not care to tackle our best man.'"

Talk about Hanlan being afraid to row Stevenson is unadulterated idiocy. The facts are these: Hanlan offered to bet \$1,000 that no oarsman on the Pacific coast could beat him. Stevenson agreed to row, the object being, of course, to get up an excursion and win some gate money. The \$1,000 was to be put up, but neither Stevenson nor Hanlan thought Stevenson could win it. It is hardly necessary to say that Hanlan did not intend that any small local sculler away out on the Pacific coast should capture any of his hard-earned thousands. He went into training at once, but the weather became so unfavorable that he abandoned the idea, and asked Stevenson to release him. There is no doubt that if the public here had shown a greater interest in rowing, the race would have come off. Hanlan became convinced, however, that the interest in rowing in California was very slight, and that consideration, as well as the unfavorable weather, scared him from putting up the money necessary to hire steamers and advertise the affair. The only real loser by

the abandonment of the scheme is Stevenson, who was to have received \$150 for his trouble in trying to win Hanlan's \$1,000. This is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and anybody who talks seriously of Hanlan being afraid to row Stevenson, shows himself as ignorant of rowing as a hog is of astronomy.

### Assistance for an Unfortunate Oarsman.

The other night at a dinner of oarsmen Hanlan said that of all places he knew, London was the most liberal towards a really good man in any line of athletics. The following cable dispatch from London seems to confirm the champion's opinion. It says:

"Mr. Frank Gulston, the famous amateur oarsman, who was supposed to have been drowned some time ago, has reappeared. He became involved in speculations and lost a fortune. Instead of being drowned he went to Grimsby and engaged himself on a smack as a deck-hand. He toiled in this capacity until recently, when he was discovered by some of his friends, who set to work to better his circumstances. Fifteen hundred pounds were soon subscribed, to be devoted to a superior fishing vessel. The Baroness Burdett-Coutts has taken a great interest in Gulston."

The above was the first intimation received of "old Gully's" disappearance. A month ago we mentioned the fact that the *English Sporting Mirror* for November devoted six pages to a portrait and biographical sketch of the famous amateur oarsman.

### A Mistake Corrected.

The *Turf, Field and Farm* says: Hanlan will probably remain in California until February, and is not yet certain whether he will then proceed to Australia or return to New York. He has engaged to give an exhibition with Lee at Victoria, British Columbia, for which they will receive \$500, and the champion desires to remain in California until Lee has rowed the two races he has on hand—with Stevenson on January 20th, and with Cotsford on February 2d. Lee is also anxious to meet Henry Petersen, and if a match is arranged Hanlan will remain to see it decided. Petersen, it is said, is ready and willing to row anybody on the coast, bar Hanlan, but is deterred from doing so by his "bosses." It will be a pity if Lee is permitted to leave California without having a go at Petersen, who is rated the best man on the Pacific coast. The *Turf, Field and Farm* is in error if it thinks Petersen is not only willing to row Lee but ready to put up his money. Petersen will make a match at any time with Lee for a race of any distance for \$500 or \$1,000. His money is ready.

### Conley Challenges Teemer.

John Teemer, who intends to contest the championship with Edward Hanlan during the coming season, has been challenged to a race of three or four miles, for from \$500 to \$1,000 a side, by P. H. Conley, Hamm's former partner in double sculls. Writing from Portland, Me., under date of January 5th, Conley says: "I will not row at Hulton, Pa., but am willing to row on any of the good courses in New England or at Saratoga, in New York State, on Decoration Day, May 30th, or on any other date that may be mutually agreed upon." If Teemer concludes to accept Conley's challenge, the latter will make a deposit and draw up articles for signature.

### The Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

The double-scull shell which was built in 1883 by Rud-dock, of Boston, for Hanlan and Lee, is to be raffled for on March 12, or possibly sooner if the tickets are sold. The boat, which is a first-class one in every particular, is still at the builder's shop, and has never been launched. Five hundred tickets at \$1 each are to be disposed of by W. W. Rud-dock, 274 Charles street, Boston, and any club purchasing eight tickets will receive an additional one free of charge. The disposing of the boat suggests a probability that Hanlan and Lee will not row double this year.

### An Important Handicap Race.

Dame Rumor has it that a professional single-scull handicap race, three miles with turn, will take place at the Point of Pines near Boston next summer. The following handicaps have already been suggested: Hanlan, scratch; Teemer, Hosmer, Ross, Hamm and Conley, 10 sec.; Lee, 15 sec.; and Courtney, Kennedy, Ten Eyck, Elliott, Gaisel and others, 20 sec. and upward.

### Waiting for Lee.

Henry Petersen is anxious to hear from George Lee with reference to Petersen's acceptance of Lee's challenge to the oarsmen of the coast. Petersen is still ready to make a match with any oarsman in California, Hanlan barred. Petersen will row Austin Stevenson of Vallejo, on any fair course, for any sum from \$250 to \$1,000, and the championship of the Pacific coast, or he will row George Lee for \$500 or \$1,000.

### Ross in England.

A cable dispatch from London says that Wallace Ross, the American sculler now in London, is being lionized by noble patrons of sporting matters, and willingly put through a round of jollification which his better friends, in view of the task he has before him, criticize as very imprudent. The sculling match with Bubeat for \$2,000 will be rowed on the 10th of March.

### California Climate.

From a pamphlet published by the California Immigrant Commission, and under the auspices of the Central Pacific Railway, the following explanation is given to account for the favorable climate of California. There are so many anomalies, such a great divergence in the climate of places only short distances apart, that it is extremely difficult to make Eastern people understand the situation. That a journey of a few hundred miles north from San Francisco should transport the traveler from where thick clothing was essential to comfort to a country so hot as to call for the gauziest kind of fabrics; from a temperature of sixty-five degrees to over a hundred in the shade, and this brought about by gaining a latitude four degrees nearer the North pole, is a puzzle that it is difficult to make them understand.

There are still more startling changes. At noon time in San Francisco there may be chilliness and a certain of fog. At Berkeley, say, some two hundred feet above tide water, the sun is shining, and an atmosphere that is tempered to an exact warmth to be comfortable. That has been reached in an hour by boat and train. Two hours' drive, crossing the summits of the Contra Costa range, and at the foot of Mount Diablo the heat is oppressive. Three hours, two of which is taken up with horses and carriage, and there are three climates so widely different that it appears that there must have been some enchantment to produce it. But the temperature is not the only thing subject to mutations. Fourteen inches may mark the rainfall at San Francisco, at San Rafael, some ten miles to the northward, that may be nearly doubled, while at San Jose, fifty miles to the south, there is a likelihood that there will be several inches less than falls at the metropolis. The general cause is treated in the article copied, the local differences are entered into more elaborately.

The pamphlet contains a vast amount of information which must be of exceeding value to those contemplating emigrating to California, and this is an enterprise which the great railway magnates have undertaken, with which the most rebid anti-monopolist can heartily endorse.

A short statement of the peculiar causes that help to form the many and favorable climates of California, will help the reader the better to understand and appreciate them.

It will be remembered that a considerable area of the State is composed of mountain ranges, which extend the entire length of the State. The Coast Range extends along the Pacific ocean, and the Sierra Nevada, which may be said to be the mother or principal range of the Pacific Coast, separates itself from the Coast Range in Southern California, and sweeping easterly into the interior, makes a gradual curve, till, approaching the northern line of the State, it unites again with the Coast Range, and thus forms the great natural agricultural basin of the Pacific Coast—the interior of California. This great basin has for its water-shed the entire area embraced between the summits of the mountain ranges that surround it.

From the north the Sacramento river, having its source near the junction of the two ranges of mountains, runs south, drains the northern half of the basin called the Sacramento valley. From the south the San Joaquin river, having its source near the southern junction of the two ranges, runs north, and with its branches, in turn, drains the southern half of this great basin—called the San Joaquin valley. These two rivers unite their waters at about the middle of the basin from north to south, and run through the San Pablo and San Francisco bays, and the Golden Gate pass, into the Pacific ocean. The Golden Gate pass is an opening several miles long but of less width, through the Coast Range of mountains, and is the only complete break or pass in these mountains, from the southern to the northern end of the basin, or valley, to which it forms the outlet.

Directly opposite the Golden Gate, across the bay of San Francisco and several miles inland, stands the world-famed Diablo mountain, apparently representing a section of the Coast Range, which, by some ancient disturbances, had been cut out of the space now known as the Golden Gate, and moved bodily inland, and placed firmly on its base again. Now, this Golden Gate pass and Mount Diablo together form the key to the climate of the interior of California. Without such pass as an outlet to the interior waters, the great basin would be an inland lake. Without such pass as an inlet to the currents of moisture-laden atmosphere from the ocean, the same basin would be like an oven-heated, arid desert. Keeping the above statements and formation of the country in mind, the reader is prepared to follow the explanation of the natural causes that produce the climate of interior California.

The trade winds of the Pacific ocean are constant winds blowing from near the equator in a north-easterly direction. These winds are, of course, warm, and carry with them large amounts of warm moisture, in suspension. Were there no break in the Coast Range of mountains, they would simply float above them and over the basin of the interior without condensation, and without leaving any moisture in the form of rain, winter or summer. As it is, however, in the summer these trade winds unite with the cooler winds that sweep down the coast from the north—Alaska and Behring straits—and entering the Golden Gate pass, strike Mount Diablo and divide, the larger portion sweeping up the Sacramento valley, and the lesser portion up the San Joaquin valley—thus producing in both these valleys, in the summer, dry but delightfully cool summer breezes, or tempered trade winds.

These breezes generally begin about noon, and last till about midnight of each day. Thus is produced the general summer climate of the interior valleys, the cloudless days and cool, invigorating nights. And thus is accounted for the fact that the San Joaquin valley has, as a rule, the warmer climate in the summer, and also the fact that in the upper or extreme northern end of the Sacramento valley the weather is warmer than at points nearer the Golden Gate, hundreds of miles further south. Both these uniting currents of air being comparatively dry in the summer season, and coming in contact in the valley with no cool current or surface, no condensation takes place, and we have no rain in summer.

Now for the winter climate of the interior. But for the opening at the Golden Gate and the ingress at that point of winds from the ocean, the winter climate of the interior would be dry and cold, and probably without even snow to cover and moisten the soil. As it is, however, just at the time when there is a tendency to cold in the valley, from the absence of the rays of the summer sun, the presence of that sun further south over the Pacific ocean heats up the water and air there to a greater degree, and the trade winds come north with greater vigor and constancy, and meeting at the same time more fierce and colder winds from the northern coast, storm centers are formed out at sea, and waiting some escape for their furious natures, very naturally float in at the Golden Gate, and, dividing as they strike Mount Diablo, find their way up both valleys, discharging the accumulated moisture as they go. But instead of bringing with them a lower degree of temperature and colder weather, as on the Atlantic coast, these storms of the Pacific modify the temperature, and end in warmer weather. The plain reason is that they come from toward the equator, and bring warm air with them.

It is well known that Great Britain enjoys a mild winter climate, from the fact that she is in the path and within the influence of the Gulf Stream.

California is in the path of a similar warm stream from the Pacific equator, and is similarly affected.



## HERD AND SWINE.

### Dutch-Friesian Cattle.

There is much difference of opinion as to the extent of territory over which this breed prevails. All, however, agree that the Lowland race includes the cattle of Netherlands, Flanders, Normandy, Oldenburg, and Holstein. This race is distinguished by large size and variegated colors. Flint describes them as "red or black variegated, gray and blue variegated, roan, spotted, and white variegated." They have rather short, stout horns, although to this there are many exceptions. Pedigrees have never been kept in any section of this lowland country, and the breeders know as little of the ancestry of their cattle as ordinary American farmers know of the ancestry of our so-called natives. Yet, the peculiar conservatism that prevails has prevented such universal mongrelism as is seen in America. A great number of breeds, more or less distinct, are recognized and named. Some are distinguished by their peculiar markings, and others by their peculiar build and style, and still others by the localities in which, from time immemorial they have been bred. Several herd books have been established, none of which have got beyond the registration of foundation stock. Besides the Netherlands and the Friesian, there is now the Groningen West Quarter, the Oldenburg, the Breitenburg, and the Wilster Marsh herd books.

Starting from the central location of the Friesian breed, near Leeuwarden, the capital of Friesland, and going east about thirty miles, we enter the province of Groningen. There is no sudden change in the appearance of the cattle, yet we have entered upon the territory of another breed. It is very evident there has been much crossing with the Friesian. Klippart distinguishes the cattle of this province as a separate breed, probably because they are so distinguished in Europe. He ranks them next in value to the Friesians. The type of the Groningen breed is an animal of less expended form, and more beefy in appearance than the Friesians. Its milking qualities are not so generally superior. There is another breed, which originated in this province, and is still found here in large numbers. The color is invariably a solid black, with white head, belly, and points. These markings are very persistent, even upon grades of low degree. In style of horns and build, they closely resemble the Herefords. They were once popular throughout the Netherlands, and were bred with much care and exclusiveness.

Continuing east from Groningen, perhaps fifty miles, we enter the province of Oldenburg, and ere in the midst of the Oldenburg breed. It is not confined to this province, but prevails also in a division of Hanover, called East Friesland, therefore, it is sometimes known as the East Friesland breed. In the vicinity of Bremen they are called Bremen cattle. In describing them, Flint says: "Their general appearance is strikingly similar to the Dutch, but upon careful examination it will be seen that the neck is generally stronger, the rump less sloping and the bony structure proportionately somewhat heavier." Klippart agrees with this, and describes them as differing "from the original Friesian race," in being "more rounded, plump, and shorter in the body and legs." Their milking qualities are less remarkable, although of a higher order.

Further to the east, beyond the river Elbe, we find the Breitenburg breed. It originated in the marshes of Itzehoe, in the province of Holstein. Klippart says: "It might, with great propriety, be classed as a branch of the great Friesian, or Holland race." He describes it very minutely, as follows:

It is a race the type of which is a medium-sized animal, with fine hide and bones; the color is either a white ground with dark brown spots, or a brown ground with white spots. The head is rather more stoutly built than the Friesian, the horns short, neck and brisket small, the withers rather prominent, the back sharp, the body wide and deep, and the legs longer than the Friesians. The shoulder lacks flesh, but the quarter is full.

This breed is found extensively in Holstein and in the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg. It is undoubtedly the Holstein breed with which the North Holland or Friesian breed has been confounded in America. Great numbers are annually exported, but none to the Netherlands for the purpose of improving the native breeds of that kingdom. Its origin is more recent than that of the North Holland, or Friesian breed, and its milking qualities of not so high character. There are several minor breeds in Holstein—the Wilster Marsh, especially prized for its beef qualities, the Dithmarsh, and the Eidermarsh—all of variegated color, generally red variegated, or red-and-black variegated. The Angles are also found here in large numbers. They are of less size than the other breeds, and of a more uniformly red color.

Returning to the original point of departure, and going southeast into the province of Drenthe, and then south through Overijssel into Guelderland, we find a gradual but quite rapid change in the appearance of the cattle. At a distance of a hundred miles the red variegated predominate in number. A few cattle of this color, it is well known, are found in Friesland and North Holland. They undoubtedly came in from this direction. They may properly be called the Guelderland breed. A passing look through the districts where these cattle are plentiful must impress an admirer of dairy stock with their beauty. In color, the red is of a peculiar shade approaching a bright orange. In build they resemble the Friesians, though slightly below them in size. These cattle might be a valuable addition to our dairy breeds if carefully selected.

Turning to the west from Central Guelderland, throughout the provinces of Utrecht and South Holland, black-and-white cattle largely prevail. A few Lakevelders are seen. This breed originated in the canton of Appenzel, Switzerland, and in this country is sometimes regarded as a Dutch or Holstein breed. A few "blue-backed" cattle are also seen. They are black, with a white strip extending over the chine and upon each side, from the neck to the rump. They are sometimes called Zeeland cattle. South, through the western part of Belgium and in the northern part of France, the Flandera breed is found. It closely resembles the Dutch or Friesian breed.

A question of much importance grows out of these observations. What should be the limits prescribed by American breeders from whence unregistered cattle of the "pure North Holland or Friesian breed" may be imported? The lowland country over which we have been passing includes an extent of territory equal to the whole of England. It includes breeds of black-and-white cattle that differ as widely from each other as Guernseys from Jerseys, or Herefords from Short-horns. Over a large portion of this territory they are bred together as indiscriminately as our undescribed natives in this country. The cattle of the two provinces, North Holland and Friesland, that are of this color number at least 300,000. By all authorities these, as a class, are considered superior to the cattle of any other province or district in the lowlands. In the cen-

tral part of Utrecht, in the northwestern part of Groningen, along the river IJssel, in Overijssel, and in very limited sections of South Holland, there are no doubt some superior cattle that might be ranked with this breed. But ere the requirements of importers so great that it would be wise to extend the limits beyond the two provinces named, and thus increase the risks of obtaining impure blood?—*Live Stock Journal*.

### Faults in Feeding Calves—Treatment for Scours.

Scours in calves is a common complaint, and breeders are often puzzled as to the cause, and not a little annoyed by the effect which so frequently proves fatal to the animal so affected. That it is in most cases the fault of feeding is the fact, and the trouble comes mainly to those who effect economy to such a degree as to deny the calves their natural sustenance, the mother's milk, and attempt to bring them up on substitutes that the calf nature does not take kindly to. The *Live Stock Record* gives some sound advice on the matter: A Colorado subscriber writes us as follows: "I wish to make a few inquiries in regard to raising calves without their mothers. I have made a failure this summer—have lost seven calves with the scours or bowel complaint; have tried several simple remedies, but all failed. The calves did well for six or seven days, and then were taken with a looseness that carried them off generally in three days. What I want to know is, how to prevent it and how to stop the scours after it commences."

How our correspondent expected us to point out his errors in practice when he gives no clue to his mode of feeding his calves, must remain an unexplained puzzle. Our correspondents, when they wish advice, should always be particular to tell just what has been done, with all the circumstances, so that the advice will apply to the case. We may, in this case, imagine any kind of feeding for these calves, except sucking their dams; he says simply that he made a failure in trying to raise them without their mothers. If, however, they had been fed simply on skim milk, they would not have had such fatal scours. So there must have been some very heating food given, probably corn meal, and, if this was fed regularly, it would produce just the result mentioned—"they do well for six or seven days, and ere then taken with looseness." The corn meal would produce so much heat in the stomach, and this so interfere with digestion as to be followed with diarrhoea. In feeding skim milk to calves, if corn meal is fed with it, scours generally follows, but if the corn meal is cooked it has a better effect. But it ought to be understood that corn meal is improper food for calves, unless over six months old, and even then should be given with coarse food.

One of the best antidotes to scours is boiled flaxseed. This has an emollient and soothing effect upon the stomach and intestines. When calves are grown upon skim milk, which is rather constipating, a tablespoonful of boiled flaxseed stirred into the milk for a calf will keep its bowels in proper condition.

Boiled flaxseed is better than raw linseed oil, because the oil is liable to be adulterated. When calves are to be fed partly upon grain, to improve their growth, the following combinations will be found perfectly safe, and very profitable: Mix five bushels of corn, ten bushels of oats, and one bushel of flaxseed; grind these together finely. This may be fed to calves without any fear of scours. This small proportion of flaxseed will keep the bowels in a healthy condition, and keep the coat sleek and glossy. Oats and barley mixed in equal proportions, with one bushel of flaxseed to fifteen of the mixture, will be better than the corn and oats. Again, if calves are fed on oats and wheat middlings—one-third oats, and two-thirds middlings—the calves will not have scours, and will usually grow finely upon it. Another excellent food for calves, fed in small quantity, is linseed oil meal. To calves under one month old, one spoonful is enough, after one month a quarter of a pound may be given to each calf per day.

When the calf has the scours, the best plan is to give half a pint of linseed oil or olive oil, if the calf is three to five months old, to cleanse the bowels of the irritating cause. If the first dose does not operate, give a second dose. If younger, the dose must be smaller. After the operation, give a little boiled flaxseed with the food, but don't feed the food that has before created the difficulty. Give cooling food, such as wheat middlings, and continue for a few days the boiled flaxseed in small quantity. The calves should be kept in a comfortable stable or shed. The calf feeder should depend upon prevention of disease, and not expect much of cure. It requires the presence of the skilled veterinarian in chronic cases.

### Different Averages.

A prominent breeder estimates the average price on one hundred pigs sold by him as \$40. His pigs are shipped to all parts of the country, and in many instances to breeders of unquestionable ability; good managers and feeders, yet they sell their stock at a possible average of from \$15 to \$25. Undoubtedly their selling stock possesses the good points of its parents, and are worth the same money as was paid for them. This could be termed a depreciation in the price of stock, owing to the change of owners, and seems to indicate that the price of a pig depends entirely on the reputation of the breeder, or on whose pen it is sold from. To a certain extent one would be justified in making this statement, and partially it is true. One reason for this great difference in values is, because some breeders are satisfied with a \$20, while others want a \$40 average. Another reason is, that many young, and a great number of older breeders are too dependent, easily impressed with the great achievements of others, too pliable, depend entirely on the judgment of others, and the name of a prominent breeder in connection with that of a pig, gives it all the leading qualities. There is one class of breeders we might term fixtured. They buy one or two animals a year, raise twenty or twenty-five pigs, make no advancement in breeding or management, feed so as to realize a small profit for their trouble, sell off all but one or two animals, and are perfectly satisfied to buy one or two more animals the next year, and go through the same performance. For this class of men there is no redemption. But to another class, those who are pushing ahead, trying to make what can be termed a selling reputation for their stock, we ask the question Do you know what a good hog is? We see you smile, as you promptly answer, "Yes, sir; I know what constitutes a good hog, and my hogs have stood the test, and have come out ahead." You are positive of this. You are a good feeder, your stock looks well and is healthy. You pay from \$50 to \$75 for a strain of blue blood, consider yourself competent to manage this cross to the best advantage, and your stock proves that you are. Yet, you are satisfied to sell your stock at a reduction of \$25 to \$50 per head, simply because your name isn't Smith. But you say "I have not the reputation he has. I have not been breeding so long as he has." "But your pigs are as good." "Yes." "And taking quality

as a standard, are worth as much money." "Yes." Well, then, why don't you ask the full value of your stock? Are you a philanthropist? Do you think that breeders or farmers are going to walk into your pen, select two or three animals, say that one is worth \$50, that \$75, this \$100, according to my judgment of a hog, so here is \$225? This brings another smile to your countenance, and you think how often they have tried even to reduce your already low figure. You advertise, attend fairs, place your stock in favorable light. You do all these, and yet you sell your stock at a great reduction, simply because you are a younger breeder, and think you lack the reputation necessary to command a paying figure. You think that this is about the condition of affairs at present. Then let me tell you what you lack. Undoubtedly, you are a thorough breeder, but you lack the business qualifications of Smith. You want to learn how to charge. How to secure the trade of this element that willingly pay what a thing is worth. To do this, you must price your stock at what it is worth. When men find out that you are asking \$50 to \$100 for a pig, they will have the desire to see it before they purchase of Smith. So long as you only ask \$10 to \$15 for your stock, just so long will your stock be considered as medium. With the majority of men the price makes the quality. A \$15 animal would be passed by to look at a \$50 one. We say if you raise as good stock as Smith, charge what it is worth. Study the laws of business, and improve by them. The raising of good stock does not always signify a successful breeder. If you are satisfied to crawl, you will never walk. In the end, look after your own character and standing as well as that of your stock. Perfection in both are necessary to success.

### An Experiment With Pigs.

The Wisconsin experiment station has been making a series of interesting experiments to ascertain the value of sweet milk for feeding pigs. Two lots of pigs were fed separately; one lot upon corn-meal, the other lot upon milk, the latter being given all they would take. After twenty-five days the milk-fed pigs had gained 50½ pounds, against 40½ by the meal-fed lot. The lots were then reversed, the milk-fed pigs being put on meal, and the meal-fed lot being given milk for twenty-five more days, at the end of which time the milk-fed had made a gain of 79 pounds, and the meal-fed only 61½ pounds. The weight of both lots of food were recorded, and showed that 500 pounds of corn-meal made a pound of pork, and that 1,900 pounds of milk made the same quantity of pork, live weight, so that when live hogs are worth five cents per pound, milk is worth about half a cent per pound. Other experiments in feeding meal and milk together showed very much more value in the milk, ranging from 40 cents to 90 cents per 100 pounds. At the latter rate the value per quart would be 1½ cents.—*New England Farmer*.

The Iowa *Homestead* man thinks a well-bred hog will not root for the mere love of rooting. His owner has either not fed him properly, or there are vile grubs in the pasture which he thinks is his duty to devour. In either case his rooting is a benefaction to his owner. We have entirely discarded the practice in our herds for some years; will change our views very radically if we ever allow a ring to be used. See that the hogs have proper diet of greens and grass, with an occasional feed of ashes, salt and stone coal or charred corn, and then let them follow their noses. They will not lead them into any great mischief.

Where common hogs are most abundant, better opportunities are given for the selection of brood-sows from among them; and thus it sometimes happens that the best of common stock comes to be compared, as breeders, with pure-bred stock—inferior though it be of its kind—and the conclusion reached that as a class pure-bred sows are not equal as breeders and encoders to the common sows. As, however, the latter, taken as a whole, are excelled by the pure bred, so also in proportion to difference of blood are the common sows surpassed by what are known as grades; that is, such as are of common stock on one side and pure blood on the other. Hence, we have recommended for the rearing of fattening pigs the use of well-formed and vigorous common or grade sows.

Many farmers make the mistake of getting their breeding animals too fat, an error perhaps more frequently committed with hogs than any other stock, as farmers often allow breeders and fattening stock to run together. This is poor policy. Keep your breeders in good thriving condition, but don't get them fat, and you will raise stronger, healthier pigs and more of them. Be sure your breeding hogs have warm quarters for the winter, and that they are kept dry and clean.

One reason why progress in breeding good milkers among native cows has been so slow, is the fact that the influence of the male is too little understood. It has been the habit of many farmers to save only heifer calves from deep or rich milkers, while calves of the other sex were fattened as real. It is even yet common for many farmers to use bulls chosen for size, good looks, or other merits rather than dairy propensity. The best breeders of dairy stock now understand that it is quite as important for the progeny that the bull be from a good milk or butter strain as that the mother be a good milker.

The Kerry cattle, in their bleak, northern home, with scanty fare, do not breed until six or seven years old. When brought to milder climates and better fed they will breed at three years of age.

To a great extent the proportion of lean meat in hogs is dependent on the amount of exercise they take, and this is not consistent with the most rapid and most profitable feeding.

Mr. Horstmann, United States Consul at Nuremberg, Bavaria, has sent a report to the State Department relating to the hop crop of Germany and Austria for 1883, from which it appears that, in contrast with the poor result of last year's harvest, the present year shows very favorably. The entire yield of Germany for 1883 is estimated at 43,000,000 pounds, and the quality is said to be exceedingly good. The crop in the Austro-Hungarian Empire is not so satisfactory as in Germany. It amounts to about 10,000,000 pounds.

Louden hop-buyers find fault with American hops, and claim the picking is simply disgraceful. Pressing this criticism only applies to special lots, yet hop-growers should exclude from their packages all green and decayed leaves and stalks which greatly detract from their value.

No safer remedy can be had for Coughs and Colds, or any trouble of the throat, than "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Price 25 cts. Sold only in boxes.



## THE RIFLE.

### The Battalion Trophy Match.

Last Sunday, the fourth match of the series of battalion matches occurred at different places, and the results such as to reflect the highest honor on our local riflemen, for it again places them at the head of the world's record. The score of Company A., of Oakland, is admitted by all to be wonderful. The average, 83½ per cent., has never been equalled by any team of eight men in the world, and throws the record of Wimbledon, Creedmoor, and our own inter-State match with Nevada in the shade altogether. Sergeant Mason and privates, Macdonald, Pierce, Burrell and Waltham, have long been known in our rifle circles as men holding the highest position. In 1879 they were leading sharpshooters in the old Oakland Guard, then commanded by Captain now Colonel Ranlett, who was chiefly instrumental in raising and keeping the company together. In the year mentioned, with 20 men in a company, they shot against the crack Nationals, Summers, and Garfields, and beat them. It did not, therefore, surprise us to see them make such a brilliant record on Sunday, and we gladly credit Oakland with the honor they reflect upon her. It may be interesting to our readers not thoroughly posted in military rifleism to know what constitutes a marksman, and what constitutes sharpshooters. The regulation order on this point says:

"Two grades of excellence in rifle practice are established, viz: Those who practice only at 200 yards, to be called Marksmen, and those who practice 200 and 500 yards, to be called Sharpshooters.

"Marksmen making 70 per cent. will wear a second-class badge, those making 80 per cent. will wear a first-class badge of marksmanship.

"Sharpshooters will be specially designated by a separate badge, to be worn in three colors for the percentages of 70, 80 and 90 respectively."

Under this order the following men, last December, qualified for the two distinctive honors, but Colonel Ranlett, informs us, the number will be largely increased next February.

First-class Sharpshooters (90 per cent. or more at 200 and 500 yards).

	200 yards.	500 yards.	Tot. cent.
Lieut. Fred. Kuhnle, Insp. Rifle Practice, 45-46-91	48-46-94	185	92.5
Lieut. S. L. Kellogg, Jr., Ordnance Officer, 42-46-88	48-45-93	181	90.5
Sergt. Edw. Hovey, Ordnance Sergeant, 43-45-88	46-46-92	180	90

Second-class Sharpshooters (80 per cent. or more at 200 and 500 yards).

	44-45-89	44-44-88	177	88.5
Lieut. Geo. H. Brown, Commissary	41-43-84	40-44-84	168	84
Lieut. Col. H. D. Ranlett, Commanding	38-42-80	38-42-80	160	80

The day was well suited for good shooting, perfectly calm, with a gray sky, under which the target showed well out, at least such was the case at Oakland and Petaluma. At San Jose, however, the weather was not so propitious, the wind being strong and gusty. This, with the fact of being less experienced than their comrades, accounts for the team's smaller score at that place. All the shooting was done from south to north. No return up to writing has been received from Vallejo, and it is probable none will be received. Below is the total score:

COMPANY A OF OAKLAND.			
Private Macdonald	24	22	24-70
Private Pierce	23	24	22-69
Sergeant Mason	22	24	22-68
Private Waltham	20	24	24-66
Private McEwen	22	24	22-66
Private Burrell	21	22	22-65
Sergeant Daniels	21	22	21-64
Private Moore	21	20	22-63
Total	531		

COMPANY C OF PETALUMA.			
Corporal Wallace	21	22	23-66
Captain Fairbanks	21	21	21-64
Private St. John	21	21	21-64
Private Smith	20	20	21-61
Corporal Vestal	18	20	23-61
Corporal Brink	18	20	19-57
Private Houx	20	18	18-56
Private Zartman	17	18	19-54
Total	482		

FIELD AND STAFF.			
Lieutenant Kellogg	23	21	22-66
Sergeant Hovey	21	23	21-65
Lieutenant Kuhnle	22	21	21-64
Sergeant Sherman	21	20	22-63
Lieutenant Brown	21	21	21-63
Major Parsons	22	19	21-62
Lieutenant Colonel Ranlett	21	20	20-61
Lieutenant Allum	19	17	18-54
Total	498		

COMPANY B SAN JOSE.			
Corporal Baker	21	21	18-60
Private Loryea	20	22	16-58
Sergeant Ingolsbie	19	19	19-67
Corporal Rivers	18	20	18-56
Private Beach	17	16	22-55
Private Haight	20	17	16-53
Sergeant Hills	15	18	18-51
Private Clow	16	19	17-61
Total	441		

In summing up the totals it will be seen, the twenty-four men shooting at Oakland and Petaluma made 1,511 points out of a possible 1,800, or 84 per cent., which in the aggregate is as creditable to the staff as the 83½ per cent. of the Oakland team individually.

We have only to add that in the competition for classification as sharpshooters at 200 and 500 yards, Major Parsons made 87, and Colonel Ranlett 84½ per cent. The latter gentleman thinks he can add another half per cent. to his record, and that is as high as he hopes to get. The trophy has now been won twice by Company A., and twice by the Field and Staff team. The next contest will be final, unless the Petaluma or San Jose team comes to the front and wins.

There is, we find, some anxiety expressed among the riflemen of Vallejo, about our friend, Captain McElhinny, and from his long silence they have about reached the conclusion he does not want to meet Sergeant Seymour again at the target. Considering that the Sergeant, as we look at the matter, has his hands full with the "rifle fiend" of Benicia, we think the anxiety about the Captain needless for. However, for the satisfaction of all parties we may state the Captain, at present, is in the hands of Dr. Pardee, for a severe attack of deafness in the right ear originally brought about by shooting in covered sheds. Doctor Pardee, is too good and enthusiastic a rifleman to lose any unavoidable time with his patient, and as soon as he gets him out of the snarl the citizens of Vallejo will have another match.

Messrs. Hughes and Rivett, members of Company G, shot for \$40 a side at the 200-yard range, Sacramento, last Sunday. The score stood: Hughes, 424, Rivett, 413.

Last Sunday, there was an interesting and closely contested match, at Schmetzen Park, Alameda, between John Utschig and C. Rapp, which ended in the favor of Utschig. Each man had 50 shots at the 25-ring target. The score was

Utschig	340
Rapp	336

A return match has been arranged in which Philo Jacoby and F. Boeckman will participate. In the afternoon the California Schuetzen Club indulged in pool shooting, when some fine scores were made. The best one was that of Philo Jacoby who made 74 rings out of a possible 76, the shots being 24, 25, 25.

The Independent Rifles, Captain Cautus, held their quarterly medal shooting at the Alameda Schuetzen Park, with the following result: First-class medal, J. Staudé; second-class, O. F. Huber; third-class, H. Gerken.

The California Schmetzen Club will hold their bull's-eye match to-morrow, at Schuetzen Park, Alameda. A large attendance is expected.

The enthusiasm of Dr. Pardee with the rifle is proved by the fact that he has \$5,000 worth of different guns.

## THE GUN.

### Gun Notes From Suisun.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Enclosed please find a few items from here. Yesterday quite a number of sportsmen from Vacaville and here had a pleasant shoot at pigeons and balls. The match was got up by Geo. Kinloch, and it gave good satisfaction. I understand he intends to make arrangements for a big shoot to take place on February 22d, free for the State, and I hope to see some of the crack shots from your city present. The following is the score; first match at six birds, 21 yards rise. One prize, handsome silver-plated revolver, valued at \$25:

H. A. Bassford	1	1	1	1	1	1-6	Geo. Kingston	1	1	0	1	0-3
J. Kinloch	1	1	1	0	1	1-5	M. Murphy	1	1	1	0	1-5
C. Reams	1	1	1	0	1	1-5	Geo. Pierce	1	1	1	0	1-5
Wm. Kinloch	1	1	1	0	1	1-4						

Won by H. A. Bassford, clean score.  
Second match, same conditions. Prize, breech-loading shotgun, valued at \$50. Score:

H. A. Bassford	1	1	0	1	1	1-5	C. Reams	1	1	1	1	1-6
J. Kinloch	1	1	1	1	0	1-5	Wm. Kinloch	1	1	0	1	1-4
Geo. Kingston	1	1	0	0	1	1-4	Geo. Pierce	1	1	0	1	1-4
M. Murphy	1	1	0	0	1	1-4						

Won by C. Reams, clean score.  
Third match, same as above. Prize, Winchester rifle, value \$28.

H. A. Bassford	1	1	1	1	1	1-6	Geo. Kingston	1	0	1	0	1-3
C. Reams	1	1	1	0	1	1-5	Wm. Kinloch	1	0	1	0	1-3
J. Kinloch	1	1	1	0	1	1-5	A. Donaldson	1	1	1	1	1-6

Won by Bassford and Donaldson who divided as there were no more birds to decide the tie. A number of glass ball matches took place, and were won mostly by J. Kinloch.

Hon. Jos. McKenna has just received from Geo. W. Bassford, Colusa, Cal., a handsome pointer puppy, liver and white in color. Mr. McKenna is very much pleased with it, and thinks it will win the Derby next season, at Pacific Coast Field Trials.

Ducks are very plentiful with exception of canvasbacks. They are very scarce this season from some cause. Mr. J. Kinloch and others get from 50 to 75 in a day's shoot right along, mostly teal, widgeon, sprig and mallard. Snipe are scarce just now. Honkers very plenty. Mr. Thos. Bradly got 35 one day shooting over decoys in stubble field.

Mr. J. Bassford, Jr., of Vacaville, informs me quail are quite plenty at present. Himself and a friend Mr. C. N. Post, of Sacramento, bagged 41 last Saturday over his pointer, Beautiful Queen, that won second at P. C. F. T., last November. She did some good work, made at least 25 stannish points, and eight of them in less than twenty yards. The birds were in high oats and laid well.

Mr. B. also informs me that Mr. Fred. Taft, of Truckee, with his dog Dorr (winner of first at P. C. F. T.), will pay him a visit next week, and they expect to have some good sport hunting quail, ducks, etc., etc. I will close by congratulating you on Christmas number; it was fine indeed.

CANVASBACK.

Suisun, Jan. 14th, 1884.

### Game Laws and Game Preservation.

We have lately discussed the question of our game laws, and the possibility of our getting proper game preservation, with a view to show that we can only obtain one or the other in each form as required at present by a union of all the sportsmen's clubs in the State, under the leadership of the State Sportsman's Association. We are happy to find the suggestions we made last week, were well received by the public in general interested in legitimate sport. The only opposition we heard of, and that only of a very mild character, as usual came from those who grumble and growl at everything they do not originate or control. For such irreconcilables we care nothing, and so return to the subject this week in hopes of strengthening the position we have taken. A very little investigation made in the proper quarters, and a very little experience gathered in the proper quarters, will soon convince any reasonable man that we can neither obtain such changes in the game laws, nor such game preservation as the State now needs, without the leadership of a recognized and responsible association, under which the efforts and convictions of every true sportsman can be used for all they are worth in the time of need. Proceeding a little further, the inquirer will find to his satisfaction, if at all a reasonable man, that we have no leadership in the State so available for the purpose as the one we have suggested in this and former articles. It will not, we imagine, be unprofitable labor, if we give the reasons which led us to this conclusion.

The State Association, from its character, objects, influence and duties, may be selected at once as possessing all the requirements necessary for such a leadership. In the first place, it represents some fifteen interior clubs in association with it, and possesses a membership of some three hundred and fifty men, all more or less distinguished for intelligence, honesty, determination and wealth, or they would not have sought that association, seeking, as it does, the good of the State, as well as their own pleasure. Perhaps, the best and quickest way to show what it would be capable of doing, if supported by the union we suggest, will be to show what it has done since its organization by its present strength. The association came into existence only three years ago. In that time, besides distributing the laws of the State thoroughly through every section, originating many useful discussions at its annual meetings, exercising an immense influence for good among sportsmen themselves, who might otherwise be a little lax in their opinions, and a little careless in their actions, and thus giving a high and healthy tone to field sports in general, it has originated twenty-five prosecutions for viola-

tion of the law, twelve of which ended in conviction, and the others failing only through the ignorance of the local justice, or the treachery of the jury by whom the cases were tried. If anything more than assertion were necessary to sustain our position, we might refer to our improvements in trap shooting, the improvement in the laws, and the improvement in individual ideas of legitimate sport since the birth of the association. Before the courts, in teaching the rich as well as the lawless, that they cannot maraud the public domain any more than steal from the public purse of Uncle Samuel with impunity, while the association exists, we may cite the cases of Mr. Taylor, the paper manufacturer, and young Mr. Murphy, the great land-owner of Santa Clara county. Both have received such a handling and exposure in the courts, for their high-banded presumption that money will justify any wrong, that if they are wise men the lesson will serve them for a lifetime, and be of endless benefit to the State. Let, then, every private land-owner, who desires to preserve the game of the State; every member of every private preserve, and private club; every true gentleman who loves field sports for the good they do, and the health they impart, come into the union suggested, and the association will soon be like the Michigan State Association, a power in the land, that no marauding poacher, no ignorant justice, no servile jury, no truckling legislator, and no dishonest game-dealer dare to trifle with in future. We have some other reasons to give in support of such a union relating to the future, but we must reserve them for next week.

### A Sportsman's Salutation.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Recent editorials in the department of your paper especially devoted to field notes impress the belief that at last California sportsmen have a center about which they can cluster, and a representative organ of which they can be proud. Interdependence between such a body as the California State Sportsman's Association and such a vigorous and clean paper as the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, can only result in good to both, and neither can reach the full measure of usefulness possible to it without the co-operation of the other. I hope that no regard for expediency will hinder you in properly stigmatizing game-law breakers, and trust that the gentlemen of the State Association will appreciate your efforts in its behalf. A sportsman's paper is peculiarly what its contributors make it, and it would be a pleasant thing to be able to feel that when one tells his little tale of "scapes by flood and field," his fellow lovers of sport all over the State are enjoying it with him, and will in return recite their successes attained or their dangers passed.

LAPHORTY.

Oakland, Jan. 15, 1884.

### Notes of the Week.

The markets presented a poor appearance during the week, the canvasbacks being especially scarce in comparison with our usual supply. Whatever may be the real cause of their scarceness this season, the owners of preserves and the market men could not do better than club together and make a determined trial to raise an abundance of wild rice next year. The experiment, if successful, will repay a thousand-fold. The birds do not congregate this season because they have to go too far and wide after food. Another good idea would be to inaugurate a weekly shooting match, in teams, to kill off the mud-hens. They are as thick in places, and as destructive, as rabbits in Australia.

The Alameda County Gun Club have not had good duck shooting this season, owing to the lake on their preserve drying up, the water feeding it having been diverted from its natural bed for irrigating purposes. The club, however, has determined to restore the lake for next season, for which they have two projects in view. They will see the parties diverting the water, and also sink a number of artesian wells, if they can obtain a ten years' lease of the preserve, their present lease being only for three years. The wells are estimated to cost \$1,000. The snipe shooting, however, has been very good, many of the members making fine bags.

Some members of the Cordelia Club have had fine sport sculling lately. Messrs. Kellogg, Storey and Bradford, last Friday and Saturday, killed 247 among them, over 90 of the number falling to Mr. Kellogg's gun. On Sunday, Mr. Beut and a friend visited the club's preserve, but had poor sport, only getting 25 birds altogether. Mr. Battler gives us an estimate of considerably over 2,000 birds for the season's work, which is nearly a thousand in advance of the number killed by the club up to the same date last season.

"Sculling for mallards," strange as it sounds, is now getting the order of the day, in preference to working the ponds from the blinds. In this month and next sculling is at its best, as the birds are scattered along the sloughs sunning themselves. Turning the beads of the sloughs and small creeks, where the birds are found in groups, makes this kind of shooting exciting. The water-ways of the sloughs are not covered by preserves, and are, therefore, open to the public.

Speaking of the conviction of Mr. Hart, the game dealer, for illegally selling doves, a contemporary thinks the French plan of posting the offense and punishment by law on the most conspicuous part of the offender's stand would have a good effect. If we could only get such an arrangement into our laws, it would work wonders. From very obvious causes, we are behind the world in game preservation.

Mr. Poole, ex-United States Marshall, reports good shooting round Salinas. Last week he and three friends made a large bag of quail on the high grounds, and also of teal and snipe on the low grounds ranging toward Castroville. From all accounts reaching us, that is regarded as the best section in the State this season.

Three members of the crack Teal Club, Messrs. Whittier, Upham and Goodall, had a fine day's shoot last Saturday, killing 221 birds amongst them. The birds, of course, were mixed, with only three canvasbacks and one mallard in the lot. Mr. Goodall deserves much credit for the distribution of his bag. He gave 60 out of his 75 birds to the Girls' and Boys' Aid Society. That is as it should be. We often wonder what becomes of the large bags we are constantly reading about.

The robin hunters of the Mission road are getting as dangerous as the robin hunters of old in Hayes Valley. Start from Union Square westward, any afternoon, and a man would be riddled with shot in ten minutes. Last week a little girl was shot in the face by some reckless hunters. Two men were arrested on Sunday for shooting within the city limits. Let all such reckless fools be arrested.

None of the members of the Tule Belle Club were up at Sherman's Island last week. On Tuesday Mr. Bogart received a letter from the keeper that birds were very abundant there, so he and other members are looking for a good bag this week.



# THE Breeder and Sportsman.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

## NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 29 and 31 Chatham street, is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

## SACRAMENTO AGENCY.

Residents of Sacramento and vicinity, desiring to subscribe or advertise in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, can do so through our agent, Mr. M. J. Henley, Russ House, 1009 J street.

## ADVERTISING RATES.

Displayed, \$1.50 per inch each insertion or pro rata for less space. Reading Notices set in brierly type and having no foot marks, 30 cents per line each insertion. Lines will average ten words. A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on 3 months, 20 per cent on 6 months and 30 per cent on 12 months contracts. No extra rate charged for cuts or cutting of column rules. No reading notice taken for less than 50 cents each insertion.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, Jan. 19, 1884.

## STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

Singleton, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.  
La Harpe, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.  
Director, Jno. H. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.  
Monroe Chief, Jno. H. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.  
Kyrle Daly (dup.), John W. Mackey, Sacramento.  
X X (Doublecross), J. C. Simpson, 508 Montgomery St. S. F.

## The Stallion Season.

The commencement of the stallion season is now close at hand, and already we have received many inquiries regarding the location of those which are wanted. It is, of course, beyond our knowledge what the terms and place of standing will be outside of those advertised in this paper, and the only response we can make is the answer that we cannot furnish the desired information. There seems to be a general desire to breed among men who are not engaged particularly in breeding horses. Gentlemen who have a favorite mare or two that they are anxious to secure foals from, and these are generally pretty well posted in regard to the blood and performances of the various strains. They appreciate the greater pleasure there is in rearing an animal than becoming the owner through purchase, and then there is the further gratification of perpetuating the good qualities they have proved by years of active service on the road. The smaller farmers, too, have learned the importance of breeding good stock, and there are inquiries from them which signifies a close study of the subject. In this country the season can safely commence as soon after the 1st of February as will ensure that the foal does not come before the 1st of January. It is rare that the usual limit of eleven months is curtailed, though there are instances where it has happened so to guard against that contingency it will be the safest to delay a few days. Although the weather now would not be adverse to young foals, in many respects the months of February, March and April present more advantages. The grass is more forward, the days longer, and sunshine has a potent influence in strengthening the foals.

## X X.

Singleton and La Harpe, Monroe Chief and Kyrle Daly have "been noticed"; Director and X X remain of the stallions already advertised. Director is to be honored with one of Wytenback's best pictures before long, when his history and marvelous campaign of 1883 will be duly considered.

X X is well worthy of a pen sketch, and though he was bred and reared by the editor of this paper, he is so well deserving of eulogy that he shall have a proper acknowledgement of his merit, if even it does lay us liable to the charge of extolling our own stock. We never owned a horse that we had such a warm affection for. Many others have laid us under loads of obligations for the services rendered, and when a balance was struck, the credit side of the account would largely exceed the debit. X X has earned admiration for the exhibition of qualities that cudear, apart from any money consideration. He is the "best disposed" horse we ever knew. He never did a mean trick; cheerfully complies with every demand, and is ready for any duty. He is so intelligent that at times he almost startles us with the knowledge displayed. To gallop with trotters he is as

good as can be, slackening or increasing his speed at command, and quickly understanding the wishes of the person driving the trotter before his own driver can communicate with him. The afternoon of the same day that he has gone any number of heats he can be hitched to a road wagon, and he will drive as pleasantly as the best family horse in the country. No matter how many in company, he will stick to the trot with the pertinacity of a veteran road horse, and rattles along at a pace that troubles some that are well thought of as trotters to emulate. There is nothing that he is afraid of. Railway trains have no terrors, and one fourth of July a boy exploded a bomb directly under him without throwing him off his balance. To enumerate one-half of his good qualities would require far more space than we can afford. As his name implies, he is inbred, both sire and dam being by Bonnie Scotland. On both sides his relations are distinguished. His sire, Malcolm, is from Lady Lancaster, and his dam, Columbia, from Young Fashion. A better-bred horse does not live, when the standard is that of the American Stud Book, and on the trotting side there are good claims for distinction. His dam is the dam of Lady Richmond, which it was claimed showed a trial at Columbus, Ohio, in 2:15, and when a four-year-old trotted in 2:27. Columbia is the grandam of Anteco, Antevolo and Anteros, and it is safe to say that there is not a trio, of corresponding ages, from any mare that can cope with them.

The sire of X X was a great race-horse in every sense of the word. He ran more fast heats than any horse up to the date of his retirement from the turf, and was possessed of nearly phenomenal speed. Few of his colts have been trained, and all of them winners. His daughter, Marion, the dam of Duke, Duchess and Prince of Norfolk, has gained deserved renown as one of the great brood-mares of the country, and her sister, Roxaline, is the dam of Princess, which won three races at the late meeting at New Orleans. Columbia ran the fastest mile ever made in Iowa up to 1869, and was a good race mare at all distances. She had a capital trotting gait, and had it not been that we valued her so highly for a brood-mare, would have trained her to trot. The first time she was ever harnessed we drove her beside a trotting mare that could beat three minutes, and Columbia went off like an old trotter. She was a large mare, nearly sixteen hands, and like most of the Bonnie Scotlands, with plenty of "substance." X X is 15½ hands, and very strongly made. He has so much bone and tendon that midway of the metatarsal the measurement is 9½ inches, while equidistant from knee and ankle 8½ inches. Strong as he is, highly bred as he is, with a flight of speed that was equal to a quarter inside of 24 seconds, the most remarkable divergence from all the horses we ever knew is a temper that could not be improved, an intelligence almost akin to that of a higher order of animals.

## The Clergy and Out-Door Sports.

There is a prevailing opinion that the teachers of religion, and consequently of good morals, should be, as a class, different from other people. Even those who are anything but "straightlaced" themselves consider that ministers and clergymen should be something that they can scarcely describe, a being without the traits that belong to humanity, without any of the animal in their nature, a compound of mental and spiritual qualities, passionless icebergs in the midst of a tropical sea, beyond self denial, not having the hopes or weaknesses of their brothers and sisters, statues of alabaster, bloodless, colorless in everything pertaining to this world, entirely wrapt in the contemplation of that to come. It is expected that in their external appearance there shall be no sign of business or pleasure, their deportment must be fashioned after an ascetic model, any exhibition of muscular energy is reprehensible, to run would be a grievous offence, any deviation in demeanor from stolid dignity a transgression which could not be condoned. It strikes us that this false estimate of what a clergyman should be has more to do with false representation than anything else. It dwarfs the influence, circumscribes the sphere of usefulness to the narrowest limits, engenders a distaste for all kinds of religious or moral instruction, drives thousands into wrong courses, provokes antagonism where there should be hearty co-operation.

The teacher, aware of the expectation that he must follow entirely different paths from his lay acquaintances, and that a deviation from the narrow track will be misconstrued, it forced, contrary to his better nature, compelled, in opposition to his own better judgment, to surrender to the whims of his congregation, and those outside of his own flock, to a course that in a measure destroys his influence, while it turns into a sorrowful pilgrimage a life which should be a bright and triumphant journey. Could he mingle with the people in their sports and pastimes, could he, while yet young and vigorous, ride, shoot, fish, row, handle the bat or propel the ball, and when older, drive a trotter at a two-thirty

gait in company with those of his parishioners who could afford the luxury of that much speed, he would be a healthier man, far stronger mentally, happier, and wield an influence for good that would reach far beyond the limits of the little world that now confines him. There is too much cant, too little heartiness, too much of the scents of the laboratory, a superabundance of finicism, a lack of human nature, fashion in place of honest convictions, subservancy in view of manhood, an assembly of puppets where there should be gatherings of men and women, boys and girls.

We would have a clergyman set an example by his personal actions in places where such a monitor would have a good effect. When in the flush of early manhood he joins in the recreations of youth, then sports would not degenerate into boisterous displays. When older, he could preside over the games and give counsel that would reach pupils ready and willing to benefit by his teachings. The dignitaries of the church should be guardians, in fact, not alone of the semi-emasculated whimperers who have neither life, muscle, nor activity of brain, but take in charge the sturdy youngsters who are aglow with vigorous being. Control them by directing the bent in the right way, the attempt to smother will result in an explosion. They must learn that their preceptors can see good in the bright side of life, and that the world of religion is not always overcast by sombre clouds. There is power of good in those willing hearts, sturdy limbs and tingling nerves, a power of evil if all control is lost. The young are not the only ones who will be benefited by the clergy forsaking the cloisters and mingling more with busy life. There will be kindlier feelings all around. The asperities of rival sects will be smothered, and bitter heartburnings give way to general fellowship.

There is not a sport that has the sanction of the *Breeder and Sportsman*, that would be derogatory to the character of a clergyman to countenance, not a recreation which would lower his dignity to witness.

## Querulous Busbey.

And now Busbey—we will not say the *Turf, Field and Farm*—accuses us of "growling," as he elegantly puts it, "like a dog with a mashed toe." There may be dignity in a growl however sullen, but the snarling of a pug in the lap of his mistress whenever anyone approaches her does not impress us with danger, though there may be annoyance. Tips have been a fearful disturber of the peace of our friend, and now when we see fit to resent an impertinent and unwarranted telegraphic attack, he snarls and shows his teeth in defense of what no one can justly defend. He is unfair as well as querulous, and makes misstatements which are two palpable to be penned through mistake. If he has assumed such a load of obligations that snarling and an exhibition of sharp teeth are not sufficient recompense, let the collar be so plainly marked that the ownership is generally known, and not debate the paper he is connected with by perverse misrepresentations.

The portion of his last diatribe, which our readers can at once see the unfairness of, is as follows: "He sports his faith in the ability of Anteco to trot a mile in 2:17½, but he declined an offer of \$20,000 for the horse in case he made such performance, and was delivered in New York, because the risk of the journey was too great." Now, he purposely omitted the words *all right*, which were the objectionable feature in Mr. Bonner's offer, and which was so plainly stated in this paper that no one could be mistaken. There was no *growling* over that. Mr. Bonner had the unquestionable right to embody such conditions in his offer as he chose; it was ours to reject, if not satisfactory. The next day we wrote to Mr. Bonner thanking him for the offer, but when the telegram came, filled with so much that was offensive, arbitrary and untrue, that we would have been well fitted to wear a collar, too, if we had not resented it. The other flings we care little about, though there are other perversions of the truth. One is, "Now it strikes us that if Mr. Simpson could afford to take the risk of raising and training Anteco until he was five years old for \$10,000, he could afford for another \$10,000 to risk the horse on the cars for a period shorter than one week." He was sold when still ranking as a four-year-old, will not be five until the fifth of the coming May, and the only risk was the expense of his keeping until he was seventeen months old. At that age he won a stake of about \$800; he won another not so large when a year older, he has taken many premiums of cash value to a considerable amount; he never started in a race that he did not get some of the money, and last season from his services in the stud, he cleared, above all expenses, and not counting our own mares, over \$2,000. The risk to take was not so much in the journey (though many of our folk will be pleased to learn how to get a horse from here to New York in less than a week without running very serious risks) as in the caprice of the purchaser. "All right" is too



indefinite to warrant landing a horse in the mid-winter in New York, and we have yet to see a man of any sense who advised accepting it. Neither have we found one who did not think that we were thoroughly justified in the response to the telegram that appeared in the *Evening Bulletin*, and there is not a dissenting voice in sustaining us in the reply.

It is a matter of extreme pleasure that if the price received "satisfied" us, that there are others who join in the opinion that the colt is worth more money than \$10,000. A gentleman who owns a one-quarter interest was offered \$4,000 for his part, and there was not even the risk of moving him out of the stable, and that was declined. Do not tremble, old friend, if we do succeed in breeding another Anteeo. It may be that we will "growl worse than two bears with frightfully sore heads," with less provocation than was received before. Should we fail, you can surely ascribe it to tips, for it is nearly certain that, notwithstanding your authoritative diction that tips will not answer, we will continue their use. There is another point you made some weeks ago that we may as well answer here. That was, that inasmuch as we admitted that the subject of toe and side weights was so intricate that we could not advise authoritatively after all the study given, that it was the height of presumption to offer even a few chapters of a book to the consideration of these adjuncts to the training of trotters. That was something like the charge, though as we quote from memory, it may not be exact. Did it ever occur to you that the self-application would have prevented you from writing a line in relation to the foot of a horse, for though the ignorance is not personally admitted, there is such overwhelming proof in the articles as not to require corroborative testimony. But we do not agree with you in the idea that a man must "know it all" to be a teacher, and concur in the maxim that while a man is acquiring information, and realizes that he is still in need of light, he may be in a better position to impart knowledge than one who claims to have mastered the most abstruse questions, so that there is nothing more for him to learn. Furthermore, we will give \$1,000 to any one who can make a clear exposition and show the reasons for certain results following the application of weight to the outside of the feet of trotting horses. To make this clearer we will formulate a series of questions, the reward to follow, the answers being satisfactory to a jury composed of trainers and drivers who have a competent knowledge of the business they are engaged in.

#### The Remodeled Stanford Stake.

As will be seen by referring to the advertisement, the closing of the Stanford Stake has been extended to the 1st of March, and such changes made in the conditions as will remove all valid grounds for objection. As it now stands, the whole amount of the stake is \$175, the change being in the first and second payments, making the risks much lighter. Thus \$25 has to be paid when the nomination is made, \$50 on the 1st of January, 1885, and \$100 ten days before the date fixed for closing the stake. This only entails a risk of \$75 up to within ten days of the time fixed for trotting, and, as under the new order there is likely to be a great many nominations, the risk will be a small percentage on the amount to win. It will be a very serious drawback to the breeding of trotters in California should this stake be allowed to fall through. There must be some inducements to remunerate for the breeding, rearing and training colts as well as those of the East, and though every stake is important, the Stanford has extra claims for consideration. Even under the present conditions it will be the most important trotting stake in the country, and now that the risk has been reduced to a minimum, there can be no valid excuses for withholding support.

#### Our Board of Appeals.

There was a pacing race over the Oakland course some weeks ago, which has been made the basis of some queer proceedings. Briefly it may be stated thus: Fairmount won two heats and was beaten the third, presumably having been laid up, although we understand that is denied by the person who drove him. The race was postponed and eventually won by Terry. There was no complaint made at the time to the judges, though afterwards one was lodged with the Board of Appeals for this district. In the meantime the person who made the complaint and the driver of Fairmount quarreled, so that the inference that there was malice to gratify is warranted. The first step certainly should have been for the Chairman of the Board, with whom the complaint was filed, to learn whether the Board had jurisdiction. If the alleged crime was committed on a track holding membership in the National Trotting Association, when proven, there was power to punish, if not, it was beyond its control. A list of the members of the N. T. A. does not include the Oakland trotting park, neither does E. Ward, the owner, or

M. Allen, lessee, appear as holding membership. For the Board, then, to assume jurisdiction, was not in accordance with the laws and the time of the members of the Board, accuser, accused and witnesses taken up with an idle, frivolous, and, it might be, vicious proceeding. Three times the parties were summoned, and the end is not yet. There is more than a foolish wasting of time in these irregular proceedings. It puts it in the power of malice to wreak its vengeance through the instrumentality of the National Association. It is also claimed in this case that the Chairman of the Board has ill-feelings against the accused. Whether that is so or not, it is certain that the man who brought the charge has, and according to the report of those who attended, the evidence submitted was worse than frivolous. The most absurd stories have been listened to, and men brought forward to testify who were comparatively unknown, and could not be in a position to learn what was so readily talked of. In this way charges could be trumped up against any one, and beyond the power of the victim to protect himself.

It does not figure in this case whether the charge was well founded or not. We will suppose that the foundation for the indictment had occurred in Yreka, and, that the defendant lived there. Would he be expelled through his default in not appearing? Or, let us suppose that the ground for the accusation was on something which happened at the Santa Rosa fair. Let us, for the sake of illustration, suppose that some one had laid up heats there, had been abusive to the judges, or laid himself liable, by other violations of the Code. He is charged before the Board of Appeals, and, notwithstanding the time that has elapsed since the crime was perpetrated, regardless of the fact that the track on which the offense was committed was outside of the pale of the N. T. A., the defendant must enter a plea and stand trial. Let us carry the question a little further. If there is power to punish in one case, there is in all. Entrance-money is due, and the non-member calls upon the Board of Appeals to suspend the debtor. What is the use of paying money for privileges that can be obtained without cost? Grant the district boards the right to go outside of the courses holding membership in their awards, and it will not be long before few will pay the dues.

It seems an idle waste of space to argue that which is so generally known, but the fact that a trial extending over three convocations has been held shows the necessity of calling attention to it, in order that there may be no more such ridiculous infractions.

If it be true that the Chairman of the Board has feelings of ill-will against the accused, his associates can hardly be pleased with the idea of being made parties in the assault. If depending on his supposed superior knowledge of trotting laws, they have been involved in placing themselves in such an untenable position, they can scarcely accept his leadership hereafter without a surrender of self-respect. It is beyond doubt that the other members of the Board took it for granted that they had the power, or they would not have spent so much valuable time in this mock trial. There is not a man in our knowledge who will impute unfairness to them; as we have oftentimes stated, the other is notoriously unfit for the position he occupies.

In Dr. Pardee's paper on gunnery, in our last issue, there was a typographical error in the footing up of the 100 shots made by the cylinder-bore rifle—the aggregate of the 100 shots from center of ball hole to center of bull's-eye should have read 81½ inches, not 181½ as published. We trust the readers of the *Breeder and Sportsman* will read the correction, as it is eminently due the Doctor that such correction be made.

#### Sporting Etceteras in Los Angeles.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Sporting matters have been rather quiet here during this season, occasioned, no doubt, by the scarcity of quail and the unusually late advent of ducks. Up to the last two weeks our local shots have confined themselves almost wholly to quail, small bags being the rule, the birds being exceedingly wild in all localities of reasonably easy access. And let me here remark that unless something is done to stop the game market of your city from robbing the whole State of its birds, the once splendid shooting of Los Angeles and other counties will only be known as something of the irretrievable past, and the game little quail he forever lost to the sportsmen of the State. We do not want to be accused of riding a hobby, but the proposition made by the writer at the last meeting of the State Sportsman's Association seems to be the only way of correcting the above evil, viz., to district the State into game districts, and prohibit the shipment or game from one district into another. This, we believe, would put a stop, in a large degree, to market hunting, and its market hunting in season and out that is fast ruining the State of its game.

Ducks, until the last two weeks, have been unusually scarce, and but few canvashacks and mallards have been seen yet, owing, no doubt, to the continuous warm weather and little rain.

A couple of weeks ago we had a very pleasant shoot at the ground of the Recreation Gun Team with Mr. A. G. Little, a thorough sportsman from Philadelphia and a member of one of the finest clubs east of the mountains. We bagged, in a couple of days, about one hundred duck of various kinds:

most all of them, however, were killed in one day, the other being a very unfavorable day for flight.

The shooting now is much better, and rapidly increasing, with good promise of fine sport for the balance of the season, which in this section continues until the 1st of April, and even later.

Theatrical matters are very quiet, nothing having appeared on the boards since the collapse of the Zoe Gayton Mazeppa Combination, probably waiting for the completion of the Childs Opera House, which, by the way, promises to be one of the finest in the State. So far we have had no regular place of amusement, except the Cluh Theater, run by Messrs. Perry Bros., who, with their efficient corps of artists, give a first-class variety performance.

The Los Angeles Athletic Club, a prominent and efficient organization, is now making preparations for its second field day, an event which will give to our citizens a day of outdoor and pleasant recreation, which, at this season of the year, in Southern California, is so enjoyable.

Before closing we wish to put our arm and give a "long pull and a steady pull" to help out your vigorous war on the "Supervisor interference" question, and your manly advocacy of game protection.

It has always been a mystery to us how any man with a love for field sports and claiming to be a sportsman, can be so inhuman as to destroy the very animals and birds that he should love during their natural season of propagation. After a close study of the question, we can but arrive at this conclusion, that the true sportsman must not only admire the gun, and the skill, nerve, and quickness of sight which it develops, but love his game even while he pursues it, for, as a matter of fact, a man cannot love a certain sport without also loving the cause or causes which makes that sport attainable, unless he is actuated by a spirit of pure selfishness and gain—qualities never found in a true sportsman. And further, these so-called sportsmen who shoot in season and out do not exhibit even as much honor as is said to exist among thieves, for while their co-lovers of the gun stay at home and respect the laws of the land and the game of the country, they violate the one and rob their fellow man of his share in the pursuit of the other.

Go on, Mr. Editor, with your good work, you have the moral support of three-fourths of the State, and the consciousness that "truth is mighty and must prevail."

Los Angeles, Jan. 16th, 1884.

## POULTRY.

### Best Feed for Hens.

Considerable difference should be made in the feed of poultry, according to their breed. The Brahmas, Cochins and their crosses are quiet, lazy sorts, and consequently fatten more easily than such as are fond of roving around at considerable distance from the house, such as Leghorns, Hamburgs, Game, etc. Little corn or Indian meal should be fed to the former, except in the coolest weather, and then we only make it about half their rations. In spring and autumn we give them all they are inclined to eat during the day, a pudding made of one-third Indian meal and two-thirds wheat bran, with a sprinkling of whole oats, late in the afternoon on the ground, in the yard or near the house, for them to scratch and pick up just before going to roost. In summer we make the pudding one-fourth Indian meal and three-fourths wheat bran. In this about half a gill of pure strong brine is mixed to each gallon. A little brine is very healthy in the food of poultry, but it must not be taken from the meat barrel. A tablespoonful of sulphur is excellent to mix once a week in the pudding, as this keeps lice out of the hens, and in addition is healthy for them. So is the same quantity of wood ashes, or a gill of fine charcoal dust. The hens ought to have a grass plot to run on. If this cannot be had, give them some boiled vegetables or raw cabbage leaves. In summer grass can be cut for them and put in their yard. Lettuce and spinach are excellent things when no other green feed is to be had, and we cultivate these in our garden especially for them. For the most active breeds of fowls we give a greater proportion of Indian meal in their pudding. If this can be mixed with skim milk, it will be all the better for the production of eggs. Whole wheat is an excellent egg producer.—*Bee and Poultry Magazine.*

### Scalding Poultry.

The reason poultry will not sell so well when scalded in dressing is that in a few days it turns white in color, giving it the appearance of being half-fattened and stale.

If picked dry it is a golden yellow, has the appearance of freshly-dressed poultry, that are well-fattened.

One of the largest and most successful poultry dealers in Iowa prepared his for market as follows: The fowl is suspended by the feet at a convenient height for the operator. It is then stuck in the mouth, penetrating the brain, (a small blade of a pocket-knife will do for this). The feathers will now come easily, and before it is dead it should be picked clean, with the exception of pin-feathers, those are removed afterwards. As soon as the fowl is dead the feathers are set and cannot be removed without the aid of hot water.

After pin-feathering, the crop only is drawn. They are then placed in the cooling-room on shelves, backs down, heads hanging half off the shelf, feet folded on the breast. If weather admits, they are then frozen: I then carefully packed them in boxes, shipped in refrigerator cars to Eastern markets, there held in cold storage, and sold during the warm months of summer, when the price of poultry is high.

Should a fowl become crop-bound, work the crop well with the hand, and endeavor to force away the obstruction in the passageway to the gizzard. Should this fail, draw the skin to one side, and cut the crop sufficiently to relieve it of the contents. Sew up the wound with silk, and the fowl will not be seriously damaged. After the cutting be sure the obstruction in passage is removed as well as the contents.

Cabbage is undoubtedly the very best and cheapest green food that can be had. It is not necessary or economical to purchase prime heads for their use, as the soft heads which are not marketable are just as good, and they cost one-half less. The same with turnips and potatoes.

Chickens, such as Asiatic, should never be allowed to perch until about six months old or the breast bone will be liable to become crooked. There is no cure, and it is a disqualification for exhibition fowls. Let the chicks "roost low," say, on the clean earth.

There is a vast difference in the flavor of eggs. Hens fed on clean, sound grain, and having good, clean grass roots produce much finer flavored eggs than those having access to stables and manure heaps and eating all kinds of filth.



## General Topics.

And now our good friend T. B. Merry comes out in the Sunday Oregonian with one of his pleasant articles, peculiarly pleasant to us, as it is about the first from a "newspaper man" that treats the tip question with any fairness. While it is true that "Mambrino" endorsed the practice to quite an extent, giving it unqualified approval, so far as the feet and legs were concerned, he had doubts about the practicability of using tips on fast trotters. This was to be expected, as when Mambrino wrote there was a general acquiescence in the idea that weight on the feet was essential to speed at the trot. We fully believed in that dogma, and for a long time after commencing the use of tips still thought so, therefore, it could not be expected that others would give up old and established opinions without seeing the question tested for a longer time, and upon more subjects than the limited number we have had to experiment with. Without a break in the trio tried with both shoes and tips, with those that have never worn shoes, doing so well, it appears as though others might pluck up courage enough to try the experiment.

In the article of Mr. Merry's, he alluded to a horse which we sold him, a son of Bonnie Scotland, from the dam of Marion, and he also mentions the numerous patterns he saw in our workshop. This horse which we christened Craigieburn was the first we shod with shoes formed of two plates with a stratum of rubber between. At that time we had the plates cast by a brassfounder, and the patterns were as varied as our friend describes. Some had a little addition to the usual weight at the toe, running from that to an extremely heavy set. Like all the Bonnie Scotlands, Craigieburn had very good trotting action, and with a moderate increase of weight cast in the toe of the shoes he trotted the best. The heavy set, which covered the anterior part of the foot, with a portion cut away to admit the point of the frog, was a great drawback, and while wearing them he made very awkward work of trotting. He lost one of them on the road, and the finder was puzzled to know what it was, or to what use it could be put, but surmising that it might be intended for a horseshoe, he carried it to a blacksmith who knew of the experiments. The lower plate was very heavy, the upper cut from sheet brass, and the stratum of rubber was thick. The nails were small and every one was broken at the junction of the horn and metal. The blacksmith argued that the rubber rotted the nails, and that a shoe of that construction would never answer on that account. That reasoning was just as logical as many of the arguments offered in regard to the shoeing of horses, superior to some of them.

That the feet of horses have been fashioned by the most ordinary kind of apprentice must be acknowledged by those who place any faith in the numerous systems of treating the feet, the innumerable kinds of shoes used to correct the bad workmanship, and the hoof-ointments, the "pads," soaking boots, and other nostrums of learned doctors and unlearned quacks who claim great discoveries in this branch of equine knowledge. Such radical defects could only come from bungling beginners, though it may be that the five-toed progenitor of our present racers and trotters was all right in this respect, and the "evolutions" have been backward, so far as the pedal extremities are concerned, and that in place of the G. A. O. T. U. being at fault the trouble comes from the first smiths who persisted in fastening the five toes together by nailing a band of metal to the lower part of them. Reduced to one toe, in fact there was no further necessity for more, and though nature still tried to give some freedom of motion in fashioning the posterior portion of the foot as one now finds it, this, too, is a surplusage that must be corrected. Hamper this by the attachment of a full shoe, and then do your best to make amends by carving away the horn, apply greasy ointments to the outside, stuff with clay, cowdung, soak in hot water, wear soaking boots, pads, sponges, try all imaginable remedies, and if you do better work than the "good mother" will perform if left alone, you shall receive the reward so thoroughly earned.

We have a good friend, a blacksmith in San Francisco, who is as enthusiastic in his advocacy of tips as we are, and whenever he sees a number of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN without something in relation to that subject he takes us to task in vigorous English, and that backed by still more pungent German, we suppose as our linguistic education is not sufficient to understand aught but plain vernacular. To those who are of a contrary opinion there is a counter feeling, so that one is in hot water on both sides. But there is still another class, and by far the largest of our readers, who are desirous to get all the information on this important subject possible, and scarcely a mail that does not bring letters of inquiry. These have been so numerous of late, with quite a proportion ordering tips, that we feel that the space given is well occupied, and even though this particular department may be claimed to give too much attention to one topic, if special in place of general, it must receive full consideration.

We are now trying an experiment which, if successful, will greatly simplify the making of tips, and in place of waiting for the blacksmith to forge those ordered, will be enabled to send them at once. The plan is to have them cast from malleable iron, and that hardened by a new process of working that material, so that while the tenacity is not impaired, there will be hardness enough to withstand the wear for a reasonable time. We made a dozen patterns a couple of weeks ago, and as these will be cast soon, if found satisfactory, others will follow, so that there will be a variety to suit feet of all sizes. There will also be a variety of shapes, and

when there is no chance to doubt the availability, the pattern will be made of polished brass, so as to make the mould as accurate as possible. Thus there will be a perfect bearing for the foot to rest upon, and if the horn is properly cut away, this essential part of shoeing must be properly done. There will be another advantage. In tips or shoes made from the same pattern the nail holes will be exactly in the same place, and this will give the opportunity to use the same holes in the horse when they are "removed." As every nail hole is detrimental by cutting the tubes that supply the life of the horse, the fewer the better. Some reason that an old nail hole is unfit for use the second time on account of it being too large for the second insertion, but if proper care has been observed in cutting the clinch this will not hold good. The orifice is tapering to conform to the shape of the nail, and as some of the horn has to be cut away, the wedge is driven that much further towards its thickest part, and the nail holds as firmly as when first driven. Should the malleable and hardened iron prove to have toughness enough not to fracture easily, it cannot fail in other respects to be satisfactory.

Though at times we have had to take our old friend "Tom" to task for drawing on his imagination, in place of depending upon "frozen facts" for the base of his pleasant screeds, it is rare, indeed, he writes anything that is not instructive, and is always entertaining. There is not a writer between the two big oceans who has a keener appreciation of the blood-horse, or who can paint his favorites in brighter colors. And, by the way, anyone who has a knowledge of the thoroughbred, and does not admire this foremost type of the equine family falls in our estimation. In every case the detractors are as ignorant of the merits of the steed, with ten or more generations of blue blood behind him, as though they had never seen a horse, and when we hear the fervid denunciations, we are moved by a variety of feelings. Anger at the slander, contempt for those who vilify for a purpose, pity for the lack of knowledge implied, and sorrow for an imbecility that awakens sympathy. The truest form, the greatest courage, the best and most lovable disposition, uniting all the good qualities, the best among them coming from the mistakes and vicious conduct of those who have them in charge, they are the genuine aristocrats of the horse world, not depending upon genealogy to uphold their claims, but placing them on the truer foundation of good conduct.

There is a saying of the sage of Monticello that impressed us a long time ago as being worthy of printing in letters of gold on a lapis-lazuli ground that would bring every letter in bold relief. That was, that when a man was good in his family a good neighbor, a good citizen, good in all the relations of life, that man's religion could not be bad. No matter whether a Unitarian or a Believer in a true God, Baptist, Presbyterian, Catholic, or High Churchman, whether he could repeat the "Creed," or the whole of the Koran, had Confucius at heart, or worshipped the rising Sun, there was a streak of goodness that could not be ignored. So, in over thirty years experience with the thoroughbreds, and those which were closely allied to the thoroughbred, we have seen an exhibition of qualities that has endeared them, the affection growing stronger as the time rolled on. The staunchest friends, the pleasantest companions, turning the black cloud upside down and showing the glittering lining in its full refulgence. We have watched them gamboling by the side of their dams when they were as cheery as the spring birds, and as graceful as maidens in the dance around the Maypole, as handsome as hours seen in a dream of a poet, as nearly so, at least, as quadruped can approach the divinity of human form. They have come for caresses when the blue-grass and clover was tempting in its bright verdure, and galloped dull care away as we watched them at exercise. He who has not felt the blood bounding through arteries and veins when a favorite was struggling down the homestretch in bare rivalry to reach the winning score first, is of too dull metal for us to understand, too much pot metal is his composition to suit our book.

Now our friend Merry appears to feel compassion for us because the years are telling, and that three score winters and summers are throwing lengthening shadows across the course. Near enough sixty it is true, not to haggle over the fifteen months that still intervene between now and that venerable era in human life. But we are not yet old, Tom, if the knees are a little stiff when reaching for the stirrup or clambering into a wagon. The elasticity may be impaired, and the days when it was a vault into the saddle and a spring into the seat are gone, and yet able to go a fair pace around the turn, and a brush left for one stretch at least. There is the "genius of pertinacity," as your friend happily termed it, Tom, and a determination not to grow old as long as there are thoroughbreds to admire, and a capacity to perform, if even a little short of the rapid work of the years when you and I were younger. Then there are still mysteries to unravel, and above all there is a millennium to arrive, when all mankind and the rest of the world, Tom, will agree with us and the bright dawns of our boyhood's days when he said "None but the thoroughbred does it right well."

It may be that in that northern country of yours that the winter sun is too often obscured, and the long damp nights merge into days when there is gloom and drizzle.

But here on this bright January day to watch Sir Thad and Otto in a brisk breeze, and to drive Anteovo a furlong at a rate of 2:24, and that without metallic hindrance on feet or knees or leather on limbs; when the big Marechal Neil rose tree is a mass of blossoms of the most delicate hue and the

richest fragrance, when the bees are humming in swarms on the eucalypti, and the linnets and California canaries are warbling their cheeriest notes; when the foothills wear an emerald garb, and the bay is a mirror of molten gold from the reflection of the topaz-colored western heaven, how can any one grow old? What care we for the "twenty-dollar pieces that never die," as long as debts are all paid and there are oats and hay in the barn and truck and groceries in the house. The Zinfandel that costs twenty cents a bottle is better than the Chambertin we paid twenty times as much for in the land that is now held by the frost king in an embrace as rigid as twenty-five degrees below zero can make it, and the smoke from the corn-cob pipe floats out of the open window in circles as perfect as if from a cigar of the best brand ever fabricated in the Gem of the Antilles.

It is, alas! true, Tom, that there is a vacant stall in the barn that accounts for some of the concomitants which are a better renewer of youth than the fountain of Ponce de Leon, and as yet there is a tinge of eadness which brings a hazy feeling among all the bright lights. Not an aging one, however, but a sort of self accusation for getting into a snap that required such a sacrifice, not as to the money received, for a breeder who gets \$10,000 for a trotting four-year-old cannot find fault on that score, and it is a good deal of honest coin of the realm for a "newspaper man" to get in one lump. As you phrase it, Tom, he was the exponent of a principle, the means of putting a partial stop to the abuse and ridicule of eight years, and then, too, just beginning to show the capacity that could be brought out by that system which had elicited so many adverse comments. The relief is strong in our mind that the next week after trotting in 2:20½ he could have lowered that mark five seconds, and the reasons for that faith we can give in a few words. There was a crowd of lookers-on. Three parties with the intention of buying, and the great aim was that he should make a good showing. They all admired the rating capacity as shown by the quarters 35½, 35½, 35, 34½. We drove him purposely thus, and so much inside of his evident speed, in order that he might show to advantage, that he was never called upon until seven furlongs were trotted, and even then he was going well within himself. The loss of ground from driving wide on the turns was equivalent to a second and a half. So confident in his ability to make a low figure on the blackboard of trotting fame, that belief made stronger the more we study his short career, it will not surprise our old friend to learn that it was not the dollars that tempted, and that the sole cause for the absence of Anteovo was the pressure of circumstances stern and inexorable.

For nearly a third of a century we have fought hard to support the claim that the thoroughbred was an important factor in breeding fast trotters. Fortunately, there were others of the same opinion, and though the war of tips was waged with few auxiliaries, the blood-horse has advocates, and better than writing and talk, there was so much of the blood in the great trotting-breeding regions that the mixture had to come in. Its "potency" has been demonstrated so that the only ones who now deny the "advantages of racing blood in trotters" are those who are knowingly perverse, or who are so saturated with ignorant obstinacy that they are unable to understand the plainest propositions. Maud S., Jay-Eye-See, Clingstone, Trinket, Nutwood, and many others from that "near crosses" of thoroughbred blood are joined with the highest rate of speed. Two-ten and a quarter, and a five-year-old only half a second behind, both with grandams, in the blue book of the turf, are examples of efficacy no amount of quibbling will overcome.

Were the superiority to be entirely credited to the sire, and the plea of the sticklers for cold blood based on logical grounds, there should be Harolds far faster than Maud S., Dictators which could easily down the little gelding with the awkward name. The next Belmont to Nutwood is Wedgewood, from a dam by a thoroughbred horse, and the second Harold is a half sister to Jay-Eye-See. Back of the Mambrino Chief, in the dam of Director, is the blood of Potomac and Saxe-Weimar, and the greatest of all the Mambrino Chiefs was from a mare by Gano. Had it not been for thoroughbred and highly bred mares, old Pacing Pilot would have been unknown at the present day. With all his good blood, Pilot, Jr., would make a comparatively poor exhibition were it not for the thoroughbred mares which have given a reputation brilliant and enduring. Sally Russel, Twilight, Croppy, Tell-Tale, the progeny of these four overhadowed all the others, and the dams of other celebrities of the family had a good share of the blood of the race-course.

The Stockton Independent notes that a peculiar disease has made its appearance among horses in San Joaquin county within the past few weeks. It attacks young as well as old animals, and those that are apparently in perfect health. Veterinary surgeons are of the opinion that death results from cerebral apoplexy. The animal aile for some time, and, being attacked with a sudden weakness of the loins, falls down in a comatose state, and dies shortly afterward. A disease exhibiting similar symptoms is caused by the paralysis of the spinal marrow, and frequently occurs in winter time in stables in large cities, when the weather has been cold and moist for a considerable length of time. The disease is not considered contagious. Cases have been known of horses and cattle being poisoned by eating certain weeds, but it is not believed that the present disease owes its origin to that cause.

Four Shetland ponies recently arrived by steamer at Portland, Me., three mares in foal, for Orestes Pierce, Saddleback Farm, and a stallion for J. B. Straw, Lewiston. They were taken directly from their native pastures.



## BASE BALL.

## The Occidental Club Defeats the Haverlys.

The attendance at the Recreation Grounds last Sunday to witness the third game of the new series, that between the Occidental and Haverly Clubs, was not large, notwithstanding the day was a fair one for out-door sports. The Haverlys were out in full force, as regarded numbers, but there were some present who thought Meegan should have taken his place in the pitcher's box, instead of allowing Charley Gagus to try his hand. Gagus pitched well enough for one who has had so few opportunities to pitch against batters in the course of a game, but Meegan could possibly have done a trifle better. Morris and Carroll, against Gagus and Creagan, made it appear at the outset as if the Haverlys were entered for a contest which could only result in defeat, and so it proved, the score at the close standing six to two in favor of the Occidentals. A detailed description of the game will not be attempted, as the playing, while at times close, and up to the average, was never remarkable or anything like brilliant. Morris' pitching was even and unusually effective, only three base hits being made off him during the game. Carroll, who assisted him behind the bat, played without an error. Smith at first, and De Panger at second, played their positions for all they were worth. The Haverly fielders had little or nothing to do. Taylor, Incell and Pope, for the Occidentals, were noticeably good in their positions. Gagus was very effective in his delivery for the Haverlys, and not a single error was made by Creagan behind the bat. Meegan at second, and Donohue at shortstop, did what little fell to them very creditably. Following is the score:

OCCIDENTAL.											HAVERLY.										
TB	R	H	P	O	A	E					TB	R	H	P	O	A	E				
De Panger, 2d b.	4	0	0	1	1	1					Fogarty, 3d b.	4	0	0	2	1	1				
Carroll, c.	2	1	1	2	0	0					Meegan, 2d b.	4	0	1	0	2	0				
Morris, p.	4	1	2	0	13	0					McCord, 1st b.	4	0	0	6	0	0				
Smith, 1st b.	3	0	0	9	1	1					Hanley, r.f.	4	0	0	1	0	0				
Taylor, c.f.	3	1	1	3	0	0					Donohue, s.s.	4	0	0	1	2	0				
Bennett, 3d b.	4	0	0	0	0	0					Levy, r.f.	3	1	1	1	0	2				
Lawton, s.s.	3	1	0	1	0	1					Sheridan, l.f.	3	0	1	0	0	0				
Incell, l.f.	3	0	1	1	0	0					Gagus, p.	3	0	0	15	2					
Pope, r.f.	3	1	1	2	0	0					Creagan, c.	3	1	0	13	4	0				
Totals.	31	6	27	17	4	1					Totals.	32	2	32	24	5					
Innings.																					
Occidental.																					
Haverly.																					

First base on errors—Haverly 4, Occidental 0. First base on called balls—Haverly 0, Occidental 3. Left on bases—Haverly 2, Occidental 4. Wild pitches—Gagus 3, Morris 0. Passed balls—Creagan 4, Carroll 2. Double play—Smith. Three-base hit—Carroll. Two-base hits—Morris and Meegan. Struck out—Haverly 11, Occidental 12. Time of game—One hour forty-five minutes. Umpire—Charles Sweeney. Scorer—M. Fisher.

The departure of the large number of players who have secured engagements with Eastern clubs for the season of 1884, will weaken the local clubs to such an extent that baseball enthusiasts will have but little cause to visit the diamond the coming summer, perhaps. The appearance of a number of good amateurs, and the improvement of many of the professionals who remain would change this state of affairs considerably.

Jerry Denny, the noted third-baseman and change catcher, is under engagement to the Providence Club for next season, and Charles Sweeney, who acted as change pitcher and made such a praiseworthy record last season, will also return to that club.

The game to-morrow will be between the Denny nine and the Occidentals—the same clubs which played the close game on the 30th ultimo—and as they are competing for the first place among the local clubs, a good game may be expected.

M. De Panger of Marysville played a portion of last season with the Detroit, and then joined the Chicago nine. He made a good record and will go East for next season, under engagement to the Chicago Union Association.

There has been some talk of laying out a new baseball ground. Among other projects, the one of leasing the half-mile track and arranging it for the ball-players has been considered, and abandoned as impracticable.

Gagus, who is making quite a good record as a pitcher, and McDonald, a quick and sure man behind the bat, are to play with the Reading Club of Reading, Pa., the coming season.

An interesting game was played Sunday by two nines calling themselves the Wells, Fargo and Midland teams. The game was won by the former by a score of three to two.

Blakiston, an old-timer, played with the Athletics of Philadelphia in 1883, and made a very creditable record. He will go back to that club the coming season.

Another California player who will be under engagement to the Chicago Union Association in 1884 is Bigelow, a good player either on a base or in the field.

California players who have made extraordinarily good records in this city are in great demand with Eastern managers at present.

## Bluch's Romances.

Everybody in Sacramento knows "Old Bluch," and not a few of the boys in San Francisco had a good deal of fun with the "Doctor," as he is sometimes called. "Bluch" is a character in many ways, but he is chiefly remarkable for the fact that he can miss the truth oftener than any man living. Assemblyman Simon, member of the Legislature, who has attended night school, and is also a member of a debating club, says that when Munchausen died his mantle descended on Bluch. Patsy Barry, who never heard of Munchausen, says that Old Bluch is the biggest liar that ever lived. There's no harm in Bluch's lies. He never slanders any one else, simply indulges in weirdly extravagant veins of romancing, which hurts nobody. The beauty about Bluch is that when one of his yarns is proven to be an elaborate fabrication, and even he can find no defense for it, he does not get the least annoyed, but contents himself with saying, "All right, gentlemen, I see you don't believe me, but it's true all the same." Frank Rhoads, of Sacramento, was the real discoverer of Bluch as a romancer, though Colonel Gannon sometimes poses as Bluch's sponsor. Fifteen years ago Rhoads picked Bluch up broke; or rather, Bluch, when he was broke, picked Rhoads up and stuck to him until a fortunate circumstance enabled Rhoads to discard him. It used to be a great treat, during the last legislative session, to sit around while Colonel Gannon would artfully draw from Bluch the story of his life. After a time the boys got to figuring, and when they showed Bluch that, according to his own statements, he was 476 years of age come next spring, Bluch only smiled sadly, and said: "Oh, you fellows never believe any one, but I can prove it." Bluch claims to have been a great sailor, and to have spent many years whaling.

The fact is, he was on board a whaler once for nearly four hours, and that is the whole of his marine experience. Bill Higgins tells the story of how Bluch nearly went to sea, something in this way:

"I was in a saloon about eighteen years ago, smoking a cigar, when in came Johnny Walker and Ed. Casey, two boarding-house runners, with Bluch in tow. The bay was crammed with ships. There were more than a dozen whalers here, and every one of them waiting for crews. On a whaler green hands are useful, and Casey and Walker meeting Bluch stalking about the front, made up their minds to ship him and get the advance and bounty. They had their man sized up pretty well, and never said a word about whaling, but brought the conversation round to fishing.

"Fishing," said Bluch, "I'd like to see the man that can beat me fishing. I'm the boss fisher. I once caught a sturgeon in Napa Creek that weighed 700 pounds, and was more than 24 feet long. I hooked him first, and then drove him ashore."

"A twenty-four-foot sturgeon was a bit too much for even such experienced romancers as Walker and Casey, and one of them proceeded to question the statement, and pointing to the saloon counter, said: 'How much longer was your sturgeon than that counter?'"

"Oh, he was not so long as that, quite," said Bluch, appalled by the enormous length of the bar.

"Walker measured the counter, and found it just twenty feet long. Most men would have been abashed at such proof of exaggeration, but Bluch simply said, 'Well, I don't care a dam about a foot or so; I know the fish was so d—d long that he could not turn round in Napa Creek, and that's how I managed to catch him.'"

"You are quite a fisherman, I see," remarked Walker. "How would you like to make a bit of a trip after cod to the Chinese seas? It's the finest fun in the world. I've made six trips, and now I run three vessels, and an interest in two more with this gentleman here," alluding to Casey.

"I would not mind going, only I'm very fond of reading," replied Bluch, "and I hate to be where one can't get plenty of books."

"Why bless your soul!" said Walker, in a manner to indicate pity for Bluch's extreme ignorance. "Don't you know that on my ships there's boxes and boxes full of the finest novels, and all kinds of books, and you'll have lots of time to read? Whenever it's too rough to fish all you have to do is lay in your bunk, smoke your pipe, and the boy will bring you books faster than you can read them."

"Will I have to do any work in the rigging?" asked Bluch.

"Not much; we have rough sailors for that kind of work. Anyone can do that, but it takes a man of experience to fish. Any fool can lug ropes around. You get a 50 yard. That is 50 per cent. of the catch. They only employ one fisher and he gets half while the captain and crew divide the other half."

"This rose-colored vision of lying on his back novel-reading all day and having a boy to wait on him was too much for Bluch, and he consented to go on board next day. He signed an agreement in due form, and all Walker and Casey had to do was get him on board before he found that the kind of fish he was expected to catch were whales. After a drink or two Casey said in an earnest way, 'I want you to have the state-room at the foot of the companion way. The one with the red curtains. It's right under the skylight, and will give you a better light to read by than any other state-room on the ship.'"

"Bluch thanked Casey for his thoughtfulness, and went out to say good-bye to the boys, and Walker followed him around and soon run him down in a saloon. A few minutes later Casey came in much excited, and said, 'By gum, this is too bad! I wanted to see our friend get that state-room with the red curtains, and just now I heard Harry Brown arranging for a second mate to go on board early and grab it.'"

"Bluch pricked up his ears at this. He had set his heart on that particular berth just under the skylight, and in tones full of anxiety he asked if nothing could be done.

"Walker mused awhile, and then slapping his knee as though inspired by a brilliant idea, said: 'By gosh! yes; he can go on board right away and secure the room.'"

"Bluch jumped at the proposal with as much vehemence as his great sturgeon did at the banks of Napa Creek, and nearly broke his neck stumbling over a string piece on the wharf, in his anxiety to get into a boat and reach the ship before the second mate. Any one can guess the balance of the story. He was poked down into the greasy forecastle of a foul-smelling whaler, and given to understand that if he made any kick his neck would be broken. Poor Bluch would have made a trip to the Arctic ocean had not Walker and Casey talked about their smartness. Some of the boys who knew Old Bluch heard of his trouble, and took enough interest in the matter to get him off the ship. After this adventure Bluch was quite subdued for a short time, but he soon recovered his wonted equanimity, and having learned during his brief stay on a whaler the difference between the main yard and the bowsprit, he set up as a nautical sharp, and for a time devoted his powers of imagination to inventing impossible yarns. On one occasion he was talking about the huge whales he had seen, and after having discovered animals varying in size from a men-of-war to the great pyramid, one of his hearers tried to pin him down to a specific statement.

"Now, tell us honestly, without any bragging, what was the biggest whale you ever saw?" asked the critical one.

"Well," replied Bluch, after some hesitation, "the biggest whale I ever saw was a big white whale which would go at least 1,000 barrels of oil."

"Whalers always measure whales by their oil possibilities, and a 200-barrel whale is considered a monster, so Bluch must be credited with more than ordinary skill as a liar to invent an animal five times the size of the largest known to men in the business."

"One day Old Bluch was taking a nap in Rhoads's rooms, when the latter came in. For a joke Rhoads got some canstic and painted Bluch's face around the eyes and cheek. The stuff soon turned black, and Bluch's face looked as if he had spoken disrespectfully of John L. Sullivan in the champion's presence. Bluch did not notice the marks until next day. After giving him time enough to concoct a good story, Frank Rhoads, in the presence of a big party who were on to the joke, called his attention to the bruises, and asked him the cause.

"As I was coming down K street early this morning," replied Bluch, "I noticed coming towards me at full gallop a runaway horse drawing a phaeton in which were a beautiful woman and a little child. It was a fearful ordeal for a man possessing so much sympathy and respect for women as I do. To stop the team was almost certain death to me, to let the horse run on was certain death to the occupants of the phaeton, for the infuriated animal was charging straight for the bridge and the draw was open. I made up my mind to save them at any cost, and dashing into the middle of the street, was just in time to seize the horse by the bridle. He ran ahead dragging me along, until at last he fell from sheer exhaustion. His knee struck my face and caused these bruises. I lay unconscious for some minutes, and when I came to the

lady I had saved from a horrible death was bathing my face, while her little girl near by was offering up prayers for my recovery. I was so affected that I had to leave the spot to hide my emotion and forgot to ask the name of the ones I had rescued."

"That's how you got the marks, isn't it?" asked Rhoads.

"Yes," replied Bluch, firmly.

"Why, you confounded liar, I blacked your face myself, and all the boys saw me," said Rhoads, with a pretense of indignation.

"I knew you would not believe me; you never do," said Bluch, simply; and walking out of the place he was not seen there again for months."

## FISH.

## The Fish Commission.

The monthly circus called the Fish Commission gave its regular show at Sacramento, last Monday, and is duly reported as follows in the Bee:

The Fish Commission held their regular monthly meeting at the Union Hotel this morning, all the members being present. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and approved, the Commissioners took up the propositions of Charles Webb Howard and J. H. Logan for the location of a State Fish Hatchery. The former offering inducements for the establishment of such an institution at Lake Honda, near San Francisco, and the latter offering to donate grounds near Felton, in Santa Cruz county.

Commissioner Redding argued in favor of Howard's proposition, whilst Commissioners Buckingham and Dibble were inclined to favor the Santa Cruz location.

Mr. Redding said he thought either place preferable to Grass Valley, which remark brought Mr. Dibble to his feet with the declaration that there was no hatchery at Grass Valley or near Grass Valley.

President Buckingham thought that the Shelby hatchery would be sufficient to hatch all the fish they would need the present season, as he did not see where they were to secure fish ovate for hatching. He said he had written to Prof. Baird, of the United States Fish Commission, on several occasions, but that gentleman seems to ignore the existence of the California Commission, and would not answer the letters. He moved, therefore, that both propositions be laid upon the table.

Commissioner Redding said Prof. Baird always answered his letters courteously and promptly.

"Yes," said Buckingham, "and that is why it looks as if there might be something at the bottom of the Professor's refusal to answer my letters."

Mr. Redding inquired as to what the President meant to insinuate regarding the statement that there was "something at the bottom" of the matter.

Buckingham replied that it was his belief that Redding, or some one else, had written a letter to Professor Baird that prejudiced him against the commission.

Mr. Redding denied any such action, and Commissioner Dibble poured oil upon the troubled waters by reminding the Commissioners that there was a motion to lay the State Hatchery proposition on the table before the Commissioners. There was then a lengthy debate as to the relative merits of the two locations, and finally the matter was tabled.

Commissioner Dibble then made a motion to continue the Shelby hatchery, in Nevada county, as the hatchery of the commission during 1884.

Commissioner Redding opposed the motion, and read from the report of the late keeper, J. A. Richardson, to prove its inconvenience, the absence of sufficient water, etc.

Messrs. Dibble and Buckingham spoke in complimentary terms of the Shelby hatchery, and the work which had been accomplished there. Finally the motion was put to a vote and carried, Mr. Redding voting no.

President Buckingham made a motion that the hatchery remain under the supervision of Judge Dibble, as heretofore.

Commissioner Redding moved to amend by substituting that when Judge Dibble had filed a satisfactory account of the financial transactions connected with the Shelby hatchery, he be empowered to continue its management.

The gentleman from Nevada did not relish this amendment, and he arose and rather heatedly remarked that he knew that Mr. Redding was not satisfied with the manner in which the affairs of the present commission were conducted, but that so far as he was concerned he did not care a snap. He said that the affairs of the Shelby hatchery had been in charge of J. A. Richardson—a cousin of Mr. Redding, and recommended by him for the position—and the items of expense were in the hands of the commission and open to inspection by all. He then paid his respects to the old commission, and, whilst disclaiming any intention to belittle the record of the old Board, he compared the results of his works with those of the present commission, to the benefit of the latter.

Mr. Redding replied with much feeling that he knew that there was one man (the late B. B. Redding), who had given for twelve years a great deal of his time and attention to watching over and fostering the fish interests of this State. He had done it quietly and unostentatiously, but how well he had performed his work was known by the people of this State, and he needed no eulogium, and deserved no condemnation from any man.

Mr. Dibble said he meant no reflection upon the late B. B. Redding, whom he had known long and intimately. He said that the present Commissioner Redding had made himself obnoxious to a majority of the commission by charges and fault-finding, and he only referred to the old commission as a matter of comparison.

The discussion upon the comparative works of the two commissions continued for some time, and both Redding and Dibble became so heated at length that President Buckingham had to interpose, and ask them not to become so excited.

When matters had again become quiet, Commissioner Dibble, as Secretary and Treasurer, submitted his annual report. It showed the receipts of the commission to have been \$2,966.99; expenditures, \$2,509.94, leaving a balance on hand of \$457.25.

Bills were received from J. A. Richardson, late keeper of the Shelby hatchery, aggregating \$328.50. Commissioner Dibble said he believed some of these bills to be invalid, and he called attention to where the charges for hiring such articles as boats, seines, etc., amounted to more than would buy them outright. The bills were put into the hands of Commissioner Redding, with instructions to ascertain whether they were just and valid.

After allowing some bills and filing others, the commission adjourned.

A World's Fish Fair in America is now under discussion, and Boston wants it.



## ATHLETICS.

## The Race Made.

On January 11th M. K. Kittelman called at our office and deposited \$1,000 as a forfeit to his challenge to run any man in the United States 100 yards. On the following day Fred. Harmon came with his becker, Mr. McBride, and covered it. The same afternoon both of these celebrated runners, with their backers, met at the office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, and signed articles for a race under the following conditions:

To be a dash of 100 yards, from a standing start (not penalizing), at the crack of a pistol in the hands of a starter to be mutually agreed upon, and to be for the sum of three thousand dollars (\$3,000) a side, one thousand of which was at once put up in the hands of Mr. Jas. P. Kerr, who was agreed upon as temporary and final stakeholder; the second deposit of a like amount to be placed in his hands to-day, January 19th, and the final amount of one thousand, also, to be posted Saturday, February 2nd, the day before the race, which date, Sunday, February 3rd, 1884, was agreed upon as the day of the race, good day and track. The ground was not decided upon, but it was understood to be agreeable to both parties to have it at the Bay District race track between the hours of 2 and 4 p. m., if the track could be obtained. The articles are binding, inasmuch as they agree to make it pay or play, either man failing to make good his deposits at the agreed time, or failing to toe the mark, shall forfeit all money down. It is further agreed that the winner shall take all gate receipts after paying expenses. Each man will be allowed to select a judge, and the two judges shall select a referee, whose decision shall be final. This certainly is what the admirers of foot racing have waited some time to see. In this event their expectations have more than been realized, inasmuch as these two men are undoubtedly the fastest for this distance in the United States, and the intense rivalry existing between them, and the large amount of money pending on the result will undoubtedly make this the most interesting race ever run in the world, and probably with a good start the best record in the world will be beaten (ignoring, of course, the time alleged as being made by Seward of 9½ seconds). Both men are hard at work training, and on the day of the race, barring accidents, will strip for the contest in as fine condition "as ever a man toed a mark." Harmon is training at the Bay District track under his old trainer "Frenchy," and is reported to be showing up better in his preliminary "sprints" than ever he did before. Kittelman trains at the Olympic Club grounds, under the guidance of that "courtly" trainer, Thompson, and from personal knowledge and observation we are satisfied that whoever defeats "Kit" in his present condition will acknowledge "he had a race," even should he be the fastest man ever produced. We hope great care will be taken in the selection of timers, both in regard to their responsibility and ability, and that their affidavits will be taken, and so establish and secure for California what we are sure, under favorable circumstances, will be the "best 100-yard record in the world."

## Common Sense in Training.

Our idea of training, says *Bell's Life in London*, is simple enough. All the athlete has to do is to take plenty of exercise, live temperately, eat the best and simplest food, drink little, and smoke less. If possible, do entirely without the latter luxury, but should the athlete be a confirmed smoker, a few whiffs at bed time will do him less harm than constantly hankering after a pipe. Further, in most cases hard work before breakfast should be avoided, and do not make the training so arduous that the man's energies become exhausted before the race. It is better for him to be a bit "above himself" than the reverse. Moderation in all things should be the motto, and it is not only unnecessary, but absolutely harmful to run or walk the full distance in repeated trials. If the novice is worth anything you can give him speed; his gameness ought to pull him through on the day. These a long experience shows to be golden rules, but it must not be forgotten that what will suit one man may fail with another. The trainer, therefore, should study his man's constitution as a doctor does that of his patient. Above all things, also, keep him cheerful and confident; the body is always governed by the mind. Make your man think he is sure to win, and he will do so if class enough. If not, end you have followed the spirit of these simple instructions, you will at all events have the satisfaction of having done everything in your power to insure success. The best of trainers can do no more.

## Weston's Temperance Walk.

The *London Sportsman* of the 20th, reports that on the evening previous, Weston completed one-quarter of his winter walk of 5,000 miles over the country roads of England, in the interest of temperance. The following is a fair specimen of Weston's daily work, with an occasional lecture thrown in: "Weston, after a somewhat restless night, left Ely yesterday morning at 5:10. He was very drowsy and complained of his injured heel hurting him very much, but notwithstanding traveled out of the city at a rate of nearly four miles an hour, and continued until Streatham was reached at 6:25, when a halt for considerably over an hour was made while Weston slept. Continuing at 7:40 the American speedily improved in gait, and once having worn off the stiffness did mile after mile well within the quarter of an hour. Milton was passed through at 9:45, Cambridge at 10:30 and Etilsley at 1:15. Eventually St. Neots, thirty-five miles, was arrived at at 2:40, and then a stoppage was made for two hours. From that point to the finish Weston kept up a speed of four miles and a half an hour, reaching Bedford, via Tempsford and Willington, at 8:25, making the total distance completed 1,250 miles, or exactly one-quarter of the whole task."

## Cyclistic.

John S. Prince, the professional cyclist and holder of the champion records at all distances for the United States, arrived in this city last week with the Englehart Combination, and soon made his way among the local wheelmen, who find his acquaintance agreeable and profitable. He has for several years been a resident of Boston, and like all those interested in athletic and other out-door sports who visit us, he is surprised and delighted with the climate, and other accessories on the Pacific coast. So much so, in fact, that he declares that the far East shall know him no more as a permanent resident. He is enthusiastic over our climate, our tracks and our roads, and hails California as the chosen land of the wheelman. The Bay District track and the park have particular attractions for him. He says that with a little preparation he can, on the Bay District, break every record he ever made, and for general exercise the Macadam of the park is

the best wheeling ground he ever saw. Another little incident surprised Prince, and that was the number of skilled wheelmen he found in San Francisco, and the conspicuous ability of some of them. Like many others who come from the caked and curdled civilization of the Hub, he seems to have apprehended that the farther one got from Boston toward sundown the more pronounced was the "howl" of the wilderness, and the greater the similarity between the men and the mules. Having crossed the continent by way of Denver and Selt Lake to San Francisco, he finds that enlightenment is about as generally diffused as the sunshine, and that human nature and capacity do not vary much, except that they intensify as you come West. After taking a Sunday spin through the park with a company of San Francisco club members, he has admired the style in which they handle their heavy road bicycles, and thinks he could pick out two or three that would be in the front rank of amateur riders had they racing machines like the twenty-nine pound affair that he uses. He has been solicited to visit Los Angeles and other interior cities where the bicycle has been introduced, and by his presence bring the wheel more prominently into public notice, and thus awaken an interest and promote the organization of clubs. As instruction in wheel management is one of his specialties he will probably comply with these requests. He also contemplates a tour of the fairs this fall, and will meet himself against horses, which is his favorite style of racing.

In Brooklyn, New York, next Tuesday, the 22d, a series of athletic events will be had by members of the Thirteenth Regiment, and the event of the evening is expected to be the meeting of Frank P. Murray, of the Williamsburg Athletic Club, the champion walker, and Lawrence E. Myers. Myers will attempt to run three-quarters of a mile while Murray walks a half mile. The winner of the contest will receive a gold medal valued at \$50.

## SHEEP.

## Lake County Wool Growers.

The wool growers of Lake county held a preliminary meeting at Lakeport, on December 29th, looking to the organization of a county association. After an interchange of ideas and opinions, the meeting adjourned to January 12th, when a permanent organization will be effected. In an address to the wool growers' the committee says:

This Association has but one aim and object, and that is, to raise the price of wool. To do this, we propose to co-operate with the State Wool Growers' Association, which was formed at the State Fair at Sacramento, last September. We cannot all attend the meetings of the State Association, because, by the very nature of our business, we are scattered far and wide over the surface of the land. The remedy for this is strong, well-supported county associations.

Sheep husbandry is more prosperous in Great Britain than it was a year ago, the returns for 1883 showing large increase in the flock. Perhaps in another year or so the queen may again be able to set the example of eating spring lamb.

The delayed rains caused a shortage of feed in Lake county, and a heavy loss of lambs has been the consequence.

In this age of gigantic enterprises the one described beneath is quite sizeable. We find it in the *Walla Walla Statesman*: "We are informed that a company has been organized under the name of the 'Rocky Mountain Turf Circuit,' with a capital of \$100,000, whose object is to construct tracks at Helena, Butte, Denver, Omaha, Pueblo, San Francisco, and perhaps other cities to form a convenient circuit for such men and horses as may desire to try their fortunes on the tracks thus formed."

## THE ELECTIONEER STALLION

## STANFORD

Will make the season of 1884, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, at my stable near the Oakland Race Track.

## Terms.

\$50 for the season, payable at the close of the season. No responsibility assumed beyond reasonable care.

## Pedigree and Description.

Stanford was bred by George Faylor, late of San Francisco, foaled in 1879; is dark bay, no marks, 15½ hands, and weighs 1,050 pounds; was sired by Electioneer, and closely resembles him in form and color; was not broken until last year; has been handled very little, but enough to show that his action is excellent and peculiar to the get of Electioneer.

First dam, Annie Laurie, by McCracken's Dave Hill, Jr., (sire of Geo. Treat, record 2:25½), he by McCracken's Dave Hill, he by Red Lion, and he by Vermont Black Hawk.

Second dam, Kitty, by Owen Dale, son of Belmont.  
Dam of Dave Hill, Jr., by old St. Lawrence, granddam thoroughbred.  
Dam of Dave Hill by Vermont Hambletonian.  
Dam of Red Lion by Vermont Hambletonian.

Oakland, January 18, 1884. J. J. FAIRBANKS, Agent.

## Thoroughbred Stallion

## IMPORTED

## KYRLE DALY.

Bay horse; bred by Joseph Lyons; foaled 1870, by ARTILLERY.

First dam, Colleen Ruth, by Gemma-di-Vergy.  
Second dam, Princess, by Retriever.  
Third dam, Echidna (the Baron's dam), by Economist.  
Fourth dam, Miss Pratt, by Blacklock.  
Fifth dam, Gadabout, by Orville.  
Sixth dam, Minstrel, by Sir Peter.  
Seventh dam, Matron, by Florizel.  
Eighth dam, Maiden, by Macbeth.  
Ninth dam (Pumpkin's dam), by Squirrel.  
Tenth dam (Lot's dam), by Mogul.  
Eleventh dam, Camilla, by Bay Bolton.  
Twelfth dam, Old Lady (Starling's dam), by Pullerue's Chestnut Arabian.

Thirteenth dam, by Rockwood.  
Fourteenth dam, by Bustler.  
Will make the coming season, 1884, extending from February 10th to June 20th at Rancho del Paso, Sacramento Co., Cal. Terms, \$100 the season.

Mares taken good care of during the season for \$6 per month; after the season \$10 per month, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents. Address

JOHN MACKAY, Sacramento, Cal.

## The Trotting Stallions

## DIRECTOR AND MONROE CHIEF

Will make the season of 1884 at

## Oakland Trotting Park,

Commencing February 1st and ending June 1st.

## TERMS.

Director \$200, Monroe Chief \$100, the season. Good pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Due care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no responsibility assumed should any occur.

## Director, 2:17.

Black horse, foaled July 18, 1877, by Dictator (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10½; Phallus, 2:15¾); first dam Dolly (dam of Thorndale, 2:22¾; Onward, 2:25); by Mambrino Chief; second dam by Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wrentham.  
Thorndale, 2:22¾, is the sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:18¾; and Daisy Dale, 2:19¾.

## Monroe Chief, 2:18 1-4.

Two-mile record, 4:46.

Brown horse, foaled 1870, by Jim Monroe (son of Alexander's Abdallah, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, first dam Madame Powell, by Bay Chief (son of Mambrino Chief); second dam by Toronto (son of St. Lawrence); third dam claimed to be of Whip stock. For a very lifelike portrait of Monroe Chief and a full account of his pedigree and performances, see the holiday number of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, issued December 29, 1883.

For further information address

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH, FASHION STABLE, Ellis St., San Francisco.

## THOROUGHBRED STALLION

## X X,

## Pedigree.

X X (Doublecross), bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson at Atwood Cottage, Riverside, Illinois, foaled May 23, 1872, by MALCOLM. First dam, Columbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland. Second dam, Young Fashion, by imported Monarch. Third dam, Fashion, by imported Trustee. Fourth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.

Fifth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.  
Sixth dam, by imported Menley.  
Seventh dam, by imported Centinel.  
Eighth dam, by Mark Anthony.  
Ninth dam, by imported Janns.  
Tenth dam, by imported Monkey.  
Eleventh dam, by imported Silvereye.  
Twelfth dam, by Spanish.  
See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

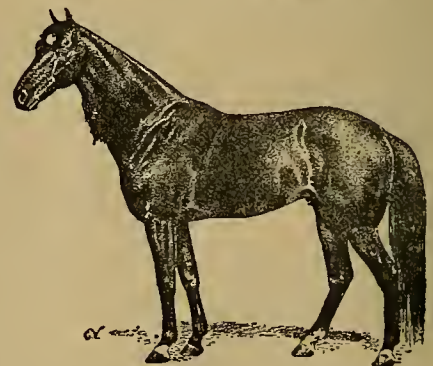
X X (Doublecross) is of as high and fashionable breeding as any stallion in the country. His sire, Malcolm, is by imported Bonnie Scotland, his dam Columbia, also by imported Bonnie Scotland, hence his name. Malcolm was one of the best race-horses of his day, and Columbia was also a fine race mare. Columbia is the granddam of Antee. Her dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland, Wauwata, Bonnie Kate (the dam of Bonnie Lizzie), Andes, Hock Hocking, Three Cheers, etc. The dam of Malcolm, Lady Lancaster, was the dam of Sagamore, Ontario (the dam of McWhirter, Regent, Lady Fairhead, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton, etc.), and a reference to the racing calendars will show how distinguished the members of these two families are. This is the only Bonnie Scotland stallion in California, and from his inbreeding has much of the blood as if he were a son of that renowned sire. He is a horse of immense substance, good size, high form, and of the best disposition.

Will make the ensuing season, 1884, from February 15th to June 15th, at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms, \$50 the season.

## JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON.

Oakland or 508 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

## THE TROTTING STALLIONS



## SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

Will make the coming season from February 1st to July 15th, 1884, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, smooth star in forehead. Is 15½ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, and foaled in the spring of 1878.

## PEDIGREE.

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by Imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Busiris, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:45½) by Flaxhall, son of Fradon's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, granddam by Leffer's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.  
Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

## LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built, weight, 1,180 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks, and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fume, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldenhild Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by Imp. Messenger. Fume's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star (son of Platte's Western Star by Blackwood), first dam by Bonner, 2nd dam by Callith (1881). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxhall (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:33). 2nd dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. 3rd dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. 4th dam by Leffer's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

## TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty (\$50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five (\$25) dollars the season, cash. Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three (\$3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, hoxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. MCINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.



### Raising Mules.

Opposition to the mule we find generally coming from those who have had limited experience. For instance, a farmer buys a pair of mules, and for one reason or another they do not prove satisfactory, for of course, there are unsatisfactory mules. That closes his experience. He gets rid of his mules, and if you say mule to him, you will hear his opinion upon the subject in a way that you will have no difficulty in comprehending. That man may, and doubtless has, owned a dozen horses that were unsatisfactory to the last degree. But he does not denounce the whole equine race on that account. He has simply got rid of his poor horses and supplied himself with better ones. The same rule with mules will work equally as satisfactory. As valuable stock to breed, the mule unquestionably holds high rank, for there are a great many people who appreciate him, if some of us do not. A good pair of mules will bring from three hundred to four hundred dollars, and so far as we have ever known anything about them, they have always brought about that price in the East and South. Some time ago it was announced in an Ohio paper that a hundred mules had been sold in Kentucky at an average price of one hundred and seventy-five dollars each. Now, anything that will command as good a price as that is worth breeding, even if we do hate it. They are easily bred. The mare has very little to do in transmitting characteristics to the offspring, that all depending upon the sire. Therefore a mare that is utterly unfit for breeding colts can be used for breeding mules, and do precisely as well as better mares would do. In fact, we would not advise the use of the best grade of mares for this purpose, for it is a waste of resources. We cannot make any marked effect upon the mule by infusing into him an extra quality of blood on the dam's side. Goldsmith Maid could never have produced a trotting mule, and a Norman mare will produce no larger mules than a small mare, if she is sufficiently large to carry the foal. These are facts which experience has demonstrated, and they will appear reasonable when we remember that the mule is pretty much all male and very little horse. There are some slight modifications in the animal, which it gets from the dam, such as shorter ears and larger size, but they will get these from a comparatively small mare as well as from a large one. The largest mules we ever saw—and the pair was over sixteen hands high—were bred from mares that were not more than fifteen hands. On the other hand, a great many poor mules are bred because there is no care taken whatever in the selection of the sire. Some people seem to think that all jacks are alike, while, as a matter of fact, some of them are not worth their hides. There is manifestly a great difference in them. The larger they are the better they are, other things being equal, and there is a difference in their dispositions and vigor. These matters should be looked into. It is not wise to breed from a vicious jack. If the offspring is not vicious, all there is to say is, it is a piece of luck.—*Rural and Stockman.*

### The Lexington and Boston Blood.

The extraordinary success of mares descended from Boston and Lexington blood at the stud still continues as it has done for the past twenty-five or thirty years. In the male line the success of Lexington's sons in getting great race horses has not been near so great, but their daughters and the daughters of Lexington's success as matrons of great race horses have been most wonderful. The blood of Lexington, his sons, and of Boston seems to nick most fortunately with the different strains of imported stallions, most of whom owe their stud reputation to this cross. The chief reason why Lexington's sons have not succeeded so well as his mares at the stud, is owing to the fact that few or none of them have been bred back to the female line of this family, but have sought out crosses, thus shutting them off from the better class of mares, thus forcing them to make their reputation upon an inferior class of brood mares.

In looking over the two-year-old winners of the past year there are ninety-five who won 230 races, seventy-six of whom have a cross of Lexington or Boston Blood, and only nineteen who do not have an immediate cross, but a few of them trace back to the same fountain head, to Sir Archy and imp. Diomed. Among the most successful three-year-olds of the past year are Aztec, Ascender, Barnes, Bondholder, Drake Carter, Geo. Kinney, Heel-and-Toe, Leonatus, Little Minch, Long Knight, Lucky B., Markland, M. Bowling, Miss Woodford, Obermeyer, Olivette, Pizarro, Rena B., Tennyson, Thackeray, Trafalgar, Vera, &c. Of the above list Miss Woodford and Pizarro have no cross of Lexington or Boston, though Miss Woodford traces back to this line twice on her dam's side, through Nellie Robinson by Wagner, son of Sir Charles, and Sumpter by Sir Archy. When you come to look at the older horses the same rule holds good with Ella, Apollo, Aranza, Blazes, Bootjack, Checkmate, Col. Sprague, Crickmore, Dan K., Duke of Montalhan, Duplex, Ella Warfield, Eole, Fair Count, Fellowship, Freeland, Gen. Monroe, Girofle, Girofla, Gleaner, Iroquois, Jim Douglass, Jim Renwick, John Davis, Lida Stanhope, Lizzie S., Lute Fogle, Monitor, Parole, Pearl Jennings, Rica, Santerer, Thora, Trade Dollar, Volusia, Waabnarr, Wedding Day, Wildilder, etc. These are merely given as a sample of those who figured on the turf the past year, but if you go back

for the last twenty-five years when Lexington's get commenced running, you would at once have the bulk of the most illustrious names on the turf and in the stud book. While every great performer is not so bred, the exception only tends to prove the rule, that it is the greatest and most successful line of blood we have ever had in America.

Then again, when you come to examine the time record, which may consider the test of merit, this same line of breeding shows up equally as well, having the best time on record from a half and all intermediate distances to four miles.

In selecting and forming a stud we should certainly select well bred daughters of Lexington's sons and grandsons, and to perpetuate the line which is fast passing away would not hesitate to couple sons of Lexington with daughters and granddaughters of this illustrious sire.—*Live Stock Record.*

### The Vienna Gardens.

The attendance during the week has been as good, and the performance as brilliant as usual. In selecting the pieces, displaying the natural genius and perfect instrumentation of the performers, we may mention Miss Neuber's solo, the Daendler Fantaisie for the ladies only, and the trio between Misses Neuber and Straka with Miss Gonzales at the piano. The selections we make as examples of classical music and perfect instrumentation deserve all praise. During the week, Miss Louise Edgar, whom the writer, as a musical critic, has long contended, has the finest contralto voice of all our local singers, has wisely been added to the company and succeeded well. To-night Miss Edgar and Mrs. Vascocellas sing together in the grand duet of Maritani, "Holy Mother Guide Me Footsteps." This is a wise selection to begin with, and if these young and able vocalists continue to sing together, we predict for them great success and popularity. Mr. Walters is now giving an intellectual entertainment.

### Santa Rosa Fair Association.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Agricultural Park Association of Sonoma county held at the Pavilion on Tuesday the 8th of January, Wymen Murphy, President, called the meeting to order; James O'Meara acted as Secretary. There were present 45 stockholders, representing 1,575 shares of the stock. The annual report of the President was read. The report of the Secretary was read. The report of the Treasurer was read. By this report it is shown that the association owes the Treasurer \$68.46. On motion the reports of the officers were referred to an Auditing Committee of five stockholders. The committee selected was, Capt. Grosse, C. C. Bane, H. W. Byington, S. I. Allen, J. N. Bailhache. On motion the election of officers was proceeded with at once, and resulted as follows: For Directors, I. DeTurk, W. Murphy, J. Ort, J. H. Laughlin, Guy E. Gross, A. F. Overton, Edward Pitton. The new Board will meet Friday at 2 P. M., for organization and the selection of new officers. Good feeling and unanimity of purpose seemed to prevail. Most of the old Board of Directors were re-elected. The prospect for a successful season in 1884 is most encouraging. There is not the least doubt but we will have the best county fair that will be held in this State this year. Already we know of persons, both ladies and gentlemen, who are preparing for the next fair. This shows that there is an abundant interest. It can be safely asserted that there will be valuable improvements made to the grounds and buildings, and that this fall will bring conveniences for the public that we could not provide at the first fair. Let every stockholder turn to and assist the Board of Directors to make this enterprise one of the most successful and attractive fairs in the State.—*Republican.*

### Sonoma Stock Breeders.

Last Friday the gentlemen interested in this enterprise met at Santa Rosa to crystallize the association. The necessary steps were taken to form an incorporation with a capital stock of \$50,000. The par value will be \$100; the necessary amount for incorporation has been ascribed and paid up by the following named gentlemen: Dickson & Bane, Isaac DeTurk, J. H. Laughlin, J. J. Warner, Guy E. Grosse, J. M. Laughlin, T. J. Ludwig, Guerne & Murphy, A. McFadyen, Wymen Murphy, E. T. Farmer, James Marshall, Ed. Fitton. An organization was made by electing Isaac DeTurk, President; James H. Laughlin, Vice-president; C. H. Bane, Secretary; E. T. Farmer, Treasurer. It is much more than likely that some member of the association will go East and purchase some fine stock for the company.

Alex. Jackson (familiarly "Yank") died last week of consumption at Riverside Farm, near Franklin, Tenn. He has ridden such horses as Pat Malloy, Harry of the West, Maggie Hunter, Baffle, Muggins and others as noted. He trained Beatitude when she ran the three best heats at Louisville, Ky., ever run by a three-year-old filly, with six pounds over her proper weight, in 1:42, 1:42, 1:45.

The fortunate subscribers to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN received in their holiday numbers beautiful engravings of a celebrated horse, Abbotsford, and celebrated dogs. We value ours at more than the subscription price. The journal is the best of its kind extant.—*Healdsburg Flag.*

The fence-cutting troubles will probably terminate by a local option herd law, by penalties against setting up illegal fences, for fencing public domain and individual lands without authority, and for fencing established roads. Penalties for burning the range and fence-cutting will be increased, and some inducements will be offered to gather in violators of the law. Fence-cutters will find they have not driven all the law-abiding citizens out, but they will find they have taught all citizens to respect the law.—*Texas Wool-Grower.*

Captain Wm. Cottrill, of Mobile, Ala., will be on the turf again this season after a year's retirement, with a large and strong stable of thoroughbreds. There will be ten two-year-olds the get of Buckden and Boh Woolley, and Buchanan, three years, is looked upon by many horsemen as having a good chance for the Kentucky Derby.

English breeders are now looking to Ireland for sires of stout and fast horses. The Duke of Beaufort has leased Beau Battle (sire of Bendigo, winner of the Cambridgeshire) for two years.

Mr. J. I. Case thinks Jay-Eye-See is good for 2:08 next season, barring accidents. He also thinks Phallas has not reached his limit.

In a race at Bailhache's Park, Healdsburg, last Saturday, Henry Hebron's gray mare, "Lady Gray" beat R. K. Truitt's "Mart." Time, 3:13, 3:02.

An effort is being made to interest farmers and dairymen in the establishment of a creamery in Pajaro valley. The Santa Clara creamery is a success.

Leonatus, so it is said, is all right and will be fit and well to make as good time next season as he was ever capable of doing.

### STALLIONS FOR SALE

HAVING ACQUIRED MORE STALLIONS THAN he has present use for, the owner offers for sale the high-bred and well-known trotters



**Inca**  
—AND—  
**Gibraltar.**

INCA, RECORD 2:27, FOAMED 1874, BRED BY L. J. Rose, got by Woodford Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief, first dam Gretchen, by Mambrino Pilot; second dam Madame Kirkman, by Canada Chief, son of Davy Crockett; third dam by Fanning's Tobe; fourth dam by Leviathan.

GIBRALTAR, RECORD 2:22, FOAMED 1872, bred by Geo. O. Tiffany, got by Echo, son of Rydyk's Hambletonian; dam the Tiffany mare, said to be by Owen Dale, son of Williamson's Belmont.

For terms and other particulars apply to

**JOHN A. GOLDSMITH.**  
FASHION STABLE, Ellis St., San Francisco.

## Jerseys and Guernseys.

Registered in the A. J. C. C. and the A. G. C. C.



MOTHER.



SON.

The above is a cut of the unequalled cow Jersey Belle of Seftmate that made 25 lbs 4 1/2 oz. of butter in one week, and her only living son King of Seftmate.

A GRANDSON OF JERSEY BELLE OF SEFT. This herd of Jerseys and Guernseys won all the herd prizes for 1882. Since then have been added young animals from Mr. Pierce's valuable herds East. He now has Jersey Belle of Seftmate, Coomassie, Mary Ann of St. Lambert, Farmers' Glory, and Eucrotas strains. These with large selections on the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey from the best without regard to cost, and imported directly, make this the best herd on the Pacific

## FOR SALE The Trotting Gelding STARR KING.

Record, 2:22. Sound and in fine condition. Sold only for the reason that his owner's business is such that he cannot give attention to the turf. For further particulars address

C. W. Welby,  
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### FOR SALE.

Llewellyn Setter Brood Bitch POSHA, Druld ex Pocahontas, in whelp to McGregor, Rob Roy ex Queen Mah, 2 years old. Price.....\$100 00  
Llewellyn Setter Bitch Pup MAY D. McGregor ex Posh, 7 months. Price.....\$25 00  
English Pointer GLEN BOW, Ranger Boy ex Josie Bow, 17 months, partly broken. Price..\$50 00  
Also a few choice Pointer pups comprising the bloods of such cracks as Champions' Bow, Sleaford, Ranger, King Bow, and others.  
Priced.....\$20 00  
Full pedigrees to all the above dogs warranted as represented.

G. W. Bassford,  
Colusa, Cal.

## THE STANFORD STAKES

1885.

A SWEEPSTAKES FOR TROTTING COLTS AND fillies of 1882, \$300 each, \$100 payable on the 1st of March, 1884, at which time the stake will close, \$50 on the 1st day of January, 1885, and \$100 ten days before the day fixed for trotting, whatever amount up to be considered forfeit, and the neglect to pay at the stipulated time incurring forfeiture of the previous payments. The race to be heats of a mile, best three in five, to harness. First to receive six-ninths of the whole sum, the second two-ninths, the third one-ninth. In addition to the stakes and forfeits, the proportion of the gate money, profit on pool sales and all other sources of enrollment will constitute the gross amount to be divided in the foregoing proportion. Five or more subscribers to fill. The race to be trotted in 1885, not sooner than the latter part of August. The exact date to be fixed and announced on the 1st of January, 1885 or sooner.

Race to be governed by the Rules of the National Trotting Association. Nominations to be made to N. T. SMITH, Treasurer, S. P. Railroad office, Fourth and Townsend streets, or JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN office, on or before the 1st day of March, 1884. The colts must be named, the name and pedigree, so far as known, given.

Under the new trotting rules letters legibly post-marked March 1st will be eligible.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

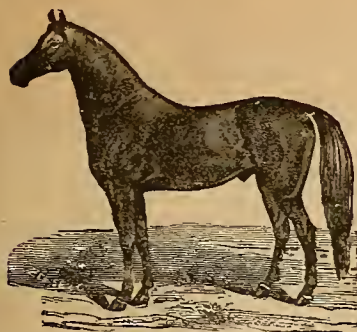
JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

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OF ALL AGES.

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GOLD SEEKERS FRIEND  
If you will send us TEN  
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AT ONCE, than any other method in the world. It  
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Simple in its Structure and Prac-  
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The horse never loosens the check-rein when this  
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Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-  
Hook of this kind.  
There being no springs or hinges to break connected  
with it, makes it serviceable and easily appended, as  
the check-rein passes through a solid ring attached to  
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I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING  
SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure  
the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for  
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Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post  
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and counties in the State. We have in contemplation  
a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to  
those so successfully held at the East. We will be  
pleased to enter into correspondence with parties de-  
siring to participate in such sales. Private purchases  
and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions  
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In conjunction with the WHITMAN  
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SLIGHT AMOUNT OF ELASTICITY PREVENTS  
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No person after once using them will use  
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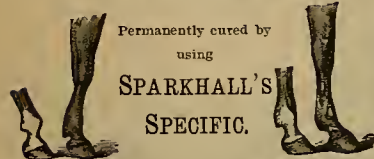
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Which does not blister or interfere with the horse's work. It strengthens the joints and tendons, restoring the limbs to their normal condition. Has cured many cases of chronic lameness and muscular rheumatism after other treatment had failed.

Testimonials:

From O. A. Hickok, Esq.

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I can with confidence recommend Sparkhall's Specific to any one owning a knee-sprung or cockled horse, being fully convinced that it will cure those deformities without injury to the animal.

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This may certify that I have used Sparkhall's Specific in my stables, and consider it an extraordinary remedy, accomplishing in most cases all that is claimed for it.

C. M. POND.

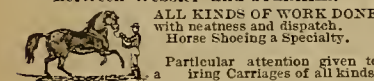
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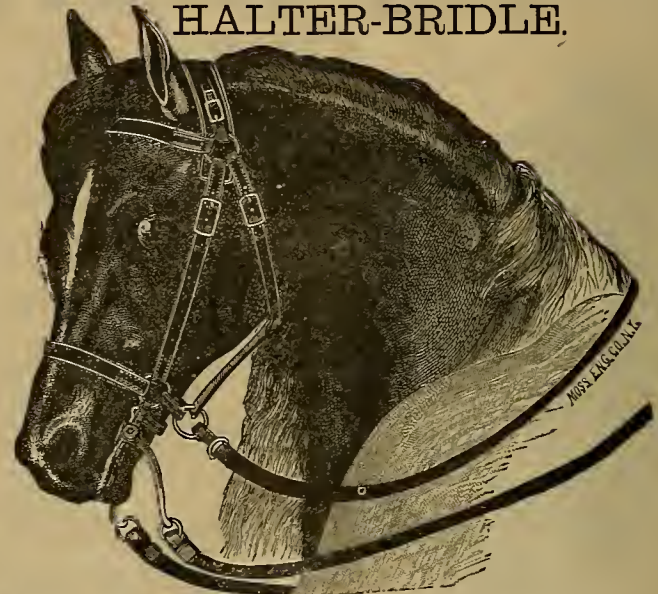
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# BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

VOL. IV, No. 4.  
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JAN. 26, 1884.

SUBSCRIPTION  
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

## ROWING.

### A Business Proposition.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Sir—The individual who makes the "aquatic" column of the *Chronicle* rather humorous reading for all rowing men and judges of rowing, announced, on Tuesday last, that I was attempting to helittle Austin Stevenson by stating that I would bet that he could not row the Long Bridge three-mile course faster than 21 minutes 30 seconds. The *Chronicle's* correspondent seems to be animated solely by the desire to prove that Stevenson is the greatest oarsman of the world by denouncing as ridiculous pretenders all scullers who do not hail from Vallejo. I do not care how much Mare Island is advertised as the hot bed of aquatic talent, provided that I am not used to bolster up the fame of the preserve for superannuated politicians. As the matter stands, however, I have ample excuse for rising to object, as I have several times been dragged into the *Chronicle's* columns to prove by comparison or contrast that the champion of Vallejo is a nightier man than Hanlan. The eulogist of Rotten Row, in his latest effusion with reference to me, says, that if I will put up a forfeit (which he evidently doubts) Stevenson will test the value of my derogatory statement. In reply, I desire to say that I have no wish to helittle Stevenson. I have stated and offer to back my opinion that he cannot beat 21 minutes 30 seconds over the three-mile course at Long Bridge, from Channel street to Spreckels' wharf. If Mr. Stevenson and his friends consider this opinion uncomplimentary, I am sorry for their sensitiveness, but ready now as ever, since I made the offer, to bet \$150 that Austin Stevenson cannot beat 21 minutes 30 seconds over the Long Bridge course. I will give Mr. Stevenson his choice of day and tide, and allow him to turn any way he pleases. If this does not snit Mr. Stevenson, and a shorter distance be more to his taste, I will give him an opportunity to do a piece of profitable sprinting by helitting him \$150 that he cannot row the Long Bridge two-mile course in 14 minutes 30 seconds. As Mr. Stevenson has been in training since October he ought to be now in fine form to attempt a feat which has been several times beaten by less pretentious scullers. The amount might certainly satisfy him when he considers that he made less out of his match with Lee, and would have got no more had he rowed against Hanlan. To a professional oarsman, out of engagements, the opportunity to row three miles for a prize of \$150 ought to be very acceptable, especially when he is not asked to get within a minute of the record which he claims for himself. The other day Mr. Stevenson rowed three miles at Oakland in 20 minutes 40 seconds. He did as equally fast performance at Sausalito. At Vallejo he crowds Hosmer's record of 20 minutes 3 seconds. This being the case, let him come down to Long Bridge any fine afternoon or morning within the next three weeks and win \$150 of my money by rowing our three-mile course in 21 minutes 30 seconds. He certainly cannot decline on any reasonable grounds, for, with a record of 20 minutes 40 seconds it will not hurt his business to show public trial in 21 minutes 40 seconds, or row two miles in 14 minutes 30 seconds, when any first-class Eastern oarsman does the distance a minute faster, and it is generally supposed that twelve minutes and a half is none too fast for championship form on two miles straightaway. I herewith post \$100 to bind the match.

Respectfully, yours,  
T. E. FLYNN.

### Lee vs. Stevenson.

On Sunday last, George W. Lee and Austin Stevenson rowed a three-mile race on the new Oakland course. There was some uncertainty about the amount of the stake, but before the race was called Stevenson's backers stated publicly that the match was for \$300 a side. Both oarsmen appeared in good condition. Lee looking, if anything, a trifle fine. The New Yorker had evidently been doing some hard work, as he was brown as an Apache. He rowed in the Stevens boat, which Hanlan brought with him from the East. Stevenson used a new boat built in Vallejo, and which was such an excellent piece of work for an amateur that it excited universal surprise and admiration. At 3 o'clock the tide running into the channel had made an excellent course, as straight as an arrow and smooth as a mill pond. Edward Hanlan was chosen referee, and sent off the men to an even start; Stevenson having the choice and rowing on the side farthest from the wharf. Lee struck out at twenty-eight to the minute, and Stevenson at thirty-two. At the quarter of a mile Lee was three-quarters of a length ahead. This advantage of the New Yorker increased, until at the mile he lead by a length. He rounded

the flag at the half-mile two seconds in advance of Stevenson, and in that order the men rowed until within half a mile of the finish, when Stevenson began to spurt for the lead. By hard rowing the Vallejo man cut down the advantage of his opponent until he lapped the New Yorker two hundred yards from home, and finished about eight feet behind him. The finish caused much excitement among the people who had bought the short end of the pools, as it looked for a minute as if Stevenson would snrely win. Hanlon returned the time as 20 min. 39 sec., which was undoubtedly correct, though several watches took it ten seconds slower, the owners not being in a position to see the finish properly. Some doubts have been expressed of the accuracy of the course, and very properly, as it was some three hundred feet short by actual measurement made on Monday, under the supervision of a representative of this journal. This would bring the time up to 21 min. 10 sec., or thereabouts, which would be much nearer the limits of both oarsmen's speed. The pools sold all through at \$20 on Lee to \$12 on Stevenson.

### A Startling Reformation.

The Vallejo *Chronicle*, to the utter astonishment of the rowing fraternity, has published the following:

"There was considerable talk on the street Tuesday evening in regard to the Lee-Stevenson race of Sunday last. It is claimed that no money had been put up, and that the contestants rowed simply for the gate-money and what the bar and other privileges would bring. That the two men agreed to row a dead heat, which would necessitate a second race, and bring in more gate-money, but that after Stevenson and his friends had left the boat-house Lee made up his mind to row the race and did so. Before the start he gave a friend of his money to bet that he would win the match. It also looks strange that no judges had been selected until it was nearly time for the race to start. This talk is very damaging to both parties, and it would be well for them to explain matters. From what has been learned, crookedness exists somewhere and the matter ought to be cleared up."

We have journalistically and personally heard the editor of the Vallejo *Chronicle* express so much confidence on the unswerving integrity of the Vallejo champion sculler, that the preceding paragraph is a complete surprise. Down here among the unregenerate of the metropolis, the possibility of a professional sculler assisting in a hippodrome has never seemed unlikely. Mr. Stevenson has himself, on more than one occasion, rowed for gate-money only, but we have had so many assurances that he would sin no more, that we were wholly unprepared for the damaging accusation of his townsman. Believing the assurances of the Vallejo *Chronicle* that the champion of Mare Island would always row to win, we regarded the Lee-Stevenson race as a most exciting and genuine contest. Thinking that the moral effect of Vallejo citizenship would purge the affair of the duplicity so prevalent in professional athletes, we were prepared to accept all the reports about the accuracy of the course, the correctness of the time and the severity of the contest. Mr. Shelley, a leading Vallejoite, supervised the measurement of the course. The distinguished visitors from Rotten Row subscribed the stakes, and Mr. Shelley of Vallejo deposited them and drew up the articles. Reliable men from Solano county acted as judges, and the only person not a native of Vallejo who officiated in the ceremony of conducting the race was Edward Hanlan. All that Mr. Hanlan had to do, however, was to say "go!" to the rowers, and to decide that Lee came home first. In view of these facts, the insinuations of the Vallejo *Chronicle* are little short of appalling, and show that the editor of that journal has undergone a most unexpected and startling change of heart. We await with feverish anxiety further news from the metropolis of Solano county, for the *Chronicle's* item is calculated to excite acts of violence that will make the memory of Mare Island halloo-box stuffing, and interminable tape worm tickets, unworthy of preservation.

The Vallejo *Chronicle* gives us some information about the Lee-Stevenson boat race which will be received with some surprise by oarsmen in general. Our bucolic neighbor adds to its glowing report of the terrific struggle between the man from New Jersey and the giant from Vallejo this pearl of intelligence. The time made (20:39) is the fastest for that distance on record, and Stevenson has proved himself a good one. We had an idea that Hosmer rowed three miles this summer a trifle of half a minute faster, and that little Ten Eyck did the same, and that Teemer and several other oarsmen have got well inside the remarkable figures given.

Henry Petersen has issued a challenge to Lee to row a three-mile race on the Oakland course. Petersen has posted a forfeit of \$200. Lee will make a match as soon as he returns from Victoria.

## THE KENNEL.

Much interest attaches at present to Dr. Rowe's project of sending American dogs to compete with the English dogs on their native heath. The puppies to be sent to England are by Cambridge, from Marchioness Pegg, and the dam herself will be entered in the all-aged stakes. Dogs, like horses, can be and are essentially American bred, no matter what the parent stock may be, when raised in the country. The conditions of the field trials, however, in England may be as fatal to the one as the conditions of the turf have lately been to the other. But a good dog in one country is a good dog in another country, and the meadows, stubbles and turnip fields of England will be as good for the American as for the English dog. We have had some experience on the hunting grounds of both countries, and we think the *American Field* attaches too much importance to the disadvantages of the English grounds to the American dog. In fact, the American setter will have many great advantages over the American race-horse in England. With a little experience, which, of course, he will have before the trials commence, he will stand upon a perfect equality with his foreign competitor, and it would not surprise us at all, having the English partridge to work upon, to see Dr. Rowe's dogs return home covered with honors. In the management of dogs, however, on the field, the American sportsman and trainer will both earn much by competing in the English field trials.

It is an old saying there is nothing new under the sun. Recently, we are informed, that Egyptian mummies 2,400 and 3,000 years old have been unrolled and found to have their teeth filled with gold in as perfect and skillful manners as either French or American dentists can fill them to-day. Now comes the *Turf, Field and Farm* with the story of a duck hunt in 1748 from which it is claimed field trials are not a novelty of modern invention and progress. A duck hunt, with good dogs, is a harmless and right merry sport, but we fail to see its connection with field trials in any shape. The merit of the dog in a duck hunt is to tire the bird out, and the distance he is sometimes required to swim, and the length of time he will have to remain in the water to do this are both remarkable in themselves. No particular breed is required, and in our youth we have seen all kind of dogs turned loose after the bird. In those days, the two best dogs we knew in a duck hunt were an English black and tan and a Scotch terrier, but neither thoroughbred. The pages of the *Antiquarian*, interesting paper as it is, like everything else human will sometimes mislead, but we venture to say it never intended to associate a duck hunt with field trials.

A statement is going the round of the papers that some individual of a firm in Chicago has shipped 1,000 hares to England to fill an order. These are not hares at all but rabbits, valued more for the dinner table than for any sport that may be gotten out of hunting them. If the California jack could be turned loose in England, the Waterloo Cup would hardly be decided by a three point more, and stamina as well as speed would demand the attention of breeders and trainers.

We regret to learn that several valuable young dogs have lately died of distemper in Sacramento. Among the most promising was the Irish setter puppy belonging to Mr. Prentice Mashin, by Race, Jr., from C. N. Post's Dido. With dogs, as with children, the fairest and best are generally taken first, only we have always failed to see, in both cases, where the consolation comes in under this arrangement.

Dr. Rowe has given up his proposed trip to England this year, but will try it next season with some puppies bred precisely the same as those he intended to take this summer. His reasons for deferring his visit are that the distemper in a violent form invaded his kennel in November last, causing the death of several of the dogs, and affecting others so badly that they could not be prepared for the trials.

Coursing is the favorite pleasure at Tehama and Red Bluff, where there are some good dogs. The ground is hard and gravelly about there, and dogs from this neighborhood can do but little, although the native animal, who has a foot like a piece of sole leather, makes a lively chase and the abundance of hares give plenty of sport.

Coughs and hoarseness.—The irritation which induces coughing immediately relieved by use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Sold only in boxes.



## TURF AND TRACK.

## Santa Rosa Letter.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—"Anteo" is still an object of interest and attraction here, and the desire to see the beautiful horse is quite as manifest on the part of the fair sex as among turfmen and citizens generally. He is in the keeping of Mart Rollins, an experienced and careful trainer of trotters, and is snugly stabled in town, with a huge box stall or apartment for his better and appropriate keeping. The members of the association which owns him are every day better satisfied with their purchase, and the general desire to see the magnificent animal attest the admiration with which he is regarded in this community and throughout the county. On Friday, January 11th, the owners regularly organized, with the title of the Sonoma County Stock Breeders' Association, capital stock \$50,000, in shares of \$100 each, and the election of permanent officers for the year resulted as follows: Board of Directors, Isaac De Turk, James D. Laughlin, Guy E. Grosse, Rufus Murphy and Edward Fitton; President, I. De Turk; Vice-president, J. D. Laughlin; Secretary, C. D. Bane; Treasurer, E. T. Farmer. The association propose adding several other fine horses, and choice stock of other species, hells, rams, etc., to better supply the general requirements of breeders and farmers in the county. It is intended to bring out from Kentucky, from the most noted breeding farms of the famous blue-grass region, a few thoroughbred mares of best quality to further promote choice breeding here.

The association now numbers some of the most substantial and enterprising citizens of Santa Rosa and of Sonoma county in its membership, and the list will be filled with others of similar standing and worth. Of its success, there can be no doubt. Already Anteo has engagements up to the limit, and the season will be profitable as respects the other horses yet to be obtained, if applications now filed can be accepted as the token.

The Stock Breeders' Association is not in actual connection with the Sonoma County Agricultural Park Association, yet its members are nearly all likewise members of the latter, and the probability is that for a year or so the fine and ample grounds of the Park Association will be used by the Breeders' Association for their stock.

The Park Association is self-sustaining. It has never solicited aid from the State, and will not; and its example may yet be made the basis of a movement to so reform and remodel the present system of district associations of similar nature throughout the State, as to place each of these also on a like footing, and thus spare tax-payers from the burden—albeit although it may be, but still a burden—of contributing to the support of these local or general associations. The association elected its officers for the year on the 11th of this month, as follows: Board of Directors, Isaac De Turk, S. P. Overton, James D. Laughlin, Guy E. Grosse, Ed. Fitton, Julius Ort and Wyman Murphy, with I. De Turk, President; S. P. Overton, Vice-President; Chas. D. Bane, Secretary, and L. W. Burris, Treasurer. Without disparagement to the retiring board and officers, it is not inappropriate to remark that the new board will do more to push the affairs of the association to better effectiveness and with greater energy. It is their resolve to make the next annual fair of the association, in August or September of this year, the greatest ever held in Sonoma county, the most interesting in every way to farmers, manufacturers, mechanics, inventors, artificers, and exhibitors generally, as well as to turfmen and stock-breeders, of any in the State, the State Fair alone excepted. The handsome new diplomas of the association, the most artistic and finished of any issued by any agricultural association in California, the State Fair Association included, executed by the best of San Francisco's lithographic artists, have already had the effect to incite and stimulate the ladies throughout the county to prepare for the friendly emulation and rivalry which approves into excellence and has consequence in award, and the fine pavilion of the association, which has no equal in any District association in the State, will be filled with the domestic handicraft and skill and taste and invention of all ladies and the sterner sex alike, at this coming fair. The appearance of Anteo alone will attract hundreds to the Fair, and his performances in the speed contests are likely to further enhance this uncommon general interest.

That these gratifying anticipations are not unduly founded—since the crop condition in promise must be always reckoned—it is not inappropriate to remark that the rain-fall of the season has already assured good harvests in every species of product for the year. The vineyards are in promising condition; grain crops look well, and while it is early to predict as to fruit, the expectations are for a year of prosperous reward. To sum up, Old Sonoma is "on deck" in every line of agricultural and business activity. O'M.

Santa Rosa, Jan. 21st, 1884.

## Our Chico Letter—Note for Gen. Bidwell and Observations Pertinent to the Season.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—I saw an article in your paper of September 22nd, in which General Bidwell says: "I am totally opposed to the speed programmes at all fairs; it is a libel on the people of the district, and also on the State, to say they will not attend an agricultural fair unless there is racing. For the sum of \$1,500 three counties sell their vote," but in what manner he does not illustrate.

And now, Mr. Editor, I will endeavor to show how very wrong he is in his assertions (I cannot call them arguments), by comparing the season of 1882 with the two years when General Bidwell was the great pusher of a purely agricultural fair. The list and figures are copied from the Secretary's books, and if any one disputes them I will send the books to you. For the year 1873, the receipts for the five days respectively were, at the park, \$47.50, \$45, \$86, \$51, \$57. Total, \$286.50, an average of \$57.30 per day. At the pavilion \$162, \$124, \$158, \$118, \$159. Total, \$721; daily average, \$144.20. This was the first year. And now, please note the immense success of the second year anti-horse race, purely agricultural fair, as pushed by General Bidwell. For four days at the park the receipts reached the magnificent sum of \$95, an average of \$23.75; at the pavilion, \$100, \$130.50, \$130.50, and fourth days \$154. Total, \$384.50; daily average, \$96.12. As will be seen there was a great falling off in receipts both at the pavilion and park. There is surely no room for any argument. The season of 1882 from Secretary's report to the State Board of Agriculture: Received from park, \$901; entrance money—horses, \$500; subscriptions, \$903; race No. 1, sec. money dist., \$105; for five days, total, \$2,409; daily average, \$481.80. So far as the races are concerned there is not one dollar of the States' appropriation that is used directly or indirectly for any purpose at the park. Money for purses and stakes are contributed by citi-

zens of town and county for the express purpose of racing, and through trials of speed try and improve the horses in our district. There are now in this district five entire descendants of Rysdyk's Hambletonian owned and located as follows: Tilton Almont, by Almont, Mr. Billips, Colusa; Blackstone, Jr., by Blackstone, Dr. Adair, Colusa; Boylston, Hon. John Boggs, Colusa; Singleton, by Willie Scheppser, also La Harpe by Fame, both owned by J. T. McIntosh, Esq., of Chico. Then last, but by no means least, comes D. M. Reavis' Blackbird, by Simpson's Blackbird, and I consider it a list that any country district should be proud of. Some of these horses' colts are showing great promise, notably, Tilton Almont and Singleton. I saw five Singleton colts start here the last day of the Fair for a special purse for yearling when only one of them had been in harness, breaking and all, over six weeks; they trotted in 3:34, which I consider very good with so very little handling. What is wanted in this district is trotting-bred mares for brood-mares, and if a few of our breeders would only form a joint stock association, and purchase good, well-bred mares, in a very few years Palo Alto would not be such a terror as it is now. As a rule there is no business firm but can be equalled by another, and it surely will apply in breeding. There is any quantity of data to refer to, and the families that have nicked together and produced the most and best trotters, are the ones to commence with. Allow no scrub mares in the breeding paddock. Good ones or none, should be their motto. Below you will find a list of mares served by Singleton, season of 1883:

Chestnut mare Elaine, by Reavis' Blackbird, dam Hattie Bay, by Billy Cheatem, J. T. McIntosh, May 27th.  
Black mare Mollie, not traced, Capt. Morrisou, February 15th.  
Black mare, not traced, W. Mathewson, Durham, February 19th.  
Black mare, by Laucet, dam not traced, W. Mathewson, Durham, May 12th.  
Grey filly, 3 years, by Buccaneer, dam by Golden Eagle, by G. M. Patchen, Jr., J. T. McIntosh, March 12th.  
Black mare, not traced, Ab Merrill, Orland, May 7th.  
Brown mare, not traced, John Crouch, Butte City, March 14th.  
Black mare, not traced, John Crouch, Butte City, April 24th.  
Chestnut mare Belle, by Tilton Almont, dam by Lammux, J. Spurgeon, Nelson Station, April 17th.  
Chestnut mare Julia, by Blackstone, Jr., dam by Vermont, sire of Ella Lewis, J. T. McIntosh, April 15th.  
Bay mare Exact, by Prompter, dam Katie Signal, by Signal, second dam by Illinois Medoc, J. T. McIntosh, April 22nd.  
Brown mare Josephine, by Gen. Reno, dam Morgan Mare, Jas. Hasty, Chico, April 23d.  
Brown mare Bessie, by Reavis' Blackbird, dam Kate Signal, J. T. McIntosh, March 25th.  
Bay mare Peggy, not traced, Dan Mathewson, April 23d.  
Bay mare, not traced, Mr. Weston, Colusa, May 27th.  
Bay mare Rena, by Gen. Reno, dam Kate Signal, J. T. McIntosh, Chico, May 20th.  
Roan mare, not traced, Jas. Morehead, Chico, April 3d.  
Chestnut mare, not traced, J. St. John, Chico, April 11th.  
Chestnut mare, by Reavis' Blackbird, dam not traced, Jas. Montgomery, Caua, April 29th.  
Bay mare, not traced, Mr. Parks, Nelson Station, April 13th.  
Grey mare, by Henry Wilson, by Reavis' Blackbird, dam Jenny, by McCracken's David Hill, Mrs. G. F. Jones, Chico, April 14th.  
Bay mare Minnie, by Harkaway, by Billy Cheatem, William Mitchell, Nelson Station, April 14th.  
Bay mare Lottie, by Whalen's Edwin Forrest, dam by Flaxtail, by Pruden's Blue Bull, Lon McIntosh, Chico, May 30th.  
Bay mare, by Harkaway, dam not traced, Ben True, Chico, April 18th.  
Bay mare, pedigree given but not down in book, John Boggs, Colusa, April 28th.  
Bay mare Alexandria, by Alexander, by G. M. Patchen, Jr., dam the old Jessie Wall Mare, J. T. McIntosh, April 25th.  
Bay mare, pedigree given but not down on book, F. A. Schafer, Gridley Station, April 26th.  
Brown mare, not traced, Jas. Abrams, Mason, Chico, April 29th.  
Bay mare Kate, not traced, Tim Barnard, Chico, May 8th.  
Bay mare, pedigree given but not down on book, John Boggs, Colusa, May 9th.  
Chestnut mare Jenny, by McCracken's David Hill, dam not traced, Mrs. G. F. Jones, Chico, May 10th.  
Brown mare, not traced, Jas. Decker, Chico, May 11th.  
Bay mare, John Boggs, Colusa, May 15th.  
Brown mare, Wm. Hawkins, Chico, May 14th.  
Black mare, not traced, Chas. Ball, Chico, May 18th.  
Chestnut mare, not traced, E. J. Cartright, Grainland, May 24th.  
Black mare Kate, by Frank Tollman, by Vermont, dam Kate Signal, J. T. McIntosh, Chico.  
Grey mare, not traced, Mr. Dillie, Chico, May 25th.  
Black mare, not traced, Ab Merrill, Orland, May 26th.  
Black mare, not traced, Jas. Moorehead, Chico, June 14th.  
Black mare, not traced, P. Gwynne, Chico, May 2nd.  
Chestnut mare, not traced, P. Gwynne, Chico, May 11th.  
Bay mare, by Miller's Abdallah, dam not traced, E. J. Cartright, May 20th.  
Chestnut mare, not traced, Wm. Mott, Grainland, June 5th.

Mr. McIntosh has commenced his mile track and expects to have it finished by the first of February. He has quite a string of colts and fillies, yearlings and two-year-olds, and some of them are showing considerable speed. Ackerman, the pacer, is running out to grass in day-time, and has spread out and looks ever so much larger than he did last fall. Telegraph, who downed his stable and everyone else in the special race at the State fair, has been blistered, and like Ackerman, turned out day-time. Green feed is good up here, and they will have their blood well cooled out by the time they are in shape for fast work. In my list of stallions I forgot to mention two very promising Buccaneers; one of them is owned by Jas. Hasty, by Buccaneer, dam Josephine, by Gen. Reno, second dam by John Morgan. Ralph T., owned by Ben True, by Buccaneer, dam by Harkaway, by Billy Cheatem, by Cracker, by Boston. Mr. John McIntyre is handling Mr. Reavis' stable, and rumor hath it that two of their two-year-olds are simply wind splitters, nothing like them for speed was ever known in this section before. I think they will meet some here this fall. When the race is over both parties will know that they have been to a horse race. OCCASIONALLY.  
Chico, January 20th, 1884.

"Yes," said the Vermont deacon, "I always go down to the camp-meeting, and always come back feeling good. Do you see that magnificent bore there in the field? Well, you ought to have seen the old plug I took down there."

## Some Strange Freaks of Breeding—Also a Few Odd Notions of the Writer.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—From one of my medical journals of a late date I quote the following odd freak of nature:

"In a certain farming community of southern Ohio it was the custom of the neighborhood for farmers to render assistance to each other in threshing time, sometimes using the same set of horses for six weeks or two months, or until the grain in that neighborhood was threshed. A favorite mare thus used, three or four months with foal, while feeding one day, was startled by an unexpected noise, which caused her to throw up her head with great violence against the sharp edge of a squared beam, thereby cutting an ugly gash across the forehead just above the eyes. In due time the colt appeared, having an ugly looking scar corresponding in situation to the injury on the dam, and was totally blind from cataract of both eyes, but otherwise healthy and well formed. It was kept in a field of six or seven acres, and with intervals of rest, would continually travel in a circuit corresponding in diameter exactly to the circuit traveled over by the mare while hitched to the machine. It was permitted to live some six months, making its ceaseless rounds night and day, when mercy put an end to its miserable existence."

This is a very strong example of maternal impression on the unborn offspring, and should excite the sympathy of all who read. How far the impressions uppermost in the mind of the mother can influence the nature, form, and even color of her offspring while in *utero*, has never been fully ascertained by physiologists. A way hack in the early days of the Jewish family we find a pronounced case of maternal impressions, for we read in Genesis, thirteenth chapter, from the 27th to the 43rd verses, an interesting account of Jacob's dealings with Laban, and we are taught that Jacob placed different colored poles before the watering places of his flocks, and the flocks conceived before the rods and brought forth ring streaked, speckled and spotted, and the flocks of Jacob increased much faster than those of his father-in-law, Laban. The family of the writer, who reside in England, have time out of date made the breeding of horses for circus use a specialty, and they are able to breed almost any colored animal they see fit. Many of the so-called Arabian horses seen in our circuses—and more especially was this the case years ago, when these animals were all the rage—were bred by my relatives in England. Spotted horses, striped horses, clear white animals, and those that were "black and all black," have been and are being bred to a shade by this family.

I well remember a bright bay mare belonging to my father that was with foal to a son of imp. Leviathan, who occupied a stall adjoining that of an old sorrel gelding who had seen many years of service on the flat, and at last over hurdles. The mare and horse were continually at war, biting the partition and kicking the end of the stall planks. This state of affairs continued until spring arrived, when the mare was turned out in a small pasture, where in a few weeks she gave birth to a sorrel horse colt, marked exactly after the old gelding, and to this day, although a horse of many years, the same habits of kicking the end planks of the stalls and biting the side planks cling to the animal. It matters not whether the adjoining stalls are occupied or not, the work goes on whenever the animal has a few days' rest. During steady employment he very rarely indulges in these freaks, except occasional attacks during the night, but during the winter months, when he is taken from the stable only at rare intervals, he makes music for the neighborhood, and many a night have I lain awake longer than common on account of the disturbance he created. For a long time I tied him with two halter straps, and fastened a chain to his ankle, but one would fancy he was within sound of a prison house, or else haunted by some wandering ghost, as he listened to the ominous rattle of that chain as it clanked against the side of the stall. I have in mind the case of a quarter-bred Percheron-Norman mare that may possibly be of some interest. This four-year-old mare gave birth to a very large filly, which was sired by an imported Norman stallion. For several weeks the young mother showed signs of severe labor, and could scarcely walk straight. Two months after foaling, having regained her strength, as it was supposed, the mare was bred to a roadster stallion, and in two weeks again received the embraces of the horse; a third time was the mare bred. An interval of nearly two months was then passed, and for the fourth time did the mare in question seek and accept the cover of the stallion; yet, exactly eleven months from the date of the first intercourse a strong, healthy bay horse colt was born. The only reasonable theory that I can produce regarding this unnatural desire for amorous connection is the one that, from exhaustive and probably unnatural labor, the generative organs became the seat of disease, and when brought in contact with a stallion the unhealthy functions caused the mare to encourage and accept the attention of the horse. Perhaps I am wrong; if so, I should be pleased to have my ignorance dispelled by the assurances of those who are better able to arrive at rational conclusions. During the twelve years that I have paid more or less attention to the breeding of horses I have never read a satisfactory article on the period of gestation of the foal. The query often arises, are there no pathologists among the many men who are making the practice of veterinary medicine the means of obtaining notoriety and a livelihood? We read endless numbers of papers on laminitis, on diseases of the foot, on colic in its various forms and attendant consequences, on the great bot theory, on feeding and caring for the horse in health, but seldom do we read a practical article on maternity and its many dangers, or labor, with its series of complications. I believe that the treatment which a mare is subject to during the months of her foal-carrying has much to do with the nature, strength and usefulness of the colt, for I know that abuse will tend towards producing a sulky, ill-natured offspring, and if kindness ever receives its reward it is when shown to a mare well along in the period of foal carrying. Yet how many men who possess brood-mares over take the time to think of this subject.

Mayview, Kansas, January 10th, 1884.

COLUMBUS.

That famous four-year-old stallion Anteo, whose trial in 2:20, we recently noticed, has been disposed of by Mr. J. C. Simpson, of San Francisco, Cal., to The Santa Rosa Stock Company, for \$10,000. As then explained, the trotting elements in his pedigree are Hambletonian, Clay, and Blackbird, founded on thoroughbred lines from Bonnie Scotland, Monarch, and Trustee. To the observant, it must be quite evident that the blood of Henry Clay develops quite early, especially when united with the Hambletonian or Mambrino Chief strains. Then we find that the blood of Bonnie Scotland and Trustee has strong trotting tendencies, with great endurance and the quality of training on. We are, therefore, inclined to believe that Anteo will be a brilliant success in the company's hands.—N. Y. Spirit.



## Sources of Power and Speed in the Horse.

The *Live Stock Journal* thus discourses on the "sources of speed and power in the horse," and while in the main true there is one source entirely overlooked. That is the force which is beyond human power to measure, and there may be indications, they are far from reliable. Many have puzzled over it, and though there have been various theories, all still leave the subject in darkness nearly as profound as when attention was first directed to the matter. Still, too much attention cannot be given to muscular development, both in the selection of the proper parentage and by a system of rearing and training that will aid in bringing the inherited tendency as near perfect as possible.

We talk of nerve, of brain power, but after all must come back to the fact that these influences come to naught unless there be suitable structure to act upon. Up to a certain limit it is proper, with suitable qualifications, to talk of "nerve force" and "trotting instinct."

Machinery and mechanical appliances of every kind are mere imitations of and copies from nature. The movements of machinery have their counterparts in the human system, and what is true of this has an equally apt illustration in the mechanical structure of the horse. Thus, Vesalini, who was more nearly than any other the father of anatomy, though born as late as in the early years of the sixteenth century, taught that the human body was the greatest piece of mechanism known to man. In all the elements of motion, the study of the mechanism of the horse proves him to be the equal of his master, and in the matter of strides and rapid propulsion greatly his superior. A comparison of the ankle joint with the lever invented by man shows that he has unwittingly copied from the former. The bodies of both men and horses contain several true pulleys, the patella, or knee bone, over which the ligament plays when the body is in motion, simulates the action of the pulley. Any man has the privilege of altering the relative proportion of the parts of the horse's formation, through selection in coupling, as his constructive genius as a breeder may suggest.

A phenomenal trotter of the past season was found, upon critical examination, to have a deep, slanting shoulder, the muscles of which are well developed, but the muscles upon the front part of the fore leg were developed in a marked degree, thus aiding very much in the knee action. In conjunction with this the sternum extends deep down between the fore legs, holding a straight line back to the lower line of the belly, in place of curving up, as is usual at the girth point. This insures the insertion for the point of the long ribe low down, thus giving greater length to the ellipse which contains the lungs. The muscles of the hind quarter are large and extend deep downwards, forming great depth to the ham. These special muscular developments and large lung room are associated with a light-weight body, an important element in the make-up of a tier.

The muscles of the horse that takes but little exercise are soft, and lack size, and are correspondingly weak. It is said of such a horse that he lacks wind, though really his lungs may be perfect. A large accumulation of fat in the abdominal space and about the muscles of the chest, prevents, in the one case, a free action of the diaphragm backwards, thus curtailing the lung space at their base. In the other case, the muscles of the chest are impeded in their movements, and respiration has not the free play seen in the horse whose muscles are clear of the adipose load. Training removes the adipose accumulation, reducing this to the minimum, while, at the same time, if properly conducted and continued for a period efficiently extended, the muscles are developed to their maximum.

It is a rule that has no exception in the case of human beings, that free exercise of any particular set of muscles, long and systematically applied, will develop them out of proportion to other parts, and they become, in proportion to this development, capable of extraordinary exertion. Any rule which is established in this way has an equal application to the horse, and a stout mare of thoroughbred racing lineage that has those muscles which come into play in the trotting gait largely developed, and shows a fair tendency to trot, may, if bred to a trotting sire of merit, bring a more promising progeny for the gait named than a so-called trotting-bred mare with those muscles deficient that come into vigorous action in the trotting movement.

## Americans in England.

The *English Racing Calendar* contains some of the nominations made for the spring handicaps, which closed on the 1st. Those published include the entries for the Newmarket, Ascot and Epsom events. In round numbers the total entries seem to be larger than last year, the City and Suburban showing 79 as against 66 last year, and the great Metropolitan 39 as against 34. The nomination of American-bred horses is smaller than for some years past. Those entered for the City and Suburban are Mr. Keene's Blue Grass, Mr. Walton's Girofle, Mr. Cannon's Sacem, Sir J. Wyloughby's Gerald, and Lord Ellesmere's Abbotsford. For the great Metropolitan the nominations include Girofle, Sacem, and Mr. Lorillard's Comanche. Mr. Walton has also nominated his English horses Sutter, Deceiver and Hopeful for the City and Suburban. In fact, the whole of the English lot are remarkably promising, and the weights assigned them will attract considerable attention, including, as the list does, such horses as Gehenemus, St. Blaise, Hauteur, Thebais, Elzever, Hackness, Tonans, Bendigo and Medicus. None of the Americans are nominated for the Ascot Gold Cup, but the prospects are that it will be a great race, for the nominations include Tristan, last year's winner, Thebais, Bendigo and the two great three-year-olds St. Simon and Duke of Richmond. Among the nominations for the Epsom Two-Year-Old Plate are Mr. Keene's English colt by Cremorne, dam Rustie Queen, and Mr. Walton's Harold.

For the Newmarket Stakes the American nominations are even smaller than at Epsom, and seem to be confined entirely to Mr. Keene's American Girl and Blue Grass in the Bannbury Stakes, to be run during the July meeting. The Newmarket Handicap, in which Parole made his debut in 1879, has nineteen subscribers, including "Mr. Manton's" Corrie Roy, and as she has nominated Thebais and Keir for the same event, it will be due to the handicapper if the "fall scarlet" is not in front at the end of the race. The same three are also among the nominations for the Ascot Gold Cup, to be run June 10th, among which are Mr. Keene's Bolero and Blue Grass, but not Mr. Walton's Girofle, which would seem to indicate that the daughter of Leamington and Ratan will not be trained for "cup" honors this year. Bolero and Blue Grass are also nominated for the Alexandra Plate, at three miles, the winning of which would be an honor, but scarcely possible, considering that the English lot includes Faugh-a-Ballagh (last year's winner), Trietan, Corroy Roy and several sealed nominations.

## The 2:20 List.

## 2:10 1-4.

Maud S., cb m, by Harold, dam Miss Russell, by Pilot, Jr., at Rochester, N. Y., August 11th, 1881.

## 2:10 3-4.

Jay-Eye-Sae, blk g, by Dictator, dam Midnight, by Pilot, Jr., at Providence, R. I., September 15th, 1883.

## 2:11 1-4.

St. Julien, b g, by Volunteer, dam Flora, by Sayres' Harry Clay, at Hartford, Conn., August 27th, 1880.

## 2:13 1-4.

Rarus, h g, by Coulkin's Abdallah, dam Nancy Awful, by Telegraph, at Buffalo, N. Y., August 3rd, 1878.

## 2:14.

Clingstone, b g, by Rysdyk, dam Gristeben, by Chosroes, at Cleveland, O., July 28th, 1882.

Goldsmith Maid, b m, by Alexander's Abdallah, dam by Abdallah, at Mystic Park, Boston, September 2nd, 1874.

Trinket, b m, by Princeps, dam Ouida, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, at Morrisania, N. Y., September 22nd, 1881.

## 2:14 3-4.

Hopeful, gr g, by Godfrey's Patchen, dam by the Bridham Horse, at Minneapolis, Minn., September 5th, 1878.

## 2:15.

Lula, b m, by Alexander's Norman, dam Kats Crockett, by imp. Hooton, at Buffalo, N. Y., August 10th, 1875.

## 2:15 1-4.

Smuggler, b s, by Blanco, son of Iron's Cadmus, dam a pacing mare, at Hartford, Conn., August 3rd, 1876.

## 2:15 1-2.

Hattie Woodward, h m, by Absdesn, dam by Henry Clay(?) at Buffalo, N. Y., August 7th, 1880.

Phyllas, b s, by Dictator, dam Betsy Trotwood, by Clark Chief, at Cleveland, O., August 1st, 1883.

## 2:16 1-4.

Lucilla Goldust, b m, by Goldust, dam a pacing mare, by Bald Hornet(?), at Rochester, N. Y., August 10th, 1877.

Wilson, b g, by George Wilkes, dam Miss Coone, by Clark Chief, at Cleveland, O., August 1st, 1883.

## 2:16 1-2.

American Girl, b m, by Amos' C. M. Clay, dam unknown, at Albany, N. Y., September 25th, 1874.

Darby, b g, by Delmonico, dam unknown, at Utica, N. Y., August 22nd, 1879.

Edwin Thorne, ch g, by Thorndale, dam Lady Lightfoot, by Ashland, at Chicago, Ill., July 21st, 1882.

Jerome Eddy, b s, by Louis Napoleon, dam Fanny Mapss, by Alexander's Abdallah, at Buffalo, N. Y., August 3rd, 1882.

## 2:16 3-4.

Charley Ford, gr g, by McKesson's Gray Eagle, dam unknown, at Chicago, Ill., July 23rd, 1880.

Occident, br g, by Doc, dam unknown, at Sacramento, Cal., September 17th, 1873.

## 2:17.

Clemmie G., ch m, by Magic, dam Ned, by Berkley's Edwin Forrest, at Mystic Park, Boston, September 19th, 1883.

Director, blk e, by Dictator, dam Dolly, by Mambrino Chief, at Cleveland, O., August 1st, 1883.

Fanny Witherspoon, ch m, by Almont, dam Lizzie Witherspoon, said to be by Gough's Wagner, at Hartford, Conn., September 5th, 1883.

Gloster, b g, by Volunteer, dam Black Beas, by Stockbridge Chief, at Rochester, N. Y., August 14th, 1874.

Majolica, h g, by Startle, dam Jessie Kirk, by Clark Chief, at Morrisania, N. Y., June 22nd, 1886.

## 2:17 1-4.

Black Cloud, blk s, by Ashland Chief, dam the Cluke Mare, by Capt. Walker, at Chicago, Ill., July 22nd, 1882.

Dexter, br g, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Clara, by Seely's American Star, at Buffalo, N. Y., August 14th, 1867.

Piedmont, ch s, by Almont, dam Mag Ferguson, by Mambrino Chief, at Chicago, Ill., July 19th, 1881.

So So, b m, by George Wilkes, dam Little Ida, by Edwin Forrest, at Hartford, Conn., August 26th, 1881.

## 2:17 1-2.

Phyllis, br m, by Phil Sheridan, dam by Tom Sayers, son of Canadian Grey Eagle, at Mystic Park, Boston, September 19th, 1883.

Robert McGregor, ch e, by Major Edsall, dam Nancy Whitman, by American Star, at Fort Worth, Texas, November 23rd, 1883.

Santa Claus, b s, by Strathmore, dam Lady Thorne, Jr., by Williams' Mambrino, at Chicago, Ill., July 19th, 1881.

## 2:17 3-4.

Duqueena, ch s, by Tippto Baebaw, dam Wild Rose, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, at Pittsburg, Pa., July 27th, 1883.

Hannie, ch s, by Mambrino Pilot, dam Lady Stewart, at Hartford, Conn., August 26th, 1880.

## 2:18.

Dick Swiveller, b g, by Walkhill Chief, dam Madam Swiveller, by Sayres' Harry Clay, at Utica, N. Y., August 22nd, 1879.

Edwin Forrest, b g, by Brannock's Ned Forrest, dam Fanny Munday, by the quarter-horse Smiling Tom, at Utica, N. Y., August 14th, 1878.

Great Eastern, b g, by Walkhill Chief, dam by Reilly's son of imp. Consternation, at Buffalo, N. Y., August 2nd, 1878.

Judge Fullerton, ch g, by Edward Everett, dam unknown, at Cleveland, O., July 28th, 1875.

Kate Sprague, br m by Gov. Sprague, dam Fau, by Lance, at Rochester, N. Y., August 10th, 1881.

Nettie, b m, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the County House Mare, by Seely's American Star, at Beacon Park, Boston, September 11th, 1874.

Protein, h m, by Blackwood, dam Sally Choister, by Mambrino Choister, at East Saginaw, Mich., June 19th, 1879.

Red Cloud, b g, by Legal Tender, dam unknown, at Buffalo, N. Y., August 7th, 1874.

## 2:18 1-4.

Lady Mand, br m, by General Knox, dam Fanny, by Sabek, at Rochester, N. Y., August 11th, 1875.

Lady Thorn, h m, by Mambrino Chief, dam by Gano, at Providences, R. I., October 8th, 1869.

Lucy, h m, by Geo. M. Patchen, dam by May Day, at Buffalo, N. Y., August 9th, 1872.

Midnight, blk g, by Peacemaker, dam by the old Drew Horse, at Buffalo, N. Y., August 3rd, 1878.

Pickard, b g, by Abdallah Pilot, dam by Bourbon Chief, at Hartford, Conn., June 20th, 1882.

Rosa Wilkes, b m, by George Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Patchen, at Cleveland, O., July 28th, 1882.

## 2:18 1-2.

Col. Lawie, gr g, by Rifleman, dam unknown, at San Francisco, Cal., September 14th, 1878.

J. B. Thome, b e, by Stirling, dam Lady Hooper, by Defiance, at Chicago, Ill., July 23d, 1881.

Monroe Chief, br e, by Jim Monroe, dam Madam Powell, by Bay Chief, at Chicago, Ill., July 24th, 1880.

Slow Go, rug, by Young Sbaratack, dam unknown, at Cleveland, O., July 26th, 1877.

William H., b g, by Young Wilkes, dam by Daniel Webster, at Chicago, Ill., August 19th, 1882.

## 2:18 3-4.

Bonite, b f, by Electioneer, dam May Fly, by St. Clair (pacer), at Lexington, Ky., October 18th, 1885.

Cleora, blk m, by Menelaus, dam Thornleaf, by Mambrino Patchen, at Chicago, Ill., September 22nd, 1882.

Nutwood, ch s, by Alexander's Belmont, dam Miss Russell, by Pilot, Jr., at Stockton, Cal., November 27th, 1876.

Patchen, ch g, by Kentucky Hunter, dam by Scott's Hiatoga, at Hartford, Connecticut, August 28th, 1880.

## 2:19.

Adele Gould, ch m, by Jay Gould, dam Emeline, by Henry B. Patchen, at Buffalo, N. Y., August 4th, 1882.

Aibamarle, gr g, by Tom Hunter, dam by Blucher, at Hartford, Conn., August 23d, 1878.

Alley, b g, by Volunteer, dam by New York Black Hawk, at Chicago, Ill., July 25th, 1879.

Bonsatter, h s, by Brooks' Horse, dam by Adams' Stamp the Dealer, at Rochester, N. Y., August 15th, 1879.

Cetchfly, b m, by Administrator, dam Cacuba, by Almont, at Chicago, Ill., July 16th, 1883.

Cozette, blk m, by Blumberg's Black Bashaw, dam unknown, at Rochester, N. Y., August 9th, 1876.

Edward ch g, by Fisk's Hambletonian (Masterlode), dam by Ohio Backe, at Providence, R. I., September 3rd, 1878.

France's Alexander, blk s, by Ben Patchen, dam by Canada Jack, at Rochester, N. Y., July 4th, 1881.

Graves, ch g, by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Rosa Allen, at Stockton, Cal., September 20th, 1879.

Kitty Bates, gr m, by Jim Monroe, dam Pop Corn (pacer), at Buffalo, N. Y., August 6th, 1880.

Minnie R., b m, by J. C. Brackenridge, dam by Exchequer, at Chicago, Ill., July 17th, 1882.

Wedgewood, br s, by Alexander's Belmont, dam Woodbine (dam of Woodford Mambrino), by Woodford, at Hartford, Conn., August 28th, 1880.

## 2:19 1-4.

Aldine, br m, by Almont, dam Mother Hubbard, by John-son's Toronto, at Hartford, August 31st, 1882.

Bodine, b g, by Volunteer, dam by Sayres' Harry Clay, at East Saginaw, Michigan, June 25th, 1875.

Comee, b g, by Daniel Lambert, dam by Hiawatha, at Hartford, Connecticut, August 29th, 1877.

Croxie, b m, by Clark Chief, dam Mollie Whitefoot, by Little Priam, at Buffalo, N. Y., August 2nd, 1878.

George Palmer, b g, by Ames' Bogus, dam by Old Henry Clay, at Providence, R. I., October 8th, 1869.

Joe Bunker, gr g, by George Wilkes, dam by Seely's American Star, at Morrisania, N. Y., June 21st, 1883.

Keene Jim, rn g, by Keene's Lookont, dam Lanra Fair, by Morgan Rattler, at Buffalo, N. Y., August 7th, 1880.

Parana, b m, by Mambrino Hambletonian, dam Belle of Cayuga, by Hambletonian Prince, at Beacon Park, September 8th, 1880.

Sleepy Joe, br g, by Joe Thompson, dam unknown, at Cleveland, Ohio, July 31st, 1883.

## 2:19 1-2.

Abbotsford, b s, by Woodford Mambrino, dam Columbia, by Young Columbus, at San Francisco, Cal., August 24th, 1883.

Driver, b g, by Volunteer, dam Silvertail, by Seely's American Star, at Prospect Park, L. I., October 15th, 1880.

Forest Patchen, br g, by King Patchen, dam by Flying Cloud, at Hartford, Conn., June 14th, 1883.

Hinda Rose, h f, by Electioneer, dam Beautiful Bella, by Tba Moor, at Lexington, Ky., October 12th, 1883.

Modoc, ch g, by Aberdeen, at Mystic Park, Boston, September 18th, 1883.

Moose, b g, by Washburn Horse, dam The Morrissey Mere, by imp. Trustee, at Rochester, N. Y., August 10th, 1880.

Nellie R., ch m, by Gen. McClellan, Jr., dam Susie Rose, at San Francisco, Cal., August 24th, 1883.

Overman, ch g, by Elmo, dam by Billy McCracken, at Rochester, N. Y., August 16th, 1883.

Romero, gr s, by A. W. Richmond, dam Gretchen, by Mambrino Pilot, at Stockton, Cal., September 22nd, 1882.

Thomas L. Young, ch g, by Yellow Jacket, dam a pacing mare, by Bald Hornet, at Fleetwood Park, N. Y., October 22nd, 1875.

Tony Newell, b g, by Clark Chief, at Rochester, N. Y., August 15th, 1883.

Tucker, ch g, by Strathmore, dam by Bob Henry, at Lexington, Ky., October 9th, 1883.

Troubadour, blk g, by Revenge, dam Illinois Maid, by Black Donald, at Buffalo, N. Y., August 3rd, 1881.

Von Armin, b s, by Sentinel, dam Mary Short, by Blood's Black Hawk, at Rochester, N. Y., August 12th, 1882.

Will Cody, b g, by Blue Bull, dam Celia, said to be by American Eclipse, at Chicago, Ill., July 23rd, 1880.

## 2:19 3-4.

Adelaide, b m, by Phil Sheridan, dam by Sam Houston, grandson of Vermont Black Hawk, at Buffalo, N. Y., August 3rd, 1878.

Camors, blk g, by General Knox, dam unknown, at Buffalo, N. Y., August 7th, 1874.

Daisydale, b m, by Thorndale, dam Daisy, by Burr's Washington, at Cleveland, Ohio, July 27th, 1880.

Deck Wright, b g, by the Hinsdale Horse, dam unknown, at Buffalo, N. Y., August 6th, 1880.

Dr. Norman, b g, by Col. Moore, dam unknown, at Cleveland, Ohio, September 7th, 1882.

Flora Temple, b m, by One-eyed Kentucky Hunter, dam by Spotted Arabian, at Kalamazoo, Mich., October 15th, 1889.

John S. Clark, ch g, by Thomas Jefferson, dam by Scott's Hiatoga, at Rochester, N. Y., August 12th, 1881.

Josephus, ch g, by Green's Bashaw, dam a Copperbottom pacing mare, at Hartford, Conn., August 26th, 1881.

## 2:20.

Annie W., ch m, by Bostick's Almont, Jr., dam Mary M., at Cleveland, Ohio, July 27th, 1881.

Bay Frank, b g, by Tornado, dam by State of Maine, at San Francisco, Cal., August 15th, 1883.

Belle Brassfield, b m, by Viley's Cripple, dam Sally Chorister, by Mambrino Chorister, at Buffalo, N. Y., August 5th, 1879.

Captain Emmous, ch g, by Continental, dam by Stubtail, at Buffalo, N. Y., August 3rd, 1880.

Elaine, b m, by Messenger Duroc, dam Green Mountain Maid, by Sayres' Harry Clay, at San Francisco, Cal., November 13th, 1880.

Etta Jones, b m (converted pacer), by Parish's Davy Crockett, at Rochester, N. Y., August 12th, 1879.

Fleety Goldust, gr m, by Goldust, dam a Morgan mare, at Mystic Park, Boston, Mass., September 4th, 1874.



Frank, blk g, by Young Oneida, dam unknown, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., August 23d, 1877.

George V., ch g, by Masterloide, dam by Magna Charta, at Rochester, N. Y., August 14th, 1883.

Humboldt, b g, by Stooking Chief, dam a pacing mare, by Parish's Pilot, at Hartford, Conn., August 23d, 1881.

John H., b g, by Blumberg's Black Bashaw, dam by Morgan Hunter, at Hartford, Conn., August 23d, 1878.

Little Fred, b g, by Eastman's Morgan, dam by Simpson's Blackbird, at Cleveland, Ohio, July 26th, 1877.

Mambrino Gift, ch e, by Mambrino Pilot, dam Waterwitch, by Edict, Jr., at Rochester, N. Y., August 13th, 1874.

May Queen, b m, by Alexander's Norman, dam Jennie, by Crockett's Arabian, at Utica, N. Y., August 17th, 1875.

Maid Messenger, b m, by Messenger Chief, dam Eliza Jane, at Lexington, Ky., October 9th, 1883.

Nancy Hackett, r m, by Wood's Hambletonian, dam Hackett Mare, dam of Argonaut, 2:23 $\frac{1}{2}$ , at Buffalo, N. Y., August 3d, 1878.

Orange Girl, b m, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Dolly Mills (dam of Walkill Chief), by Seely's American Star, at Columbus, Ohio, July 3d, 1880.

Propero, blk g, by Messenger Duroc, dam Green Mountain Maid, by Sayres' Harry Clay, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., August 23rd 1877.

### Trotting at Oakland—Another Oregonian.

At the Trotting Park last Saturday there was an unwonted chill in the air, and overcoats were not amiss. There was quite an attendance at the trotting race between Laura M., B. B., Nellie Burns and Vanderlynn, as it was expected the contest would be close. In this there was no disappointment as it proved very close indeed, as, when three heats were trotted Laura M., B. B., and Vanderlynn had each one to their credit, and in the fourth it appeared as though Nellie Burns had a good chance to place that to her credit. Vanderlynn was handicapped to a wagon so that when the pool sales opened Laura M. was the favorite, bringing \$45; Vanderlynn close after her at \$40; B. B., \$26 and Nellie Burns, \$21. As usual, the speculation was brisk and a good deal of money went into the box before the horses were started. The placing gave B. B. the pole, Laura M. had second position, Vanderlynn, third and Nellie Burns outside.

First heat.—Three of the horses were in line when the gong sounded, the driver of Vanderlynn "nodding for the word" when a few lengths in the rear. B. B. broke soon after, and the favorite cut out the work, with Nellie Burns second and Vanderlynn third, when the quarter pole was passed in 38 seconds. Laura M. retained the lead without being hard pushed, and at the half in 1:17 was two lengths in front of Nellie; Vanderlynn having made a bad break before reaching that point. Nellie Burns broke in coming down the stretch, and Vanderlynn took second position, when the leader went under the wire, with Nellie Burns third, the driver of B. B. not struggling after he saw that he could not win the heat; time—2:32. Laura M. was then such a favorite that she brought \$30, Vanderlynn, \$19, and the other two grouped \$9.

Second heat.—The second heat was exciting from start to finish. Laura M. led closely pressed by Nellie to the quarter in 37 $\frac{1}{2}$  seconds. Going down the backstretch Nellie gained the advantage, and was first at the half-mile in 1:16. The lead, however, was only a neck, and the advantage was not enough to equalize the loss of ground incurred by trotting on the outside around the turn. B. B. closed some of the gap, and Burns breaking the contest was between B. B. and Laura M. For the last furlong it was difficult to foretell which would get the best of it, but the black from Oregon, which the stable boys have dubbed Black Bart, managed to win by the length of his neck, in 2:23 $\frac{1}{2}$ —with Vanderlynn third. Still Laura M. was the favorite, bringing \$20; the field (B. B. and Nellie Burns) \$18, and Vanderlynn \$15.

Third heat.—The third heat showed another change. Vanderlynn broke soon after the start, and Laura M. and B. B. went past the quarter pole together in 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Those two led all the way along the backstretch, Nellie Burns third, and Vanderlynn a long distance. Laura got into the home-stretch first but broke, which gave B. B. the lead when the wagon horse came with a rush, carried B. B. to a break, and won the heat by a couple of lengths in 2:29. B. B. second, Nellie Burns third, and the favorite last. After this heat Vanderlynn was the favorite at the rate of \$25 on him, \$12 on the field, Laura having retrograded to \$9.

Fourth heat.—The fourth heat was sharp work between B. B. and Nellie Burns from the commencement to the finish, though B. B. led a trifle at the quarter at 38 seconds, and at the half in 1:14 $\frac{1}{2}$ . From there both horses trotted fast, and though the official time was 2:29 $\frac{1}{2}$ , many of the outside watchers made it a second less. Laura M. was third, Vanderlynn last. The pool-buyers appeared at last to realize that the webfoot had good chances to win, and as Nellie Burns was also coupled with him, the field brought \$40, Vanderlynn \$19, his supporters still hoping that he would be on his good behavior, and Laura M. now quite lame at \$3.

Fifth heat.—For the fifth heat all were on a line when the gong struck, B. B. taking the lead, with Nellie on his wheel at the quarter in 39 seconds. He increased the advantage at the half in 1:17, Laura M. being third. When part way down the turn Laura made a break, hobbled for a time as though she was going to fall, when her driver pulled her up. Though Nellie made a good effort, she was unable to reach B. B., who won the heat which gave him the race at 2:31. The prize was a purse of \$500—\$350 to the first, \$100 to the second, and \$50 to the third. The accident to Laura M. gave Vanderlynn second money and Nellie Burns third, for if she had trotted third in the last heat she would have been entitled to second. The injury was to the ankle of the left fore leg, while the previous lameness was in the right.

The winner is owned at Portland, Oregon, and is by Millman's Bell-founder, his dam said to be thoroughbred. He was thought to be so promising that it was the intention of his owners to have taken him East last summer, but an obscure lameness caused him being thrown out of training. What with the running of Jim Ronwick and Patsy Duffy, and the trotting of Nellie Burns and B. B. the Oregonians are quite jubilant over the victories. Though the winner was called "B. B." by the pool-seller, he was entered as Billy Barker.

#### SUMMARY.

OAKLAND TROTTER PARK, Jan. 19th, 1884.—Purse \$500.  
Geo. Leithy's blk g Billy B. A., formerly Billy Barlow, by Millman's Bell-founder..... 4 1 3 1 1  
Pat Farrell's b g Vanderlynn (wagon)..... 2 3 1 4 3  
R. E. Burns' blk m Nellie Burns..... 3 4 3 2 2  
M. Rollins' ch m Laura M..... 1 2 4 3 ds  
Time—2:32, 2:29 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 2:29, 2:29 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 2:31.

And now, according to the Watsonville *Pajaronian*, the old trotter Chicago is to return to San Francisco, Thomas Kennedy having sold him to Dan McCarthy.

### Racing and Trotting at Oakland.

There was a trifle of chilliness following the fog Thursday, and though the sun shone brightly, there was discomfort in the shadows at the Oakland Trotting Park. There were two races on the hills, one being a dash of half a mile, in which were engaged the Oregon mare Lulu Riggs, Red Oak from Idaho and Haddington. This was the first to be decided, and though Red Oak and Haddington were acknowledged to be very fast, especially the Idahoan, the bettors fancied the chances of Lulu so much that the odds were \$20 to \$10 at the commencement of the pool selling, and before the horses were mounted the rate had increased to \$20 to \$7. The start was from the half-mile pole, and without much delay the horses were sent off fairly together, though Haddington had slightly the advantage. The others were so much handier at getting away, that they soon left him, Red Oak on the inside, making the pace exceedingly hot, and Lulu never permitting him to get far from her, crowded him so that the quarter was run in 23 $\frac{1}{2}$  seconds. This left Haddington seemingly out of the race by any number of yards, and when the two leaders were fairly entered into the straight run for home, there was slackening. But Red Oak was unequal to the strain, the mare getting her head in front before reaching the seven-furlong mark, and from thence she galloped along in her ease, if ease it can be called, when a half-mile is run in 48 $\frac{1}{2}$  seconds. The head of Red Oak was only a short distance behind, and Haddington closed a good deal of the gap, so that he was a good third at the finish. This equals the fastest time ever made in California, and is within a second of the fastest on record.

The trotting race proved to be one of the surprises that are so frequent in the sports of the turf and track. The starters were Roan Tom, Chicago and Ed. Roan Tom was a great favorite, owing to a reported trial in 2:34, the rates being at the opening of the pool sales \$20 on him to \$14 on Chicago and \$6 on Ed. So confident was the driver of Roan Tom of his ability to win that he never made a move for the first heat, which Ed. won in 2:46, Chicago apparently not being able to press him any faster. That the second and third in the heat were still thought to have the best show was evident from the betting, as after the heat the prevailing rates were \$20 on Roan Tom, \$10 on Chicago and \$4 on Ed. The second heat was slightly varied, Roan Tom essaying to wrest it from the "outsider," though he was unequal to the task, Ed. winning it in the improved time of 2:38 $\frac{1}{2}$ . At last the spectators appeared to realize that Ed. had a show, and the pools were \$30 on him to \$9 on Roan Tom and \$5 on Chicago. That this was a more correct estimate of his ability was made manifest as he won the deciding heat in 2:37 $\frac{1}{2}$ , with Roan Tom second, who ran the last hundred yards, and Chicago last. The winner is twenty years younger than Chicago, the latter rating as a twenty-five-year-old, and at one time ranked among the celebrities, and a fitting competitor for any save the very fastest. Sixteen years ago he trotted against Goldsmith Maid and American Girl at Chicago, and was never as far behind as in the heats to-day. He is a grandson of American Eclipse, a horse that was foaled seventy years ago.

### Skirmishing at Fresno.

How the horsemen of Fresno spent New Year's is thus recorded by the *Republican*:

It is estimated that over five hundred people went to the fair grounds Tuesday afternoon to witness the races. The weather being pleasant and the races quite interesting, everybody seemed to be getting a great deal of enjoyment out of the occasion.

Five horses were entered for the first race, a quarter-mile dash for a purse of \$45.50. Wild Bill was entered by Joaquin Cabrera; Baby, by George Scott; Daisy, by D. S. Terry; Stocking, by Jack Hanning; and Ralph, by I. Borden. Wild Bill won the race, and Cabrera took the coin.

The second race was a half-mile dash for two purses, first \$33, second \$17. Reel Terry was entered by D. S. Terry; Baby, by Geo. Scott; Prince, by Dr. Ball; and Trigger, by L. A. Blasingame. The race was an exciting one and closely contested. It was won by Reel Terry, Trigger taking second money. The two-mile trotting race was rather tame, D. S. Terry's Old Bones ambling around the course at an easy pace, and winning the race. There were two other entries, Betsy B., by T. R. Brown, and Ball's colt.

The Fair Ground Association has made arrangements with Mike Ayres, late of the Visalia Racing Association, to take charge of the race-course.

### Singular Loss of Stock.

[Lake County Bulletin].

Mr. Stubbs, whose ranch is near the Sulphur Bank, lost six fine two and three-year-old colts last week, either by poison or by some peculiar disease, the character of which is not known. They were first observed to droop, though they would manifest some uneasiness by lying down and getting up again. Every effort was made to save them, but the treatment seemed to have no effect, and in from two to six hours from the time they were attacked death would ensue. Mr. Stubbs has taken one of the stomachs to the city to have the contents analyzed. The colts all died between the morning of the 26th, and the evening of the 28th of December.

### Growth of the Trotting Turf.

To give the reader a faint idea of the growth and importance of the American trotting turf, we have carefully compiled tables of the classes, purses, and winners of money in 1883, of the principal trotting tracks of the country. It is estimated that over three millions of dollars have been awarded the past year in premiums for trotting races. Probably half this sum is paid out by the 217 members of the National Association, and they do not represent more than a minimum of the grand total of trotting tracks.

Years ago, \$40,000 was an ordinary sum offered by the members of the Grand Circuit, but it must be borne in mind that trotting was not so widespread as at the present day. The total amount of purses paid out ten or fifteen years ago was an insignificant figure compared with the statement of 1883. There is scarcely a county in the Union that has not its trotting track, and so strong a hold has our national sport taken upon other continents, that Great Britain, Italy, Austria, and Australia have courses devoted to the horse that goes in harness.

In our tables we give the statistics for fifteen different places of meeting, which include the Grand Circuit members and several outside tracks who gave large purses. In the matter of awards, Chicago heads the list with \$45,760, awarded at the summer meeting. Cleveland and Buffalo follow with \$24,500 each, Hartford with \$23,000; Rochester, \$22,500; Providence, \$21,500; Pittsburg, \$18,000; Mystic and Beacon Parks, \$16,500 and \$16,000; Albany and Chicago fall

meetings, \$14,550 and \$14,500; Utica, \$14,000; Morrisania \$12,000, and Cincinnati \$7,300.

The grand total of purses paid at the seventeen meetings figuring in the tabulations was \$311,410. In all cases the purses offered were generous, and, as a rule, induced good races. The average amount paid at the seventeen meetings on 178 events was \$1,749.43.

Taking these statistics as an indicator, an idea can be formed of the enormous growth of the trotting interest. Many associations have the past year hung up purses aggregating all the way from \$5,000 to \$10,000. In fact, no track of any pretensions has offered less than the first-mentioned figure. The National Breeders' Association and the Kentucky Breeders' Association's annual meetings add no mean sum to the grand total for the year, and yield large returns to the winners. Both of these associations are doing wonders in fostering the trotting interest.

The minor circuits, while not offering very large sums individually, make a large showing in the aggregate. In 1883 the Philadelphia and Scranton Circuit offered \$19,500, the Ohio and Kentucky Circuit \$40,000, the Central Spring Circuit \$43,500, followed by the Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oil and Iron Circuits, with \$18,000 each. The total amount given at these meetings was \$162,000, which, added to the \$311,410 as per tables, makes a grand total of \$473,410, or nearly half a million of dollars.

These exhibits are encouraging to the breeder as well as the lover of the sport. Moreover, they are remarkable commentaries upon American enterprise, and strong indications of our national prosperity. In the natural order of things the coming season should be productive of still greater results.—*New York Sportsman*.

### Proposed Race Track at Watsonville.

An association of residents of this town and valley has been formed, having for its object the leasing of suitable grounds for a mile race track. A considerable amount of money has been subscribed, and as many active citizens are connected with the association, we believe the prospects are very good for the success of the movement. Two pieces of land have been mentioned as suitable for the race track, one being a part of L. Nugent's farm, the other the Sargent tract, near Pajaro. The land within the circle, if a track is leased, is to be cultivated and thus help to pay the rent. It is the intention of the association, if a favorable lease can be secured, to put up all necessary stables, stands and sheds, and make the track and grounds superior to any track south of San Jose. Being near the railroad, not far from San Francisco and other large cities, and in the center of the district circle of tracks, a race track in this valley should be a success. If the association perfects its plans, Watsonville can then lay some claim to the district fair occasionally—have it one year in Salinas and the next year here—and even if the fair is not secured we believe the establishment of a race track near town will not only encourage the breeding of a better class of horses, but will also be a benefit to the town.—*Pajaronian*.

### A Trainer Discusses Racing Rules.

The English idea of not giving a license to jockeys who own racers or an interest in a racer, seems to me to be as foolish as child's play, for a jockey can own not only one racer, but half a dozen, and the public not know it, and I deem it far better for a jockey to own a racer publicly than to own one secretly.

The jockey clubs make too many rules. They have more law than is needed. The chapters designed to prevent fraud or unfairness are as a general thing worthless. Any jockey fit to ride a scrub race can in a close contest place his horse so as to lose, and no one see anything unfair; and the trainer who cannot order a horse so as to run behind his form a second or more in the mile, is not fit to train a horse to good condition and will never get him there except by chance or accident.

Our English friends had better get up an iron-clad oath and swear all the riders and trainers to "tote fair." I would hate like the devil to take it myself, but I could stand it while, I think, especially, when I have a horse that can't bear a steer unless the steer fell down. Horses can't talk, and trainers and jockeys can keep their secrets locked in their own bosoms; so the best that can be done is for the public to trust us all. All can't lose. Some one will get there first and in nine cases out of ten the public will know as much about the winner before the race is finished as the rider who has the mount.

The majority of the race-horses are so nearly equal that any one of them is liable to win or lose at any time, especially when raced every two or three days, as they often are. There is not half the fraud practiced that people believe still racing is not as fair as it ought to be, but the great amount of law to prevent fraud is idle, and the declaration that riders shall not own a racer is virtually saying that they are not fit to be trusted. That is the plain English of the resolution of the English Jockey Club. It has no other meaning. They may force Charles Archer to sell his horses in which case that Jockey will be apt to practice the role of the artist forty times hereafter to one single instance, when he whispered to his horse, in tones low and soft, heretofore, "go slow."

Better frame the iron-clad and hang it on the wall of the weighing room, and invite those who have faith in them selves to come and subscribe to it. I would rather sign it every day than be told that I was not honest enough to train my own horse and train one for another man at the same time, for that would imply that I could not be trusted under interesting circumstances. For that is what the English resolution says to Archer.

One more word and I have done. In regard to the amount of surplus rules and laws which I have alluded to I will mention the case of weights to be carried in the different races. At present no student of turf law can say what the weights of different ages are without holding the book in his hand. The weighing judge cannot learn the scale of weight without shutting himself up in a room all winter and studying the lesson more earnestly than ever college boys examine the intricate problems found in the books at Yale and Harvard. This is all unnecessary as regards proper weighting and also the proper understanding of the rules in the case at different seasons of the same year.

I have always wanted to begin the colt weights at the beginning of the year, and put on one pound every month until the age of maturity. Say 100 in January for two years, 115 for three years, and 124 for four years. There is no other way to arrive at the proper and fair weight for horses of different ages to carry in their contests together. The three-year-old will have twelve pounds more at all times of the year than the two-year-old, and the four-year-old will, in like manner, carry twelve pounds above the weight of the three-year-old. The weight begins at the age of twenty-four months, and a gradual increase of one pound each month



adds twenty-four pounds for the twenty-four months following, and every age will then be properly and fairly weighted. I would put one hundred on the colt of two years, and fix that weight for January, and one pound each month afterward until maturity, and these weights should be stake weights as well as weights in races of all ages. In June the two-year-old would have 106, the three-year-old 118, and the four-year-old 130, and here I would stop the top weight. No prize should be given a two-year-old before June.—*John Kay in Turf, Field and Farm.*

A Northwestern Stake.

The Eastern Oregon Fine Stock Association closed a two-year-old stake on the first, to be run July 4th next. The nominations are as follows, and include colts from Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Nevada. The sires represented are Wildwood, Ballot Box, Marmaduke, Ophir, Compromise, Chesapeake, Osceola, and Monte Christo by Mulkey, Boise City, Idaho, ch c, by Wildwood, — Mattie, by Norfolk. Same owner, b c, by Billwood, — Peggy, by Marshal McMahon. Same owner, b c, by Ballot Box, — Jennie Rifleman, by Rifleman. Thos. Smith, Idaho City, Idaho, ch c, by Marmaduke. M. W. Lasley, La Grande, Or., ch f Elva R., by Ophir, — Betsey, by Langford. Same owner, ch c, Oro, by Ophir, — by Langford. John Yong, Walla Walla, W. T., — c, Villard, by Lodi, — Rosa Mansfield, by Rivoli. D. M. Darbin, Fort McDermitt, Nev., — f Maud C., by Compromise, — Mollie Stockton, by Woodburn. Alex. La Bnff, Union, Or., bf hy Chesapeake, — Black Queen, by Osceola. James Gentry, North Powder, Or., ch c Mosby, by Monte Christo, — by Dasher. Same owner, ch f Phly A., by Monte Christo, — by Dasher. M. Kissick, La Grande, Or., chf Seed/Wheat, by Osceola, — unknown. J. T. Wisdom, Baker City, Or., ch f, by Chesapeake, — Jypsy. Same owner, b f, by Chesapeake, — unknown. J. H. Parker, b c Three Locks, by Monte Christo, — by Dasher.

Winning Drivers.

The New York Sportsman offered a premium, last season, for the driver who gathered the most shekels, during the year, in regularly contested races, exclusive of matches and private prizes. The result is summed up as follows: John A. Goldsmith: Director, \$17,400; Monroe Chief, \$300; Lanra M., \$150; Flight, \$200. Total.....\$18,050 J. S. Campbell: Richball (pacer), \$12,350; Westmont (pacer), \$3,550; Sleepy Joe, \$1,250; Tempest, \$250; Eddie D. (pacer), \$500. Total.....\$17,900 E. D. Bither: Jay-Eye-See, \$5,850; Phallas, \$8,100; Dixie Sprague, \$350. Total.....\$14,300 O. A. Hickok: Overman, \$3,300; St. Julien, \$6,850; Wilson, \$1,000; Eva, \$1,665; Fairmont (pacer), \$500. Total.....\$13,315 Wm. E. Weeks: Tony Newell, \$5,150; J. B. Thomas, \$3,650; Bessie M. (pacer), \$850. Total.....\$9,650 John E. Turner: Edwin Thorne, \$4,150; Santa Clara, \$2,000; Cresco, \$600; Dick Organ, \$500; Cyclone, \$250. Total.....\$7,500 Geo. W. Saunders: Clemmie G., \$3,000; George V., \$2,000. Total.....\$5,000 W. H. McCarthy: Zoe B., \$2,750; Flora Belle (pacer), \$1,700; Mattie H., \$500. Total.....\$4,950

State Fair Purses.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the State Agricultural Society held last Tuesday evening, the following programme of purses for colts was agreed upon. Purse, \$1,000; trotting, mile heats, for two-year-olds. Purse, \$1,000; trotting, mile heats, three in five, for three-year-olds. Purse, \$1,000; trotting, mile heats, three in five, for four-year-olds. Purse, \$1,000; running, mile dash, for two-year-olds. Purse, \$1,000; running, mile and repeat, for three-year-olds. Five per cent. entrance on the above purses to be paid March 15th, 1884, at which date the entries will close. The remaining five per cent. July 15th. Those not making second payment to be declared out and first payment forfeited. Five enter and three to start for moneys. If more than ten make second payment in either purse the society will add \$200 in addition.

Dates of Racing Meetings.

The dates selected for the running meetings in the south and west are as follows: New Orleans—April 14th to April 19th inclusive. Memphis—April 23d to April 28th inclusive. Nashville—May 1st to May 7th inclusive. Lexington—May 7th to May 14th inclusive. Louisville—May 16th to May 23th inclusive. Covington (Latonia, J.C.) May 30th to June 7th inclusive. St. Louis—June 11th to June 18th inclusive. Washington Park, Chicago—June 25th to July 12th inclusive. The Chicago Driving Park will hold meetings during 1884 as follows: Spring Trotting Meeting—June 3d to 7th. First Summer Running Meeting—June 20th to 25th. Summer Trotting Meeting—July 4th to 12th. Second Summer Running Meeting—July 17th to Aug. 19th. Fall Meeting—October 4th to 11th.

The State Fair Grounds.

The work of improving the grounds of the State Fair Association in accordance with the plan adopted last fall is progressing rapidly. All the buildings have been moved from the eastern portion of the grounds and placed in position in the southern part. The old machinery hall has been moved about on a line with Twenty-first street, and will be used for cottage stables. The sheep, goat and pig-pens and chicken-coops are placed about where they were some eight years ago, near Twenty-second street. The circular building, amphitheater, has been placed where the large water-ank stood, which has been moved nearer the grand stand. The judges' stand has been moved up the stretch about sixty yards. Workmen are now engaged building cattle stalls around the outside of the first turn, on the roofs of which will be built seats that will be free to the public. If the changes in the track are completed in time, lessee Bob Allen will baptize it with some races on February 22d.

ATHLETICS.

Regimen for Athletes.

Mr. L. E. Myers, who is now the athletic editor of the New York Sportsman, has commenced a series of articles in that paper on training. In the absence of any indication of copyright or other form of excusiveness, we shall republish them for "the good that they may do." For the last three or four years I have almost daily received letters from all parts of the country asking my advice about certain things connected with running, jumping, walking, and, in fact, athletics in general. Having taken some months ago the position of athletic editor of this journal, I have come to the conclusion that it will be of great help to the athletic public, the Sportsman and myself, to put in print my ideas about athletic training. In this way I shall in the future be saved much time and labor by simply referring the applicant to the issue of this paper containing the information he desires.

As I've stated in this paper before, I shall write principally for the beginner. Those athletes who have been in the field for years have all more or less profited by experience, and anything I may say, may or may not suit their cases, but even some of these will no doubt find some little "tips" which may benefit them.

How to Begin Work.—The first thing you must attend to is your stomach. If you commence violent exercise without having taken some kind of an opening medicine, you will most certainly be sick from it. I should advise as a purgative either rhubarb or podophyllin, to be followed, two days later, with about half a bottle of citrate of magnesia. On the third day commence gentle exercise, and be sure you have on plenty of clothing, or else a cold will be the result. In fact, this is the period at which you will certainly catch cold unless you are very careful. Do not in any event try to run fast for the first three or four days. I find it best to merely prance about the first week, practicing style and gracefulness. If you are a very heavy, fleshy man, do not commence by loading yourself down with sweaters, and trotting a long distance. Your muscles at this stage will not be hard enough to stand the strain, and if you try this you will be sore and stiff for at least a week. If you are, as I say, corpulent, take Turkish baths and long walks for about a week or ten days, by which time you will be ready to begin to work. When a person strips for the first time in the season, he naturally feels light and strong, and equal to almost anything. If you allow this feeling to carry you away and do too much, you will be thrown back in your work. How often have I heard men remark after the first day's exercise, "I can hardly walk upstairs; I'm sore all over, I don't think I'll strip again for a month, etc." It is during these "first days" that sprains, strains, and sick stomachs occur. Therefore, I advise you to "go easy" at first, for if you force yourself you will find that "the more haste the less speed."

All of the old-time theories about dieting have been more or less exploded. Eat anything that you find agrees with you. I would advise any athlete to eat good, wholesome food, avoiding such luxuries as pies, cakes, etc.

The old-fashioned theory of training on tea and toast, and a very little meat, etc., is now a thing of the past, and the change has certainly been for the better. Instead of the hollow-jawed, deep-set eyes which ten years ago characterized our runners and walkers, you now see men with clear eyes, ruddy complexions, and full, well-developed muscles. There is reason to believe if some of our old-time athletes had had the proper training they would have been able to have shown as good performances as our men of the present day. Dieting seems to be a source of great concern to the beginner, even in these enlightened times. It is a common thing to see a young man of 17 or 18 years of age "training" for his first race in the following manner: He walks about 15 miles a day, eats nothing but rare roast beef, stale bread, and drinks only a little weak tea, runs his race about five times every night, and when he comes to the mark is so weak (partly through nervousness, brought on by doing too much work and eating too little food) that he is either last or very near it. I shall not take up first here how to prepare for a race, that will follow later on.

Of all the bad habits that an athlete can have, smoking is the worst.

Although there are exceptional cases where men smoke right along and still succeed in doing fair performance, there is every reason to believe were they to leave off this "luxury" that they would greatly improve upon their records. Some men claim that they must smoke "just a little." I should advise such men, if this is actually so, to smoke cigars, and not cigarettes. I candidly believe that the pale faces and dull eyes of the young men of to-day are greatly owing to the inhaling of cigarettes. Inhaling is just the thing nowadays, and if you are not up to the trick you are at once voted "no smoker." In short, if you want to become an athlete, do not smoke.

A Squirring Wrestler.

The above is the caption of an article in the N. W. World which recounts the contest between Edwin Bibby and the "Jap" that was claimed to be the muscular star of the Mikado's dominions. Some years ago there was a long description in Harper of the Japanese wrestlers, with pictures showing their immense development of muscle, though it was evident that the delineator had mistaken adipose matter for muscle, and though there might be great strength, the activity claimed must be in the imagination of the writer. According to the highly colored account the dusky athletes were the foremost men of the world, who would find little difficulty in handling the best of Europe and America.

About twelve hundred people assembled in Irving Hall last night to witness a wrestling match for an announced stake of \$1,000 between Edwin Bibby and Matsada Somkiche, a Japanese wrestler. Bibby is well known in this country. Of the Jap, it is said that he won fifty-six matches at the Mikado's tournament, and that caused Mr. Philip H. Kirby, an American resident of Japan, to bring him to America.

A hybrid kind of wrestling rules under the guise of catch-as-catch-can laws were decided on to govern the contest, two holdlers and a hip or two hips and a shoulder being necessary for a fall.

Bibby mounted the padded platform at 9 o'clock, accompanied by his umpire, William Hoeller. Matsada Sorakiche and Philip H. Kirby followed, and the Jap was greeted by cries of "What's the price of washing," "one dollar one pair cliffe."

His jet black hair was arranged in a topknot, and he wore a plaid silk gown that he took off when ready to wrestle. He is stout and well built, is twenty-three years old, 5 feet 7

inches tall, and weighed 170 pounds. His opponent, Bibby, is thirty-five years old, 5 feet 4 1/2 inches tall, and weighed last night 155 pounds.

When the Jap had shivered from the cold, until his nut-brown skin had a bluish tinge, the referee called time and the crowd yelled "Go in, old Topknot." Bibby went to the center of the stage prepared to wrestle, but Sorakiche stepped only to the side of the padded portion, spread his legs far apart, put his right hand on his right knee, with his left hand in the air, stamped the floor with his feet and then made a spring for Bibby. The crowd was amused by the antics and surprised at the opening move of the Easterer and laughed and yelled.

Bibby surprised the Jap by catching him around the waist and throwing him flat on his back. The referee surprised Bibby by not declaring a fall.

Then the men squirmed all over the stage, Bibby endeavoring to obtain a hold and the Jap trying to avoid one. They rolled over and over, the Jap being on his back three times during the rushing and tugging. Then they got to their feet, and while the Jap was going through more amusing antics he was seized by Bibby, thrown into the air, and planted on his back. The time was 32s., but the referee said it was 3m.

After five minutes' rest the men went at it again, the Jap going through the antics of a Voodoo woman, and Bibby doing all the wrestling. In one minute the dark-colored back of the Jap was on the carpet, but no fall was decided; and then the jumping, squirming, tugging and rolling was indulged in again, and at the end of two minutes and ten seconds Bibby won the second fall of the match.

The Herald credits the Jap with more ability, and there is such a difference in the accounts that we copy both.

The ex-champion wrestler of America and the champion of Japan met for the first time at Irving Hall, last evening, and a shockingly sudden demonstration was given that the Jap was not in it at all. Matsada Sorakiche, the champion of Japan, has been used to wrestling in a nine-foot ring with men whose object it was to throw him out of it. As a majority of them failed and he threw the most of them over the ropes he thereby became champion. Catch-as-catch-can is a style he does not understand, and Bibby's experience in that school stood him in good stead last night. The Japanese, who is a much handsomer man than any of the wrestlers ever seen in New York, was quite over-matched by Bibby. The first bout lasted about thirty-nine seconds, when Bibby was on top of him and he had three points—two shoulders and a hip down. The Jap forced the work, and it was quite evident that it was not to be a hippodrome. Bibby had a decided advantage in the long hair of the nonspeaking Oriental, and in the first bout he tangled his hand in it in an ugly way and made Matsada wince. This is not allowed in the far East and was new to the Nagasaki champion. He was otherwise so roughly handled that he bled at the month. He was game to the toes, however, and in the second bout, which lasted about three minutes, he gave Bibby all he could do to get him down. Bibby succeeded, however, and won the match in two straight falls. It must not be supposed that because Bibby "did" him in such short order that the Japanese is not a good man. He is a good man, and with training and instruction in this style of wrestling he may yet give Bibby trouble. He was as ignorant of what he was to face as a baby. He does not understand English and his manager speaks very little Japanese, so his disadvantage was very great. The exhibition only lasted about ten minutes, intermission and all.

Preparing for the Contest.

Harmon and Kittleman are both reported to be in good health and condition, and making satisfactory progress toward the perfection which their partizans expect to see when the sprinters strip for the race.

Harmon, under the advice of his trainer, has retired to San Jose, where he takes his work at the race track, and is protected against the visits of his numerous friends, who made his careful training a matter of difficulty while located at the Villa near the Bay District track. He is reported as doing finely.

Kittleman still continues to train at the Olympic Club grounds, in Oakland, where he goes every day, looked after carefully by Cortez Thompson.

Kittleman is entered to run in the Doncaster Handicap at Sheffield, England, next September, and will leave here in a week or so after this race for his home in Kansas, where he proposes to take a rest of four or five weeks preparatory to his going into training for that event.

In that race, the largest probably of the Sheffield Handicaps, Kittleman gets a handicap of 8 1/2 yards over Hutchens, in 132 yards. Only two Americans, Smith and McIvor, ever won a Sheffield Handicap, and that from the "Strangers mark," three-fourths of a yard more than Kittleman has. Harmon, when only 16 years old, ran in one of these celebrated handicaps, and won his trial heat, but was beaten in the final, the particulars of which we intend to describe in connection with a history of the Sheffield Handicaps and their winners.

Hutchens Beats the Record.

Advices have just been received from Edinburgh, Scotland, where this acknowledged champion of the world, on January 2d, again beat his own record, which was the best for 300 yards, and which was 30 1/2 seconds. In this race at Powderhall grounds he ran his trial heat in 30 2/5 seconds, and won his final in even time, making the unprecedented record of 30 seconds for 300 yards, and breaking the record twice. Whew! even with such a representative as we have in Kittleman going over to meet him, it looks like "a hard game to tackle," don't it?

Morgan and Woodside, the bicyclists, are preparing for a wheel going from Chicago to San Francisco this spring. They claim that they are in earnest, and will ride their machines every foot of the way that the nature of the ground will permit. It will be a feat without precedent in bicycling, and will attract universal attention.

The kerosencycle is the newest thing in the "cycling" line. It is like the tricycle, but the propelling power is obtained by an engine located under the seat, in which a pressure is generated by the aid of kerosene oil and compressed air.

Mr. J. T. Wisdom of Baker City, Oregon, writes that his bay mare Ordinance by War Dance is permanently disabled and must be retired. This was the mare that was cut down by Fred Collier in the race for the Hotel stakes at Salt Lake, last spring. At that time it was reported that she was but slightly injured and would soon recover, but from Mr. Wisdom's note it appears that the hope was not realized. A War Dance mare is in request now for breeding purposes. Ordinance may be quite as valuable as ever she was in year or two more. She was foaled in 1878.



## HERD AND SWINE.

### Value of Private Experiments.

The following from the *Live Stock Journal* is worthy of being thoughtfully studied by every farmer. It is not merely for his own benefit that he engages in experiments, as by making them known outside of his immediate circle of acquaintances he confers a favor on others, and his example induces others to make public what they have discovered, and in this manner there is a community of assisted interests. He may find in the trials and experiments of others, information that will save him a great deal of expense, and the example he sets the productive of bringing others out to his advantage. Experiment by all means, and still better, try new routes and report whatever discoveries may be made. Your failures may deter others from making the same blunders, your successes stimulate to other enterprises.

Well may the breeder of farm stock ponder in his mind Thacker's remark, that he who makes but one useful experiment, even though it be of limited application, and reports it faithfully, advances the science, and consequently the practice of agriculture, and acquires thereby a right to the gratitude of his fellows and successors. Societies, certainly, in most civilized agricultural countries, are doing a great deal to help science by undertaking or directing systematic experiments, and by publishing the results. But how much more rapid might the advance of science be if the vast amount of brain power distributed over agricultural practice would tax itself to a small extent for the public good.

In the passage immediately following that to which we have referred Thacker suggests that, as the power to make many experiments belongs to comparatively few individuals, societies should prepare and distribute among their members the forms of experiments. This method of co-operation has doubtless great uses; but the point we desire now to consider, is the loss to science that occurs in the waste of independent observations, when these are neither recorded nor followed up by experiment. Every intelligent agriculturist, every intelligent stock breeder, in the course of his practice, finds himself under the constant necessity of mentally asking questions concerning the phenomena that come under his notice in the course of his daily business. Nature, indeed, herself proposes the questions to him. He, perhaps, reasons or ventures guesses upon them, but unless he can see a clear relation between the answers to those questions and an increase of his pecuniary profit, the chances are that he lets them pass without taking the trouble to test his surmise by experiment. In this way, he can scarcely hesitate to believe opportunities of valuable discovery are lost. Where would the steam-engine have been to-day if James Watt had waited for the promptings of some scientific society before he went to work upon the idea suggested to him by the behavior of his tea-kettle? Independent inquiry and private experiments have given to the world, probably, by far the larger portion of man's grandest discoveries.

Agriculturists, we know, are busy men, and most of those whose attention is devoted to stock breeding upon anything like a large scale find plenty of occupation for their time, but among them are men (we are addressing many such men) whose powers of observation and of reasoning may be turned to good account without hindrance to business. The mind may be usefully employed while the daily routine is directed, and experiments may be so ordered as to take place in the course of remunerative business. Usually, it would not be necessary to go out of that line. Suppose, for instance, that a breeder's observations led him to hope that he might discover a law by which sex, or a law by which color is determined: his experiments might very well work in with the ordinary course of breeding; they would be sources of mental pleasure to himself, relieving the more or less monotonous details of his calling, and possibly the means of gaining profitable knowledge.

The faculty of inductive reasoning, it may be said, in objection to these hints, must be cultivated for the discovery of natural laws, and that faculty perhaps rarely belongs to the class of mind best adapted to ordinary business. Without granting the latter proposition, we may say that if it were so, the business mind can at least take cognizance of facts; and by noting them, confirming by experiment the knowledge of them and carefully observing the circumstances in which they occur, can snatch from ordinary practice some of those data which are required by minds skilled in the method of induction, and thus afford aid towards the connection of events with their physical causes, under general laws of nature. An agriculturist may possess the qualifications to become, in his line, a philosopher. If such qualifications do not belong to him he still has great opportunities as an observer. The Japanese husbandmen, as shown in Dr. Maron's admirable report to the Minister of Agriculture at Berlin (*Annal. der Preuss. Landwirtschaft*, Jan. 1862) are all peasants, or yeomen, of the sixth or last but one class in the social scale. They have no agricultural institutions for instruction, no agricultural societies, no academies, no periodical press, yet, lacking our educational advantages, they have, by observation of facts, and the faithful reporting of the same by tradition, placed themselves practically among the most successful husbandmen in the world. The safe and uncontested practical application of their simple knowledge, Dr. Maron says, caused him to experience a feeling of deep humiliation when he thought of home. We need not, therefore, fail in courage on account of the mental furniture necessary to discovery, if we have eyes to read the lessons that nature is writing for us daily in the living characters of animals and plants. Not one of her parables should pass without a manly effort to understand it, whether that effort costs only a little labor of the mind, or the additional trouble of experiment. In the event of any gain or knowledge thereby, Thacker's condition, faithful reporting, is to be remembered, if the discoverer would win his right to gratitude as a general benefactor of mankind.

### Red Hogs.

Col. F. D. Curtis, the fast friend of the Jersey Red, has, in the *Country Gentleman*, the following article on the past and future of the much discussed breed:

The past history of red hogs has been a mixed one. They have been bred for a long time without any standard, and breeders have followed their own inclinations, and made crosses to suit their own convenience, without any special standard or type to model them after. In New Jersey there has been a leading idea to make large hogs, and in this effort there has been great success, and the "Jersey Reds" have become famous in acquiring large weights. This has been accomplished to their detriment, so far as symmetry of form is concerned, or beauty of appearance is concerned.

been made upon Chester Whites, or other large hogs, so as to increase the size and give them large bone, with excessive extremities. This form of hog is not in conformity with æsthetic notions, nor with the demand of the general market. There is too much waste material in such an animal, and the eye of fancy is not gratified. They are engorged with too much food, and too long a time to mature. There is, however, in them the comforting reflection of vigor and hardiness, and capability to endure extremes and resist diseases. They are eminently fitted to cross upon the more delicate breeds, and to give stamina and increased growth to those which have been bred in a direct line until they have reached a condition when outcrosses were perhaps necessary to make them more profitable.

The "Durocs," another family of the Reds, have been finer bred by crossing upon the smaller breeds, but, except with a few breeders, there was no particular standard, and hogs were called "Duroc" which possessed dissimilar characteristics. Some had ears erect, and some were lopped. The latter form is undoubtedly the true type, as it conforms with ancient Berkshire form, from which all of the families of red hogs have descended. The association which has recently been formed by the breeders of red hogs has adopted a standard in which the lopped or drooping ear is made a characteristic, as also a medium size.

"The true Duroc-Jersey hog should be long, quite deep bodied, not round, but broad on the back, and holding the width well out to the hips and hams. The head should be small compared with the body, with the cheek broad and full, with considerable breadth between the eyes, none fine nor yet coarse, but medium. The legs medium in size and length, but set well under the body, and well apart, and not cut up high in the flank or above the knee. The hams should be broad and full, and well down to the hock. There should be a good growth of hair of medium fineness, but few if any bristles at the top of the shoulders; the tail thick at the beginning, and tapering to a point; the hair unusually straight, but in some cases a little wavy. The color should be red, varying from cherry red, or even brownish, to light yellowish red, with occasionally a small fleck of black on the belly and legs. The darker shade of red without the black flecks is the type most desirable. Disposition gentle. When full grown, should dress from 400 to 500 pounds. Figs nine months old should dress from 250 to 300 pounds. The neck should be short and thick, and face slightly curved, with nose short, the ear rather large and lopped over the eyes."

As a matter of course, with the union of two families of dissimilar characteristics, there must necessarily be a wider margin in the working of the foundation stock, but after this is done the association will doubtless hold records closer to the standard and with the foundation stock of the members, safeguarding the interposed, that the variations shall not be too great, and exact description of each animal, with all of its markings, spots, etc., are required to be submitted to the society, and if the exceptions are too many the animal will be disqualified and also its posterity. This rule will shut out recent crosses, and insure as foundation stock the best blood in the country. All of the hog-growing States are represented in the association, and the Reds start off with a widely extended constituency. They now almost equal the white hogs in number in the stock yards of the west, and they only lack the smoothing and rounding which the type calls for to become competitors with the best.

### Raising Calves Without Milk.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, who speaks from experience on this subject, gives the following formulas which are simple enough and easily utilized. He says: I have sold a good many spare calves when a few days old to neighbors at times, and have always advised them to use my method when they have been short of milk, and some of these calves are now good family cows, which never tasted milk from the time they left my stables when they were a week or ten days old. The method is as follows: A few pounds of whole rye flour (that is, unbolled), is tied in a cloth tightly and boiled for ten hours. It is then put away in the cloth to cool. When it is cool, it is grated into flour on a large grater made of a piece of sheet iron punched full of holes with the end of a file. Put this coarse powder away for use.

One quart of corn meal, one pint of oat meal, and one pint of rye bran are put into a kettle with two gallons of water and boiled slowly for two hours. This is put away in the kettle. To prepare a meal, the kettle with the thin mush is put on the range and gradually warmed. Half a pint of the flour powder is put into a pot with a quart of water, and boiled until it is dissolved; a quart of the warmed mush, not stirred up, is added to it, and cold water added to make four quarts; a teaspoonful of sugar and one of salt are stirred in, and the drink is given to the calf milk warm. For a very young calf two quarts are enough for a meal, and it is better to give three meals a day than to over-feed it twice. The thorough cooking prevents scouring.

One cannot give raw meal to a young calf safely, as the young stomach cannot digest it. Nor would I give oil meal of any kind, as it is too rich to be digested. I have now a fine calf two months old, reared in this way, with about one-third skimmed milk added, milk being scarce because some is sold. The calf has never been scoured, or had any set back; and by actual training looks for its little mess of cut hay and meal—a small handful—when the cows are fed, and it eats it well and healthfully, and thrives and grows well, too. I have one cow now with her second calf, which was raised in this way, and she is as good as any I have, and not a cow which I now have, and I reared all of them, has ever tasted any milk but skimmed, after she was five days old. One of them made 675 pounds of butter from May, 1882, to December, 1883, and between two calves, now being about to calve again. This cow now has a heifer calf a week old, and is giving 18 quarts of milk daily, and is not yet up to her best. So that not only can good cows be reared without cream, but even without milk.

### Creameries and Their Value.

Mr. Geo. Lawrence, of Wisconsin, read an interesting paper on creameries and the dairy business at the late Farmers' Institute in Lafayette county, Missouri, in which he said:

This great industry is rapidly developing, but in such a manner that a permanency is insured. Parties starting creameries many times are fearful of over production, that our market will be overstocked with first-class goods. To such he would say: seventy years ago the first cheese was made in Herkimer county, New York, and sold for two cents per pound.

In 1810 the first American cheese was exported, and in ten years the export was 15,000,000 pounds, and the price ranged from 6 to 6½ cents per pound.

To-day our markets are steadily prices good and demand increasing. In 1881, our cheese exports were 148,000,000

pounds amounting to \$16,380,240, and exports of butter 31,500,500 pounds amounting to \$6,256,024.

While cheese is a luxury butter is a necessity. But few use cheese while many use butter.

Creameries are a new departure. Since this enterprise started a few years since creameries have been built all over our land and prices not only increase, but the demand for first-class butter has equally grown. Where dairy butter brings from 10 to 20 cents per pound, creamery butter sells readily from 20 to 40 cents per pound. Not many years ago in Wisconsin wheat was king, and then three-quarters of our farmers were in debt, having mortgages on their farms drawing big interest, and nearly every crop was made second to wheat, and this crop increased to clear off the debts. But wheat was made an uncertain crop by blight bugs, rust, the fly, drought and many other things. It was hard work to meet the interest on mortgages much less pay the principal; and was depreciating in value and fertility, the farmer discouraged, wives and daughters overworked, and no time to develop their minds, and everything seemed on a downward course. But since the advent of cheese factories about ten years ago, there has been a great change for the better. They furnished farmers a convenient and good market for their milk, and they increased their number of cows and hogs, fattening the latter on whey.

It is now estimated that over \$200,000,000 are invested in the dairying business in the United States, almost double the money invested in banking and commercial interests. It requires 15,000,000 cows to supply the demand for milk and products in the United States.

To feed these cows 60,000,000 acres of land are under cultivation. The agricultural and dairy machinery and implements in use are worth over \$200,000,000. The men employed in the business number 700,000, and the horses nearly 1,000,000. The cows and horses consume annually 30,000,000 tons of hay. It costs \$400,000,000 to feed these cows and horses. The average cow yields about 450 gallons of milk a year, giving a total product of 6,750,000 gallons. Fifty per cent. of the milk is made into cheese and butter. It takes 27 pounds of milk to make one pound of butter and about 10 pounds of milk to make one pound of cheese.

### The "Cattle Pull."

What the race track is to many agricultural gatherings, the "cattle pull" is to not a few New England fairs, and well it may be. The go-ahead Westerners are ill content with slow ox-teams; the more speedy horses, and machinery worked by horses, better suit their broad plains and their ideas. On the great pasture a steer is looked upon for the amount of round and sirloin steaks he will furnish, the dollars he will balance on the scales in the cattle pen and slaughter yard. Imagine a Maine boy telling his Western friend that his steers had gained six inches in girth, and earned their living while doing so! To the latter, the idea of a steer being compelled to earn his board is scarcely comprehensible. But in much of New England, especially among the pine trees of Maine, working oxen are appreciated, and at the shows dispute the claim to public attention with the fast horse that absorbs so large a share of admiration in other sections. Hence, the "cattle pull" is a feature in most agricultural exhibitions at the far East. It is a novel and interesting sight to one witnessing it for the first time—the level sward set off by a rope, and surrounded by an eager throng of anxious farmers discussing the points and merits of a favorite yoke of oxen, attached, or to be attached to a drag weighted with tons of granite slabs. The question to be decided is, which oxen, or whose, is to carry off the palm, by moving the ponderous load the greatest number of measured feet and inches—in other words, which breed, what strain, what feeding and care, what training have produced oxen that can supply the most strength when put to accurate comparative tests. The trials are of single pairs, and with several teams to show how they will pull together—an important point often.

You see the committee man mount the load, and he calls out, so as to be heard by the vast throng, "These cattle are owned by John Martin; girth, seven feet; weight of load, eight thousand five hundred pounds." At the word, the animals, as if conscious of their importance, and that their own credit and that of their owner is at stake, put forth giant efforts. "Fifty-six feet four inches," is announced. Half a dozen men add their weight to the load. "Twenty-three feet nine inches," is recorded. Another yoke takes its turn, but not yet trained to pull at command, and when unhitched, the load has not advanced an inch.

At last autumn's fair of York county, at Buxton, Me., an old dispute was to be settled between two farmers' yokes, one of which had been victorious at the N. E. Fair, and the other at the Eastern Maine State Fair. Both yokes were Buxton cattle; both girthed seven feet three inches, and never had St. Julien or Jay-Eye-See more ardent adherents than these bovines. The enormous load of over five tons (10,500 lbs.) was to be pulled over a grass stubble by a chain. The record of the victors was, twenty-four feet in twenty pulls.

### Chance for Dairymen.

There is, perhaps, no industry of so much importance to our well being and general prosperity that it is so completely overlooked as the dairying and cheese-making business, which can be and is associated with so much real profit where it has been inaugurated. The prices of butter range from sixty to eighty-five cents per roll by the cist, while cheese vibrates between twelve and eighteen cents in large lots. It is a notorious fact that with all the dairies and cheese factories along the moist lands down the coast, and the endless pasture ranges along the bottoms of the Santa Ana between this city and Rincon, in the nooks and pasture ranges of our surrounding mountains, we are compelled to import butter and cheese from a distance, and probably consume our share of oleomargarine and other doubtful compounds that have been through a butter milk bath long enough to acquire the flavor.

We hope to see more attention paid to this industry, which holds out such great inducements for some of our enterprising friends from western N. Y. and the western Reserve in Ohio, who know how to handle it and make it profitable. The low moist lands along the Santa Ana could be turned into alfalfa pasture that would afford constant and nutritious feed the year round, and could be had now at a low figure.—*Riverside Press.*

Wm. M. Ayres, on his last trip to Oregon, purchased from J. A. Porter, the chestnut mare Trade Dollar, and she is now at Sacramento. Trade Dollar was foaled in 1876, and is by Norfolk—Eva Ashton by Ashland. She has been quite prominent on the turf in the North Country, and a winner at all distances, but at the close of last season her owner announced that her racing days were over and she would be bred this spring. This purchase by Mr. Ayres probably means that she will be trained again as the successor of Joe Howell, and the way the old veteran has rounded to this motive encouraged him to win his faith to the old mare.



## STABLE AND PADDOCK.

### Stable Management.

It must be borne in mind that we do not indorse articles copied from exchanges, or the views of correspondents, and if especial attention is not called to the divergences, it does not follow that they are sanctioned. Impressed with the idea that the readers of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN think as well as peruse, it is not held necessary to point out errors which are manifest, and in some respects a newspaper is like a bill of fare; a variety is placed before the guests, so that they can taste and select such portions as may please them. The following article, which was found in the New York *Sportsman*, is well worthy of perusal, if even some of the recommendations are faulty:

Since my earliest recollection, the want of discipline and tidiness in the management of stables in America has been a cause of worry to me. It arose from the fact that I was by nature born to love the horse, and consequently any want of attention or comfort that the careless owner or groom would show or provide for him grated upon my sympathetic nerves.

Until I visited England I had few or no opportunities of seeing just what treatment I conceived to be due to the horse. Therefore, my pleasures were so gratified that I made the question a study, and was never more contented than while going about the many great horse marts and private stables in London.

My first lesson, and most lasting impression, was received at the famous stand of old Mr. Tattersall, at Hyde Park corner. Armed with a letter to that great horse celebrity from the late Col. Wade Hampton of South Carolina, I took a hansom at the hotel, and drove to the above address. In a small office (in no way resembling the ones attached to American stables at that time), fitted up as neatly as any bankers, I saw seated at the back part a little old man, who I instinctively knew was the person I was looking for. The name of the introducer was sufficient guarantee, and I was greeted with that hearty shake of the hand which an Englishman knows so well how to give when the cause for it is sufficient, as it seemed to be in this instance.

"I have never had the honor and pleasure of knowing the 'Colonel' personally," said he, "but our business transactions have been numerous and always satisfactory; besides, I can never cease to be grateful to the 'Colonel' for his kindness to my own Richard, upon his visit to the States. Therefore, Mr. H—, consider yourself at home with and call on me for anything that you may think of or need, and as far as it is possible for me to do so, I will grant it."

I was naturally pleased at such a reception, and although a headless lad, in a foreign land, I felt that I had at least one friend.

"Now," said Mr. Tattersall, "the first thing to be done is to walk through the stables and have a look at a superb lot of yearlings belonging to our most gracious Queen, which are here on exhibition before her annual sales."

One of the head grooms was ordered to accompany us, and as I looked at him in his close-fitting cassimere breeches and gaiters, and plain single-breasted Newmarket-cut coat, white scarf, and stable cap, I could not resist thinking of the dirty, slovenly dandy, who would have filled the similar position at home. Then, as we walked down the smoothly paved and sanded walks, between the rows of box stalls, I almost forgot that I was in the domicile of horses. But it was. When the door of box No. 1 was thrown open, and I beheld a highly-bred, thoroughly grown colt, standing on perfectly clean straw (of rich golden hue), and not an atom of offensive odors, or the sign of any dirt about, that I was perfectly charmed. In the corner of each box nearest the door lay a flat basket, in which to gather any droppings, and on the outside of the door stood a pail of fresh water, the hay forks, brooms, and tools for grooming the animals being kept in a room specially allotted to them. The stablemen were each dressed in corduroy breeches and gaiters, wore hob-nailed shoes, and (when not employed in grooming horses) white jackets. Each had certain duties to perform; there was no loud talking or laughing, and as we passed each one we were saluted with a touch of the hand to the hat. It has been so many years since this visit that I do not remember anything of the pedigrees of the thoroughbreds, or the exact number inspected, but wherever I went throughout the establishment, whether among bunters or coach horses, in the harness or feed rooms, or the coach-house, I was forcibly impressed with the perfect cleanliness, rigid discipline, and, above all, the common-sense knowledge as expressed by facts. The harness room contained saddles, harness, biting machines, all kinds of bits, bridles, and clothing needed about such a stable where horses were broken, handled and kept in exercise. There was no unnecessary show, though the contents of the room were as perfect as the Queen herself could have had them. The feed department interested me specially, as it is the great factor in the well-to-do of the horse. My friend and guide here spoke with apparent pride of the great care that he insisted upon in the selection and administering of the food. Taking up a handful of beautiful hay, said he: "Just smell that; take a few blades of the grass into your mouth and chew them; have you anything like that in America? Now look at these oats, as plump and round as ever were thrashed from healthy, well-grown sheafs. How can a horse fail to thrive on such grain? In the large him over there is the bran. Our climate is so damp that I do not keep much of that article on hand at a time, so as to be sure no aour stiff is fed to the horses. Up in the loft in the winter I have stored a good supply of carrots, but as the spring is advancing and grazing becoming good, of course, we feed comparatively few now."

Seeing a stable boy sifting a lot of stuff, all the while blowing a continuous hiss, I inquired of Mr. Tattersall what that meant.

"Oh!" said he, "every pint of grain fed in my stables is thoroughly sifted before being given to the horses, and even the hay, as perfect as it is, is dusted and not unfrequently sprinkled before feeding. The carrots are invariably washed and cut up, and under no circumstances is the bran or drinking water ever put in a pail that is not clean enough for me to drink out of."

I noticed the horses looked so slick, and wondered at the amount of labor that must be expended every day upon their toilets.

"Tell me something about that important part of the horse's life, Mr. Tattersall."

"You are correct about the importance of grooming, and I am exceedingly exacting about having it done thoroughly. My rule is about five horses to a man, and if he does his duty by them it is quite enough. The mode adopted in my stable is to clean with stiff brushes, using the curry comb only to

scrape off such matter as may by accident get upon the horse. After brushing, wipe thoroughly, and then rub off with cloths. The feet are kept as clean as possible by frequent washing, and about twice each week the fore ones are stopped with a mixture of fresh cow-dung and clay, and whenever the horses go out for exercise, their hoofs are lightly coated with neat's foot oil.

"The first duty of the groom in the morning is to remove from the stall or box any manure that may have been dropped during the night, take out the wet straw, and shake up the remainder, and thus bare the floor that it may dry. Then feed, and water afterwards. I never allowed the horses to be interrupted while eating, as I find that (if I did) they soon became irritable. As stablemen are often rough characters, I lay strict injunctions against ill-treating the horses, never permitting them to be hallooed at or frightened in any way."

By this time we had walked all around the spacious establishment, and I began to be glad the job was over, but upon reaching the office and tasting a glass of Mr. Tattersall's old "sherry," I felt more than glad. While in London I frequently called on the old gentleman, and always found him as polite as on the first visit. The very first gentlemen of the land were constantly to be seen there; in truth, none others could obtain the *entree*.

Further researches for knowledge in the mode of horse treating in England established in my mind the fact that Englishmen are the highest authorities on the subject. From Tattersall's to the stables of brewers, car, cab, and omnibus men, the wealthy peer, or green grocer, pretty much the same care and attention was paid to the horse, and, as a consequence, they live and render service a fabulous length of time.

I once rode behind a pair of "bus" horses from the Regent's circus to the Mansion House, which the driver told me had made three trips a day on that line for nearly ten years. In the country it is not uncommon to find coach horses and pony teams dating back their terms of usefulness even over a longer period of time.

It is not my intention to assume the position of censor or adviser to American horsemen, but I still see so much wanton and cruel neglect perpetrated (in this country) while caring for my favorite animal (the horse), that I hope by reviving an ancient interview with one of the most universally known of the brotherhood of his time, that I might call attention to the subject, and acting as an indirect reproof mitigate in favor of the horse.

### About Soundness.

It may be supposed that the hackneyed term "sound" is so explicit as to need no comment—and most people conceive it to be so; but the term "sound" really admits of as much contrariety of opinion as the word "tipsy." One man considers another so if, at ten at night, he is not precisely as cool and collected as he was at one in the day. Another one calls a man so when he lies on the floor and holds himself on by the carpet. So, as to soundness, some persons can not see that a horse is unsound unless he works his flanks like the drone of a bagpipe, or blows and roars like a blacksmith's bellows; while some are so fastidious as to consider a horse as next to valueless because he may have a corn that he never feels, or a thrush, for which he is not, nor likely to be, one dollar the worse.

So far as relates to such hypercritical deciders on soundness, we will venture to say that, if they brought us twenty reported horses in succession, we would find something in all of those produced that would induce each person to reject them, though, perhaps, not one among the lot had anything about him of material consequence. To say the least, we will venture to assert that nine-tenths of the horses now in daily use are more or less unsound. We make no reservation as to the description of horse, his occupation, or what he may be worth. We scarcely ever had, indeed scarcely ever knew, a horse that had been used and tried sufficiently to prove him a good one, that was in every particular unequivocally sound. We have no doubt that there are thousands of owners of horses who will at once say we are wrong in this assertion, and would be ready to produce their own horses as undeniable proofs, whereby to back their opinion and refute ours. They may, perhaps, say that their horses are never lame—perhaps not; that is, not lame in their estimation or to their eye; but we daily see horses that go to a certain degree indubitably lame, while their owners conceive them to be as indubitably sound. These horses, perhaps, all do their work perfectly well, are held as sound by owners, servants, acquaintances, and casual observers; but a practical eye would detect an inequality in their going, as a watch-maker would do the same in the movement of a watch, though we might look for a week, or listen for the same length of time, without being able to either see or hear the variation. The watch might, however, on the average keep fair time; but it would not be a perfect one; and what matters, if it answers all the purposes for which we want it? A really bad watch that can not keep time is a different affair; it is pretty much the same with a horse. If the unsoundness is such as to render him unable to do his work, or even to do it unpleasantly to himself or owner, or if it is likely to bring him to this, our advice is to have nothing to do with him. If, however, this is not the case, or likely to be so, if you like him, buy him.

It is not improbable that a man may say, I begin to believe that few horses that have done work are quite sound; but a sound one I will have; I will, therefore, buy a four-year-old that has never done a day's work. We will acknowledge that if he does so he may probably get his desideratum; but do not let him make too sure of this. There are such things as four-year-olds unsound as well as worked. But, supposing him to have got this sound animal, what has he got? An animal that he has to run the risk of making useful, so far as teaching him his business goes; and by the time this is effectually done, and the colt has arrived at a serviceable age, he will probably be quite as unsound as many of those he has rejected; independent of which, and supposing him to continue sound, the breeder of this horse must have better luck or better judgment in breeding than his neighbors, if more than one in five or six that he does breed turn out desirable horses in every respect. If he turns out but a middling sort of beast, it is but small satisfaction to know that he is sound; in fact, so little satisfaction should we feel, that, if we were compelled to keep and use him, so far from rejoicing that he was sound, we should only regret that he was not dead.

In relation to the doings of dealers in horses, it is not our present object to expose the tricks of the trade, or to prejudice the unsophisticated buyer against all horse dealers. There are honest horse dealers, and there are dishonest ones; and we are sorry to say that, in numbers, the latter predominate; that honesty in horse dealing is not proverbial. But horse dealers, like other mortals, are apt to err in judgment; and all their acts should not be set down as willful wrong-doings.

However, be their acts what they may, the general verdict is against their motives. Therefore, supposing we could bring any person or number of persons to believe the fact that a man conversant with horses might sell, as a sound horse, one that might, on proper inspection, be returned as unsound, all that we could say or write would never convince the majority of persons that a dealer could innocently do the same thing. If his judgment errs, and leads him into error as to the soundness of his horse, it is set down, not as willful or corrupt perjury as to oath, but most undoubtedly as to his word and honesty.

### Influenza.

Dr. O. C. Farley, V. S., contributes to the New York *Sportsman* the following consideration of this affection so common in racing stables: Influenza, occurring as it does in so many forms, and often with such disastrous results, is prevalent every spring and fall among race-horses, more particularly after going into winter quarters. It is due often to the too sudden let-up in the regular course of training, and sometimes to a late season, bad tracks, etc. I have found that where horses have been given gentle exercise, such as trotting, cantering, or galloping, particularly the latter, and are thereby let-up more gradually, they are almost always entirely free from an attack of influenza, with the natural result of getting into flesh quicker, and, of course, wintering better. As to acute attacks, it is almost impossible to account for their origin, for such instances are common enough in the best regulated stables, and occur to the best cared for animals, from yearlings to aged horses. It occurs in such a variety of forms that it is often mistaken for something else, and treated lightly, with the result sometimes of a very sick horse, the malady perhaps taking the form of "strangles," or "purpura" (blood poisoning), where the head and all four legs swell to an enormous size, and the animal is often unfit to be put to work for months. In cases where the head and throat are affected (they very often are), the animal is sometimes left unsound in mind, unfit for racing, and seldom entirely recovers. I mention these results as the most common.

**Treatment.**—The quickest way to relieve an animal suffering from influenza is to clothe perfectly and thoroughly with wool, blankets, flannel bandages, and thick woolen jowl-wrappers to protect the throat, etc. The diet should be carefully attended to. Oatmeal gruel given when the animal is "drawn" in its water, and is good and dry; scalded feed, no dry, hard feed whatever, and a light laxative dose of medicine such as a pint of raw linseed oil, or two and a half drachms of Barbadoes aloes, with a drachm of ginger, made into a ball. Where there is any cough a light stimulant to the outside of the throat is beneficial, with the wrapper and food put right in after it, and the animal shut up and kept warm. In the majority of cases, where the laxative is given and the animal is perfectly clothed and kept warm, with attention to soft, easily digested food, the attack is broken up. Afterward bring the animal back gradually to its accustomed feed.

An interesting letter appeared in Monday's *Courier-Journal* from Lexington, concerning the history of Woodburn, the fine stock-farm belonging to A. J. Alexander, consisting of 3,000 acres, and located in Woodford county. The letter states that these lands were granted to Hugh Mercer, of Revolutionary fame shortly after the war of 1812. The farm is located fourteen miles from Lexington, on the main road to Frankfort, and was purchased by Robert Alexander, a great uncle of the present owner, near the close of the last century. The Alexanders were the founders of pure-blooded stock, being the first Kentuckians who ever imported stock directly from England.

To procure a good coat on your horse use plenty of rubbing and brushing. Plenty of "elbow grease" opens the pores, softens the skin, and promotes the animal's general health.

Whenever a horse is washed, never leave him till he is rubbed quite dry. He will probably get a chill if neglected.

## FISH.

### What the Fish Commissioners are Doing.

At Truckee, on Saturday evening, where Fish Commissioners Dibble and Buckingham met a large number of mill-owners, the question of adopting some means to induce the trout to again frequent Truckee river, which is now almost entirely denuded of them, was discussed. A large number of addresses were made by the different millmen, to the effect that they desired the fish laws enforced, and would alter and remodel their dams in conformity with the law, and that the great trouble was not in California but in Nevada; that in that State the dams, or a large portion of them, are constructed on purpose to entrap the fish, and that while thousands of dollars are annually expended by this State for the propagation of fish, no benefit can be derived by our people as long as the Nevada fish law is not enforced. The commission will at once, according to their decision, open a correspondence with the Nevada authorities relative to the matter.

### The Wildcat Fishing.

When the wildcat fishes it is in this sort of way: He leaps from the bank on to a large stone or boulder well out in the stream, and assuming a crouching position, waits with the admirable patience so characteristic of his kind for such a change as a kind providence may sooner or later send his way. The pool around is clear and waveless, the only exception being a slight eddying of the stream around the lee side of the boulder. Into this eddy a trout is sure to sail from time to time, partly to rest himself, and partly because it is a likely place for such moths and flies as happen to alight upon the stream to be carried by the suction of the ceaseless ripple and whirl. The trout that visits the eddy in order to enjoy a brief rest is safe enough while he is resting, for he is then, without the movement of a fin, quietly lying on the gravel at the bottom, but in his first dash to the surface after his doom is sealed; for, quick as a flash, and with unerring aim, the cat strikes out with his ready right paw, and in an instant, with the claws deep sunk in his speckled flank, the poor, foolish trout is flopping helplessly under his captor's whiskers on the top of the boulder. If the cat is very hungry and happens to miss his aim, he has been seen to dash headlong into the stream, rarely failing in such a case to secure his prey, with which he swims to the nearest bank and eating it outward, bones and all, till not a scale remains.



# THE Breeder and Sportsman.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

## NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 23 and 31 Chatham street, is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

## SACRAMENTO AGENCY.

Residents of Sacramento and vicinity, desiring to subscribe or advertise in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, can do so through our agent, Mr. M. J. Henley, Russ House, 1,009 J street.

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## STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

Singleton, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.  
La Harpe, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.  
Director, Jno. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.  
Monroe Chief, Jno. H. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.  
Kyrle Daily (imp.), John Mackey, Sacramento.  
X X (Doublecross), J. C. Simpson, 508 Montgomery St., S. F.  
Stanford, J. Fairbanks, Oakland.  
Mambrino Wilkes, A. L. Hinds, Stockton.  
Longfield, J. Mackey, Sacramento.  
Jim Brown, J. Mackey, Sacramento.  
Echo, J. Mackey, Sacramento.  
Alcona, J. Mackey, Sacramento.  
Alaska, J. Mackey, Sacramento.  
Prompter, M. W. Hicks, Sacramento.  
Privateer, M. W. Hicks, Sacramento.

## Coney Island Jockey Club.

It is not surprising that there should be such a demand for racing stock in the East, and such prices paid, when the great number of race meetings is taken into consideration, and the large amounts of money to be won. This not only ensures a large number of entries at the main places of sport, as it likewise enhances the interest in the minor meetings, and puts it in the power of the owners of inferior horses to pay expenses. While it may take a star of the first magnitude to win a prominent event at the big courses, there are so many races gotten up outside of these, and then again with so many varying conditions, that a man must be in extreme hard luck not to win once in a while.

From the number of nominations in the stakes of the Coney Island Jockey Club it is a just inference that those of other places which closed at the same time will be equally as well patronized. In fact, we anticipate a still longer list when the Chicago entries are published, and "Krik" will certainly have to issue a bigger volume than ever before. The following is a summary of the Coney Island

### JUNE MEETING.

Stake.	Entries.
Emporium Handicap, three-year-olds, 1½ miles.....	56
Suburban Handicap, all ages, 1½ miles.....	74
Great Post Stakes, two-year-olds, ¾ mile.....	43
Coney Island Stakes, three-year-olds and over, 1½ miles..	31
Coney Island Cup, three-year-olds and over, 2½ miles....	14
Two-year-old Selling Sweepstakes, ¾ mile.....	50
Selling Sweepstakes, three-year-olds and over, 1½ miles..	56

### AUTUMN MEETING.

Autumn Stakes, two-year-olds, ¾ mile.....	102
September Stakes, three-year-olds, 1½ miles.....	58
Autumn Cup, all ages, 3 miles.....	26
Great Long Island Stakes, all ages, 2-mile heats.....	14
Bridge Handicap, three-year-olds, 1½ miles.....	73
Great Eastern Handicap, two-year-olds, ¾ mile.....	97

Total.....694

## Big Gun.

From Los Angeles comes an inquiry about Big Gun and the foals she has had. The mare is a chestnut above the ordinary size, and, as we remember her, of great muscular power. She was formerly called Kate George, the change of names having been made when purchased by an officer in the U. S. Army, and Ephraim Moore. From a man who is well acquainted with her, we learn that she has had two, and perhaps more mule colts. A mare by Norfolk, a big fine mare, Jim Renwick, a colt by California, Jumbo, which is reported to be as fast as his noted brother in blood, a yearling sister to Jim Renwick and probably others. As Mr. Wintere will probably be in the city next week we will endeavor to get a list of all her progeny.

## Ladies' Department.

While we are well aware that there are numbers of ladies who take an interest in all of the departments of the *Breeder and Sportsman*, there are particular features which all are interested in. The rearing of poultry, horticulture, floriculture, the outdoor adornment of homes, as well as making the interior bright, are certainly within the appropriate sphere of women in every walk of life, while in the country there is scarcely a department of the farm that does not give opportunity for recreation, excepting those that are of too coarse a nature for them to be troubled with. None are so successful in pursuits that require an intuitive knowledge of the best methods of accomplishing the desired end in the æsthetic circle of duties, and when it comes to a keen appreciation of what is necessary to beautify house and grounds, the rougher sex falls below in capacity. No matter how circumscribed the area, woman's tact will make the most of it. There may be only a narrow strip of ground, which to the masculine mind is altogether too diminutive for any purpose, and yet there is a chance for the rooting of the fuschias that are trained on the house, a bed of violets to perfume the air, and bright colored verbeas or pansies to gladden the eye. There may be wanting even this limited space, and there are spots on the window sill on the sunny side of the house, and hanging baskets with verdant drapery suspended from the ceiling.

If there is an animal about the house you may rest assured that the mistress is the one which is the most heartily welcomed, and those in the stable will show their better appreciation of her visits so palpably as not to be misunderstood.

The chickens are likely to scurry away when man or boy invades their quarters, with the "woman folk" they are on the best of terms, and, in place of fear, court recognition and show that they are pleased with the visit. There seems to be a magnetic influence on one side to attract, on the other there is a force that repels. If a man obtains the confidence of animals it is through a long acquaintance and having by uniform good conduct overcome the original antipathy. From the first there is a surrender to womanhood, a reliance arising from faith at the outset, and there is friendship at once. With these gifts it is not surprising that there should be an adaptation for the rearing, and a fondness for anything that shows such unmistakable predilections. In response there is a passion for pets, and if nothing more worthy presents, there are fancies to gratify which at times runs into queer channels. A handsome black and tan, the silken-haired King Charles, the graceful Italian greyhound, even the larger breeds of dogs are cherished and with good cause.

But we are straying from the subject which comes under the caption chosen for this article, and though dogs are given plenty of space in these columns, the kinds that usually form the basis for the incubations of the kennel editor are not generally the choice of the ladies. The fleet courser, it is true, can scarcely fail to catch the eye of these keen judges of beauty, and the staunch setter and pointer is likely to be highly valued at home for qualities that are different from those which draw the prizes at field trials. We once saw three ladies who were more excited over a course than the male spectators, but to their credit the escape of the hare elicited more enthusiastic bravos than when it was in such deadly peril.

Now that there are such a variety of "fancy" fowls, the breeding and rearing of them has charms that do not belong to a merely market value. To gratify the taste, and make the gratification a source of profit, enhances the enjoyment, and any one who engages in this branch of rural economy can scarcely fail to secure both pleasure and profit. There is a chance for trying experiments that will heighten the interest, and in addition to the pleasurable occupation affords a stimulus which prevents it even becoming tiresome. Sir John Sebright claimed that in a few generations he could produce fowls true to a feather, and any particular color or markings desired would result from proper care in selection. We have oftentimes thought that in place of adhering to the practice of pure breeding, to diverge from that course, and endeavor, by crossing different breeds, to establish distinct forms, would be an additional attraction.

With the type resolved upon, there will be a desire to impress the full fruition of the hope, and every failure stimulate to renewed exertions. There is a grand field for this in domestic poultry and the many kinds of pigeons. Such a variety of colors in the plumage, so many shapes that there is as good an opportunity for blending as the artist in mosaics has in thousands of shades of gems, precious stones, glass and shells. Among the common breeds of fowls are found some of the most beautiful colors. The games are peculiarly brilliant in plumage, and the fancy breeds present distinct markings and shadings to enable an almost endless variety of

choice. Without any care we have seen remarkable results follow what may be termed indiscriminate breeding. In Iowa we started with a heterogeneous lot of fowl, and though principally of the barnyard class there were a few specimens of the better breeds in vogue thirty years ago. These were mixed with games, as it was rare that a visit was made to Judge Grant without a trio of blue-bloods being brought home. Judge Grant had probably the greatest variety of games of any man in America, and as there were changes from black-reds to spangles, from pyles to dominicks, Stonewalls to Shawl-necks, there were many changes.

Jacob's experiments were completely outdone, and roaming over the pasture fields and through the groves were hundreds of nearly every imaginable hue. The mixture proved a "happy nick" beyond oddity of coloring. They were capital layers, the finest for the table, hardy, and literally reared themselves. The hens nested in the barnyard and in a grove adjoining, and without the bother of coops. The chicks were active from the first, and there was little need of attention of any kind. With a definite object in view, making elections to accomplish a purpose, it would not be long until the yards would be embellished with unique and handsome birds. When the ladies undertake to carry out a plan of this kind it will not be many years before the poultry exhibitions will be still more attractive, and there is scarcely a question that new and valuable breeds will result.

## Stallions Adverted.

Even at this early date the stallions advertised in the *Breeder and Sportsman* make a fine display, and when all are in we do not hesitate to claim a better showing than any one State in the Union, not even excepting Kentucky. The breeding stock of California are of the highest character, and now the only thing required are some high class thoroughbred mares, and those who can afford the outlay, some choice specimens of trotting dams.

It is to our interest, of course, that stallions are advertised, but from a money standpoint those who own them are benefited still more. There are few stallions that have celebrity enough to rest without newspaper publicity. Even the best known may be overlooked, and a loss far greater than the cost of the advertising result from breeders losing sight of animals, their location and terms. Then again there is a record of pedigrees which are not only valuable now, but in years to come may settle questions of the utmost importance to breeders.

To the thoroughbred list are added Longfield and Jim Brown; to the trotters, Stanford, Mambrino Wilkes, Anteco, Prompter, Privateer, Echo, Alcona and Alaska. As some of these are to be portrayed by Wyttchenbach soon, there is no necessity for anticipating the accompanying description. Echo, Alcona, Mambrino Wilkes, and Anteco have been presented in proper shape heretofore, and these will be repeated as opportunity offers.

Being "crowded for space" this week, we can only call attention to the advertisements, and fortunately those are full enough to afford the main information. There are other matters of interest, however, to breeders, and the family to which the candidate for public favor belongs is a prominent feature to consider. Turfmen do not require enlightenment in regard to Mouchist and Foster, the sires of Longfield and Jim Brown, and they are aware that beside being fine race-horses they stand high as progenitors. On the dams' side both of these young stallions are richly bred, and both have shown speed and endurance. Longfield met with a misfortune which incapacitated him from showing his best form in public, but a former owner informs us of trials that are really wonderful. Those who saw Jim Brown run at Sacramento at the State Fair in 1881, when he defeated Fred Collier, Jim Douglas and Winifred, running the one and a half miles in 2:36½, do not require telling that he was a grand race-horse.

We have nearly as much interest in the stallions of California as the owners, in fact, for some of them we have a higher appreciation than is exhibited by hiding them from public knowledge. Therefore, it is a pleasure to "hunt over" the records, study the blood lines and present them to our readers.

## Billy B. A.

This is the first horse to enter the 2:30 list for 1884, and again the Pacific Coast takes precedence in the yearly exhibit. This time it is Oregon which captures the glory, and we cannot grudge them the victory. Should we not be greatly mistaken, this young horse will surely make his mark before the season is ended, and as Mr. Leigh informs us that his dam is a thoroughbred, there is little question that he will train on. The dam of Ed., the winner of Thursday's race, was also brought here by Mr. Leigh. She is by Magna Charta, and therefore her son by Erwin Davis has "a right to be a good one."







## General Topics.

There appears to be at the present time a rage for pseudo athletics. Very different from the days when the village green was the ground for the display of muscular ability and dexterity. The carpeted and padded stage, the gaslights, the glare and glitter, and the tooting of horns are not an agreeable contrast to the old fogies who prefer the recollection to witnessing the present system. There could only be glory gained in the old-time field; now it is dollars which move the thews, and if the "house" is not up to expectations, the professionals are loth to show their best paces. It may be that city life compels the change, and that the denizens of offices, shops, stores and manufactories cannot give up even a portion of sunlight, and if they see at all, it must be by the aid of light unknown in the good old days. If so, we shall have to put up with the change, and hope that some good may follow the innovation.

Under the old militia laws of Pennsylvania, all of the inhabitants under and above certain ages were compelled to give two days in the year to "general training." The place was the county seat, and a county seat without a "public square" was unknown. That was the selected ground for the grand manœuvres, and captains, colonels and generals made some approach to martial appearance. The rank and file were an incongruous assemblage, so far as clothing and equipments went, but for stalwart frame, muscular development and agile movements, it would be difficult to find a finer body of men in any country. The training was not of long duration, and nearly the whole of the afternoon was given to sport. Foot-racing, jumping, ball playing, but the engrossing scene was after the ring was formed, and the champions of the townships and villages strove for the higher honors which belonged to victory in the squire. "Backhold," "sidehold," "collar and elbow," were the supreme tests, though "run and catch" would occasionally vary the entertainment. The conqueror in one bout had to stand his ground for another, and until vanquished there was no excuse which would be considered valid enough to permit him to quit his post. Looking back through the mists of forty years, we doubt if some of these men ever got tired, and though the veil may give prismatic colors to heighten the effect, there are figures on the screen that refused to succumb to fatigue.

In sidehold and at "arms' end," more depended upon skill than strength, but with arms entwined round the body, and hands locked in as strong a grip as fierce Rhoderick held the Knight of Snowden, there was a necessity for strength of no ordinary kind in a struggle between these hardy backwoods-men. While a line was all that Sir Walter required to picture the bout when it came to backhold after the rapier had beaten the broadsword, a full page of melodious measure would be inadequate, and in place of the brief "they tug, they strain, down, down they go," there might be tugging and straining, no end to the number of "broken locks," before the contest came to an end. A full measure of fame depended on victory at all the methods of testing power, activity and endurance, and if the would-be champion failed at either it was held an inglorious success.

We can understand how people flock in crowds to witness some of the celebrities of the arena wrestle and spar, although it does not present attractions at all to be compared with the old-time sports, but how any person can go the second time to see the six-day-go-as-you-please humbugs, is beyond our comprehension. The plea that the finish is exciting betokens a singular notion of what is considered excitement. A few played-out men hisping around a circumscribed track, haggard, footsore, wearied, and all this supplemented with the knowledge that it is a mere money-making scheme, without the first element of true sport to sustain it, is a combination which could scarcely be expected to excite any one. The multitude of gulls which followed in the wake of the first cunningly devised swindles has prompted men to keep up the farces, and though there might be failure after failure, there was the hope left that there were still dupes enough to make the next "pay." Thus imaginary stakes were advertised, claims that large amounts of money were wagered, when the whole of the stake was a fixed proportion of the receipts, and the wager that an "unknown" had been "backed" to overshadow all previous performances so shadowy that even the gulls were not deceived.

There are new sports these days that would have surprised the assemblages that so eagerly watched the wrestlers on the green. Let us imagine that when the final champions were striving for supremacy, and every eye was fixed on their movements, a company of bicyclists swept into view. Once cognizant of the phantom-like riders, and "grapevine," "cross-toe" and "backlock" would be forgotten, and even the man who imagined victory was within his grasp would surrender the advantage, awe-struck, almost paralyzed, at the spectacle. Long as we have been accustomed to the silent steeds, the hurry must be great if they are not watched until out of sight. Rapid as has been the spread of the bicycling fever, and although they can be counted by hundreds, where a few years ago there would have been the computation, there are so many things to recommend them that before the lapse of a few more years it is likely the numbers will be increased in still greater proportion. There is a junction of pleasure and utility, recreation and profit are combined, and with so small a chance to degenerate into anything reprehensible that the most ultra bigot cannot make reasonable objections to their use. What if they do give the opportunity for racing? That is one of the commendable features, and if

more prizes were given to encourage contests between the wheelmen it would be better all around.

Suppose that the fairs should incorporate in the programmes bicycle races and so arrange them that there would be a fair chance for competition. Those which are held earliest in the season will have to solicit the aid of a competent man to fix the handicap. After the first of the series, winners will necessarily be penalized, losers graded according to the capacity displayed. In this way it may be practicable to secure entries at all of the prominent fairs, and then the distances could be varied so as to bring new elements into the calculation. That bicycle races can be made attractive is beyond question, and next to the horses be the most fancied portion of the speed programme. There may be obstacles in the way, which our limited knowledge of the art prevents us from seeing, though from the experiments of the Golden Gate Association there are good reasons for believing in favorable results.

California is a grand country for wheelmen. During the whole of the summer, for a great part of the winter, there is no hindrance to speak of. In San Francisco there are the roads of the park, and the drive to the beach. In Oakland there are miles of streets particularly well adapted for the elastic-tired wheel, and in all of the large towns there is the same opportunity. The objections offered that horses are frightened can soon be overcome by a little care on the part of the bicyclists. Slackening the pace when about to meet horses attached to a carriage, and if the animals appear restive, to dismount quietly will soon accustom them to the queer—to them—concern. We have driven several colts that were startled at the first sight, but by stopping them so that they could discover that a man was seated on the strange steed, one or two good looks was sufficient to overcome all timidity, and they will trot as cheerfully by the side of the machine as if there was a horse attached. Double-cross seems to take an extra delight in going alongside of them, and we are inclined to the belief that if he could not trot fast enough to keep up he would break into a run.

There is more curiosity manifested by young colts than many imagine. Antevolo has always taken a deep interest in Cito, which probably arises from the son of Joe Hooker having so much white on him that his peculiar color is the attraction. He is apparently intent on making out what sort of a horse it is that is so blotched and marked up, or it may be that he admires this marked divergence from all others of his acquaintance. From other indications of possessing an inquisitive turn of mind we are prone to think that it is the problem that he is cogitating over, and that he has not arrived at a satisfactory solution. Should we go into his stall with a plug hat on he will at once commence an examination, and after looking and smelling, if permitted will knock it off or endeavor to catch the rim with his teeth. He evidently considers that a slouch is the proper headgear as he never makes any demonstration when that is worn.

Now it may be that if we can induce Prince to exercise with X X, and at the same time make the horse aware that if he keeps up it must be by trotting, that he will develop speed at that gait more rapidly than by any other method of education. At all events we can try galloping Cito in the lead of Antevolo, and should he improve more rapidly than under the mentorship of X X there will be another step gained towards the proper way of training trotters. This will be less troublesome than suspending some delicacy to the equine taste in front of his nose, and then again, it will be a livelier example. Emulation may work wonders and the desire to excel be a far greater incitement than fear. Rewards are more potent than punishment in training the dog, and something besides the whip be found to lead to better results with the trotter, especially with young trotters, and now that the importance of early training is so generally recognized, the pupils will be members of the juvenile classes.

There is not a trainer of any ability who is not willing to admit that a horse which takes to trotting cheerfully is far more likely to improve than those which are in deadly fear of the lash, and though, owing to the infirmities of human temperament, there are only a few who do not deviate from their convictions, it is nevertheless true. Severe punishment is always wrong, and even a few blows struck in passion undo the work of weeks. Nearly as bad as violent blows is the practice of jerking at the bit, though as a general rule one follows the other. A driver lashes until the animal is frantic, and when that is done then comes the snatching and pulling, until the poor creature is completely at a loss to know what its cruel taskmaster requires. Give them time to understand the commands; protect the parts which are struck, or likely to be struck, when acquiring the fast trotting step; be gentle as possible in the handling of the reins; never strike a harder blow with the whip than is necessary, and by all means do not give a succession of blows, which invariably show passion, and anger excites anger in the colt as well as when exhibited to men; follow these short rules, and if there is not more satisfactory progress than was made under a contrary course, we will be greatly surprised.

We hear that two matches have been made between Lucky B. on one part and Patsy Duffy and Jocko on the other. The distances to be run are one and a quarter and three miles, the amount \$2,500 a side, and though the time is not definitely fixed, it will probably be after the spring meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association. It is far too early yet to speculate in regard to these matches further than to state that if the horses are in order that the chances are favorable for two capital races.

## BASE BALL.

## A Close Game by the Haverly and Denny Clubs.

There was a better attendance at the Recreation Grounds last Sunday than has been seen at that resort of athletes for some time, and could there have been a certainty of such a close game as those present witnessed, the grand stand would have been too small to contain the crowd that would have flocked to see it. Denny, the Captain and third base of the nine hearing his name, was not at his post, but Piercy agreed to act as substitute, and filled the position creditably. De Panger at first, was mentioned previous to the commencement of the game as the one who was to do duty behind the bat, but there was no one who could do first base justice if he was taken off, and it was after all decided to give Cregan the place in the catcher's box, and have De Panger remain in his favorite stand on first. The changes in the Haverly nine were of not sufficient importance to weaken the club. A close game was expected by most of those assembled, and there was a general stoppage of conversation and a closing up to the front of the straggling bystanders as the bell rang and the Denny's went to the bat for their first inning.

Sweeney started the game by hitting to Fogarty and retiring at first, and was followed by De Panger who went out on a fly to Sohr. Sohr made a neat catch. Bigelow succeeded in letting Gagus retire him on three strikes. The Haverlys took their places on the players' bench for the first inning, which resulted in Carroll, Fogarty and Hanley being put out quickly in the order their names are given, Carroll being retired neatly by Cregan and Hanley by Piercy.

The second inning was characterized by continued close play. Piercy hit to Sheridan and failed to gain first base. Arnold followed, the play being precisely the same as that preceding, and Swanton gained first and second, but failing to use due caution in going to third, was thrown out by the ever vigilant Carroll. The last half of the inning was notable for a remarkable running catch of a difficult foul by De Panger, and the securing of a fly ball by Bigelow.

The third inning resulted in both sides securing goose eggs. Bigelow made a good stop of a lively ball from the bat of Gagus, and Swanton caught a fly ball sent him by Swanton.

Sweeney was the first at the bat for the fourth inning, and he led off with a lively hit to centerfield, the heaviest made up to this time in the game. Carroll, on receiving the ball from the pitcher, expecting Sweeney would set out for second on it leaving his hands, put it to second in a lively manner, and Sweeney's career was terminated for the nonce. Levy caught on Bigelow on a fly, making a difficult catch. Carroll, Fogarty and Hanley were the batters up for the Haverly's fourth, but neither of them got further than the initial sand bag.

The fifth inning resulted as had the four previous ones in no runs being made by either club. Hanley made a splendid running catch of a drive by Swanton into centerfield. Piercy stopped a heavy hit of McCord, but failed to get the ball to first as quickly as he should, and Arnold stopping a hit of Donahue made a wild throw to first, for which he had no excuse save that he was somewhat rattled. Donahue gained his third base finally, being the first man to touch that goal since the game began.

The sixth was opened by Mooney who made a base hit and gave Carroll the same opportunity to show his throwing ability, as had Sweeney in the fourth. Carroll again had the ball to the base in good time. Cregan put a new phase on the game when his turn came. He gained his first on a hit to Donahue, and then went to second; Sweeney on sending the ball into rightfield it was put to Fogarty to stop Cregan, but was not secured and Cregan gained that point and Sweeney went to second. Both were given the opportunity to count a run by De Panger driving the sphere into leftfield. De Panger was frozen to the base by Bigelow, who fanned out and retired the side. The Haverlys had up Gagus as their first batsman for the inning, and he succeeded in gaining first on a hit, made the bases with due caution, and scored one for his club. Fogarty made a good three-base hit, but being on that base counted him naught as Hanley failed in his attempts to hit the ball and left him on the sand bag.

No runs were made in the seventh inning although it was evident that the Haverlys were anxious to gain the lead. McCord hit a high ball to Mooney and was retired, Levy went out to Arnold and Sheridan to Bigelow.

Sweeney was the only player in the eighth inning of the Denny's who succeeded in touching the ball with the bat, but he could not get first. Gagus in the Haverly's eighth tied the game, it standing two to two. Sohr sent him home from the second base and scored a two-base hit. Sohr gained third afterwards and making a bold dash to get in on a passed of Cregan, he succeeded through Sweeney dropping the ball as he met the runner on the home. The inning closed with the Haverlys leading by one run.

The Occidentals played their ninth without being able to change the score. The Haverlys having sufficient to give them the game did not again go to the bat.

The game, especially the last few innings, was deeply interesting, and showed to advantage the many fine points to be made when two good nines contest in earnest for the honors. Appended is the score:

HAVERLY.										DENNY.									
	T	R	B	H	P	O	A	E			T	R	B	H	P	O	A	E	
Carroll, c.....	4	0	0	13	4	0			Sweeney, p.....	4	1	1	0	12	1				
Fogarty, 3d b.....	4	0	2	2	2	1			De Panger, 1st b.....	4	0	1	8	0					
Hanley, r. f.....	4	0	1	0	1				Bigelow, 3d b.....	4	0	0	2	2	0				
McCord, 1st b.....	3	0	0	7	0				Piercy, 3d b.....	4	0	0	2	0	2				
Donahue, s.....	3	0	0	2	1				Arnold, s.....	3	0	1	1	0	2				
Levy, c.....	3	0	2	0	0				Swanton, r. f.....	3	0	1	0	1	0				
Sheridan, 2d b.....	3	0	0	2	2				Mooney, c. f.....	3	0	1	0	1	1				
Gagus, p.....	3	2	0	13	1				Dowd, l. f.....	3	0	0	0	0	0				
Sohr, l. f.....	3	1	1	1	0				Cregan, c.....	3	1	0	10	4	0				
Totals.....	30	3	4	27	24	3			Totals.....	31	2	4	24	19	6				
Innings.....											1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Haverly.....											0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	8
Denny.....											0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2

First base on errors—Haverly 2, Denny 1. Left on bases—Haverly 3, Denny 12. Passed balls—Carroll 1, Cregan 1. Struck out—Haverly 10, Denny 12. Three-base hit—Fogarty. Two-base hits—Sohr and Arnold. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpire—Ed. Taylor of the Occidentals. Scorer—M. Fischer.

The Denny and Occidental clubs will play a game at the Recreation grounds next Sunday.

W. W.—In answer to your query, what four threes in the hand and a nine turn up on the cut count at cribbage, you are informed the total hand would count twenty. The threes and the nine would be fifteen-eight, and the threes themselves would be twelve.



## OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

## Closing of Racing Stakes—Influenza Among the Cracks—General Sporting and Theatrical News, etc.

Though the official lists of the stakes that closed on Tuesday of last week have not yet been made public, the *New York Sportsman* of January 5th publishes editorially a short synopsis of the entries already received to the fixtures of the Coney Island Jockey Club, and the result is very gratifying indeed, 660 nominations having been made to the thirteen stakes for next spring and fall. These include entries from all the great racing stables, Rancocas putting in no less than twenty odd two-year-olds, for Mr. Lorillard, in the Great Eastern Handicap and other races for youngsters. The Dwyers have made many entries also, but singularly enough, none of their noted stable is in the Coney Island Cup, a race that they have generally been considered as having a lien on. They say that unless cup races are made more valuable they will not strive for them, and incur the risk of breaking down their horses. That the argument is a correct one, however, few will be found to agree with them, for the preparation of race-horses for a contest over a cup course of two miles and a quarter does not necessarily place in peril their soundness. The Dwyers are about the only owners of note lately that have had good horses break down in or from cup races, and the cases of Blackburn and Hindoo can be ascribed, with more show of reason, to their peculiar and sometimes erratic mode of training and running their horses, than to the strain of a two-mile-and-a-quarter race. The Brooklyn Stable, however, will doubtless be found with Miss Woodford, George Kinney or Equador in the lists of the Washington Park Cup, Chicago's great race, with \$4,000 added, which closes next Tuesday, the 15th. Certainly this race and the American Derby for three-year-olds will attract entries from this section, for the two are the richest of the year for their classes. The American Derby will be worth, very likely, close on to \$10,000. Secretary J. E. Brewster was in this city last week in the interests of his association, and he says that the prospects of the new enterprise are of the best. The Chicago Driving Park will also enter the field this summer as a rival to Saratoga, and give racing to the end of August. This will give the residents of the Lake City about ten weeks of continuous racing, from the middle of June on. If the Saratoga people do not want to get "knocked out," they will have to bestir themselves, for in 1883 most of their patronage came from the Western stables. Should these conclude to take in Chicago, where is the material for Saratoga coming from? Secretary Wheatley, however, who has been interviewed on the subject, professes no uneasiness. He says that the rich stakes for 1884 at Saratoga, already closed during the last two years, will insure a good attendance of the roving clans of thoroughbreds, whose owners, having entered into these valuable engagements, will certainly fulfill them. Perhaps he is right, and perhaps not. *Nous verrons.*

There has been no little sickness among the Dwyers', J. R. Keene's, Hervey Welch's, and other stables of recent at Sheepshead Bay. The prevalence seems to have been influenza originating in the four-year-old colt Le Petit Duc, by the Ill-Used, and he died a few days ago. Since then the others have been on the mend, and no more casualties are reported or apprehended. The late heavy snow storms, four successive ones in six days, played havoc also at the same track, breaking in roofs of buildings from the weight of the snow, and stopping the work on the reconstruction of the track. As almost an entirely new course has to be completed at Sheepshead in less than five months, the Coney Island Jockey Club has not any too much time to get the work completed by their spring meeting. This interruption in their labors is therefore of more moment than it seems, and when the weather gets more clement, extra gangs of men will be needed to make up for lost time. At Monmouth Park and Jerome improvements are also in contemplation for the coming season, and at these racing centers the horses are all reported as doing well. Just now there is quite a dearth of good steeple-chasers. A majority of the lot that took part in these contests last season were a poor company of "crabs," dangerous to riders and devoid of any clear title to the name of cross-country horses. Two of the good ones, Postguard and Jim McGowan, were laid on the shelf, and their defection has left only two that can be called first-class, Disturbance, by Chillicothe, and Charlemagne, by Pat Malloy. In the old country this class of racers, in great part, came from strains of blood that excel as jumpers, but in America, where the illegitimate is comparatively in its infancy as yet, we will have to trust to education and schooling for some years yet for the material to replenish our stock of timber-toppers. Glenelg's get seem to be good jumpers, also the progeny of Jonesboro, the sire of those famous steeplers Diavolo, and Coronet, and War Dance, who sired Jim McGowan, Glasgow, Limestone, etc., while old Bonnie Scotland got two fine performers over sticks in Lohelia and Lochiel. But these instances will hardly induce horsemen as yet to accept the theory that Glenelg or Jonesboro are any better as sires of jumpers than any other of the many thoroughbred stallions. As said before, we will have to look to education for this class of horse, and a lesson that many trainers have learned is to take as a candidate for this business a thoroughly good sound performer on the flat, and not, as is generally done nowadays, put over the hurdles a broken-down flat racer, inferior in wind and limb, and oftentimes a disgrace to the humanity of those who control him.

O. E. Lefevre, of Denver, Colorado, is said to have engaged as trainer Thos. Costello, formerly head jockey for Mr. George Lorillard's Islip Stable. Costello has ridden Sensation, Tom Ochiltree, Ferida, Monitor, and the other cracks of this celebrated stable, in many of their great races, and now that he has grown too heavy to ride, may very reasonably be expected to attain success as a trainer of racers. Mr. Lefevre has some good material in his stable, and many good horses have borne his colors in past years. R. J. Hancock, of Ellerslie Stud, Virginia, has sold Eolite, three years, by Eolite, out of War Song, by War Dance, etc., to F. Gebhard for a stiff price, said to be \$10,000. The colt is a full brother to Eole, six years, and Eolite, four years, and is said to be very promising. This shows what a gold mine a first-class brood-mare is. But this is such an old axiom in breeding that it needs no repetition here, past years having demonstrated its correctness in scores of instances that might be named. Two noted thoroughbreds have just died. Bill Bruce, by Enquirer, foaled 1872 at Woodstock, Ontario, and Lord Raglan, by Ten Broeck, foaled 1880, at Saratoga, N. Y. Both were good racers, and the former bid fair to attain renown in the stud. As for Lord Raglan, he was a winner four times last year, until he was cut down in a race at Saratoga in August, from the effects of which he never recovered. The yearlings at the great Kentucky breeding centers are said to be an unusually fine lot this year. In the present state of prices ruling for thoroughbreds, these sales next spring can-

not fail to receive attention. To-day, in Brooklyn, Wm. A. Eyeman, the proprietor of Brighton Beach race-track, died, aged 45 years. The deceased was a good specimen of what foresight and executive ability united to Yankee grit will do for a man, for though the deceased was of German parentage, he was essentially an American in all his history. Beginning as a New York newsboy, graduating to a frontier agent and companion of Buffalo Bill, and later as a contractor in mules for the army, the subject of these remarks rapidly rose to influence by the aid of his cool judgment as regards Coney Island, its future, and the sure return for investments there. His mistake was that in amassing his geni-like fortune of \$1,000,000 he failed to take ordinary precautions against natural decay, and imprudence, exposure, etc., shortened his life by at least a score of years. The race-course will be carried on by his brother and son conjointly as usual.

The theaters swing in their way week after week, presenting old and new attractions in rapid succession. Miss Latham, a California actress, makes her debut here next week at the Star Theater. Miss Davenport and Fedora expects to reach your city this summer, after her provincial tour has been completed. Both opera companies have returned from their out-of-town wanderings, and are presenting their patrons with some very artistic renderings, in which Mesdames Patti, Sembrich, Scalchi, Gerster, Isabella and Signor Campanini, Nicolini, Stegno, Caracciolo, Del Puente, etc., shine pre-eminently. Edwin Booth's season has been a great success, but it is high time that this sterling actor got a new piece or two. John McCullough has been carrying Boston by storm with *Virginia*, and this actor is fast recovering his usual health. At Stetson's Fifth Avenue Theater Mrs. Langtry and Cbas. Coghlan have been playing to large business in *Peril*. The lady has definitely given up her projected tour to Australia, and will defer that till next year, closing her 1884 American season in your city this summer. She then expects to go directly to England. At the other theaters the *Beggar Student* is still doing a large business at the Casino, likewise *Storm Beaten* at the Union Square, and *7-20-8* at Dely's, the latter being one of the funniest and best acted comedies ever played on our Metropolitan boards.

New York, Jan. 11th, 1884.

PACIFIC.

## POULTRY.

## Simple and Successful Feeding.

I have read with much interest the various disputations about feeding poultry, which have from time to time appeared in your columns. I do not care to enter the arena at all, but a brief allusion to my experience may suggest thought, if nothing more. I have tried pretty nearly every method of feeding which has ever come to my notice, and have finally adopted one of my own, which I believe is more in accordance with the physiology and habits of fowls than any other which is practical, and it has afforded me more satisfaction, with less labor and expense than any other. Little at a time and often, is the theory on which my practice is based.

My staple feed, supplied *ad libitum*, is fine, dry, ground feed, the largest part of which is wheat middlings, shorts or bran. All sorts of grain and cotton-seed-meal, in small proportions, are sometimes used. Corn meal, in the proportion of one to two of the shipstuffs, is as satisfactory to the fowls as any other of my mixtures, and I have had less disease, more growth, more eggs, perhaps less fat, but enough nevertheless, less annoyance from the raids of the fowls upon outside commodities, whether in field or yard, and less trouble generally since I entered upon its use for old fowls and young, than ever before. The mother hen gets something which she can pick up and feed to her young brood till they learn to pick up their own food, after which they are fed in the same way as the grown fowls. Of course they all get many tidbits in the course of the year, but I allude here to the regular every-day feed. I had a hen last summer which was given the broods of two other hens at a week old, and she raised the thirty-seven chicks without loss or accident. They sometimes got a baked potato, a bit of curd, a handful of wheat screenings, a few nibbles of corn, or something else to tame them, but the bulk of their feed was as above.

My fowls are given fresh, clean water twice a day. The pail is kept full, so that if a chick gets in it can get out. Little and big drink at the same pail. A pan of milk is often given them, though I think less of it for the purpose than many others do. I set a weighted pail, or can, into the pan to keep the fowls out and let them drink what they will, but the mixing of hodge-puddings is all a thing of the past. Except a few kitchen scraps, occasionally a beet, turnip or cabbage, my fowls are fed but once a day. In cold weather their boxes are replenished in the afternoon, so that they may go to roost with full crops. In warm weather the food is given them after they go to roost, so that they may not have any temptation to start out in the morning on marauding expeditions. They are generally kept in confinement in cold weather; and sometimes in warm weather, but not generally.

—Country Gentleman.

Turkeys do not require as warm quarters in the winter as do other fowls. They will roost on a tree when the mercury is frozen solid in the thermometer bulb, and then fly down in the morning and wade through the snow to cool off. This is a hint to the turkey raiser. Do not confine the turkeys in quarters too warm and close, and be sure that they have three or four hours' exercise each day in the open air. The turkey is really a hardy fowl and easily wintered, if you do not pet it too much. Be a little unkind to it in cold weather. About all the shelter they will need is a wind-break.

Plymouth Rock pullets are not always early layers, for they often grow for ten or twelve months before laying, though some say as early as six months after being hatched. The best plan to keep Plymouth Rocks is to get the pullets hatched as early as possible.

If a person does not find pleasure in feeding his fowls, and caring for their many needs, he had better give them up entirely, for the fowls are sure of being more or less neglected.

Where laying hens show a tendency to lay on too much fat give them all the sour milk they will drink. It is an anti-fat remedy.

Corn charred on the cobs and powdered, is greedily eaten by the fowls, and as a preventive of disease, as well.

A hen will lay her own weight in eggs in from forty to fifty days.

Mr. Haggie's stallion, Kyrie Daly, was shipped from Lexington on the 10th inst. And harring accidents will reach Rancho del Pao before many days.

## YACHTING.

## The America's Cup.

The yachtsmen of this country who hoped that the English cutter May would this year cross the Atlantic and challenge and sail for the America's Cup, are somewhat disappointed by the announcement of May's owner that he never had such intention. Still the hope is expressed in many quarters that the year will not pass without an international competition, and a few yachtsmen have declared that a racing cutter such as May or Majorie could visit us, and without the least difficulty carry the long-kept trophy back to England with them. There are other yachtsmen, however, who do not fear such result, and of these is Mr. Newbury D. Lawton, member of several yacht clubs, and a well-known yacht owner. When asked recently what, in his opinion, would be the result of a contest between an English cutter and an American sloop for the America's Cup, he said, in substance, "Optimism will differ. There are some people who can figure it all out, and tell to their satisfaction exactly how many minutes the cutter will beat the sloop in the race which may take place this year, and is to result in the America's Cup going across the ocean in a cutter's locker. There are also others whose figures do not work out in that way, and some who do not believe any cutter will come over at all.

"My firm conviction, founded upon what has taken place during the last three years, that is, other things being equal, the model of the modern narrow English cutter will not compare with the model of an American sharp-bottom, centreboard sloop when their relative speed is judged by the standard of length or cubic contents, or even by the present rule of measurement of the New York Yacht Club. The English cutters, in their construction, ballasting and facilities for setting, and especially for reducing sail, and for sea-going work, are undoubtedly superior to our sloops. I doubt very much if we have any boats here which in these respects equal the English yachts. The drifting qualities of the cutter in a calm with a favorable tide, as well as their steadiness in a sea-way with light breezes, and the slight pressure of wind required to heel them to moderate angles, give them advantages also over our boats under certain conditions. Whether the advantages the cutters possess in some respects will more than counterbalance the more desirable proportions of some of our craft, it is impossible to say. No advantage certainly can be gained in a race by ability to quickly shorten sail, unless the necessity actually occurs for such reduction in canvas. I do not recall many occasions during the races of the New York club when reefing has been the order of the day. It is not under all circumstances and conditions that the English boats derive the full benefit of their peculiarities of construction and ballasting. Their sea-going qualities, or 'propensities,' as a cutter man has termed them, would be of no advantage unless rough work should be encountered, which is not at all likely to occur, as there have been very few races of the New York club sailed in bad weather. According to the London *Field*, the English boats which approach nearer to the proportions of our yachts are able, especially in windward work, to beat the best narrow cutters in the races where length is the standard of comparison. Around Boston, where there are many narrow keel boats, and the centreboards and keels sail in separate classes over the same course, the records show that the time made by the winning centreboards is invariably better than that made by the winning keels of the same size. Judged by a length standard, cutters have been generally unsuccessful in their contests with sloops, although considerable credit has been taken by them for winning races where the standards of comparison have been notoriously in their favor.

"The Madge races furnish an instance of this, as well as the fall races in which the *Famita*, *Valkyr*, and *Oriva* took part year before last.

"The *Maggie*, of the same water line length as the *Vixen*, and heralded as the crack of the fifteen tonners of England, has made but a sorry show of herself in her races with that sloop.

"The *Bedouin* and *Gracie* matches for two years past have resulted in a tie.

"The record of the *Oriva* certainly has not established the invincibility of the cutter type.

"The *Wenonah* has proved herself fast in light breezes, but has yet failed to show to any advantage in a strong wind. The only contests from which a reliable judgment can fairly be formed as to what a large English cutter would do with our large sloops are the *Madge* races, and the *Vixen* and *Maggie* matches. In each of these series of contests the cutters were imported English-built vessels, and fair representatives of their type—undoubtedly as good for their respective classes as any cutter of the forty ton class that might be selected to cross the Atlantic for the America's cup. The boats that sailed against the *Madge* were fast boats, but shorter and of less displacement, and very shoal, excepting in the case of the *Shadow*. The weather in which the races were sailed was such that the extra length and displacement of the cutter was of very great advantage to her. By the rules of time allowance under which these matches were sailed the *Madge* won five out of the six races. Under the rules of time allowance of the Atlantic Yacht Club based on length she would have won only one out of the six. In the *Maggie* and *Vixen* matches, the *Maggie*, out of four races sailed under different rules of time allowance in both light and heavy weather, has failed to score a single victory. There can be no doubt, therefore, that in this class, so far as these boats are concerned, the centreboard sloop has effectually disposed of the English cutter. Whether the *Fanny*, the *Mischief*, or the *Gracie* could as effectually dispose of the *May* or the *Majorie*, is an open question.

"Under any fair system of time allowance, with anything from a moderate wind to a single reef breeze, I do not fancy that any of the English cutters would be able to beat the best of the centreboard yachts we have, let alone a new vessel possessing the merits of the English boats in construction and ballasting, and modelled as she should be with considerable depth and of sharp floor, and of moderate beam, and fitted and rigged for racing as perfectly as the English racing cutters are. What we need in this country to insure success in competitions with foreign boats," concluded Mr. Lawton, "is better, lighter, more skillful and expensive construction in our boats; more attention paid to ballasting, and more complete outfits in the way of sails, rig and rigging, than our racing sloops now possess. With equality with the English cutters in these respects, and with length as a standard of comparison, there need not be any of the English 'lead mines' taking away our America's Cup, or winning very much of the product of our own either."



The BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, published weekly in San Francisco, by the Breeder and Sportsman Publishing Company, with Joseph Cairn Simpson as editor, is just what its name indicates. It is chiefly devoted to the blood and speed of horses, in which line there is no other paper edited and published. It is full of information in regard to sports of all kinds of a respectable character, and gives a history of all the best horses that have figured prominently in the past, and most celebrated at the present time. It is a 16-page paper, quarto size, and usually contains one or more cuts of celebrated horses and dogs which have won fame in coursing matches. The last number of December 29th, which is the close of its third volume, contains, as supplemental, several pictures of noted horses, which are finely executed. Also, pictures of winning dogs at the Pacific Coast field and club trials of 1883. The subscription price of this valuable paper is only \$5 a year. Send to Breeder and Sportsman Publishing Co., 508 Montgomery street, San Francisco.—*Mariposa Gazette.*

Mr. J. B. Haggins's two-year-old colt, Tyrant, has been scratched from all his engagements, this season, except the stakes of the Washington Park Club, at Chicago. He is a very large and "growthy" colt, and a hard campaign would be very hazardous as is indicated by the career of Gen. Harding, the crack Kentuckian of last year. Harding made himself famous, but he is now in the veterinary's hands, and whether he will stand training again is a mooted question.

The chestnut horse Monte Christo, by Norfolk, — Pele by Belmont, died in Oregon last week from injuries received during the stud season last year. He was foaled in 1871, and at the time of his death was owned by Sturgill Bros. of Baker county.

## THE ELECTIONEER STALLION STANFORD

Will make the season of 1884, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, at my stable near the Oakland Race Track.

### TERMS.

\$50 for the season, payable at the close of the season. No responsibility assumed beyond reasonable care.

### Pedigree and Description.

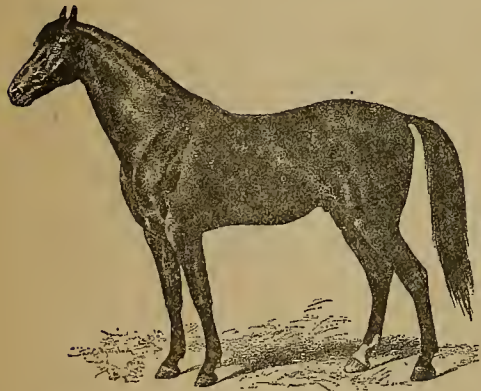
Stanford was bred by George Taylor, late of San Francisco, foaled in 1879; is dark bay, no marks, 15½ hands, and weighs 1,650 pounds; was sired by Electioneer, and closely resembles him in form and color; was not broken until last year; has been handled very little, but enough to show that his action is excellent and peculiar to the get of Electioneer.

First dam, Annie Laurie, by McCracken's Dave Hill, Jr., (sire of Geo. Treat, record 2:25½), by McCracken's Dave Hill, he by Red Lion, and he by Vermont Black Hawk.

Second dam, Kitty, by Owen Dale, son of Belmont.

Dam of Dave Hill, Jr., by old St. Lawrence, granddam thoroughbred. Dam of Dave Hill by Vermont Hambletonian.

Dam of Red Lion by Vermont Hambletonian.  
J. J. FAIRBANKS, Agent.  
Oakland, January 18, 1884.



## MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE WILKES, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christiana by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes (weighing 1,250 pounds), containing the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 27 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 14 have records of 2:25 or better, 5 of 2:30 or better, and 3 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H., and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1884, at the Drew Stable, STOCKTON, and at M. Morse's near LODI.

### TERMS:

\$50 for the season, or \$25 single service. This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

### Trotting Stallions

## Prompter, 2305, and Privateer

Will make the season of 1884, from February 1st to July 1st, at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, at \$50 the season. Mares not proving in foal can be returned next season free of charge. Pasturage at reasonable rates. Accidents and escapes at owner's risk.

**Prompter** is a bright bay, star in forehead, hind ankles white, sixteen hands high, and weighs 1,140 pounds. Sired by Wilson's Blue Bull, son of Pruden's Blue Bull, by Merring's Blue Bull, dam Fairlie Bird (four-year-old pacing record 2:28½), and dam of Flight, five-year-old record 2:29, and three-fourths sister to dam of Pride, yearling record 2:44½, and three-fourths sister to dam of Buccanier, public trial against time 2:24½, and full sister in blood to dam of Eawn, record 2:30½, by Flaxtail, granddam by son of Tally Ho Morgan, great granddam by Irwin's Tuckahoe, great great granddam by Leffler's Consul.

**Privateer** is four years old, a beautiful brown with tan shadings, over sixteen hands high, and is by Buccanier, son of Iowa Chief, by Countess Bashaw, dam by Marion, son of Mambrino Chief, yearling record 2:30½.

For extended pedigree and further description of the above horses see circular.

M. W. HICKS, Sacramento, Cal.

## STALLIONS

—AT—

## RANCHO DEL PASO.

For the Season of 1884.

### Thoroughbreds.

## Imp. KYRLE DALY.

Bay horse, by ARTILLERY.  
First dam, Colleen Rhue, by Gemma-di-Vergy.  
Second dam, Princess, by Retriever.  
Third dam, Echidna (the Baron's dam), by Economist.  
Fourth dam, Miss Pratt, by Blacklock.  
Fifth dam, Cadabout, by Orville.  
Sixth dam, Minstrel, by Sir Peter.  
Seventh dam, Matron, by Florizel.  
Eighth dam, Maiden, by Macben.  
Ninth dam (Pumpkin's dam), by Squirrel.  
Tenth dam (Lot's dam), by Mogul.  
Eleventh dam, Camilla, by Bay Bolton.  
Twelfth dam, Old Lady (Starling's dam), by Puleine's Chestnut Arabian.  
Thirteenth dam, by Rockwood.  
Fourteenth dam, by Bustler.  
At \$100 the season, due at the time of service.

## LONGFIELD.

Chestnut horse, by MONARCHIST, he by Lexington.  
First dam, Dame Gourlay (Blue Gown), by Planet.  
Second dam, Flora G., by Lexington.  
Third dam, Fanny G., by Imp. Margrave.  
Fourth dam, Lances, by Lance.  
Fifth dam, Aurora, by Aratus.  
Sixth dam, Paragon, by Imp. Buzzard.  
Seventh dam, Indiana, by Columbus (son of Imp. Pantaloon).  
Eighth dam, Jane Hunt, by Hampton's Paragon.  
Ninth dam, Moll, by Imp. Figure.  
Tenth dam, Shamrock, by Imp. Wildair.  
Eleventh dam, Imp. Cub Mare, by Cub.  
Twelfth dam, Aramantus' dam, by Second.  
Thirteenth dam, by Starling.  
Fourteenth dam, by Croft's Partner.  
Fifteenth dam, by Greyhound.  
At \$50 the season, due at the time of service.

## JIM BROWNE.

Chestnut horse, by POSTER, he by Lexington.  
First dam, Flush, by Hiawatha.  
Second dam, Fanny Bugg, by Imp. Ambassador.  
Third dam, Ida, by Imp. Belsazzar.  
Fourth dam, Madame Bosley, by Sir Richard Tenson.  
Fifth dam, Madam Nichol, by Imp. Eagle.  
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilke's Wonder.  
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.  
Eighth dam, by Imp. Sterling.  
Ninth dam, by Clodius.  
Tenth dam, by Imp. Silver Eye.  
Eleventh dam, by Jolly Roger.  
Twelfth dam, by Imp. Partner.  
Thirteenth dam, Imp. Monkey.  
Fourteenth dam, an Imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.  
At \$50 the season, due at time of service.

### Trotting Stallions.

## ECHO.

Bay horse, by RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN.  
First dam, Fanny Felter, by Magnolia, son of Seely's American Star.  
Second dam, by Webber's Kentucky Whip.  
Third dam, by Shakespeare, son of Duroc, and out of a mare by Plato, son of Imp. Messenger.  
At \$100 the season, due at time of service.

## ALGONA.

Chestnut horse, by ALMONT, son of Alexander's Abdallah, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.  
First dam, Emma Kinkead, by Concept, son of Cassius M. Clay.  
Second dam, Elsie Dean, by Mambrino Chief.  
Third dam, by Powell's Bertrand, son of Bertrand, by Sir Archy.  
At \$100 the season, due at time of service.

## ALASKA.

Brown horse, by ELECTIONEER.  
First dam, by Washington, he by Geo. M. Patchen.  
Second dam, by Williamson's Belmont.  
At \$50 the season, due at time of service.

The season for thoroughbreds will commence February 10th and terminate June 20th. For trotting stallions, will commence February 10th and terminate July 1st. Good care will be taken of mares during the season at \$6 per month; after the season \$10 per month will be charged, but no responsibility for escape or accidents.

John Mackey, Superintendent,  
Sacramento, Cal.

2:20 1-4.

### The Fast-Trotting Stallion

## ANTEEO.

Dark bay colt, near hind foot white; foaled May 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.  
By Electioneer.  
First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.  
Second dam, Columbia, by Imp. Bonnie Scotland.  
Third dam, Young Fashion, by Imp. Monarch.  
Fourth dam, Fashion, by Imp. Trustee.  
Fifth dam, Bonnets of Blue, by Sir Charles.  
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.  
Seventh dam, by Imp. Medley.  
Eighth dam, by Imp. Sentinel.  
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.  
Tenth dam, by Imp. Janna.  
Eleventh dam, by Imp. Monkey.  
Twelfth dam, by Imp. Silvereye.

Thirteenth dam, by Imp. Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 10th to June 15th, 1884, at the Fair Grounds at Santa Rosa.

### TERMS.

\$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20½, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

M. ROLLINS, Agent,  
Santa Rosa.

### The Trotting Stallions

## DIRECTOR AND MONROE CHIEF

Will make the season of 1884 at

### Oakland Trotting Park,

Commencing February 1st and ending June 1st.

### TERMS.

Director \$200, Monroe Chief \$100, the season. Good pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. The care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no responsibility assumed should any occur.

### Director, 2:17.

Black horse, foaled July 18, 1877, by Dietator (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10½; Phallus, 2:15½); first dam Dolly (dam of Thorndale, 2:22½; Onward, 2:25); by Mambrino Chief; second dam by Potomac; by Saxe Wiener.  
Thorndale, 2:22½, is the sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:15½, and Daisy Dale, 2:19½.

### Monroe Chief, 2:18 1-4.

Two-mile record, 4:16.

Brown horse, foaled 1870, by Jim Monroe (son of Alexander's Abdallah, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, first dam Madam Powell, by Bay Chief (son of Mambrino Chief); second dam by Toronto (son of St. Lawrence); third dam claimed to be of Whip stock. For a very lifelike portrait of Monroe Chief and a full account of his pedigree and performances, see the holiday number of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, issued December 29, 1883.

For further information address

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,  
FASHION STABLE, Ellis St., San Francisco.

### THOROUGHbred STALLION

## X X,

### Pedigree.

X X (Doublecross), bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson at Atwood Cottage, Riverside, Illinois, foaled May 23, 1872, by MALCOLM.

First dam, Columbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland.

Second dam, Young Fashion, by imported Monarch.

Third dam, Fashion, by imported Trustee.

Fourth dam, Bonnets of Blue, by Sir Charles.

Fifth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.

Sixth dam, by imported Medley.

Seventh dam, by imported Centinel.

Eighth dam, by Mark Anthony.

Ninth dam, by imported Janna.

Tenth dam, by imported Monkey.

Eleventh dam, by imported Silvereye.

Twelfth dam, by Spanker.

See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

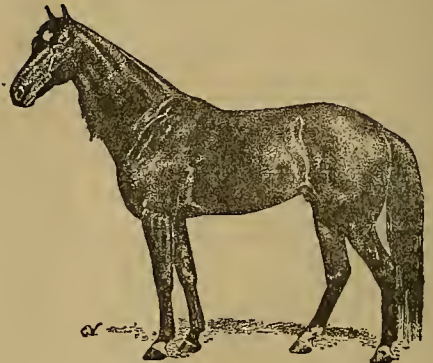
X X (Doublecross) is of as high and fashionable breeding as any stallion in the country. His sire, Malcolm, is by imported Bonnie Scotland, his dam Columbia, also by imported Bonnie Scotland; hence his name. Malcolm was one of the best race-horses of his day, and Columbia was also a fine race mare. Columbia is the granddam of Anteo. Her dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland, Wamania, Bonnie Kate (the dam of Bonnie Lizzy), Annie, Hook Hocking, Three Cheers, etc. The dam of Malcolm, Lady Lancaster, was the dam of Sagamore, Ontario (the dam of McWhirter), Regent, Lady Fairfield, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton, etc., and a reference to the racing calendars will show how distinguished the members of these two families are. This is the only Bonnie Scotland stallion in California, and from his breeding has much of the blood as if he were a son of that renowned sire. He is a horse of immense substance, good size, high form, and of the best disposition.

Will make the ensuing season, 1884, from February 15th to June 15th, at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms, \$50 the season.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON,

Oakland or 508 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

### THE TROTTING STALLIONS



## SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1ST TO JULY 15TH, 1884, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.  
Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15½ hands high, and weighs 1,150 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, and foaled in the spring of 1878.

### PEDIGREE.

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by Imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Isis, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:44½) by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, granddam by Leffler's Consul, by Sheppard's Consul.  
Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

## LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings belnd and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built, weight, 1,180 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks, and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fane, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldenhild Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by Imp. Messenger. Fane's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star (son of Platt's Western Star by Blackhorse), 1st dam by Bonanzas, 2nd dam by Gallatin (1884). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Pught, 2:28, and Prompter, 2:33). 2nd dam Fashion, by John the Baptist, 3rd dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. 4th dam by Leffler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

### TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty (\$50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five (\$25) dollars the season, cash. Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three (\$3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. MCINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.



### Vienna Gardens.

The attendance again, during the current week, has been very large, composed also of intelligent and cultured people, recognize the fact that the Vienna Garden is the only place in the city where we have real classical music perfectly rendered. The instrumentation during the week has been exceptionally brilliant, even perhaps, a little more so than usual, and that is saying a great deal. Besides Miss Neuber's exquisite solos, and Miss Straka's Mocking Bird, with variations on the xylophone, which is certainly the most brilliant performance she has given, the selections allowed Miss Maseneck and the Poeschl Sisters to appear to great advantage. Miss Veronica Paeschl's viola was very conspicuous. Next week there will be many new attractions, the Water Nymph, the Hieft Dance, Miss Louise Edger's Spanish songs, and on Saturday, the newly organized Gaschwander Tyrolean Alpine singers, four ladies and three gentlemen. The marvels of Peru, who in their line are the wonders of the world, leave for New York next week, and those who have not seen them should not lose the chance opened for the last time. Miss Gonzales' accompaniment has been perfect as usual, and her abilities are now fully recognized.

### Symptoms of a Disease Simulating Glanders.

First it was observed that the lower portion of the membrane of the nostrils, exactly at the point where the ulcers of glanders are seen, there were small wounds which appeared suddenly and without any premonitory changes in the condition of the membrane. The abrasions were often covered with a quantity of yellow exudation.

After a period of three to eight days the abrasions disappeared so completely that it was impossible in most cases to detect any trace of their previous existence.

Secondly, besides the abrasions which have been described, vesicles were often present in the membrane lining the nostrils. The sudden eruption of these and their equally sudden disappearance, afforded no opportunity to distinguish the stages which are found in the eruption of horse pox, viz., eruptive vesication, desquamation, and cicatrization. At the commencement small elevations of the size of millet seeds were seen; in the course of the day or on the following day these assumed the size of lentils, and became uniformly white in color and filled with fluid. Inoculation of a cow with this fluid gave no results. Sometimes the whole course of the appearance and development of the vesicles occupied eight or ten days. In other cases their history was completed in forty-eight hours. Thirdly, red spots were noticed in the nasal membrane, sometimes with the abrasions and vesicles, at other times after their disappearance. Fourthly, there were circular white patches, varying in size from a fifty centime piece to that of a franc. Fifthly, small hard elevations and nodules were detected. Sixthly, the aspect of the nasal membrane varied from the normal state in a very important degree. The vessels were injected with blood; the color of the membrane was pallid, yellow, saffron, or green from time to time; discharge of mucus streaked with yellow or red took place in some cases, from one or both nostrils; and in some instances the lymphatic glands were enlarged, but not indurated, and the swelling soon subsided. In all cases it was found that the internal temperature was normal, and this fact was sufficient to prove that the disease was not acute glanders.

Naturally, the question of the cause of an affection which had attacked a large number of horses at the same time was a subject of critical inquiry, but, as it frequently happens in such cases, nothing was discovered which could account for the malady.

A disease which extends to a considerable number of animals in the same locality is quite certain to acquire the character of being contagious, but the evidence altogether justified the conclusion that the affection was due to some influences which operated generally, and not to any specific virus.

The conclusions which were arrived at during the investigation were:

1. That confirmed glanders existed in the troop horses at the same time with the disease of a benign character affecting the nasal membrane.
2. That this disease of the anterior respiratory passages possessed certain features in common with glanders, but might nevertheless be easily distinguished from it.
3. That it was quite possible in certain cases to confound the disease with glanders, and in order to avoid error a long period of observation is necessary.

Cases of disease among horses emulating glanders are not very uncommon in this country; and the facts to which we have referred may suggest to horse owners the risks which they run in the hands of inspectors who, armed with all the powers of the law, may, and we know that they sometimes do, substitute zeal for discretion.

In the present state of the law, a horse affected with glanders, if exposed in a market or on a public road, may be seized and summarily shot or sent to the knacker's, and many animals have been so disposed of, and the owners have been fined for a breach of law. It is difficult to avoid the suspicion that in many cases animals are condemned on very slight grounds, and it might be worth while for experts to remember that there is a disease which may be

mistaken for glanders even by an experienced examiner, if he acts on the evidence of the moment, while a little extra caution will enable him to avoid an error which may lead to the infliction of a serious injury on an innocent person.—*London Field.*

### Big Jaw Curable.

[Live Stock Indicator.]

There is considerable alarm among farmers and stockmen about "big jaw," and for the benefit of those who are interested in cattle I will give the fact of a cure on my Shorthorn bull. Four years ago this fall I noticed a large swelling on his jaw. My superintendent had examined it several times and was at a loss to know what it was. I took out our veterinary surgeon and he pronounced it, as soon as he examined it, "big jaw." I told Gen. J. C. Stone, and he went and saw him, and was of the same opinion. He saw a prominent stockman in Missouri and told him of my bull. He said I will give you a cure that I have never known to fail, if applied regularly.

Take one-half pint of turpentine and forty-five drops of creosote, and apply twice or three times a week externally, being careful not to get it on your hands or in the animal's mouth.

We followed the directions twice a week. It made him cross and we had to tie him when the remedy was applied. In about four weeks it broke and kept running for some time and occasionally we would apply a small quantity. The bull got well and he is now on my farm, and no one would even suspect he had had big jaw.

### Grease, So-Called.

This ailment occurs sometimes in the fore feet, but often in the hind feet; and though neither contagious nor epizootic, it not unfrequently appears about one time, or within a brief period, on most or all of the horses in a stable. It essentially consists in a stoppage of the normal secretions of the skin, which is beneficially provided for maintaining a soft condition of the skin of the heel, and preventing chapping and excoriation; and it usually develops itself in redness, dryness and scurfiness of the skin, but in bad or prolonged cases it is accompanied with deep cracks, an ichorous discharge, more or less lameness, and even great ulceration and considerable fungous growth; and in the worst cases it spreads upward all the heel, extends on the fetlock, or ascends the leg, and is accompanied with extensive swelling and a general oozing discharge, of a peculiar strong, disagreeable odor.

Most of the causes of grease are referable to bad management, especially in regard to great and sudden changes in the exterior temperature of the heels. The feet of the horse may be alternately heated by the bedding and cooled by draft from the open stable door, or they may first be made hot and sensitive by the irritating action of the urine and fifth on the stable floor, and then violently reacted on by the cold breezes of the open air, or they may be moist and reeking when the horse is led out to work, and then chilled for a long period by the slow evaporation of the moisture from them amid the clods and soil of the field; or they may be warm and even perspiring with the labor of the day, and next plunged into a stream or washed with cold water and then allowed to dry partly in the open air and partly in the stable; and in many of these ways, or of any others which occasion sudden changes of temperature in the heels, especially when those changes are accompanied or aggravated by the irritating action of filth, grease is exceedingly liable to be induced. Want of exercise, high feeding, and whatever tends to accumulate or to stagnate the normal greasy secretion in the skin of the heels, also operate, in some degree, as causes. By mere good management and by avoiding these known causes horse owners might prevent the appearance of this disease altogether.

In the early, dry, scurfy stage of grease, the heels may be well cleaned with soft soap and water, and afterwards thoroughly dried, and then treated with a dilution of Goulard's extract—one part to eight parts of water, or one part with six parts of lard oil. In the mildest form of the stage of cracks and ichorous discharge, after cleansing, some drying powder, such as equal quantities of white lead and putty (impure protoxide of zinc), may be applied, or simply the mixture of Goulard's extract with lard oil may be continued. In the virulent form of cracks, accompanied with ulceration, the heels ought to be daily washed clean with warm water, and afterwards bathed with a mild astringent lotion, and every morning and evening thinly poulticed or coated with carbolic ointment; and the whole system ought to be acted on by alternatives, by nightly bran mash, and, if the animal be in full condition, with a dose of purgative medicine. In the worst and most extensively spread cases, poultices of a very cooling kind, particularly poultices of scraped carrots or scraped turnips ought to be used day and night, both for the sake of their own action, and as preparatives to the action of the astringent application; and the whose course of treatment ought to aim at the abatement of the inflammatory action, previous to the stopping of the discharge. Nothing tends so much to prevent grease and swelling of the legs as frequent hand rubbing and cleansing the heels carefully as soon as a horse comes in from exercise or work. In inveterate cases of grease, where the disease appears to have

become habitual, in some degree, a run at grass, when in season, is the only remedy. If a dry paddock is available, where a horse can be sheltered in bad weather, it will be found extremely convenient; as in such circumstances, he may perform his usual labor, and at the same time he kept free from the complaint.

The English colt Ben Brummel, who created such a furor last season, being so long a prime favorite for the Derby, has retired to the stud at the Bonehill Paddocks, Tanworth. As a two-year-old his form was very high. He won the Woodcote Stakes, at Epsom, beating Hauteur, Sigmopbone, and six others, but was beaten a neck by the Hetty colt, for the Mottisfont Stakes, at Stockbridge. But at the First Newmarket meeting he won the Hopeful Stakes, beating Macheath, who gave him 3 lbs., and five others, including the Americans, Crown Point and Wconab; but in the Ross Memorial he was beaten by Macheath and Adriana, at even weights. On the strength of this he was made a strong winter favorite for the Derby, and one of the pyrotechnic pieces at Fred. Archer's wedding depicted the hero mounted on the crack. But it came to naught, as in the Derby he was nowhere. They weighted him 113 lbs. in the Cambridge-shire, but he was never in it. He is a very big-bred colt, being by George Frederick, the Derby winner of 1874, a son of Marsays and Princess of Wales, by Stockwell. His dam is Ma Belle, by Lord Clifden, her dam Dulcibella, by Voltigeur. As will be seen, he combines the best strains, the Princess of Wales and Dulcibella lines being strong ones, the former being the dam of Albert Victor, George Frederick, Louise Victoria, etc., while Dulcibella not only won the Cesarewitch, but sired that noted colt Onslow, who was quite a match for the great Cremorne at two years old.

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### Inca —AND— Gibraltar.

INCA, RECORD 2:27, FOALED 1874, BRED BY L. J. Rose, got by Woodford Manbrino, son of Manbrino Chief, first dam Gretchen, by Manbrino Pilot; second dam Madame Kirkman, by Canada Chief, son of Davy Crockett; third dam by Fanning's Tobe; fourth dam by Leviathan.

GIBRALTAR, RECORD 2:22½, FOALED 1872, bred by Geo. O. Tiffany, got by Echo, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian; dam the Tiffany mare, said to be by Owen Dale, son of Williamson's Belmont.

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Race to be governed by the Rules of the National Trotting Association. Nominations to be made to N. T. SMITH, Treasurer, S. P. Railroad office, Fourth and Townsend streets, or JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN office, on or before the last day of March, 1884. The colts must be named, the name and pedigree, so far as known, given.

Under the new trotting rules letters legibly post-marked March 1st will be eligible.

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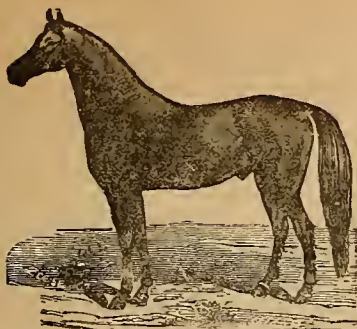
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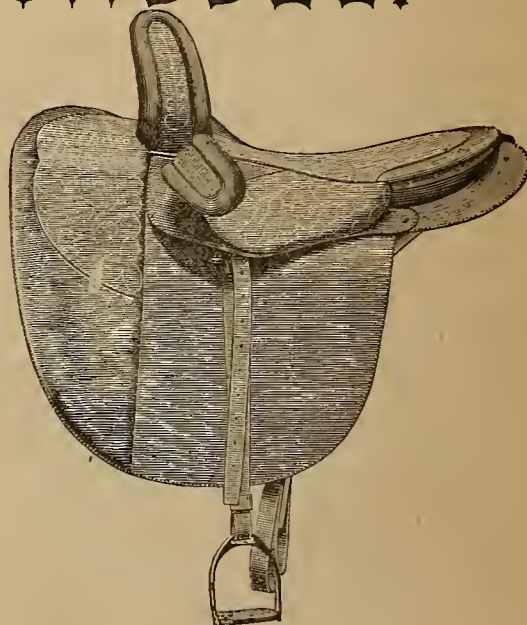
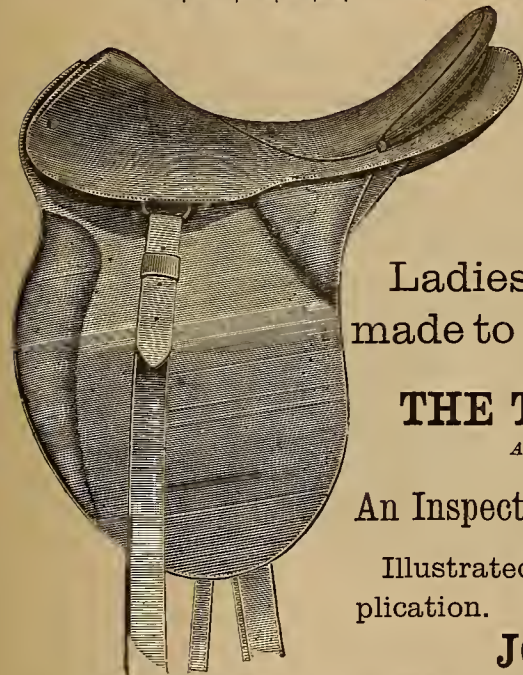
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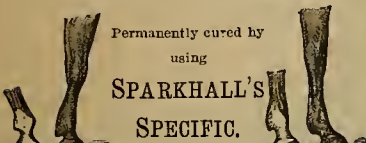
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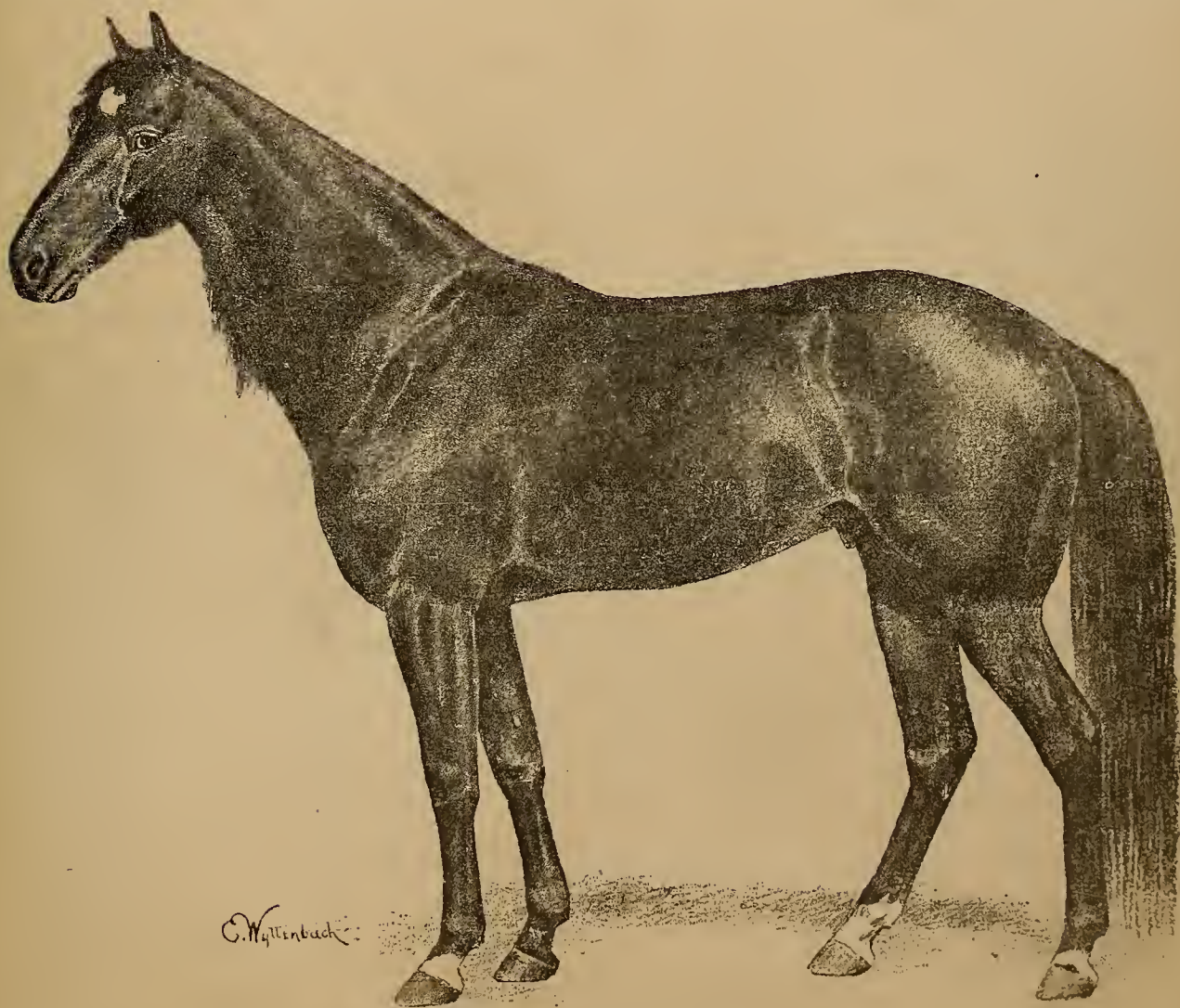


# BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. IV, No. 5,  
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, FEB. 2, 1884.

SUBSCRIPTION  
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.



SINGLETON.

Singleton, brown colt, foaled 1878; bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks. By Willie Schepper, his dam Lightfoot (dam of Pride), by Flaxtail, second dam Fannie Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, third dam by Lefler's Consul.

Willie Schepper, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Nellie, by a son of Vermont Black Hawk, grandam by Busiris, a thoroughbred son of American Eclipse. As has been stated before, Flaxtail was by Pruden's Blue Bull, her dam by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grandsire of Smuggler and a descendant of imported Diomed.

Singleton is connected with the Blue Bulls through his dam Lightfoot, who was by Flaxtail, by Pruden's Blue Bull, the sire of the hero of Indiana. He brings in the royal trotting blood through his sire Willie Schepper, a son of the "Hero of Chester." So much has appeared in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in relation to the Hambletonians that it is unnecessary to go over the ground again, especially when

every fair-minded man must concede the place which they occupy in the trotting records is the highest there is. Being a grandson, Singleton has a good share of this victorious blood, and the other portion is such as to warrant high expectations of his success as a breeder. There can be no stationary point in the breeding of horses. There must be progress or else there is danger of retrogression, and as all breeders are aware there must be a judicious mingling of elements to insure success. In-breeding is without question in our mind the best way of intensifying family characteristics, and so long as the animals are free from defects the practice can be continued with safety. But there is a limit to in-breeding, and then an important question is, what is a good out-cross? Singleton is an example of out-crossing on several different lines of blood, although there is a union of two pacing families.

There are so many illustrations of the value of the union of the Hambletonian and Vermont Black Hawk blood that

there are few breeders who are not cognizant of the fact, and the latter strain is of the foremost celebrity, and seems to mingle kindly with all others. The backing of American Eclipse blood is a good element, and very many of the crack trotters have an infusion of that of the greatest horse of his day, and who never suffered defeat. The union of the two branches of pacing blood in the dam of Singleton has proved in her case and also her sister's, Tinsley Maid, to be a valuable inheritance. As the dam of pride, with a yearling record of 2:41 and a two-year-old of 2:33, and that done so easily that she only jogged for the last furlong, she would be worthy of high renown, but as Singleton trotted a quarter of a mile in 41 seconds when a yearling, driven by a man weighing two hundred pounds, it would appear as though the son only required training to equal the exploits of his daughter. Then the sire of Pride is Buccaneer, and his dam was Tinsley Maid, sister to her dam, so that there was very close inbreeding to the pacing strains. That this has not been followed by deterioration is shown by the form as well as the performances, as Pride was remarkably powerful for a filly of her age, and had she lived, there is little question that she would have reached the teens.



## TURF AND TRACK.

### When Thieves Fall Out.

One day this week a man named Brown was arrested in Stockton by the sheriff of Santa Cruz county, on a charge of embezzlement. The facts of the case are reported by the officer as follows:

About three months ago Ferguson and Brown "put up a job" to win a pile of money from the sporting element of Watsonville by fixing them up a nice horse-race. Ferguson had a good running horse, and he cut his tail square, trimmed his mane, and otherwise altered his appearance so as to prevent the animal being recognized. Brown was to take this horse to Watsonville and represent that the animal came from Los Angeles, and make a match with any Watsonville horse whose owner might like to bet on. The Watsonville horse was to be allowed to win the first heat, and the Ferguson animal was to win the other two if he could. To Brown's misfortune, he complied with his part of the agreement, and made a match for \$20 a side with Ferguson, who had hired a fast horse in Watsonville for that purpose. Brown and the few friends whom he had let into the secret bet heavily on the pretended Los Angeles steed, but to the dismay of Brown and his friends, the horse hired by Ferguson won the race. It is claimed that Brown, not having money, pawned the Ferguson horse that he had entered in the race, receiving \$100 therefor.

If there is any dignity in the courts of Santa Cruz they ought to eeb and all refuse to interfere in this controversy. Ferguson and Brown formed a partnership for the purpose of fleecing the public by means of false pretences. Ferguson, who probably had no taste for half-way depravity intensified it by fleecing his partner. Brown, whose pockets were emptied by the process, made reprisal by pawning the horse and walking off with the money. We are not familiar with the code of honor that is said to exist among thieves, but this seems to us to be about even between the two. Courts or honest citizens have no concern in it. But the rupture has made plain to the people about Watsonville what kind of a game was worked in their town by these fellows, and self-respect should prompt them to intimate to the quarreling partners that there is no room in Santa Cruz county for men whose methods are so like those of sneak thieves and pickpockets.

### Hiram Happy's Random Notes of Famous Horses and Horsemen.

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, January 18th, 1884.

On my return from Australia, to your shores, in September last, I expected that my business would call me directly to Baltimore, but it was my good fortune to have a few days to spare on my way home and I gladly spent them in the Blue Grass region. I had an earnest desire to see the great fathers of the stud, whose progeny had proven the excellence of Kentucky breeding and rearing, and whose success shone so prominently during the past season. I cannot say, however, that I have studied them with the eye of an expert, for the mastery of details in the exposition of horse breeding principles is no light and easy task. I did not, therefore, travel pencil in hand, but will simply give you a few random observations of men and horses I met there and later in New York city.

A volume of racing associations arise in one's mind on approaching Kentucky. Passing over the names of the great thoroughbreds from Lexington to Leonatus, and coming to the trotting lights of the turf, one's thoughts turn to Mambrino Chief, Pilot, Jr., Goldstut, Alexander's Abdallah and Norman, Edwin Forrest, and hundreds of their offspring. The scenes which met my view on every hand show that these families, coupled with later importations, have proved the real touchstone of breeding science. All here is glowing with characteristics of success. Instead of the solitary stock farm, which is scattered here and there in many other states, the hills and valleys of "Old Kentucky" are studded all over with large breeding establishments, and there is abundant evidence of the fact that the breeding, development, and sale of fine horses is a very important and profitable industry which materially adds to the wealth of Kentucky. Everybody takes a deep interest in horse matters. Farmers, merchants, politicians, bankers and all classes, even divines and the ladies, talk horse, attend the races, and hold forth on the superiority of their old Kentucky home for beautiful women, fine horses and pure old Bourbon. And it must be admitted that it is a "cold day" when the trotters, statesmen and fair sex of Kentucky are "left."

The most enjoyable season of the year to visit the Blue Grass region is certainly during the Fall faire. The Louisville Exposition was in active operation at the time I was there. It produced great stir and excitement. Everybody was big with the business in hand and there was a pleasurable air of jollity about the thousands who were tramping and rushing to and fro. I was astonished at the magnitude of the buildings and the large variety and excellence of the exhibits from all parts of the country. The regular Fall meeting of the Louisville Jockey Club took place at the same time, and served to entertain thousands of people. A report of it has long since reached you. The tall, waif of Miss Woodford, who won the principal stake, which proved quite a benefit to her breeder, as well as her owners—The Dwyer Bros.

As my interest lies more directly in trotters, I wended my way to Lexington, the hub of breeding extreme speed from the bluest trotting blood. Forest Park, the home of Mambrino Patchen, is one of the first places a visitor to this city seeks, for here we find that consummate judge, bandler, and veterinary surgeon, Dr. L. Herr, busily engaged with his troops of trotters, stallions, brood-mares and colts, belonging to himself and others. For the past thirty years he has turned the whole force of his talents to the business. No man enjoys a higher reputation for probity and capacity. I was struck with the force of his original ideas. He differs from most breeders of trotters, as his aim is to produce style, symmetry of form, purity of gait and good sense, as a *sine qua non*, before he asks for speed, and he probably places a higher estimate on a proud carriage of head and tail than any man in Kentucky. He says "No tail, no horse. It is the index of the animal's disposition." His leading stock horse, Mambrino Patchen, although about twenty years old, carries his age exceptionally well. He is as black as a raven, his eye still full and bright, and in every way he looks the grand horse he is represented to be. Since Dr. Herr has owned him, no one but himself has ever pulled a rein over him. He gets good care and a daily walk, in and out of season. He is not only a wonderful speed producer himself, but his sons and grand-sons sire fast trotters and his daughters are remarkably prepotent as brood-mares. None are considered more valuable. Mambrino Patchen sired the dam of Cleora and Rosa Wilkes, both of which have public records below 2:20. For producing fast trotters in the second generation,

he takes the first place, I believe, according to the records. Dr. Herr, probably more than any other man, believes in "running-horse" blood in trotters, and several of his star performers, among them Kitty Silver (2:27½) closely resemble thoroughbreds. The Dr. had just completed one of the finest barns I ever surveyed, consisting entirely of box stalls, and having wide dirt bottomed run-ways for the exhibition of stock through the entire length and breadth of the structure. Close to the barn he has two tracks, one half a mile and the other a mile, and on every hand are evidences of the fact that he has made his business a success.

His second stallion is Arnold, a dark bay, considered by some a trifle under size, but of remarkable substance, muscular development and stride. He is by Goldsmith's Abdallah (2:30). His dam, Sallie Neel, by Mambrino Chief, was also the dam of Hambriuo Belle with a five-year-old record of 2:25½. Arnold's second dam was by Terror, thoroughbred. Although but seven years old he has already to his credit a number of the finest and most promising youngsters in Kentucky. One of these, a two-year-old, sold at the Cynthiana sale for \$2,050; another, Gertie Arnold, of like age, out of an Almont mare (second dam by Brignoli) comes as near perfection as anything I have ever seen of that age. She is a rich bay, without white, beautifully gaited, of great style and very promising. At the time of my visit she was considered by competent and disinterested judges the flower of the undeveloped two-year-old youngsters of the Blue Grass region, and although your correspondent did not come as a buyer, he was so singularly struck with her qualities that he purchased her. Price, \$2,200. She continues in the Doctor's hands for moderate training and gradual development.

I looked over a lot of the youngsters by Mambrino King and found them chips of the old block, showing the rich color, great beauty, magnificent style and smoothness of form for which their sire has a world-wide reputation.

My next visit was to Barney Treacey. This gentleman I found less wedded to any particular breed than any one I met. His collection of forty or fifty two and three-year-old youngsters are the get of many of the representative stallions of the United States. The first fifteen he led out were by fourteen different sires, including the great stallions of Kentucky, and I do not think any breeder or trainer can show a better lot. Treacey is a hard worker, a fine reinsman of long experience, and has piloted to victory many a youngster. He loves an honest race and if an unfair advantage be taken by any of his fellow drivers, Barney bobs up serenely as a man of muscle—a fact to which more than one would-be sharper can bear testimony. Although a good and peaceable citizen, he at once becomes the Sullivan of the South when aroused. The glory of his farm, at present, is McLeod, a grand young gelding who has already a record low down in the twenties, and who is held at fifteen thousand dollars.

Mr. Treacey's farm is but a mile from the city of Lexington, and just opposite the same is Meador McDowell's lately purchased home, the beautiful old homestead of Henry Clay. At Ashland, as it is called, are dispensed the hospitalities which have made this section famous, and it is one of the ideal Old Kentucky Homes. It is on this farm that the great Dictator now holds forth. From the number of choice mares which were booked from all parts of the country, one could readily see that this sire is now on the top wave of popular favor, owing to the performances of Jay-Eye-See, Director and Phallas. King Rene, by Belmont, is another one of the stars of Major McDowell. This horse took my eye. His three-year-old daughter, Fugue, which already has a public record below 2:30, reminded me of Anteeo and other trotting wonders of California as I saw them in the fall of '81. What I saw of King Rene's get, all showed a pure, frictionless gait, and moved along so smoothly as to deceive even a good judge of speed, resembling in this particular many of the Palo Alto colts. Major McDowell was engaged in laying out a new three-quarters of a mile track, and he feels confident that he has a lot of young Fugues and Trinkets in store.

Of course, no visitor or lover of horses would leave Kentucky without going to "Fairlawn," the great breeding establishment of General Withers. The king of the farm alone, Almont, with a role of honor as far advanced as that of any living sire, would be sufficient to draw the visitor to this spot. Besides Almont, I also found Happy Medium, Aberdeen and Ethan Allen, Jr., all of which have, during the past season, achieved fresh glories by their additions to the 2:30 list. The quota of Fairlawn in this direction, for 1883, number not less than eight or ten. Unfortunately, I was unable to see General Withers personally, as he was suffering from a malarial trouble, which kept him closely confined for weeks. He is at present, I believe, rusticated in Florida. His son very kindly showed me around. I found that the demand for the production of this farm was so great that scarcely anything but one and two-year-olds were on hand; these are mostly unbroken. Every year's crop, large as it is, goes off so rapidly that if twice the number of colts were produced here they would no doubt find a ready market. General Withers is an acknowledged man of business, who believes in the use of printer's ink, a fact which, together with the merit of his stock, have made him in a few years one of the most successful men in his line. He believes in the theory of giving his stallions little work or grooming. They are kept in large box stalls and loose paddocks, where they romp about unmolested and apparently unworried by the curry comb or brush.

Before turning homeward I enjoyed a drive to Daniel Swigert's headquarters for thoroughbreds, with Mr. Garrett D. Wilson, who, in company with Barney Treacey, conducts the leading sale and boarding stable of Lexington. The fancy of Mr. Wilson, of whom, on account of his genial manners and popularity, it is said that he has not a single enemy in the world, runs contrary to those of his partner, as he takes a lively interest in running horses. He has brought out a number of winners during the past few years. A more beautiful farm, and one better adapted to the purpose of horse breeding than that of Mr. Swigert it would be difficult to find anywhere in the world. With its immense stretches of rolling blue-grass pasture lands, divided into countless paddocks, all the fences of which are kept as white as snow, with abundant flowing water and all the modern improvements in the way of stable accommodations, it at once strikes one that this model breeding establishment cannot be improved upon. I was very favorably impressed with a score or two of suckling youngsters by Virgil and Glenelg. For a number of these as high as two thousand dollars had been refused, as all stock is retained by Mr. Swigert for his annual public sales, which have proved among the most successful in the United States.

After a week's picnicing among the Kentucky horsemen I returned to Baltimore. As stated in a previous letter, in horse matters, same as in business, Baltimore has become famous for being slow, and, as a rule, the stock, stabling accommodations and turn-outs of even our wealthiest people are far below par, and if visitors allude to the Monumental City as being slovenly in horse matters, they hit the mark exactly. In this respect the drives of no city in the world

could possibly present a greater contrast than those of New York and Baltimore, and there is now about as little chance of comparing the butcher's nag of the "Hookstown Pike" (where in the long ago Flora Temple graduated from a tinner's cart) with the swell turn-outs of the sealskin brigade of the metropolis as there is of comparing the speed of a three-legged mule with a Jay-Eye-See.

Shortly after my return I had the pleasure of spending a week in New York. I looked through a number of the leading stables; among these Bennett's Navarro deserves special mention. They are located on Fifty-eighth street, near Central Park, to which aristocratic locality many of the principal stables are now moving, in order that their patrons may avoid long drives over the rough stone pavements. Among the best ones quartered at Mr. Bennett's model establishment I found Jewel, Crown Point Maid, Stephen M., and five or six others, all with records below thirty. It was here that I met an old friend, Mr. E. C. Walker, who, over the *nom de plume* of "Veritas," founded and has for several years conducted one of the most popular departments of the *Spirit of the Times* "The Track and Road." Mr. Walker is not only a facile and logical writer, but an accomplished, practical horseman as well, in every sense of the word. Before he became a member of the *Spirit's* staff he had a breeding and training establishment in Michigan, to which State he had drifted from Yankee land. From my long acquaintance with him I am satisfied that he would about as soon drive a fast, high-bred trotter as to eat a dinner. As a reinsman he stands shoulder to shoulder with the best.

While enjoying an afternoon's airing on the femore up-town drives, with a party of gentlemen, we, of course, dropped in on Gabe Case, the popular host of the Club House at the Gentlemen's Driving Park during the last season. The Club House was closed, but we found the genial host at his Road establishment, just beyond the Harlem river. It is here where many of the most noted roadsters daily bring up for the purpose of participating in a friendly horse chat and regaling themselves with Gabe's incomparable clam broth—a nectar fit for the gods—and one or more of his two-story Irish milk punches, from milk furnished on the spot by Gabe's noted Kerry cow, to which reference was made some time ago in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. This animal is one of the curiosities of New York, and is held in such high esteem by her owner, to whom, I understand, she was presented by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, that no money could buy her. I found Mr. Case in a particularly happy frame of mind, he having just received a mammoth claw of an old man kangaroo, which was killed on the great sheep station of Mr. Alfred Hay, "Boomaanoomana," New South Wales, Australia. This unique souvenir, which is beautifully mounted in California gold quartz, was presented to Mr. Case by one of Mr. Hay's friends, as an evidence of his appreciation of the hospitality received during a recent visit. It will henceforth adorn the portly form of Uncle Gabe, to the envy of many a lover of the curions.

Before returning, I had an opportunity of looking over a matched pair of road horses, which may truly be termed a perfect gentleman's road team. I refer to Mr. Shepard F. Knapp's pair of five-year-olds, Sam Hill and Charley Hogan. One of these is the worthy son of Electioneer and the other is by Virgo-Hambletonian. With little or no training to the pole, Johnny Murphy drove them in 2:21½. They are considered, by disinterested judges, the best and fastest pair of green trotters that have ever been seen in New York. They are both rich, blood-like bays and I would rather own them than any pair I have ever seen. Speaking of Johnnie Murphy, whose skill, pluck and success as a driver have given him a world-wide reputation, I must not neglect to mention the views he expressed to me in regard to the desirability of giving a horse a record, whether the animal be used as a stock horse, a gentleman's roadster or intended for the market. It is Murphy's opinion, based upon long experience, that generally speaking, a horse with a record is more valuable than one without, even if there be little doubt of the latter's ability to establish a reputation as a good one. He believes that a man is always more willing to buy a horse which he knows has a meritorious public performance in the shape of a record to his credit. "Claiming speed is one thing, whereas figures, which are stubborn facts, tell their own story. As a rule, a gentleman is willing to pay something for a record; and a stock horse certainly ranks higher if he has a record to his credit than simply the claims of parties who are usually interested." It struck me there was a good deal of common sense in this statement. Applying the same reasoning to the newspaper business, after an extended experience of many years, I am convinced that the publisher who swears to his circulation (or offers to the patrons of his columns an opportunity of verifying his statement) and places his figures at the top of his column, fares better in the end with advertisers and with the public, than he who rests contented with a simple claim, however loud and emphatic the same may be.

The importance of measuring the merits and value of a trotter by actual performance under the watch, was never more forcibly illustrated to me than by the following transaction: Recently in New York a well-known business man, in search of a first-class, fast, road horse, had offered to him, by Calvin M. Priest, a Twenty-eighth street horse dealer, a trotter (?) which the latter solemnly declared, in fact guaranteed, to be all right and able to trot a mile to road wagon in 2:30, with twenty days' handling. The gentleman was pleased with the horse's appearance, but was unable to see him speeded, owing to several weeks continued bad weather. The fact that Priest and a number of his friends gave the most solemn assurance of the horse's ability to trot as fast as represented, induced the party to purchase the horse for a price in the neighborhood of \$2,000. After a month's training, the horse was driven by an expert, and the best he could show was a quarter in forty-three seconds. The disappointed owner, upon calling on Priest for an explanation and redress, was simply informed that the animal was "not in fix," and that if he would return him to Priest the latter would retain the money as well as the horse, for a period of six months, with the understanding that if, at the end of that time, the horse could not trot a mile in 2:30 *as sulky*, he would refund the money. This proposition the owner very naturally declined, whereupon Priest offered him the munificent sum of \$500 for the horse. I suppose that the sudden depreciation in the animal's value was due to the adoption in New York of the new standard time, which I think is considerably too fast for men like Priest.

The moral of this is, if you want to buy a trotter buy him under the watch.

HIRAM HAPPY.

The ages of some of the more noted trotting sires are: Volunteer, 29; Smith's Young Columbus, 31; General Knox, 28; Daniel Lambert, 25; Wood's Hambletonian, 25; Mambrino Pilot, 24; Middletown, 23; Phil Sheridan, 21; Dictator, 20; Happy Medium, 20; Almont, Harold, Belmont and Jay Gould, 19; Messenger Duroc, 18; Aberdeen, 19; Electioneer, 15.

The Case stable won \$28,515 last year. The larger part was won by Jay-Eye-See.



## Waltonian Ways.

(New York World.)

The refusal by the stewards of the English Jockey Club to grant Charles Archer, brother of the famous rider, Fred Archer, permission to train horses on Newmarket Heath, has caused no little stir in turf circles, both in England and the United States. It may be explained here that the refusal of the Jockey Club to grant licenses to jockeys or trainers, simply means, in the broadest sense of the word, expulsion from all race-courses of any prominence in the United Kingdom. In this respect many interested in the turf in the United States have long looked forward to the organization of a National Jockey Club, to the stewards of which all questions of "ruling off" or expulsion shall be submitted. Consequently, the rules adopted at Louisville, which leave the power in the hands of the judges selected for the day, is not entirely satisfactory, especially under the present system of selecting judges. It is well enough for the judges to suspend and report parties charged or suspected of wrong-doing, but before a man's property should be made comparatively worthless, and he debarred from earning a living by the only means that perhaps he knows anything about, he certainly should have a chance of being heard in his own defense before an organized body competent to judge the charges made. Then a sentence of expulsion comes with such a weight that it is not only a punishment but a warning to others.

In England the "warning off" of a trainer or rider is indeed a severe punishment. When Wyatt, the trainer, was "warned off" last April, in connection with the fraudulent running of Brillancy at Sandown Park, he owned a large training establishment, with stables and a handsome private residence newly built, near Epsom. The stables were full of horses, and everything was in order for a busy season. In twenty-four hours every horse had been removed by its owner, and, of a necessity, every employee discharged, and Wyatt stood, as he said himself, abandoned by all except his dog, which looked up at his owner's face as if to ask, "What can have brought about such a change?" Charles Archer is in much the same position. He has recently built at Newmarket a handsome residence, with stables equal to any in the kingdom, in the way of appointments. Last year he trained the horses of Lord Ellesmere, Mr. A. Egerton, and his own with considerable success, but, as was often said during the season, when they were most expected to win they were beaten, and when the chance looked hopeless they were the first to pass the post.

The principal interest, however, in the Archer matter in this country is his connection with Mr. F. T. Walton. In some quarters it is alleged that he is the sole cause of the trouble. Certainly some of the English papers have not minced matters in denouncing him, in which connection the following is from the *Sporting Times* of the 15th inst:

About the time of the Goodwood race meeting last year the stewards of the Jockey Club received from the corresponding body in America a certain communication having reference to Mr. Walton and his alleged dealings with jockeys in that country. Mr. Walton was, in fact, accused by a prominent book-maker or pool-seller of having certain jockeys in his pay, who rode to his orders and not the owner's. Charges of this sort are not easily proved, and an inquiry that was made into them elicited nothing of a very definite character. Enough was heard, however, to justify the step of warning the English Jockey Club against Mr. Walton. The communication in question was considered by the stewards at Goodwood, and it placed them in a somewhat awkward position, inasmuch as they had nothing solid to go upon; and a judicial body like the English Jockey Club could scarcely take official action in a case that rested almost solely on suspicion, no matter how well founded that suspicion might seem. The step that the Jockey Club took was perhaps that wisest that under the circumstances they could have taken. They made it known that any jockey found in close communication unofficially with Mr. Walton would incur the severest displeasure of the club, and certain jockeys in particular were told that, though the Jockey Club could not forbid them riding for Mr. Walton, they would best study their own interests by not doing so. Consequently, when, in face of this, the fact transpired that Charles Archer, who had already been under the censure of the club, had intimate relations with Walton, his fate was sealed, and the last nail in his coffin was the bet of 2,400 to 300 about Boswell. This fact was all the more unfortunate for Archer, inasmuch as Walton is in default for the money, and, what is more, we understand that, even in the somewhat improbable event of Walton returning to this country to settle, he will resist the payment of this particular item on the score of breach of contract. The notice to keep off the Heath was served on Archer some little time ago, but he has continued to gallop his horses and express his determination of fighting the Jockey Club on the question of right, a proceeding that would be purely Quixotic. The effect of refusing a trainer a license does not seem to be generally understood, and in some cases has been most erroneously stated. It is taken, as a matter of course, that though Archer may not train at Newmarket he may carry on his occupation elsewhere, and we have read somewhere that Lord Ellesmere has constructed a gallop in his park at Stetchworth, about three miles from Newmarket, for the use of his trainer. We may state, however, that the prohibition to see the lands of the Jockey Club, on the withdrawal of a license, extends to the race meetings, and therefore what is the use of training a horse if you cannot run him?

How far Mr. Walton is the cause of the Jockey Club's refusal to grant Archer the necessary license for him to train at Newmarket will probably never be known. But it would seem that when Mr. Walton left New York last July to run Girofio at Goodwood that the mail carried a warning to the authorities of what was believed to have been his practice at Monmouth Park, Sheephead Bay, and elsewhere the year previous. Girofio was ridden for the Goodwood Cup by C. Loetee, and for over two miles looked like winning easily, after which she died away to nothing, and the race was won by Border Minstrel, whose success it was said at the time suited Mr. Walton's book. For the Cesarewitch, Girofio was ridden by Hixtable. She was nowhere in the race, after which it will be remembered that Walton and his trainer Mr. Day had some trouble, which at one time it was thought would reach the Jockey Club. But nothing came of it. Girofio was put in other hands, and for the Cambridgehire was ridden by B. Wood. As for the Cesarewitch, she had no chance, for she was evidently in no condition for such a race. About this time rumor made Mr. Walton both a heavy loser and a large winner. But subsequently, and immediately after the Liverpool autumn meeting, during which Boswell won the Liverpool Autumn Cup, it was given out that Mr. Walton had experienced heavy losses, and his bet with Charles Archer was made public, as was also the fact that Mr. Walton left England without paying it. To Mr. Walton's credit, however, it may be said that several papers have recently printed that Mr. Walton's return to England is early expected, and that all his indebtedness will be promptly paid. That such is the

case seems true, judged by the number of races that Mr. Walton has engaged his horses in—for he could not run them if he was a defenitor for bets, for the Jockey Club could at once warn him off. But the question still remains, will or can the Jockey Club interfere with Mr. Walton after all his betting transactions are settled?

Advices from England by mail announce that the stewards of the Jockey Club have granted Archer permission to continue training at Newmarket for two months longer, or until such time as communication can be had with Mr. Long, the Australian sportsman whose horse Archer excepted the charge of last October, subject to receiving Lord Ellesmere's permission to train them. Among the horses so transferred was Tonens, who ran second for the Cambridgehire. Thus the case is now more involved in mystery than ever.

## The Latest Importation.

The annexed description of the latest arrival from abroad is from the New York *Spirit*. Mr. Bucklee has named the horse London.

Mr. Herbert King arrived on the 12th inst., by the steamer Assyrian Monarch, with the chestnut horse by Lowlander—Bracelet, which he had purchased in England on behalf of Mr. Willey Buckles, of Cambridge, Ill. The passage was a very rough one, the steamer having sailed on Dec. 27th, and encountered a succession of strong head winds. Taking this into consideration, the stallion looked exceedingly well when we inspected him, at Stoddard's Stables, 600 Greenwich street. In color he is a deep chestnut, with a star, and both hind pasterns white. He has a very handsome, intelligent head, tapering at the muzzle, with a broad forehead and very high cheeks. Its setting into the neck is capital, and the neck itself, while lean and very bloodlike, is deep and muscular, showing a full throat, and sinks into well-placed shoulders. He mounts high at the withers, like the Harkways, has plenty of depth through the girth, with broad, arched ribs, and a strong, powerful loin. He is broad across the hips, and when he has recovered from the voyage, his quarters will fill out. He stands very true on his feet, and has good legs, with large, bony hocks, the tendons standing boldly out. His only defect is rather short pasterns. At first sight he struck us as being rather short for a horse of his height, standing 16.1½, as he does, but he has drooping quarters, which throw his hind legs far under him, and this is one of the most desirable points in racing conformation, as it usually marks a quick beginner, something highly necessary in these days of short races run from the fell of the flag. He was bred in 1879, by Mr. H. S. Constable, and is by the famous Lowlander, from Brecelet, by Angels; 2d dam Brunette, by Codrington; 3d dam Miss Sykes, by The Caster; 4th dam by The Colonel, etc. Angels, his maternal grandsire, was by Orpheus (brother to Marsays, who sired the Derby winner George Frederick), son of Orlando and Melibair, by Whisker. Codrington, his great grandsire, was by Wormersley (son of Birdcatcher and Cinizelli, dam of the Marquis, who won the Two Thousand and St. Leger), dam by Hampton, out of a sister to Grey Momm's. Angels was out of Nutmeg, by Nutwith the St. Leger winner, who was by Tomboy. Lowlander, the sire of the stallion, was by Daleman (son of King Tom and Agnes, by Pantaloon), from Lunra, by Windhound, son of Pantaloon and Phryne, by Touchstone. Lowlander was by long odds the fastest horse in England. As a two-year-old he won two out of six races; as a three-year-old, seven out of sixteen; as a four-year-old, five out of eleven; as a five-year-old, eight out of eleven; among these he won the Windsor Handicap, with 130 pounds, and the All-aged Stakes, with 140 pounds, in one day. He won the Stockbridge Cup, under 139 pounds, by twelve lengths, and the Cheveley Stakes, with 140 pounds, beating the flying Eosseas and Quiver, to whom he conceded 28 pounds and 42 pounds, respectively. His greatest performance was beating the redoubtable Blenheim, at even weights, for the Lennox, at Goodwood, Blenheim having been the only horse to defeat Prince Charlie. He was then matched against the Derby winner Galopin, giving the latter 12 pounds for the two years. The race was one of the most desperate ever run in England, but the Derby winner won by a length, dead tired.

On his dam's side some, who judge by the first or second crosses, may pronounce the stallion's breeding unfashionable. But as Mr. Corlett, in a recent letter to the *Sporting Times* remarks, the English have been paying too much attention to fashion of late, with the result that they have neglected the soundest crosses. They sold Tim Whiffler and Fisherman to Australians, and these stallions have founded in that country one of the stoutest families in the world. They likewise sold Masket, whom they pronounced "unfashionable," but he has just got Martini-Henry, who won the Derby and Melbourne Cup, and is probably one of the best race-horses on earth. Robert the Devil and Baldredine were both distrusted, because they were "unfashionable," but both have attemped themselves among the greatest race-horses of modern times. When Mr. Bucklee sent Mr. King to England, his orders were: "Get a sound horse. I want some pedigree, but I don't want all pedigree and no horse. Don't bring any roarer or cribber. I don't want any curby hocks or mulish feet. Get a horse of good constitution." Accordingly, Mr. King never lost sight of this. "I could," says he, "have got any number of colts full of Derby and St. Leger blood, Hermits, Rosicrucians, and Hamptons, but I wouldn't have them as a gift. I never saw so many unsound ones in my life." The stallion is as sound as a dollar. He only ran once, and then was unplaced, at Newmarket, to Gunstick. One has only to look a few generations back to find that his blood is the best in the stud-book. He combines three crosses of the now popular Touchstone, through the choice channels of Phryne, Orlando, and Cinizelli, two crosses of Velociped, two of Pantaloon, and has dashes of Glencoe, through Pocahontas, and of Tomboy, through Nutwith. He is of the male line of King Tom, which has succeeded here in Pheton, King Earnest, King Ban, and Great Tom. His sire, Lowlander, is now one of the greatest of English sires, his son, Lowland Chief (winner of the Portland Plate, 122 pounds), being one of the fastest in the world. The stallion is intended for breeding exclusively, and will make the coming season at Mr. Bucklee's stud, in Illinois, where some sixteen mares await him. His shape is suggestive of speed. As it is a speed which we most need, we think it is probable that he will at once take a leading position among American sires.

The Kentucky *Live Stock Record* says there has been quite a talk of a match race for \$5,000 a side between E. Corrigan's bay colt Harry White, two years old, by Virgil, dam Mary Howard, and J. B. Haggins' chestnut colt Tyrant, two years old, by imp. Great Tom, dam Mabelle. The friends of each colt seem willing to make the match, but as neither of the owners are in Kentucky, nothing has been done as yet. Mr. Corrigan's friends say he will make the match, and many friends of the colt Tyrant here express a wish to back him and take a portion of any match made.

## Lord Falmouth's Turf Record.

Lord Falmouth, who has recently retired from the English turf, leaves with not only an honorable name, but also with a career one of the most successful in turf annals. The following is a list of his victories in thirteen years:

Two winner of the Derby, with Kingcraft and Silvio.

The Two Thousand Guineas three times, with Atlantic, Charibert and Galliard.

The One Thousand Guineas four times, with Hurricane, St. Cecilia, Spinaway and Wheel of Fortune.

The Woodcote Stakes (Epsom) once, with Lady Love.

The Oaks (Epsom) four times, with Queen Bertha, Spinaway, Jannette and Wheel of Fortune.

The Queen's Vase (Ascot) twice, with Skylark and Ambassador.

The Prince of Wales Stakes (Ascot) three times, with Queen's Messenger, Wheel of Fortune and Galliard.

The July Stakes once, with Bal Gal.

The Chesterfield Stakes four times, with Kingcraft, Skylark, Childeric and Galliard.

The Richmond Stakes (Goodwood) four times, with Jannette, Wheel of Fortune, Bal Gal and Dutch Oven.

The Great Yorkshire Stakes (York) twice, with Gertrude and Lady Golithy.

The Champagne Stakes (Doncaster) three times, with Farnese, Lady Golithy and Bal Gal.

The St. Leger (Doncaster) three times, with Silvio, Jannette and Dutch Oven.

The Great Foal Stakes once, with Dutch Oven.

The Great Challenge Stakes once, with Busybody.

The Middle Park Plate once, with Busybody.

The Champion Stakes once, with Jannette.

The Criterion Stakes twice, with Gertie Bell and Jannette.

The Dewhurst Plate three times, with Wheel of Fortune, Bal Gal and Dutch Oven.

The Jockey Club Cup twice, with Silvio and Jannette.

And the Clearwell Stakes nine times in fifteen years, with Atlantis, Queen's Messenger, Repentance Colt, Farnese, Silvio, Jannette, Bal Gal, Dutch Oven and Harvester, besides running second three times for this event.

## Comments of an Old Timer.

(New York World.)

An old-timer sat under the glaze-covered veranda of Cawood's, on Seventh avenue, yesterday afternoon, watching the passing and repassing of thousands of sleighs of all descriptions with a critical eye. He chuckled softly to himself in a way that attracted the attention of a reporter, who, divining that some particular sleigh or horse in the endless procession had caused a remembrance of days gone by, set down beside the ancient and engaged him in conversation.

"This yere," said the old man, "is a pretty sight, ain't it?" The reporter agreed with him. "Sorter soul-inspiring," he whispered. "Puts me in mind of old Broadway forty years ago, when there was none of the new-fangled notions about clean streets, and when winter was without the intermittent flashes of sunlight that now destroy sleighing. Oh! they were great times! People living uptown a hit used ter go ter business in their sleighs, or, if they didn't own them, rode in the great big sleighs that took the piece of stages."

"But," he continued, "that's all gone nowadays. Poor people hate the snow because they have no sleighs, and—ah! there's an old friend of mine, John Kennedy; that's a sleighin' mare. He calls her Kittie Buford, after old Abe Buford's darter in Kaintucky. As I was a sayin', the poor people ride in the elevated roads, and hate the snow. The rich don't like it nuther, 'cause everything is sloppy most of the time down where they live. But up here it's beautiful, ain't it? Seems as how this was a panorama, with a country scene, and the sleighs with their plumes was figgers put in 'er give it color."

"That man, don't yer know who he is? He's Dr. Tom Burke, and that mare, she's a darlin'." He calls her Nellie. She's by North Star, and was bred by Emerson Foote, the great nickel man. Doc Burke, the boys call him. He's a favorite up the road, and there's few can tech him. He had a ches with Frank Work and Edward the other day, and it was nip and tuck between the famous sorrel and the gray mare, but Edward got his nose in front up by Watt's house, where they drew up. There's Frank Work, now. Ain't he as proud as Lucifer of his horses, though? Why them horses, Edward and Dick Swiveller, rules his existence, and they do tell me that the old man, as the boys call him, thinks less of losing \$50,000 on stocks than missing a day's riding behind his horses."

"Vanderbilt? No; he ain't out to-day. I guess he's sorry he sent Maud S. away, because he can't pass everybody on the road with that new bay mare of his."

"Good day, sir." The remark was addressed half unconsciously to a man in a white coat who had passed behind a handsome bay mare. "That's Alley Bonner and Music; she's a clipper, I tell you. Well, them new-fangled rigs, with coats-of-arms on their sides, is only fit for the shoddy aristocracy what drives 'em. The slims calls 'em Canadian tubs. They be tubs, but for the Canadian part, why, that's rot. The horses, too, are banged on the tails like English hunters and clipped like German Spitz dogs. I wonder if them fellows find anything in this country good for 'em except the solid cold dollars. That's a Russian sleigh what Mr. Cohu-feld is drivin'. It's a nice rig, and as it is an American-built sleigh I don't see why he don't call it an American sleigh. The old goos-neck sleighs, them that have the comfortable but poor look of a livery stable, are out of fashion now, but the fathers of half the tight-trousered young men what drive fancy rigs found 'em good enough."

"There goes a good team, in fact, the finest on the road. That's Sam Hill and Charlie Hogan, and old Shep. Knapp the man what's drivin' 'em. That expression of going like Sam Hill originated from the speed of that off horse. No, Mr. Robert Bonner don't drive Sundays, and so Iarus and Picard don't come out. But David Bonner is out with a brother to Majolica."

"You want give it away if I tell you a good joke, will you? Well, then, Matt Bronnan was out the other day, and he was driven up here furious like. Archie Watts was out, but as his horse John L. Sullivan is sick, he was drivin' a Canadian pony they use on the estate to haul coal. Well, the Commissioner was going up at a '30 clip, when out jumpa Watts alongside of him and soon passed him, and Watts ain't seen the Commissioner since, but don't make no error, that horse went pull any more coal wagons."

The trotting gelding Starr King is offered for sale in our advertising department. He has a record of 2:22, and is sound and in fine condition. Mr. Welby desires to sell him only for the reason that he has no use for such a horse; and particulars as to price, etc., may be had by application to him.



## Washington Park Club.

The entries for the inaugural meeting of this club closed January 15th. The following Pacific coast representatives are engaged in the various stakes:

The American Derby.—A sweepstakes for three-year-olds, (foals of 1881), at \$200 each, h. f.; or only \$20 if declared out on or before March 15th, 1884; or \$30 if on April 15th, 1884; or \$40 if on May 15th, 1884; or \$50 if on June 15th, 1884. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with \$5,000 added, the second to receive \$750 and the third \$250 out of the stakes. Winner of any three-year-old stake race of the value of \$1,000 to carry 5 lbs.; of \$1,500 7 lbs.; of three or more three-year-old stake races of any value, 10 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. Foreign-bred entries allowed 7 lbs. One mile and a half. To be run on the first day of the meeting. Weights, 115 lbs. with sex allowance. 82 entries.

E. J. Baldwin's b f Fellen Leaf, by Grinstead—Mollie McCerthy.

E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead—Sister to Clara D.

E. J. Baldwin's ch f Savanna, by Grinstead—Josie C.

J. B. Haggins's ch c Merk Daly, by Kyrle Daly—Cordelia.

J. B. Haggins's b c Winnemucca, by Billet—Lottie.

J. B. Haggins's ch f Hirondele, by Glenelg—Susie Linwood.

J. B. Haggins's b c Sweetbriar, by Virgil—Impudence.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Shenandoah, by Shannon—Demirep.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's br f Rita, by Monday—Riglin.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's bl f Freda, by Wild Idle—Frolic.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's ch f Glendair, by Norfolk—Glendew.

Theodore Winter's, ch c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion.

The Washington Park Cup.—A sweepstakes for three-year-olds and upwards, \$100 each, b. f.; or only \$20 if declared out on or before May 15th, 1884, with \$4,000 added, the second to receive \$500, and the third \$200 out of the stakes. Weights 5 lbs. below the scale. A winner of any race in 1884 of the value of \$2,000 to carry 5 lbs extra. Two miles and a quarter. 71 entries.

E. J. Baldwin's b or br c Lucky B., 4, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.

E. J. Baldwin's h c Gano, 4, by Grinstead—Santa Anita.

N. L. Carnahan's b h Patsy Duffy, a, by Leinster—Ada A.

J. B. Haggins's b g Duke of Monday, 5, by Monday—Demirep.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Shenandoah, 3, by Shannon—Demirep.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's br f Rita, 3, by Monday—Riglin.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's ch f Glendair, 3, by Norfolk—Glendew.

Boulevard Stakes.—A sweepstakes for all ages \$50 each, h. f.; or only \$10 if declared out on or before May 15th, 1884, with \$1,000 added, the second to receive \$200, and the third \$100 out of the stakes. One mile and a quarter. 53 entries.

E. J. Baldwin's b c Gano, 4, by Grinstead—Santa Anita.

E. J. Baldwin's ch f Savanna, 3, by Grinstead—Josie C.

J. B. Haggins's ch m Nellie Peyton, 5, by Hurrah—Emily Peyton.

J. B. Haggins's b f Sweetbriar, 3, by Virgil—Impudence.

J. B. Haggins's ch f Hirondele, 3, by Glenelg—Susie Linwood.

J. B. Haggins's b c Winnemucca, 3, by Billet—Lottie.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's bl f Phoebe Anderson, 3, by Monday—Florence Anderson.

Commercial Stakes.—A sweepstakes for all ages, \$50 each, h. f.; or only \$10 if declared out on or before May 15th, 1884, with \$1,200 added, the second to receive \$300, and the third \$100 out of the stakes. A winner of any race in 1884 of the value of \$1,000 to carry 5 lbs extra. One mile and a half; 45 entries.

E. J. Baldwin's ch g Grismer, 4, by Grinstead—Jennie D.

N. L. Carnahan's h h Patsy Duffy, a, by Leinster—Ada A.

J. B. Haggins's b g Duke of Monday, 5, by Monday—Demirep.

J. B. Haggins's ch m Nellie Peyton, 5, by Hurrah—Emily Peyton.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's bl f, Freda, 3, by Wildidle—Frolic.

Columbia Stakes.—A sweepstakes for all ages, \$100 each, h. f.; or only \$15 if declared out on or before May 15th, 1884, with \$2,000 added, the second to receive \$400, the third \$150 out of the stakes. Weights 5 lbs. below the scale. A winner of any race in 1884 of the value of \$1,500 to carry 5 lbs extra. One mile and three-quarters; 47 entries.

E. J. Baldwin's h c Gano, 4, by Grinstead—Santa Anita.

E. J. Baldwin's h or h c Lucky B., 4, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.

N. L. Carnahan's h h Patsy Duffy, a, by Leinster—Ada A.

J. B. Haggins's h g Duke of Monday, 5, by Monday—Demirep.

J. B. Haggins's ch m Nellie Peyton, 5, by Hurrah—Emily Peyton.

Woodland Stakes.—A sweepstakes for three-year-olds (foals of 1881), \$50 each, h. f.; or only \$10 if declared out on or before May 15th, 1884, with \$1,200 added, the second to receive \$200, and the third \$100 out of the stakes. The winner of the American Derby or Sheridan Stakes to carry 5 lbs.; a winner of both stakes, 10 lbs. extra. One mile and five furlongs; 50 entries.

E. J. Baldwin's ch f Marie Stuart, by Grinstead—Sister Anne.

J. B. Haggins's ch c Merk Daly, by Kyrle Daly—Cordelia.

J. B. Haggins's h c Winnemucca, by Billet—Lottie.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Shenandoah, by Shannon—Demirep.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's br f Rita, by Monday—Riglin.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's bl f Freda, by Wildidle—Frolic.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's ch f Glendair, by Norfolk—Glendew.

Quickstep Stakes.—A sweepstakes for two-year-olds (foals of 1882), \$50 each, h. f.; or only \$10 if declared out on or before May 15th, 1884, with \$1,000 added, the second to receive \$200, the third \$100 out of the stakes. Half a mile. 108 entries.

E. J. Baldwin's br c Brandywine, by Lexington—Mollie McCarty.

E. J. Baldwin's h f Mission Belle, by Grinstead—Josie C.

J. B. Haggins's ch c Tyrant, by Great Tom—Moselle.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Regal, by Shanuon—Riglin.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's h c Peyton, by Shannon—Miss Peyton.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's h c Valiant, by Monday—Lady Evangeline.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's bl f Playmate, by Monday—Plaything.

Oakwood Handicap.—A sweepstakes for all ages, \$50 each, h. f.; or only \$10 if declared out on or before May 1st, 1884, with \$1,000 added, the second to receive \$200, and the third \$100 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced April 1st, 1884. A winner of any race, after publication of weights, of

the value of \$1,000, to carry 5 lbs. extra. One mile and a furlong. 108 entries.

E. J. Baldwin's ch g Grismer, 4, by Grinstead—Jennie D.

E. J. Baldwin's ch f Savanna, 3, by Grinstead—Josie C.

J. B. Haggins's ch m Nellie Peyton, 5, by Hurrah—Emily Peyton.

J. B. Haggins's b f Sweetbriar, 3, by Virgil—Impudence.

J. B. Haggins's ch f Hirondele, 3, by Glenelg—Susie Linwood.

J. B. Haggins's b g Duke of Monday, 5, by Monday—Demirep.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's bl f Phoebe Anderson, 3, by Monday—Florence Anderson.

W. J. Welch's ch g Jim Renwick, 6, by Joe Hooker—Big Gun.

Great Western Handicap.—A sweepstakes for all ages, \$100 each, h. f.; or only \$15 if declared out by May 1st, 1884, with \$1,500 added, the second to receive \$300, and the third \$150 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced April 1st, 1884. A winner of any race, after publication of weights, of the value of \$1,000, to carry 5 pounds; of \$1,500, 7 pounds; of \$2,000, 10 pounds extra. One mile and a half; 88 entries.

E. J. Baldwin's ch g Grismer, 4, by Grinstead—Jennie D.

N. L. Carnahan's b h Patsy Duffy, a, by Leinster—Ada A.

J. B. Haggins's b g Duke of Monday, 5, by Monday—Demirep.

J. B. Haggins's ch m Nellie Peyton, 5, by Hurrah—Emily Peyton.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's bl f, Freda, 3, by Wildidle—Frolic.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Shenandoah, 3, by Shanuon—Demirep.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's ch f Glendair, 3, by Norfolk—Glendew.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's br f Rita, 3, by Monday—Riglin.

Lightning Stakes.—A sweepstakes for all ages, \$10 each, p. p., and \$40 additional for starters, with \$1,200 added, the second to receive \$200, and the third \$100 out of the stakes. Three-quarters of a mile beats; 61 entries.

E. J. Baldwin's ch g Grismer, 4, by Grinstead—Jennie D.

J. B. Haggins's ch m Nellie Peyton, 5, by Hurrah—Emily Peyton.

J. B. Haggins's ch m Preminn, a, by Castor—by St. Louis.

W. J. Welch's ch g Jim Renwick, 6, by Joe Hooker—Big Gun.

## Death of Buccaneer.

Mr. G. Valensin's brown stallion Buccaneer died on the 21st inst. The details of his case are given in the following letter from the veterinary who attended him:

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.—The noted and valuable stallion Buccaneer, the property of Mr. G. Valensin, of Arno Stock Farm, died on Monday the 21st inst. About three years ago he ran away on the Marysville race track, receiving an injury to his thigh which everyone thought at the time would kill him, but he seemed to have entirely recovered from its effect. About a year since it commenced to trouble him again. I have been in constant attendance upon him for the last six months. Three weeks before his death he showed symptom of Pyæmia or blood poisoning, and gradually succumbed to the inevitable, casting a gloom over that otherwise prosperous establishment. Yours respectfully, L. H. COSTER.

Buccaner was foaled in 1874, and in his breeding was a combination of Bashaw and Blue Bull blood. He was bred in Iowa by Dr. M. W. Hicks now of Sacramento, got by Green's Bashaw, by Verno's Black Hawk, by Long Island Black Hawk, by Andrew Jackson. Dam Tinsley Maid, by Flaxtail, by Pruden's Blue Bull. Buccaneer had one representative in the 2:30 list, the bay mare Flight, which trotted in 2:29, at Oakland, early in 1883. Mr. Valensin had given the horse better opportunities to show his quality as a sire, and has several young colts of his get at Arno Farm that are very promising.

## The General's Strategy.

We have heard odium cast on a trainer of shining ability for the part he took in the race of Trinket against Phallas, at Rochester, in August last, but we relieve him of all corrupt intentions, as he won the race, and did not even for a moment break faith with the Rochester Association's patrons by dropping a single beat. We refer to John Turner, who gave Mr. Case a lesson in shrewdness worthy of the most astute operator in Wall street. It has been stated that he deceived Mr. Case by assuring him that he would not strive to beat Phallas with Trinket. But Turner alleges that he never exchanged a moment's conversation with the gentleman from Reine prior to that race on this or any other subject. It came to the knowledge of Mr. Case, however, that Turner had backed Phallas for \$500, and he followed suit to the extent of \$3,000, or thereabouts. After Trinket won two heats very easily, and it was evident that Mr. Case's money was about to take to itself wings, and fly into the pockets of those who had accepted the long odds offered against Trinket, Mr. Case sadly sought General Turner, who was watching the cooling out of his mare between the heats, and the following conversation ensued: "How is this, Mr. Turner, gravely inquired Mr. Case, "I thought Phallas was to win this race?" "Your thoughts deceived you," coolly replied the General, "for my money does not say so." "But I will do anything to induce you to let me win it; all I want is to save my own money? What can I do to settle it?" "The only way you can settle it is right out there by beating Trinket," responded the General, as he pointed to the track and closed the interview.—N. Y. Spirit.

## Answers to Correspondents.

Question answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

G. E. B. Madieon, Wis.—

Nellie R. is by Gen. McClellan, Jr., dam Susie Rose, by Sam McClellan, son of Gen. McClellan. Gen. McClellan, Jr., by Gen. McClellan, first dam by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.; second dam, Liza Runk, a Kentucky-bred mare whose pedigree is unknown. Susie Rose's dam was called Hector, a mare bred in Ohio and said to be a Bellfounder.

Subscriber, San Francisco:—

1. Speculation, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Martha Washington (dam of Whipple's Hambleton) by Burr's Washington, son of Napoleon.

2. Lou Whipple, by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam unknown.

T. F. K. Napa Cal.

We know of no horse on the turf at present named Adeline. There was a mare of that name in the east at one time, but as we have heard nothing of her for ten years, conclude that she is dead or has been relegated to the breeding paddock.

## ROWING.

## Ross in England.

Wallace Ross has taken up his quarters at the Star and Garter, on the Thames river, London, and is reported in good health. He is doing steady work, and has already met his opponent on the river. This is how it came about, according to the *Sporting Life* of January 10th: "The celebrated St. John's sculler put in an appearance, however, and after adjusting the riggers, etc., on his Ruddock boat, got afloat at about half-past eleven o'clock. At starting he showed off in the old Yankee style to perfection, getting into his boat without the usual assistance, leaving bold of both sculls at the same time, and indulging in the bousend and one tricks that the champion Hanlan used to be so fond of performing. On getting under way he proceeded steadily up the river toward Hammersmith, his Ruddock-built craft being fitted with the huge wind-sail adopted formerly by the Americans when they were over here. Just short of the Soap Works he 'spotted' Bubeat, and partly coming down at a swifling pace, when, instead of keeping quietly on his way, or watching his opponent as he went by, Ross immediately whipped round and kept a few lengths ahead of the Putney sculler all the way down to the boat-houses. Naturally, Bubeat's row was quite spoiled, and considering that this is the first time that the men have met on the same water, makes the strange behavior of the St. John's men appear the more extraordinary, and we must inform Wallace Ross that our scullers are badly educated to such unsportsmanlike conduct over here." William Elliot has left the north, and has also taken up his quarters on the Thames. He, too, is reported in the best of health and going well. If he is fit on the 28th inst. be ought to score a victory over Bubeat. Bubeat's style of rowing is severely criticised by good judges, and the *Sportsman* shares this opinion, as will be seen by the following: "There is a cramped action in Bubeat's rowing that he would do well to try and eradicate. It cannot be on account of obesity, for he scales but seven pounds over racing weight, and the old propensity of reaching too far over his stretcher is very manifest. With more English scullers, both professional and amateur, the supreme idea is bow far they can reach out, little thinking that while the bands are widespread the helance is more difficult to maintain, and not only that, but the stomach is necessarily pinched in so doing. Length forward and catch is all they think of, showing nothing at the swivel. They all profess to have acquired Haulan's style, but, with the exception of George Perkins, there is not a single English professional sculler who rows in the least like the celebrated Canadian. Ned reached out sufficiently far with full regard to comfort, never unduly straining himself, and always retaining thorough command of his boat, while as much use was made of the water at the riggers as in front of them. Bubeat's fault is one easily got over, and were he to persevere in the direction indicated he would lose all that objectionable style usually displayed in the first mile of his races."

## An Important Match.

John Teemer of McKeesport, Pennsylvania, and P. H. Conley have not signed articles to row for \$1,000 a side. Teemer says he is willing to row Conley, but objects to the amount of money—\$100—deposited by the Portlander. Teemer wants at least \$250 as a first deposit, then \$250 posted one month from the date of signing articles, and \$500 ten days before the race. If Conley and his friends really mean business, the posting of the money will not long remain a go-between.

## ATHLETICS.

## Advice to Young Athletics on Training.

[L. E. Myers in N. Y. Sportsman.]

Decide upon your distance.—If you are a runner, make up your mind to run some particular distance. Do not start out by saying, "I'll train for two weeks, and then decide what distance I'll run." I have seen many promising athletes ruined or thrown back for months by just such training. Every man knows about how far he likes to run, even if he has never seen a cinder path. If, for instance, you wish to try your speed with that of a friend, and say to him, "I'll run you three blocks," he will very soon say, "I can't run so far," or "I'd rather run you ten blocks," thus showing that he naturally knows the distance best suited to him. So it is with every one. Any man with common sense has some idea of what he can do. If you go to a trainer for information about your distance, he will glance at you from head to foot and say on the spot you are built for this or that distance, without looking to see if you have lung power for a distance man or the well-knit muscles of a sprinter. Many of our best distance men knocked about for a long time on the limit mark of sprinters, and many of our first supposed distance men have turned our good sprinters. Every man has once been a boy, and if you will only stop to think at what game you excelled as a boy, this you will find, come easiest now. There are, of course, "made men" at all games, especially so at running and walking.

Fredericks and Gifford both started as walkers, but soon found that running was their forte. Neither amounted to anything as walkers, and both have since won championships at running. W. G. George knocked about for some months at walking, but never amounted to anything at this game, but is now one of the best runners in the world. I could mention hundreds of other instances where walkers have turned out successful hurdlers and runners, and runners to be walkers, etc.

One-hundred-yard running.—Most young runners imagine themselves particularly good at this distance, and most of them make a great mistake. Sprinting is the hardest of all running. Of course, most young men can, without training, show about 11½ or 12 seconds. This is enough to make them think that with a little training that the odd one and a half or two seconds can be easily knocked off. Hundreds of times have I had beginners come to me and say, "I ran a trial in 11½ seconds, just as I am now. Now, oughtn't I to do close to 'ten' if I train real hard?" Very often I would try to argue with them to show them just what 1½ seconds in such a race meant. Some would profit by my advice, while others would not. I know of one young man who has been trying for four years to run 100 yards, yet 12½ seconds is the best he has ever shown. He cannot be persuaded to try another distance.

For the last four years the members of my club have been "a terror" to the athletes of other clubs, not because they are of better material, but because they each and every one know just what they are best fitted for.

Starting.—To become a good sprinter it is very necessary to



know how to start. The different attitudes taken by the runners in a sprint race are very amusing. Some will start with one arm thrust straight out in front, and the other straight back, and standing bolt upright. Others will crouch until they are almost lying down, while others will take dancing positions, etc. There is only one proper way to start, and that is the position taken by most of the noted Sheffield runners. It is as follows: Stand with your left toe to the mark, with the foot flat. Let the other foot be about from twelve to eighteen inches behind (according to the size of the man), with the toe turned out and pointing to the scratch line at an angle of forty-five degrees. Let the feet be far enough apart to well balance the body. It is well to dig a hole for the hind foot, so that at the word the foot will not slip back. When told to get ready rest your whole weight on the back foot, with both knees slightly bent. Let both feet be flat on the ground. Incline the body easily forward, so as to get a well-balanced position. Have the left arm rigid and the hand hanging just on the outside of the left knee, and the right arm thrown back, and the hand just off the right hip and also rigid. You now must necessarily be "set" and ready for the report or word. You may feel a little awkward in this position at first, but after practicing it a little while you will wonder how you ever could have thought of starting in any other position.

The next thing to do is to move from your mark. At the word, rise quickly on left toe, and at the same time send the right foot viciously into the earth. This will send you forward in a straight line, and will at once put you into stride. Practice this daily from ten to fifteen minutes, running only about twenty-five yards each time. Do not try to take too large a stride at the beginning. To get into motion you must be short on the first dozen strides. After a week's practice at this you will find yourself leaving your mark quickly and cleanly, without any of that rolling about which most runners who do not know how to start are guilty of.

But you must be very careful not to overdo the starting business. Of all the practice that an athlete can take this is surrounded with more danger of sprains, strains, etc., than any other, not even excepting jumping.

The sudden starting of the sinews and muscles is often attended with serious results. You must, therefore, be sure that your muscles are in condition to undergo the strain. To practice starting even the first week is folly. But when you are satisfied that you are in such a condition as to do so without any risk, you may then begin as told above.

After you have given the starting the required amount of practice each day, then run 40 or 50 yards at full speed four or five times, each time slowing up gradually. Always run "in form," that is, in good style. Incline the body slightly, very slightly, forward, with arms swinging low and somewhat across the body. Finish your day's work by running about 200 yards at about three-quarters speed. This will help your wind and also enable you to finish the 100 yards at full speed when required. Most men make a great mistake in training for a sprint by not going far enough in their work. They imagine that running a little over the distance will not enable them to concentrate their speed. This is a great mistake, and I can mention many cases where runners have had their men apparently beaten at 75 yards, and in the next 25 yards would go all to pieces. A good many professionals claim that they can run 100 yards when fit for the distance, and to go 110 yards would be asking too much of them. This is drawing it rather too fine for me. I would rather be a foot or two slow for the distance than to be trained to the notch, so that if hurried at any part of the race I would be liable to "crack." "Crack" means not able to finish. Again, I have known men who sprinted best when training for distance, such as a quarter of a mile. A man can run himself out as thoroughly in 100 yards as he can in a longer distance, and you will find if you do too much short work and neglect staying qualities, you will often be beaten just at the finish; in other words, you will beat yourself.

### Murray Defeats Myers.

The annual reception and athletic games of the Thirtieth Regiment were held in the regiment's armory, corner of Flatbush avenue and Hanson place, Brooklyn, on the 22d. Upward of 4,000 people were present, and the doings of the athletes were applauded frequently and heartily. Several athletes from the Seventh Regiment were entered in the different competitions, and a large number of the Seventh's boys occupied one corner of the armory and the war cry of "New York's finest" was frequently heard. The officials of the meeting were: referee, W. B. Curtis; starter, Jack McMaisters; judge of walking, Edward Plummer; and timekeepers, John West, New York Caledonian Club; G. A. Avery, Manhattan A. C.; and Peter J. Donohue. There were eleven events on the programme, all of which were closely contested.

That which caused the most interest, however, was the meeting between Frank P. Murray, of the Williamsburg Athletic Club, the champion walker, and L. E. Myers, of the Manhattan Athletic Club, the champion short-distance runner. A handsome medal was offered by the regiment for competition. Myers undertook to run three-quarters of a mile while Murray walked a half mile. Murray was only in fair condition, and Myers was in very bad trim for a hard race. The track was twelve laps to the mile on a hard wood floor, yet Murray, who is usually troubled by bad heels from pounding, did a most remarkable performance, while Myers' running was an exhibition in nowise satisfactory to the assemblage, and not complimentary to the champion, who, under any circumstances, should have done much better. Murray walked in the fairest possible style and finished so fresh that the belief was general that had he tried he could have broken every known record for the distance. As it was, he walked the half-mile only three seconds worse than his own record of 3m. 2-25s.

It was about 9 o'clock when the men appeared on their marks. Murray was dressed in the blue and gold uniform of his club, while Myers wore the white and crimson square of the Manhattan. The runner went at once to the front, but it was hard work. Myers first caught Murray on the third lap and again just as Murray finished his distance, Myers having still one lap, or 140 yards, to go. The time of the men by laps is as follows:

Murray—1 lap, 27s.; 2, 55s.; 3, 1m. 26s.; 4, 1m. 58 1-5s.; 5, 2m. 32 1-5s.; and 6, 3m. 5 2-5s.

Myers—1 lap, 23s.; 2, 44 4-5s.; 3, 1m. 10 4-5s.; 4, 1m. 34s.; 5, 1m. 58s.; 6, 2m. 21 4-5s.; 7, 2m. 52 5-8s.; 8, 3m. 5 1-5s.; ninth lap not completed.

The winners of the other events were: One-mile walk, E. A. Kraft, 7m. 40s.; running high jump from a 3-inch block, E. E. Flynn, 2 feet 9 1/2 inches; fifty-yard race, S. E. Rennie, in 6 seconds; a tug-of-war by Company F of the Thirtieth Regiment; a half-mile run by E. A. Richards in 2m. 15 1/2s.; a 220-yard race by J. I. Smith in 27 1/4s.; pole-vault by H. H. Baxter at 9 feet 2 1/2 inches; a one-quarter mile run by E. A. Richards in 61s.; a 220-yards hurdle race by J. I. Smith in 31s.; and a mile run by H. S. Clark in 5m. 5 2-5s.

### Another Richmond in the Arena.

Prof. Ed. Wilson, who is matched to wrestle Dick Rule Græco-Roman, at Tombstone, Arizona, has been interviewed on the proposition of Muldoon to wrestle the winner for \$500 or \$1,000, Muldoon agreeing to throw his man five times within an hour or lose the match. The conversation is reported as follows:

"What do I think about it? Well, I'll tell you, Muldoon is a good man, but the man don't live on the face of the earth who can throw me five times within one hour."

"What does he mean then by authorizing the sending out of such a proposition?" queried the reporter.

"I don't know what he means," replied the man of muscle, "but I know that he talks like a braggart. He does not know either Rule or myself, and probably thinks we are both a couple of yahoos, who never saw a wrestling match, and would be easy game for him."

"Do you intend paying any attention to the challenge?" was asked.

"Most assuredly I do. If I win this match with Rule, which I believe I will, I will reply to it, and give ex-policeman Muldoon a chance to win from \$500 upwards, on much better terms for him than he proposes. I'll bet him the amount stated that neither he nor any other Græco-Roman wrestler, of the many who are hippodroming around the country, can throw me twice within an hour, let alone five times."

"Is not that rather a rash proposal to make to a man of Muldoon's acknowledged superiority in that line of wrestling?" again asked the reporter.

"Well, I don't think so. I am a larger man in all the physical requirements for Græco-Roman wrestling than Muldoon. I never saw him stripped, but I'll bet long odds that I beat him in both chest and arm measure, and I know I am his equal in strength. I have put up 200 pounds with one hand, and have the record to prove it. Not only this, but I am a good deal better than a raw hand at the science of wrestling."

"Then you are really in earnest in stating that you intend challenging him in case you win the match with Rule?"

"Challenge him! Well, I should say I am. He can't begin to do all he says, and I'll make it cost him just as many dollars as he dares put up, for his heery boasting."

"In what condition are you for your approaching match with Rule," said the reporter, changing the subject.

"Never better in my life, excepting in stating that you intend carrying an ounce of superfluous flesh, and feel like a race-horse. In a day or two I intend going out to Gate's ranch, and will have a tussle or two every day with him, which will fix my mind all right before the match comes off. You can bet your interest in the Quijotas, young fellow, that I'll win the match, and then ho for the Bay City to tackle Muldoon."

## THE GUN.

### Exceptions by W. L. Curry.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: I just note in your issue of December 22nd the following remarks in reference to the pigeon match to have taken place between Mr. Maynard and myself:

"While speaking of the Oregon shooters we may mention they failed to put up the coin, \$150, for the match with Mr. Maynard, the popular purser of the steamship Columbia. It was a poor business to back down at the last moment, but then it takes a good man to beat Maynard at the trap."

I do not take exception to the compliment you paid Mr. Maynard on his shooting abilities. I hear, and am led to believe he is a good shot. But I do take exception to your assertion in which you accuse me of not putting up my \$150, and of my backing down at the last moment. I did put up my money, and the stake-holder got it and held it, under articles of agreement between Mr. Maynard and myself. And when Mr. Maynard found it impossible or inexpedient to fulfill those articles of agreement the stakeholder turned over, upon application to him by me, the amount of money I had so placed in his hands.

In the candidness of your judgement now, would you call this a back-down on my part? A correct and detailed statement of the affair is as follows:

In an ordinary conversation on shooting matters a wager was made by an admirer of Mr. Maynard's shooting that he could beat any of the Oregon shooters, which wager was seen, and a forfeit put up by Mr. Maynard's friend, and by the other party who named myself as the one to oppose Mr. Maynard at the trap, in the field, or under whatever conditions the match was to be shot. Considerable speculation was indulged in on this; the understanding seemed mutual. Mr. Maynard being in a position better than myself for furnishing the pigeons, it was so agreed to shoot at pigeons, he to furnish them from San Francisco. After impatient delay, word reached me that Mr. Maynard was desirous of shooting under more specific arrangements; that he had no assurance in actuality of amount of a match. I concurred, and waited upon him myself personally, and arranged to shoot for \$100 a side, 100 pigeons each; 30 yards rise—loser to pay for all birds. I left the choosing of rules to him, and in his choice of the California State Rules I again concurred. Then articles of agreement were drawn up and signed by both Mr. Maynard and myself governing the shoot, and the actual amount of money in coin for which the match was to be shot was placed in the hands of a stakeholder, while the forfeit to the prior arrangement was done away with. And these circumstances, in furtherance to which this article of agreement was in effect that Mr. Maynard did thereby obligate himself to procure the birds during his lay-over trip in San Francisco, or no shoot, left the field plainly open.

In two weeks Mr. Maynard's ship returned to Oregon, but with her came no pigeons. The reason was, I believe, that they were not to be had in your city. Of that Mr. Maynard can speak for himself. I know nothing of the difficulties attending the purchasing of birds. And upon receipt of this information from Mr. Maynard, that he was unable to procure birds, the aforesaid articles of agreement invalidated themselves, and the moneys put up in consideration thereof drawn down.

Now, in conclusion, I might say I had much confidence in winning the match. If I had not, the match would not have been arranged with such harassing obligations. Mr. Maynard had equal confidence in himself, also, I presume, but the match was virtually in his hands; nothing was in the road excepting this question of pigeons, and inasmuch as they were not to be had, I kindly volunteered to shoot the match under fresh agreement on clay pigeons or glass balls, but these substitutes seemed inferior to my adversary's idea of skill at the trap. There was an opportunity for shooting the match; that opportunity is passed. Very truly yours,

W. L. CURRY.

The reports from Alviso were better, last Sunday for ducks.

### Pigeon Shooting.

A pigeon match at Camp Goodall took place last Sunday week which excited much interest in the neighborhood. It was a match between the crack shots of Watsonville and Gilroy, with some outsiders, such as W. E. Pearson, who now, it appears, resides in the valley. According to the *Pajaronian*, Frank Maskey was expected to be present, but did not put in an appearance, and we personally know, from business matters, it would be impossible for him to have done so just now. Seven men formed the Gilroy delegation, headed by Mr. John Paine, whose shooting on the occasion was not as good as usual. The conditions were: 12 birds each, 21 yards rise, plunge traps. The judges were H. F. Peckham, Wm. M. White and H. D. Bartlett. The score:

Geo. T. White.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
H. S. Fletcher.....	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	7
D. Dunham.....	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
Geo. Eustace.....	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	7
D. M. Pyle.....	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	6
W. E. Pearson.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	10
J. Colchower.....	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
J. Frizzell.....	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	7
J. Paine.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
E. Lipsett.....	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	10
J. Milliken.....	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	6
B. Bonntree.....	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	8
H. Frung.....	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	8
J. Huddleson.....	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	6

The *Pajaronian* concludes as follows:

"Pearson and Lipsett divided first and second moneys, getting \$25 each, and Fletcher got the third prize, \$14. Though the Watsonville team got most of the coin, each team killed the same number of birds—48. The percentage killed was 57 per cent. Pearson showed himself a crack shot, and in the opinion of many he was entitled to first prize, the judges giving Lipsett a bird for one he missed, and he killed the fresh bird and tied Pearson's score. Several birds fell dead out of bounds. The best of feeling prevailed, and honors continue easy between the Gilroy and Watsonville teams. A return match will probably take place before long, and from some of our feather pullers we will expect better work."

### Team Match at Fresno.

The *Republican*, a local paper, gives the following particulars of a team match at Fresno, which, from pressure of matter, we had to omit last week. Both teams consisted of local nimrods, some of whom at the end of the day showed themselves very capable men. The teams were captained by Edward Hughes and J. W. Reese, who decided on the following scale of points for game now in season:

Geese, 8; brants, 6; sand-hill cranes, 8; canvasbacks, 8; mallards, 6; widgeons and sprigs, 6; teal and other ducks, 4; cotton-tail and curlew, 3; quail, 4; plover, 1.

The match lasted for twenty-four hours. The score at the end of the day was:

HUGHES' TEAM.	REESE'S TEAM.
J. G. Hughes.....	107 J. W. Reese.....
H. M. Hughes and Geo. Austin.....	135 R. B. Terry.....
Dr. Wright.....	42 W. T. Burks.....
M. W. Miller.....	76 Pat Fry.....
Dr. Pedlar.....	65 M. R. Madary.....
K. Woodworth.....	52 E. A. Braly.....
Total.....	467 Wm. Shaw.....
	F. D. Owen, allowed 30 points.....
	Total.....

The *Republican* adds: As will be seen from the score members of Reese's team made both the largest and smallest number of points. J. W. Reese coming in for the former honor by a large majority, and Will Burks for the latter, unanimously. A magnificent supper was given by the vanquished team at the Rockaway restaurant, on Thursday evening, which was a highly enjoyable affair for all concerned. One of the interesting features of the programme was the presentation to Mr. Burks of a splendid leather medal, about eighteen inches in circumference, upon which was elegantly inscribed: "Presented to W. T. Burks in consideration of having made the largest number of 000's in the hunting match at Fresno, January 15th." Another match will probably take place in the near future.

The sport on the preserves last week is reported good. Four members of the crack Teal Club are credited by Dame Rumor with having bagged over 500 birds altogether. Mr. St. Clair, member of the Teal Belle Club, accompanied by Mr. Holmes, got between 70 and 80 birds, with considerable canvasbacks. All the birds were said to be in splendid condition, contrary to the general experience. Messrs. Butler and McAlister of the Cordelia, with two friends, had an enjoyable time at their preserve on Sunday, returning with 100 birds for the party. The lot included 12 canvasbacks. The birds killed in the northern parts of the bay are reported better eating than those killed at Alviso and adjacent points.

The Red Bluff Cause, says, the subscription list to raise \$450 for the grand shooting tournament on 22d of February, is succeeding well. The Tehama County Shooting Club have the management of the affair, and they intend to have lots of good prizes and, at least, 1,200 birds on the ground. The Gridley sportsmen are working earnestly, also on a large scale, in the same direction for the same day, and with success. Our locals cracks, must not forget this tournament.

Deer are reported to be commonly offered for sale at Red Bluff. Is this from the negligence of the District Attorney, or the interference of the Supervisors? Whoever is to blame the offence, nevertheless, is punishable by a fine of \$500 and six months' imprisonment; at least, so says Section 625 of the Penal Code. Is the enforcement of the law nothing to the officers of the law? With some people the fulfillment of a solemn oath is nothing to the enjoyment of a good salary. That's the idea, you know.

The last *American Field*, says, Al. Davis, a western crack shot, lately killed 100 pigeons without a miss, shooting at double birds, 21 yards rise. His opponent killed 88. This is great shooting, but after the match he killed 10 birds straight at 80 yards rise, using a 20-pound, 6-gauge, single barrel gun. With the rest of mankind acquainted with trap-shooting, we may be allowed to inquire, who is this Al. Davis?

The man in charge of the Alameda Gun Club preserve reports plenty of water, plenty of feed and plenty of birds since the late copious rains. The club turns out to-day in force with the intention of making up for lost time. We had anticipated this news in a previous paragraph, but it is now reported to us officially. We look for large returns all round next week.

The members of the Alameda Club are now in hopes of having some duck shooting on their preserve. The late rain is expected to fill their ponds. We congratulate our friends on their prospect.

Mr. Fred. Osborne of the hardware firm of that name, Market street, killed 75 ducks last week, in one day's hunt at Alviso. The gentleman is a member of the Alviso Waterfowl Club.



## HERD AND SWINE.

### Ensilage in the Dairy.

At a meeting of the Hempden Harvest Club, at Springfield, Massachusetts, January 5th, C. B. Benedict, Superintendent of Brightside farm, Holyoke, read a paper from which we make the following extracts:

As to the feeding merits of ensilage for beef, growth, milk and butter, I believe I gave the club the results of our experiments of a year ago, and expressed ourselves perfectly satisfied with the system in every respect; and now, after another year's experience, including its use during the whole year, we have only to repeat what we then said, only with more force, for we have demonstrated by experience that ensilage is as good a feed in summer as in winter, or an all-the-year-round feed. We have more than half a hundred head of cattle in our stables that have not been turned out for grazing purposes for more than a year, their principal feed being corn and rye ensilage, with a limited amount of corn meal and coarse wheat bran, at a cost of less than ten cents per day, and they have done well, given an even flow of milk and of superior quality, as you will admit when I tell you that our dairy of more than fifty cows, several of them, natives and Durhams, average 25 per cent. cream, and so good that our neighboring milkmen come and beg for it at the door at seven cents per quart. How they can do it I leave you who are experienced in the milk trade to conjecture.

The cry is raised by non-believers in the system that good milk and butter cannot be produced by this feed, all of which our experience leads us to contradict. As good milk can be produced, and as good butter made with ensilage feed as any other, I care not what it may be, and I believe I am prepared to say at one-half the cost of production.

One of the main points in feeding, be it for beef, growth, milk or butter, is to provide food that may be easily digested, and a help to the digestion, fed with other richer foods, thereby causing as perfect assimilation as possible of all the food taken into the system, and this, in my mind, is the first consideration of ensilage. Grass, we all know, is a better milk-producing food than hay, simply because it is succulent and easily digested and distributed throughout the system. The by-many-condemned silo will furnish you the same succulent, milk-producing food in winter, or equally as well in summer.

We are utilizing our corn-stalks—stover—this winter by a system of steaming, and are well pleased with the result, being able in this way to dispose of nearly or quite all of them, the cattle eating them nearly clean. But why is steaming a benefit? Simply because it renders them more succulent and tender, therefore more easily digested, and for this reason the cattle do better on them than if they were thrown to them whole and in a dry state, and allowed to waste more than one-half at that.

We shall average keeping on Brightside farm, from July, 1883, to July, 1884, 100 head of cattle—75 average mature—12 head of horses, 30 sheep, and some 250 hogs (less than 200 acres of land), with the purchase of a few tons of wheat bran and meal; and in no other way than through the system of ensilage could we do it; and let me say right here that in the near future we anticipate to be able to keep double this amount. Many experienced in the feeding of ensilage base its feeding qualities, as compared with hay, at a ratio of three to one; others two and a half to one; a few say two to one. We have always made our experiments on a base of three to one, but rye ensilage fed alternately with corn, I think we are safe in saying, is equivalent to two and a half to one. Now, if we can get 25 tons of ensilage per acre, our acre will produce an equivalent of 10 tons of hay. Your acre to grass will, if good land and season, cut say three tons of hay, which will keep your cow nine months, if judiciously fed with grain. Our acre will, with the same amount of grain, keep three Jersey cows for one year, and our forage feed has cost us \$1.76 per ton in silo, and I would guarantee a proportionate production from my cows, either for beef, milk or cream, and at what per cent. less cost figures will tell. Please understand, I am not saying this to convert you to the ensilage system, but simply stating my views as to what I consider the best feeding ration for producing beef, milk and cream, and I believe, so far as our observation and experiments have gone, I speak understandingly. The best is the cheapest, if it will produce equal results. An acre of land, in a state of fertility to produce two tons of hay, will produce 20 to 25 tons of ensilage without manure. Our ensilage cost in silo, for 1883, \$1.76 without manure, and averaged nearly 25 tons to the acre.

### The Cattle-Plague Law.

The following is the text of the Bill prepared by the National Committee of Cattle Breeders, and now under consideration by Congress:

A bill for the establishment of a bureau of animal industry for the suppression and extirpation of pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases in domestic animals.

SECTION 1.—The Commissioner of Agriculture shall organize in his department a bureau of animal industry, and appoint as chief a competent veterinary surgeon, whose duty it shall be to investigate and report the number, value and condition of domestic animals of the United States, their protection and use; also to inquire into and report the causes of contagious communicable diseases among them, and the means of prevention and cure of the same, and collect such information on these subjects as shall be valuable to the agricultural and commercial interests of the country. The salary of the chief of the bureau shall be the same as that of other chiefs of division in said department. The commissioner is also authorized to appoint a clerk of said bureau at a salary of \$1,500 per annum.

SEC. 2.—The Commissioner of Agriculture is authorized to appoint three competent agents, who shall be practical stock-raisers or experienced business men, familiar with business pertaining to commercial transactions in live stock, and whose duty it shall be, under the instructions of the Commissioner of Agriculture, to report the best methods of treating, transporting and caring for animals, the means to be adopted for the suppression and extinction of pleuro-pneumonia, and provide against the spread of other contagious diseases. The compensation of the agents shall be \$10 per diem, and all necessary expenses while engaged in the performance of duty under the act.

SEC. 3.—In order to promote the exportation of live stock from the United States, the Commissioner of Agriculture shall make a special investigation as to the existence of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, or any contagious communicable disease, along the dividing line between the United States and foreign countries, and along the lines of transportation of all parts of the United States to ports from which live

stock are exported, and make a report of the results of the investigation to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall establish such regulations concerning the exportation and transportation of live stock as the results of said investigation shall require.

SEC. 4.—That to prevent the exportation from any port of the United States to any port of a foreign country of live stock affected by any infectious or contagious disease, especially pleuro-pneumonia, the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to adopt such measures, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, as he may deem necessary.

SEC. 5.—That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Agriculture to prepare such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary for the speedy and effectual suppression and extirpation of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and certify such rules and regulations to the executive authority of each State and Territory, and invite said authorities to co-operate in the enforcement of the provisions of this act. Whenever the plans and methods of the Commissioner of Agriculture shall be accepted by any State in which pleuro-pneumonia or other infectious or contagious diseases are declared to exist, and whenever the Governor of the State or the other properly constituted authorities signify a readiness to co-operate for the extinction of any contagious or infectious disease, the Commissioner of Agriculture is authorized to expend so much of the appropriation as is necessary in the investigation of the facts as to the disease, in paying for animals deemed necessary to slaughter, and in such disinfection and other means necessary to stamp out the disease; and whenever a State, in any section of which contagious or infectious disease exists, which the Commissioner of Agriculture has declared dangerous to the animal industries of the nation, fails to make provision for its extinction, or co-operate with the plans of the Commissioner of Agriculture for the extinction of the disease, the President of the United States, on presentation of the facts by the Commissioner of Agriculture, shall be authorized to declare said State, or such part of said State as is dangerous to the animal interest of the country, in quarantine, and prohibit the exportation of cattle out of said State or district.

SEC. 6.—Provides for the effectual stamping out of the disease in the District of Columbia.

SEC. 7.—That no railroad company within the United States, whose road forms any part of a line of road from one State or Territory to another, or the owners or masters of any steam, sailing, or other vessels, shall receive for transportation or transport from one State or Territory to another any live cattle affected by any contagious or infectious disease, and especially the disease known as contagious pleuro-pneumonia or lung plague; nor shall any person, company, or corporation deliver for such transportation to any railroad company or master, or owner of any vessel any live cattle, knowing them to be affected by any contagious or infectious disease; or any person, company, or corporation drive on foot or transport by private conveyance from one State or Territory to another any live cattle knowing them to be affected by any contagious or infectious disease, especially contagious pleuro-pneumonia or lung plague.

SEC. 8.—It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Agriculture to notify the proper officials or agents of any railroad, steamboat, or other transportation company doing business in any infected locality of the existence of said contagion, and the person or persons operating such railroad, or the master or owner of any vessel, or owner, custodian, or person having control of such cattle or live stock within the infected districts who shall knowingly violate the provisions of Section 7 of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction punished by a fine of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$5,000, or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both fine and imprisonment, and if any such railroad, steamboat, or other transportation company shall, after having received such notice, violate the provisions of this act, such action shall be *prima facie* evidence of wilful disregard for the provisions of the act.

SEC. 9.—It shall be the duty of the several United States District Attorneys to prosecute all violations of the act brought to their notice by any person making complaints; and the same shall be heard by any District Court of the United States holden within the district in which the violation of the act is committed or the person or corporation resides or carries on or has a place of business.

SEC. 10.—That the sum of \$500,000, or so much thereof as is necessary, be appropriated to carry into effect the provisions of the act.

SEC. 11.—This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

### Churning Whole Milk.

Many people suppose that by churning the whole milk they would be sure of all the butter the milk was capable of producing, though it might require more labor than churning the cream only. Such a conclusion has been strengthened by the fact that before the present modes of rapidly and completely separating cream from milk were adopted, churning the whole milk would sometimes give ten per cent. more butter than churning the cream only. Which method will produce the most butter depends upon various conditions. However it may have been in the past, it is now true that churning the whole milk oftener fails in producing the largest possible amount of butter than does churning the cream only. In the first place, there are but few churns which will do good execution in churning milk. The proportion of liquid to milk fat is so great that the power of the churn will be spent upon the liquid instead of the fat. Unless the churn is specially adapted to such a purpose, it will not act upon the fats with sufficient directness to cause perfect adhesion. The small globules, which are most difficult to churn, evade, as it were, the action of the churn, and are left unchurned in the buttermilk, the larger ones, which churn easier, being alone collected.

A proper relation must be observed between liquid and fat to make the churning most complete and the quality of the product most satisfactory. There may be too little liquid as well as too much. If the cream is too thick the friction of the churn upon it will spoil the grain of the butter, by wearing out the cream globules before the churning is done, thereby making the butter greasy and short-lived, also causing it to gather before all the cream is churned.

The contents of the churn should be sufficiently liquid to avoid grinding or from being too stiff, without being so thin as to scatter the fat globules to such an extent that their union will be a matter of accident rather than of certainty from the action of the churn. Milk enough with the cream to make its bulk about one-fourth that of the whole milk gives about the right consistency. Failures in the past to secure so much butter from the cream alone as from the whole milk, were not occasioned so much by the want of proper consistency in the cream as from the fact that the older methods of churning milk were too imperfect to admit of securing

all the cream, a part of the churnable cream not being separated from the skim milk, could only be secured by churning the whole milk. Under the modern and improved modes of creaming milk, by which the cream is not only rapidly but perfectly separated, churning the whole milk is a losing operation. It occasions loss, first, because it requires extra labor, and second, because it gives less butter than churning the cream. Since the butter fats are all contained in the cream, the churn can be made to act upon them with better effect than is possible when they are scattered through a liquid four times greater in bulk than in a necessary.

At the recent meeting of the New York State Dairymen's Association at Ogdensburg, Major Alvord of Houghton Farm showed, as the result of careful experimenting, the imperfect manner in which churning is sometimes done. In churning thirty pounds of Jersey milk, kept until a little sour, he obtained in an oscillating churn twelve ounces of butter. Leaving the buttermilk until the next day, a second churning gave 12½ ounces more, a third churning five ounces and a fourth 1½ ounces—in all, thirty-one ounces from the thirty pounds of milk. When a given quantity of milk and the cream from an equal weight of similar milk were churned in comparison, the latter produced the most butter and with the least churning. The churning was effected by the condition and quantity of food. The results were best when the cows had succulent food, such as grass, roots or ensilage, dry feed rendering the churning more laborious and imperfect. Through microscopic examinations it was found that the structural condition of the fat globules had much to do with the results in the churn. The milk in which the fat globules were the most uniform in size churned the most evenly and perfectly, while those most unequal in size churned most unevenly. The larger globules appeared to churn so much in advance of the smaller that they collected into butter before the smaller ones were churned, hence the latter, by more churning, would in due time, also collect into butter. Such differences, occasioned by the influence of breed and feed, showed that the contents of the churn required from one to four times churning to secure all the churnable butter fats the milk contained.

If equally careful observations were made upon the milk of other breeds, still greater differences might appear. The globules in Jersey milk are among the most uniform in size, being generally large and easy to churn. These experiments do not argue well for getting the best possible results in butter from the mixed milk of different breeds. It would hardly be possible to avoid loss from having large, small and medium-sized globules all mixed in one churning. There is economy in having cows for a butter dairy the fat globules in whose milk are as nearly as possible of uniform size.

### The Polled Breeds—Their Points of Excellence.

At the meeting of the Western Polled-Cattle Breeders' Association, held at Des Moines, Iowa, January 9th, President Graves read a paper, from which the following extracts are taken:

Many points of excellence can justly be claimed for these hornless cattle, that the most ardent admirers of other breeds will not attempt to disprove, or claim for their favorites, among which are absence of horns, docility, fecundity and prepotency. The absence of horns, which are with animals used as weapons of offense and defense, naturally make them more peaceable, quiet and tractable, and therein assist materially in ease of handling, in early maturity and cheapness of feeding, it being understood by all intelligent feeders that a quiet animal, other points being equal, will lay on fat faster than a wild, unruly one. Their docility naturally inclines them towards fecundity by increasing chances of pregnancy, and decreasing chances of abortion through accidents, which we must all admit wild and unruly animals are more liable to than are quiet and peaceable ones.

The careful breeding of these animals for many generations has caused their many excellent points to become so thoroughly fixed as to make it practically certain that they will transmit them to their progeny. That they are prepotent seems abundantly proved by the fact that a good polled bull, when coupled with any other breed of cattle, is safe to show from 90 to 100 per cent. of hornless calves, and in case the bull is purely bred Aberdeen-Angus or Galloway, the calves are almost certain to be all black as well as hornless, and largely pattern after their sire in shortness of leg, fullness and depth of chest and width of loin. Their great depth of chest and full round barrel is necessarily conducive to hardness, furnishing, as it does, ample room for the heart and other organs to properly do their work, and it must necessarily follow that an animal thus equipped is better able to withstand the rigors of our northern winters than is one less favorably constituted. In the case of the black polls we have also a good combination of thick hide and abundant hair, that gives the best possible protection from cold in winter and heat and flies in summer.

The absence of horns is not only conducive to quietness and safety in the herd, but is a great measure of economy in shipping the cattle to market. All of you who, like myself, have had experience in shipping cattle on our railway cars will readily admit that horns are undesirable, and that if we had cattle entirely without them, we could undoubtedly load an average of one head more on a car, and load them much easier and more safely, for if an animal should get his head down on going in, he could get it up again without breaking off a horn or gouging a mate; also will admit that the occasional loss of a horn causes the animal losing it a great deal of suffering, and therefore shrinkage and consequent loss of price. These polled cattle are properly classed as beef breeds, the laying on of flesh and fat being their strongest characteristic, though they are by no means without merit as milkers, all of them giving a fair amount of good rich milk, the quality of which, as far as my personal experience reaches—and I am using both—being but little inferior to that of the Jersey. Their ample organs furnish large capacity for assimilation of food, and materially assist in reducing cost of raising and fattening, for, as we all know, or ought to, it is not the amount of food consumed, but the amount assimilated that gives the flesh and fat; also that every pound of food that the animal consumes that he does not properly assimilate is not only that much wasted, but that much extra load to be carried by the food assimilated.

Granted that we have a fine breed of cattle to work upon, we must try and work intelligently and carefully, so as to give our cattle a fair chance in the competition with other breeds. The Shorthorn and Hereford men have grand breeds of cattle, and they are, as a rule, well posted in the art of rearing and fattening them, and as the doddies begin to make a fair show of wresting their colors from them they are beginning to wake up again, and, as it is commonly put, "are getting on their ear about it," and we may be well assured



that they are not disposed to let us have a walk-over in the race for the most and best beef for the least money. Being convinced of this, we must be careful to avoid the mistakes that some of them have made, and instead of using or selling inferior animals as breeders, we should be unsparing in the use of the knife, and send every inferior animal to the block, telling our customers we have no breeding stock for sale at present. High prices will tempt many breeders to use or sell inferior animals, but let me urge upon you the importance of withstanding this temptation; do not listen to it, for it is the voice of the siren that has lured many a Shorthorn breeder on to the rocks of financial distress; it is the voice that has ruined thousands of Shorthorn herds; it is, in fact, the rock that has split the prices of Shorthorns squarely in the middle, and been the foundation for the call for something better, and been the most potent influence in calling into prominence the grand polled breeds, for which we, the lovers of truly good beef cattle, may feel thankful, the Shorthorn losers correspondingly downcast.

Remember, that if you sell an inferior animal for a breeder, or even give it away, its poor performance or reputation comes home to you and destroys your chance of getting customers at remunerative prices for good stock, no matter how good they are, while if you use an inferior animal in your herd you deteriorate its value exactly in proportion to the amount used, and virtually ruin your herd as one from which intelligent breeders will select animals to breed from.

Therefore, set up a high standard of excellence, select the very best animals to breed from; use none but the best; breed for the best, and if you have any really good animals in surplus, sell them to your friends for breeders, and the inferior ones fix at once so they must go to the butcher's block, and so that no temptation can, in a moment of weakness, cause you to sell them, and with them your reputation as a breeder.

Treat your animals fairly and kindly, and they will amply repay you for all your efforts to improve them. Because they are grand rustlers do not compel them to earn their entire living by rustling; do not believe that the south side of a barbed-wire fence is just the protection they need from the blast of bores, or the scatterings of a manure pile the best food for them. Neither is it necessary to pamper them, for they don't need it, and it will do them no good, while by pampering or overfeeding you run the risk of injuring their breeding qualities. Give them good, square, generous treatment, and you will be surprised to find that they are making you more money every day than anything in the stock line you ever engaged in. We do not claim for these cattle that they will furnish five dollars' worth of beef for every dollar's worth of feed consumed, or that they will yield a wash-tub full of milk three times a day, or that a pint of their milk will make a pound of butter, or that they are nice enough to bring in the house for parlor ornaments; but we do claim, and propose to make the claim good, that for beef-producing machines eminently adapted for use in the West, they cannot be excelled, and we confidently predict that the time is not far distant when our best tables will be graced by juicy cuts from the loin of an Aberdeen-Angus, or other polled breed, and our health and happiness enhanced thereby.

### The First Calf.

What is the foundation for the belief more or less prevalent with farmers, that the first calf is not worth raising, especially if it is a female? Is it the result of observation or of careful experiments, with an accurate record of a large number of cases? If the practice of these breeders is to kill such calves young, how do they know they might not have been superior animals? Again, if the results of experience, may not investigation show the manner of breeding to have been defective from the start?

If a young heifer is coupled with an inferior bull with an idea that he is good enough so long as he begets a calf, doomed from conception to an early death, it is no wonder that the first horn has a bad reputation; or if a large number of yearlings are pastured with a worthless brute of a bull, and he, perhaps, too young for more than a very limited service, what can be expected from such breeding? To look for a resultant offspring of high character is about as reasonable as to go into the woods for black Hamburg grapes.

Couple your young heifers with as high-class males as you would use for more mature cows, and so give the first born an equal chance before you condemn them as vagabonds.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

### Variety of Cheese Product.

It is a noticeable fact that with all the American love for doing things differently from others, with all the American inventive skill, the great mass of the cheese made in this country is much alike. Some is much better than others, but most is made after one model. This is not nearly so true of the cheese made in European countries. There an almost endless variety is to be seen—variety in size, shape, color, taste and smell. Some of the European cheese is exceedingly distasteful to American palates and nostrils, but all meet a want. The total consumption is the greater because of this attempt to meet the fancies of many classes of consumers. Many of these classes are largely represented in this country, and have not forgotten their old tastes. We often lament the fact that the cheese consumption in this country is small compared with the population; yet little successful effort has been made to increase it by adapting the product to the tastes of these large classes of foreigners.

There are practical difficulties in the way. Small cheese, and those of peculiar size or flavor, usually cost somewhat more labor in the making, but often they can be sold at prices considerably above those current for standard cheese. At the first dairy convention we attended, the desirability of having cheese made of such size that they could be sold for family use without cutting was presented. Yet little advance has been made in introducing such cheese. The arguments in their favor are as strong as ever, and we do not believe it impracticable to secure a satisfactory trade in them.

Some of the English and continental styles of cheese are much liked by many Americans, and we do not see why they may not be successfully manufactured in this country on a larger scale than has yet been done. Whatever helps to increase the consumption of cheese, especially of cheese of good quality, will be of direct service to the dairy interest. It is not proposed that the foreign demand be neglected, but that increased attention be given to cultivation of the home demand.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

The State Board of Agriculture has decided to offer the following premiums for the most extensive, perfect and varied exhibition of farm products, exclusively live stock, to be exhibited by a county: The sum of \$600 to be divided into four premiums as follows: \$300 to be the first, \$150 to the second, \$100 to the third and \$50 to the fourth. If agreeable to the exhibitors, the premium lots will be forwarded to the World's Fair at New Orleans.

The black Sussex and black Essex swine are said to be the same breed. They are thought by some to be the indigenous races of Great Britain. In 1839 Mr. Henry Parsons, an Englishman, imported to Massillon, in this State (Ohio), a boar and two sows of the black Sussex breed, and two sows half Berkshire and half Sussex. The Sussex sows had each eight pigs when I saw them, and they had all been engaged at \$50 per pair. They had uncommon points. There was about them a finish, almost a polish. They had a cleanness of head and leg, a fullness and liveliness of eye, and altogether a show of blood that I had never seen equaled. There was a remarkable uniformity, indicating fixed character. They looked like beans from the same pod. They were not large, but with exact proportions and strong frames, and an aptitude to fatten would accumulate great weight in proportion to the bone. They were light in belly, broad and deep in the chest, wide in the rib and loin, and with strong, arched, well-coupled back. Some experiments show that the Sussex is well calculated to cross on the Berkshire.

## THE RIFLE.

### Shooting At Harbor View.

On Sunday last, the Swiss Rifle Club had their regular monthly shooting, and we had the pleasure of meeting these genial and polite gentlemen by invitation at lunch. Owing to the meeting of the Swiss Benevolent Society the night before, and the inclemency of the weather, only five members competed for the prizes. At times, the shooting was excellent, but from different causes it was not sustained through out the day. Still, Messrs. Wetzel, Croce, Hopf and Bachmann, taken altogether, did good shooting. Leeman, who generally leads the score, did some brilliant shooting after lunch in the pool shooting, and then his gun got out of order and he fell from grace sadly. The prizes were captured as follows:

Theo. Wetzel.....	1st prize
Rudolph Hopf.....	2d prize
Bachmann.....	3d prize
P. Croce.....	4th prize
J. Leeman.....	5th prize

#### BEST BULL'S-EYES.

P. Croce.....	8
R. Hopf.....	7
Bachmann.....	6
Theo. Wetzel.....	5
J. Leeman.....	4

After lunch, which is always devoted to pool shooting, there were five sweepstakes and in these we took only the totals of each, which in rotation are as follows:

	1	2	3	4	5
Leeman.....	97	82	77	56	—
Croce.....	85	89	94	84	84
Wetzel.....	63	78	56	70	55
Hugenin.....	68	55	93	—	—
Mona.....	78	50	56	—	—
	46	27	—	—	—

All the pool shooting was done at ten shots to the man, which gives a possible of one hundred and twenty. An agreeable feature in these monthly reunions of the club is that Messrs. Croce and Leeman always have a private bet for their dinner for the day. A strict record is kept between them for the year, and to show how closely they shot during the period, they came out precisely even on the last Sunday in December 1883.

### More Honor for Oakland.

In last week's issue we published a copious account of the grand shooting of our riflemen in the contest for the military trophy at Shell Mound, and gave Oakland the full measure of credit she earned through the performance of Company A. This week it gives us pleasure to accord her greater honor from the same source. After the trophy contest was over eight men of the company went on shooting, to qualify for marksmen and sharpshooters under Col. Ranlett's regulations, which we also published at the same time. In this shooting for qualification the members of Company A did themselves greater honor than in the contest for the trophy, three of them making a possible 25; two, 24 each out of a possible 25, and one a 23. This, unquestionably, is grand shooting. Taking the total score of the eight men at the qualification shooting, we find the result reaches 94½ per cent. for that performance; and then, if we add it to the total score of the company at the trophy match, it makes a score of 720 out of a possible 800, or 90 per cent., the highest figure required by the battalion regulations for the position of sharpshooters. This is a record the State may well be proud of. The names and scores of the eight men of Company A shooting after the match are as follows:

Burrill.....	5	5	5	5	5—25
Macdonald.....	5	5	5	5	5—25
Mason.....	5	5	5	5	5—25
Pierce.....	4	5	5	5	5—24
McEwen.....	5	5	5	5	4—24
Dantele.....	5	4	5	4	5—23
Waltham.....	4	4	4	5	4—22
Moore.....	5	4	3	5	4—21

Total.....189

### At Alameda.

There were two interesting matches at the Schuetzen Park, Alameda, on Sunday last, in spite of the inclement weather. The matches were made up two weeks ago between Messrs. Ehrenpfort and Wertheimer, the latter receiving fifty rings in fifty shots, and Messrs. Ehrenpfort, Boeckman, Utschig and P. Jacoby, the latter conceding to Utschig fifty rings. The conditions were 50 shots each at a twenty-five ring target, 200 yards, off hand. The score was:

P. Jacoby.....	997 rings
Utschig.....	943 rings
Boeckman.....	936 rings
Ehrenpfort.....	956 rings

Considering the cold rain storm and strong wind that prevailed during the shooting the scores are good.

### The Eintracht Rifles.

We have been intending for some time to follow up our history of the Swiss Rifle Club with the history of others in our city, and had selected the California Schuetzen for the next place of honor, being at present the largest and perhaps the most influential of our local clubs. The gentleman who promised us the material, an officer and prominent member of the club, has almost worn out our patience by never fulfilling his promises. We can wait no longer, and next week shall give the history of the Eintracht Rifles from their formation, and their total score for 1883. If, therefore, the members of the Schuetzen Club, many of whom are aware of our intentions, see themselves preceded by others, they will please put the blame where it belongs, and not upon us. Since the contest for the Military Trophy, published by us in full last week, the scores in which stand at the head of the world's record—the performance of our local clubs as illustrative of the high

order of our State riflemen generally, assume an additional interest and importance. Hence, we desire to give the history and record of all our clubs without delay, and for assistance in doing so by those who can furnish material we shall consider ourselves under great obligations. These little histories will give us a very correct idea of our State's progress in the past and power at present.

In the military column of Tuesday's *Chronicle* there appeared a very ill-timed paragraph reflecting upon the shooting of the Fifth Infantry Battalion at the late Silver Trophy match, and throwing doubt upon the correctness of the returns, or in other words, the honor and good faith of those preparing the returns. This is a piece of personal journalism which no honest paper should indulge in, because it is as unjustifiable under the circumstances as uncalculated for. As to the old crack shots of the Sammers and Nationals of other days being gathered into the ranks of the men who made such a grand record, at the time referred to, seems to us a wilful perversion, for Colonel Kellogg, we believe, from individual recollections, is the only man who comes under that classification. The personal history and location of Col. Ranlett's staff will show at once the error of such a statement, and we fear the animus with which it was made. The public, of those really posted in this matter will determine for themselves, and they will certainly determine against the *Chronicle*, because they know, as we stated last week, that in 1879 at Sacramento, Mason, McDonald, Pierce, Burrell and Waltham of the then Oakland Guard shot against and beat the Nationals and Sammers of that day. How then can the crack shots of Company A to-day be drafted from the old Nationals and Sammers? The record of the military shooting has now become a matter of history, honorable to the nation. It must, therefore, be recorded correctly, and free from prejudiced personalities.

In our account of the late Military Trophy match, we spoke of military regulations governing the position of sharpshooters and marksmen. These are the personal regulations of Col. Ranlett to govern the rifle practice of his own command, and have no connection with any other. The State has no such regulations, but it is time it had, and we may have something to say on that point in future.

To-morrow, February 3rd, the fifth of the series of the battalion matches for the Silver Trophy in the Fifth Infantry will take place at Shell Mound between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. Each team will shoot on its own ground, except the Field and Staff and Company A of Oakland, who will shoot at Shell Mound. Much interest attaches to the match because, unless the Petaluma or San Jose team wins, an event not very probable, it will decide the ownership of the trophy so long and ably contested.

On Sunday, 17th February, there will be another interesting match shot at Shell Mound, between ten men from the Second Artillery (Col. Snedburgh commanding) and ten men from the Fifth Infantry (Col. Ranlett commanding), the terms being ten shots for each man at 200 and 500 yards. This is simply a friendly contest, the losing team having to pay for a dinner for not shooting better.

### Over the River.

On Saturday last, a man died in Walla Walla, with whom I had an intimate acquaintance of nearly thirty years. I refer to George F. Thomas, late sheriff of that county. He was born in Norfolk, Va., December 17th, 1813, and began life as a stage driver for "Admiral" Reeside, in Alabama, in 1835. One of his intimate friends who "drove alongside" of him was Col. Andrew Jackson Gaubill, now nearly 65 years of age, and the handsomest looking old man that walks the streets of San Francisco. The two friends came to California in 1849, and George went into staging business, while Jack became the hero of many a hard-fought battle with "the tiger." In 1854 the California Stage Company was formed, with James Haworth, A. G. Richardson, Charles McLaughlin, Jas. E. Birch and George F. Thomas as directors. Birch was president until September, 1857, when he was drowned on the Central America, and Frank S. Stevens took his place as director while Haworth was chosen president. About this time McLaughlin had become too active in money-making to suit his associates, and they told him he must either buy or sell. As he could not do the former, he fixed his interest at an exorbitant figure which they were only too glad to pay, and he went to San Jose with \$35,000 in his pocket. Geo. W. Montgomery, called "Big Wash" for short, succeeded him as director and purchasing agent, Harry Charles being secretary and Chandler B. Fowler treasurer. In 1860 Lansing Stout, then member of congress from Oregon, procured the passage of an act appropriating \$600,000 per annum for four years, for a daily mail between Sacramento and this city, and Mr. Thomas came northward as the inaugurator of what was then deemed a colossal enterprise. There were no stages running north of Shasta or south of Jacksonville, and all the intervening country was not only without roads, but peopled with hostile savages. Picking out the best drivers and most trusty hostlers that could be obtained in northern California, Mr. Thomas commenced his work of breaking the long isolation of Oregon.

Every obstacle that could beset the path of energy and log the path of progress interposed itself before Mr. Thomas, but his good native judgment and fine executive ability enabled him to surmount them all. He came to Oregon with \$60,000 in his possession, at a time when more than one of our millionaires of to-day were working at day labor, or chopping cord-wood on shores. Two of the six children left behind him were born in this city, and he was a moving spirit in all our public affairs during that time. In 1862-63 came the outbreak of the Nez Perce gold excitement, and Mr. Thomas went to Lewiston. Before he could definitely organize any stage enterprises there Boise river bloomed into full view, and George Thomas began the mistake of his life time. In company with Colonel J. S. Ruckel, of this city—always a visionary and impractical man—he put on an expensive and costly line of stages across the Blue mountains from Walla Walla to Boise, by the way of Grande Ronde and Powder river valleys. As both the roads were very crude, Col. Ruckel designed a new route going up the canyon of the Umatilla river by way of the Warm springs. Two years earlier or two years later, the road could have been built for far less money. But just at that period, when everybody was wild over the mining excitement and unskilled labor commanded fabulous prices, the building of the road was a chimera. Ruckel had nothing to lose, comparatively speaking; but George Thomas lost upwards of \$70,000, and retired to poverty that was marked with the most faultless honesty. He died poor in this world's goods, but left to his children the legacy of a name that has never been tarnished with the breath of scandal. He wanted money, but it had to be clean money before he would touch it.—*Tom Merry, in the Oregonian.*



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## STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

Singleton, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.  
La Harpe, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.  
Director, Jno. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.  
Monroe Chief, Jno. H. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.  
Kylie Daly (imp.), John Mackey, Sacramento.  
X X (Doublecross), J. C. Simpson, 508 Montgomery St., S. F.  
Stanford, J. Fairbanks, Oakland.  
Mambrino Wilkes, A. L. Hinds, Stockton.  
Longfield, J. Mackey, Sacramento.  
Jim Brown, J. Mackey, Sacramento.  
Echo, J. Mackey, Sacramento.  
Algonia, J. Mackey, Sacramento.  
Alaska, J. Mackey, Sacramento.  
Prompter, M. W. Hicks, Sacramento.  
Privater, M. W. Hicks, Sacramento.  
Anteo, M. Rollins, Santa Rosa.  
Steinway, Geo. Wiley, Danville.  
Brigadier, J. E. McDonald, Marysville.  
Ha Ha, Fred Arnold, Stockton.  
Wildie, H. C. Judson, Santa Clara.

## Noble Norfolks.

Heretofore we have intimated that we had been derelict in naming the yearling by Norfolk from Marion and now the intelligence comes that on January 20th there was another member of the royal family in a bay filly with three white feet, which a note from Mr. Winters also calls upon us to christen. For our readers to understand the situation there must be a recapitulation of the circumstances that led to the sponsorship. In the first place we bred and reared Marion, and when we sold her to Mr. Winters, he had no hesitation in predicting that from her there would spring race-horses. Owing to a prejudice which Mr. Winters has against first foals, the forerunner of the family was sold to Mr. Coggins of Oregon. When her next colt was a yearling we visited El Arroyo, and Mr. Winters had fixed upon the name of Simpson to call him. Although guilty in the same way we always deprecated the naming of horses after men, and though highly pleased with the form and appearance of the colt, and also somewhat proud of having a colt that was sure to be a race-horse, and from so great a favorite as his mother, we requested that there be a change. "What then shall we call him?" responded his owner. The Duke of Magenta was startling the world, and as the breeding was so nearly alike we suggested that "Duke of Norfolk" take the place of the one chosen. This was agreed upon, and when the filly, a year younger, was old enough to show her form, the natural sequence was "Duchess of Norfolk." "Alf" Estill always claimed that she was the best of the two, though we could not agree with him until she won the Pacific Cup, and then there was nothing left than to squarely acknowledge that he was the truest prophet. There never was a three-year-old filly that could have beaten her that distance on that day, and the best of the colts of that age might not have been equal to the task. The next in succession as a yearling was a "wonder" to look at, and though it was something of an anomaly, "Prince of Norfolk" was duly recorded. We are inclined to the belief that he will rank with the Duchess when the time comes for him to show his capacity, but with all the brilliancy that surrounds the family there has been such a constant run of bad luck that there is a dread that the blind Goddess may have a shaft in reserve. To keep up the nomenclature, however, and though still calling upon fictitious personages for a title, we will call the chestnut colt foaled in 1883 King of Norfolk, and the bay filly foaled January 20th, 1884, Queen of Norfolk,

Should ill-fortune follow the Prince the right is reserved to change the names, though we sincerely trust that the "fickle jade" has exhausted her frowns, and that hereafter she will be the good genius of the noble horses. In that case we will make ample amends for calling her fickle, and still more humble retraction for having tacked the jade to the objectionable adjective. Surely, with the breaking down of the Duke, the untimely end of the Duchess, not to speak of the loss of form of the great filly on the Eastern tour, there should be a turn in the lane, and hereafter there will be fair fields for the sons and daughters of Norfolk and Marion.

## Rancho Del Rio.

It gives us great pleasure to announce that Theodore Winters has christened his Sacramento farm with the above title. It is appropriate, as the western boundary of the place is the Sacramento river, and, like most of the Spanish names, it is musical. It is so well adapted for the breeding of fine horses and all other kinds of domestic animals, that if any place is worthy of a distinctive appellation it certainly belongs to it. Then, again, for two such stallions as Norfolk and Joe Hooker to be quartered in stalls on a place without other name than Mr. Winters' ranch, was not to be thought of, and not only them, but such a galaxy of brood-mares and so many constellations among the youngsters that it became nearly unendurable. Elsewhere we have written of a contemplated improvement by the proprietor of Rancho del Rio, which we sincerely hope will be carried out. That is the construction of training grounds which will be novel in this country, and which, we feel assured, will lead others of our wealthy breeders to adopt the same plan. Although there is not a farm better adapted for stock-breeding in the whole country, where natural advantages have been supplemented by judicious adjuncts, the course of over two miles in circuit will be the distinguishing feature. The circuit will embrace all kinds of ground, that is, all kinds that can be beneficial in training. Winding over the knolls on which the house and stables are built, easy grades, it is true, but with inclination enough to "open the pipes" without a fearfully fast pace, and gentle descents to relieve the muscles after the strain of gaining the elevation. But best of all will be a tangent of at least three-quarters of a mile, and this will be far enough to give very fast work no matter how long the race to be run. But we must caution our friend not to be deceived when the King of Norfolk, or his sister the Queen, "stops the watch" at forty-seven and a half seconds for half a mile, or 1:13 for the full three-quarters, and rate them as able to equal it when one turn of a mile track has to be accomplished. Make half a second allowance on the half, and three-quarters of a second for thirteen hundred and twenty yards, and this is the notch we hope to chronicle for them in two or three years hence. Some of the Joe Hookers, too, will tear over that straight-away course like wild horses, and better yet, Norfolks and Joe Hookers will go through the ordeal of training with sound limbs, and not even a case of "huckshin" to call for a "let-up."

We cannot attempt even a sketch of Rancho del Rio from the one short visit a year or more ago. There are remembrances of rounded hills dotted over with grand old oaks, valleys as green as a blue-grass pasture in June, a lake shimmering to the westward, and rich plains. A stable, at that time not quite finished, worthy to be the home of the bluebloods domiciled therein, and a gay band of horses which the Duchess of Norfolk led merrily from the pasture field to the stalls. There were a score, or more of weanlings dashing among the trees, the white-faced and white-legged Hookers prominently conspicuous, and two bay Norfolks that had every mark of "sure enough" race-horses. The whole picture was so pleasing that it is difficult, after the lapse of thirteen months, to select the most striking peculiarities, though among the many horses and colts it was remarkable that all should look so well. Some of the mares that had come from El Arroyo, still suffering with a disease which baffled the skill of veterinarians, had so far recovered that it was evident that a few weeks more would work a complete cure, while those that still ranked as weanlings and yearlings had the appearance of being a year older. There is little question that the recovery of those that had been brought there ailing, and the forwardness of the youngsters was due to the transfer from the dry plains on the banks of the Putah, to the green feed and rolling pasture fields of their present home. There was no end to the best of hay and the soundest of oats in their former quarters, and these were fed with a lavish hand, but the advantages of succulent herbage, the year round, in addition could not be otherwise than beneficial. It is somewhat hazardous to predict that greater race-horses than Mollie McCarthy, Ralston, Flood, Conner, Jim Renwick, Fred Col-

lier, Duke, Duchess and Prince of Norfolk, and so many others of great merit that first saw light on the big farm of thousands of acres of the richest land, and still we will take the chance of prophesying that the Rancho del Rio will show still better scions of the distinguished families, which gave worldwide celebrity to the old place.

## Spring Race Meeting—Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association.

The spring race meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association can now be said to be fully under way, as the adoption of the following capital programme by the Board of Trustees, on Wednesday last, is the starting-point, which will surely be followed by one of the most successful meetings ever held under the auspices of the society.

The meeting is to commence on Saturday, the 12th of April, which will be the first regular day. On that the first race is the

California Stake—For two-year-olds, \$50 each, \$25 forfeit, \$250 added; to be run on the first day of the Spring Meeting; second to save stake; dash of half mile. Nominations for 1884:  
1. Theo. Winters' ch c, by Norfolk—Lady Jane.  
2. Theo. Winters' b c, by Norfolk—Ballette.  
3. Theo. Winters' ch f, by Hooker—Puss.  
4. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Abbie W.  
5. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Countess Zeika.  
6. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Illusion.  
7. Theo. Winters' br f, by Hooker—Kitten.  
8. J. B. Chase's hl c Hidalgo, by Joe Daniels—Electra.  
9. G. Pacheco's ch f, by Wheatley—by Lodi.  
10. J. W. Adams' hr c Common Sense, by Hardwood—Consin Peggy.  
11. James Mee's ch f Mischief, by Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.  
12. Jas. Mee's ch f Mischief, by Thad Stevens—Mistake.  
13. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead—Blossom.  
14. E. J. Baldwin's br c, by Lexington—Mollie McCarthy.  
15. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Rutherford—Glenita.  
16. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Robin Girl.  
17. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Sallie Gardner.  
18. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Miss Peyton.  
19. Palo Alto's s c, by Flood—Flaneta.  
20. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Bettie Bishop.  
21. Palo Alto's br c, by Shannon—Higlin.  
22. Palo Alto's h f Monday—Plaything.  
23. Hill & Gries' b c Arthur H., by Hock Hocking—Maid of the Mist.

The twenty-three nominations are as fine a lot as can be shown in any country, and among them are the colts and fillies which have shown such wonderful trial runs the past season. The second race is the

Hearst stake.—For all ages, of \$25 each; \$10 forfeit; \$200 added, second to save stake; dash of three-quarters of a mile.

That this will bring together the best field of flyers ever seen on this Coast is beyond question, and it is altogether likely that the fastest California record will be the result. Jim Renwick, Premium, Jumho, Lulu Riggs, Della Walker, Red Oak, and several others will probably be named, and it will be a superlatively lucky man who gets on the winner.

## The third race is the

Winters' Stake—For three-year-olds, to be run the first day of the Spring Meeting; dash of one and a half mile; \$100 each, \$25 forfeit, \$300 added; second to have \$150, third to save stake. Closed with the following nominations for 1884:

1. J. K. Gries, San Buenaventura, b f Nettie Hill, by Joe Daniels—Mary Wade.  
2. E. J. Baldwin, Santa Anita, b c, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.  
3. E. J. Baldwin, b f, by Rutherford—Glenita.  
4. E. J. Baldwin, ch f, by Grinstead—sister to Clara D.  
5. E. J. Baldwin, ch f, by Grinstead—Josie C.  
6. E. J. Baldwin, br f, by Grinstead—Mollie McCarthy.  
7. Theo. Winters, El Arroyo, ch c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion.

8. Theo. Winters, ch f Callio Smart, by Norfolk—Mattie A.  
9. Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, b c Sir Thad, by Norfolk or Thad Stevens—Lady Amanda.  
10. P. J. Shafter, Ciema, b f Bonita, by Shannon—Napa Queen.  
11. Palo Alto, Menlo Park, b c, by Norfolk—Boydiana.  
12. Palo Alto, b c, by Norfolk—Nava Zembla.  
13. Palo Alto, b c, by Shannon—Demerol.  
14. Palo Alto, br f, by Monday—Riglin.  
15. Palo Alto, s f, by Norfolk—Glendew.  
16. Palo Alto, b f, by Wildie—Frolic.  
17. Palo Alto, br f, by Norfolk—Lizzie Whippis.  
18. Palo Alto, s f, by Norfolk—Fron Fron.  
19. W. L. Pritchard, ch f, by Leinster—Flash.  
20. J. B. Haggin, El Paso, b c Winnemucca, by imp. Billet—Lottie.  
21. J. B. Haggin, b f, by King Alfonso—Miranda.  
22. J. B. Haggin, b f, by Pat Malloy—Glenine.  
23. J. B. Haggin, h f, by Monarchist—Heliotope.  
24. J. B. Haggin, b f, by Monarchist—Alert.  
25. J. B. Haggin, b f, by imp. Glenide—Edna.  
26. J. B. Haggin, ch f, by imp. Glenide—Susie Linwood.  
27. J. B. Haggin, hr f, My Love, by Virgil—Lightfoot.  
28. J. B. Haggin, b f, by King Alfonso—Titania.

It would be a hypercritical fancier who finds fault with the above list as in it are the Palo Alto trio that ran so well, Prince of Norfolk, Callie Smart, the flower of the Rancho del Paso youngsters, and others, which though yet ranking as maidens, may be worthy competitors for the winners.

## The closing race for the first day is a

Selling Race.—Purse \$200; \$25 of which to second; one and one-eighth miles; horses and colts to be sold for \$1,000, and to carry the rule weight; two pounds taken off for every \$100 below that valuation, and three pounds added for every \$100 above.

The second day of the meeting, in fact, is termed an "extra day" on the programme, in order not to give any chance for dispute in regard to the "fixed events," and the four races selected should prove an attractive card for Tuesday, the 15th of April.

## Extra Day.

Purse, \$200; for two-year-olds; \$25 to second; dash of five-eighths of a mile; winner of California stakes to carry seven pounds extra, second five pounds above rule weights.

Purse, \$200; \$50 to second; one mile and a furlong; for three-year-olds; maidens, colts and fillies that have not won a race.

Purse, \$200; \$50 to second; dash of one mile.

Selling Purse, \$200; \$25 to second; 1 1/4 miles. Same conditions as Selling race on first day.

## Second Day, April 17th.

Purse, \$200; for two-year-olds; dash of five-eighths of a mile; winner of either of the preceding two-year-old races barred; second to carry five pounds extra.

Pacific Cup Handicap—\$50 each; \$20 declaration; \$500 added; second to receive \$150; third to save stakes; two and one-fourth miles; weight announced April 12th; declaration April 15th, at 3 p. m.



Handicap Stake—for three-year-olds; 1 1/2 miles; \$25 each; \$10 declaration; \$200 added; weights announced at the same time as the cup.

Purse, \$300; \$50 to second; for all ages; beats of three-quarters of a mile.

#### Third Day, April 19th.

Gano Stake—Dash of three-quarters of a mile for two-year-olds; \$50 each, \$25 forfeit, \$250 added; second horse to save stake. When any California two-year-old beats the time of Gano, 1.13 for three-quarters of a mile, the stake to be named after the colt which beats it. Nominations for 1884.

1. Theo. Winters, ch c, by Norfolk—Lady Jane.
2. Theo. Winters, b c, by Norfolk—Ballette.
3. Theo. Winters, ch f, by Hooker—Puss.
4. Theo. Winters, b f, by Hooker—Abby W.
5. Theo. Winters, b f, by Hooker—Countess Zeika.
6. Theo. Winters, b f, by Hooker—Illusion.
7. Theo. Winters, br f, by Hooker—Kitten.
8. J. B. Chase, b c Hidalgo, by Joe Daniels—Electra.
9. G. Pacheco, ch f, by Wheatley—by Lodi.
10. J. W. Adams, br c, Common Sense, by Hardwood—Consin

Peggy.

11. E. J. Baldwin, ch g, by Grinstead—Experiment.
12. E. J. Baldwin, b f, by Rutherford—Glenita.
13. E. J. Baldwin, ch c, by Grinstead—Jennie D.
14. E. J. Baldwin, br c, by Lexington—Mollie McCarty.
15. E. J. Baldwin, b c, by Grinstead—Sister to Clara.
16. Palo Alto, b c, by Shannon—Robin Girl.
17. Palo Alto, b c, by Shannon—Sallie Gardner.
18. Palo Alto, b c, by Shannon—Miss Peyton.
19. Palo Alto, s c, by Flood—Planeta.
20. Palo Alto, b c, by Shannon—Bettie Bishop.
21. Palo Alto, br c, by Shannon—Riglin.
22. Palo Alto, b f, by Monday—Plaything.
23. Hill & Gries, b c Arthur H, by Hock Hocking—Maid of the

Mist.

"Spirit of the Times" Stake—Dash of one and three-quarter miles for all three-year-olds; \$100 each, \$25 forfeit, \$300 added; \$150 to second, third to save stake. Closed with the following nominations:

1. J. K. Gries, b f Nettie Hill, by Joe Daniels—Mary Wade.
2. E. J. Baldwin, b c, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
3. E. J. Baldwin, b f, by Rutherford—Glenita.
4. E. J. Baldwin, ch f, by Grinstead—Sister to Clara D.
5. E. J. Baldwin, ch f, by Grinstead—Josie C.
6. E. J. Baldwin, br f, by Grinstead—Mollie McCarty.
7. Theo. Winters, ch c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion.
8. Theo. Winters, ch f Callie Smart, by Norfolk—Mattie A.
9. Jos. Cairn Simpson, b c Sir Thad, by Norfolk or Thad Stevens—

Lady Amanda.

10. P. J. Shafter, b f Bonita, by Shannon—Napa Queen.
11. Palo Alto, b c, by Norfolk—Boyardna.
12. Palo Alto, b c, by Shannon—Nova Zembla.
13. Palo Alto, b c, by Shannon—Demirep.
14. Palo Alto, br f, by Monday—Riglin.
15. Palo Alto, s f, by Norfolk—Glenidev.
16. Palo Alto, bl f, by Wildside—Frolic.
17. Palo Alto, br f, by Norfolk—Lizzie Whips.
18. Palo Alto, s f, by Norfolk—Fron Fron.
19. W. L. Pritchard, br c, by Leinster—Addie A.
20. W. L. Pritchard, ch f, by Bazaar—Tibbie Dunbar.
21. W. L. Pritchard, ch f, by Leinster or Bazaar—Minerva.
22. W. L. Pritchard, ch f, by Leinster—Flush.
23. J. B. Haggin, b c, Winnemance, by Imp. Billet—Lottie.
24. J. B. Haggin, b f, by King Alfonso—Miranda.
25. J. B. Haggin, b f, by Pat Malloy—Glenneine.
26. J. B. Haggin, b f, by Monarchist—Heliotrope.
27. J. B. Haggin, b f, by Monarchist—Alert.
28. J. B. Haggin, b f, by Imp. Glenelg—Edna.
29. J. B. Haggin, ch f, by Imp. Glenelg—Sislie Linwood.
30. J. B. Haggin, br f, by Mr. Love—Lightfoot.
31. J. B. Haggin, b f, by King Alfonso—Titania.

Purse, \$300; \$50 to second; beats of three-quarters of a mile; for all ages.

Consolation Purse, \$200; \$50 to second; for horses that have run and not won at the meeting; five pounds allowed for each defeat; dash of a mile.

The above justifies the prediction of a brilliant meeting, and by fixing the dates so much earlier than in former years there are two evils avoided, and it also gives the colts which have engagements at Louisville and other Eastern places plenty of time for the journey. There are, in reality, more than two drawhacks which have been encountered in former years. These are the picnics, the "hazing rains" and high winds, and though there may be rains at the time chosen, this is not so likely as if the dates were later. May is the picnic month, and few are held earlier, and it is usually safe to calculate that the trade winds will not set in until after the meeting is concluded. In the races which are yet open the entries will close on the first of March, excepting, of course, the Consolation Purse. It was learned that there were no hurdle horses in training, excepting, perhaps, Hattie B. Mr. Boots said that he did not intend putting his mare in train, and whether Grismer was still chancing a flying journey over the sticks was unknown to the persons present at the meeting. There appears to be a reluctance among California owners of race-horses to change their work to jumping, and until more are placed in the school it will be useless to offer purses for them. The programme is all that it is necessary to give at present. The next number of this paper will contain all the conditions, place of running, etc.

#### Blinkers.

We have seen an article going the rounds of the press denouncing the use of blinkers, or blind bridles. While there is just enough truth in the article to give it plausibility, it, nevertheless, is full of inferential errors, and is extravagant every way. There are a few horses that will possibly drive better with open bridles, but the vast majority will be more pleasant with "blinkers." There is no cruelty in the use of blinkers, if any attention is paid them. Most horses, if driven with open bridles, will get lazy and lubbery, as they contract the habit of watching the driver behind them. They will slobber along with one eye on the whip, and when they see a hand stretched out to take it out of the socket, they will plunge forward with a jerk sufficient to dislocate the driver's neck or spine, and then settle back into the same slovenly and slouchy gait. There is no more cruelty in a good blind bridle than in a good hat for a gentleman, provided it fits. It is surprising how much sentimental nonsense there is palmed off on the people as horse wisdom, and swallowed by gudgeons. Go and get one of Mr. Simpson's bridles, that is made to fit the head of a horse, and you will not complain of any cruelty to your horse.

The above we cut from the California Spirit of the Times, and it points out in a few words some of the disadvantages of driving a horse in an open bridle. The annoyances mentioned may be supplemented with far more serious troubles. Not long ago a man who had stopped to converse with a friend dropped his reins. The motion to pick them up was construed by the horse to mean reaching for the whip, and away it dashed, throw-

ing him out of the seat. Discovering that it was beyond control, the start was accelerated into a run, the result being a smashed-up wagon and a narrow escape from fatal injuries by the driver. That the common "blind bridle" has many faults is evident, and in place of seeking to remedy these, the tendency has been to the other extreme, and afforded the advocates of untrammelled vision a chance to sustain their position with sound arguments. The bridle alluded to is that of which there is a cut in the advertising column, and though that does not show it as clearly as when seen on the horse, it is plain enough that the objections to blinds do not hold good in this case.

It puts it within the power of the driver to control the sight without a possible chance of injury to the eye. The blinds, when properly adjusted, cannot be displaced, and the animal can neither see over or under them. They are kept in position by straps, and no matter whether the bit is low or high in the mouth, the check pieces cannot displace them. When the blind is made a part of the check piece they cannot be kept in place, and even a tight noseband does not prevent motion. At times one blind will rest against the eye, the other will stand at right angles to the cheek, and if the check draws the bit further up in the mouth, or the horse raises it with his tongue, there is a vacancy between the blind and the eye, and the animal can see what is behind. It is well enough to break colts without blinds, so as to familiarize them with what is behind. When the education has been carried that far, ninety-five in a hundred horses will drive better with blinds than without, and quite a proportion cannot be driven with any comfort in an open bridle.

#### Horse-Shoes and Tips of Malleable Iron.

Several weeks ago we made some wooden patterns of tips and two of bar-shoes, the purpose being to test whether malleable iron would answer. Since making the patterns we see by the Australian papers that an "anti-concussion" shoe made of malleable iron is meeting with success there, and the veterinarian who has charge of that department of the Federal Australian endorses the use of that kind of metal. The patterns were made of old cigar boxes or redwood, and not worked as smooth as they might have been, but desiring to test them before going to the expense of proper models, we took them to the office of the Judson works on Market street, and a little over a week ago received the specimens. They were much smoother than was expected, and we were agreeably disappointed to find that the small holes for the nails were cast in. We supposed that it would be necessary to finish the holes by drilling and punching, such being the case with those cast from brass, but all that was required was a light blow with a tapering punch to perfect the nail-hole. With models made of brass and polished, there is not a particle of doubt that a highly finished shoe or tip will be the result.

Last Saturday we put a pair of the tips on the front feet of X X, the first iron that he has worn for nearly two years, as we learn from the journal that March 30th, 1882, was the last time he was shod.

On Monday a pair was put on Antevolo, and July 21st, 1883, was the last date previous that tips were placed on his fore feet, and he would still have been driven harefooted had it not been that we were fearful that the sharp macadam would work injury, owing to a depression between the sole and wall, which was caused by standing in a "mud stall" before we got him home. There is not space enough at command at present to explain further, and will postpone the description. There was a surplus of horn in both X X and Antevolo, and the only reason for putting the tips on the former was to test the material. Double-Cross does all the "running around," and he wears a shoe faster than any horse we ever owned, so that if found satisfactory in his case, it is a fair inference that they will answer in others. During the wet weather the driving is on the streets, Peralta, from being the smoothest, being the most fancied. It is one of the best jobs of macadam in the country, the stone, which was put on to quite a thickness, being hard and the top coating, of the same material, broken much finer. "Coming home" there is quite a down grade from Eighteenth street to the sewer, and X X will haul a cart down a good deal like a trotter. That this kind of work will try the material will be granted, and though, of course, there has not been time enough given to form an opinion, we have great confidence that the experiment will be satisfactory. At all events, there is plenty of ductility, and as the ground portion can be recarbonized there is likely to be hardness enough to stand the wear for a reasonable length of time. From what we have already seen, we shall not hesitate to order the brass patterns made as soon as time can be taken to make the wooden models, and in the next article will give a fuller description of the work and the anticipated advantages.

#### Stallions Advertised—Brigadier, Steinway.

There are two notable additions this week to our list of stallions, and in presenting the claims of these two noted grandsons of the "great progenitor," we do it with full confidence that the high estimate will meet with the approval of all who have a knowledge of what substantial ground they stand upon. Ever since we saw Brigadier trot in his four-year-old form at Chico, he has been a prime favorite. There has been steady progression from that time until now, and even the lowering of his colt record nearly ten seconds is not the full history. He is emphatically an "honest trotter," sticking to his work pertinaciously, and when defeated making a good showing, and in most instances when beaten there was a lack of condition, or other causes that militated against him. It is superfluous to say more regarding his breeding than is contained in the advertisement, though it will not be out of place to call attention to the fact that General Withers thought so highly of his sire, Happy Medium, as to install him as one of the monarchs of Fairlawn. General Withers is intensely practical in his breeding operations, and seems to be entirely free from having been swayed by favoritism. The success which has followed his efforts gains weight to what he does, and therefore his endorsement of the blood is a valuable certificate of merit.

Steinway is at the head of the list of three-year-old stallions, and a record of 2:23 1/4, at that age, is a super-extra performance. Those who saw him trot when a two and three-year-old was enthusiastic when recounting the exploits of his colthood. Had his training been continued, there are good reasons to believe that he would have taken still higher rank among the trotting stallions of the country. To breeders there is a greater advantage in rearing animals that come to their speed younger than is generally thought. There is an earlier chance to sell, and a colt that learns quickly reduces a cost of education much below what the sluggish entails. Both of these horses, Brigadier and Steinway, are of very high form and fine size, and better yet their colts show that there is no lack of the family characteristics. The sire of Steinway, Strathmore, deservedly ranks as one of the best of the sons of Hambletonian, and by reference to the advertisement it will be seen that his dam is also of the right sort.

#### Chicago Driving Park Entries.

The list alluded in the following letter of the Secretary of the Chicago Driving Park came too late to give an opportunity to even summarize. The note of Mr. Hall, however, gives enough information to show this is bound to be a grand year for turf sports in Chicago. What effect the second summer meeting will have on Saratoga remains yet to be seen, though we are under the impression that it will be quite a drawback. Western horsemen are benefited in having a place nearer home to run, and there are so many horses now in training that there is a certainty of success. The number engaged at both parks in Chicago ensure the "city by the lake" plenty of competitors for the races during the summer months.

CHICAGO, January 26th, 1884.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Dear Sir—Enclosed here will find list of the entries to the stakes of our summer racing meeting, which closed on January 15th. The total number of entries is 470, including those made in the four s'aves which closed on April 2d, 1883, and we think we never had a better list of nominations. The success of our second summer running meeting, July 17th to August 19th, is also fully assured, most of the leading stables south and west having notified us of their intention to remain all summer in Chicago. We shall have for that meeting not less than two hundred horses. Shall open stakes for the meeting very soon, to close, probably, on March 1st. I remain, Yours truly,

D. L. HALL, Secretary.

#### Decision of the Board of Trustees.

It will be remembered by many of our readers that at the fair of the Sonoma and Marin Agricultural Society last fall May D. won a stake of \$25 each, p. p., with \$200 added by the association. There was a provision in the programme that purses were to be divided so that the winner of a purse would only get fifty per cent. of the amount given. Getting somewhat "mixed" in relation to the difference between purses and stakes, it was decided by the judges or the Sonoma and Marin Society that May D. was only entitled to one-half of stakes and added money. As the winning was advertised to be governed by the rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association, the owner of May D., H. C. Judson, brought the matter before the Trustees at the meeting last Wednesday, offering the published conditions as evidence. The decision was unanimous that May D. was entitled to the whole amount of the stakes and added money.

#### Washington Park Club.

Manifestly, it would take too much space to publish all the nominations in the stakes of the above club, and hence we have condensed to those which are owned on the Pacific Coast. As the totals are given, it will be seen that our expectations have been amply fulfilled on our side of the continent makes a good showing.



## General Topics.

There is grand music in the songs of the frogs. To the frequenters of the opera the notes may be monotonous, and the trills and shakes a poor recompense for the divine warblings of Patti or Nilsson. Still we must reiterate that there are joyous tones and prospective good cheer, plenty and happiness foreshadowed in the welcome chirpings. The California frogs, at least those of the genius who are domiciled in Oakland, have peculiar ways. As soon as the rains come copiously enough to reach the bottom of the sunracks, the concert commences. There has not been a lisp for some time, and the old fear began to assert itself that the croakings of the pessimists might be fulfilled.

During the ten years of our California experience it has been the same old tune. There was no chance, according to the gloomy forebodings of these folk, for a crop, and hay and oats and barley would rule so high that the horses would have to go on short rations. After so many failures in their predictions, there was no recurrence of the tsmor, and the laden prophecies failed to frighten. Still there was uneasiness as January wore away, and there were dry skies and hoar frosts. The frogs piped a tune or two before Christmas-tide, feebly however, and then the orchestra was silent. When on Friday of last week the drizzle of the morning was followed by a clear afternoon and northwest wind, there was a fear that the sable speeches would have to be endured for some days to come. Saturday was more propitious, and the gentle showers and the high southeastern wind that rocked the ferry boats, brought the usual sequences. A genuine downpour, puddles in the road, a tiny stream in the gutters. It still came down at sunset, and in place of the golden and purple veil, so diaphanous as not to hide the great luminary sinking to rest in the Pacific, there was a thick grey curtain impenetrable to the vision, though bearing the motto "There shall yet be seedtime and harvest."

The Wellington in the grates did not blaze so cheerfully as when there was an "eager and nipping air;" but there was the patter of the raindrops on the roof, and then, chesier yet, came the song of the frogs. We recognized the voice of the leader as he gave the key, full and sonorous, and the refrain was taken up by a hundred voices, which told of green fields and fruit trees burdened with white, pink and red blossoms, and teams afield, and foals caracoling about their dame. These are the first glad tokens of springtime, for though the roses and violets have been in bloom ever so long, tales were told of lambs being slaughtered to save the mothers, of newly sown grain dormant, of kernels sprouted and then the vitality hopelessly dried out. Sing on, ye minstrels, and we will rejoice over the failure of the false prophets as we have done for the past ten winters, and drive them back to reminiscences of dry years twenty seasons in the back-ground.

By and by will come the swallows. Their nests are undisturbed under the shelter of the protecting eaves of the barn, and there is little repairing necessary to fit them for occupancy. They, too, are cheery visitors if their twitterings are not so blithesome as their forerunners, though, when they put in an appearance the refrain will be that there will be no late rains to fill with kernels the drooping heads of the wheat, barley and oats, and of north winds which will "burn up" all verdure and leave the fair fields of California arid and dreary. The swallow chirp away all such dire forebodings, and though their forerunners tune their voices from the more tangible fluid that falls from the clouds, Hirundo and his mate dart through the bland air and revel in the sunshine that is to perfect the crops the rains have nurtured.

In the ten seasons we have lived in California only one has shown less than half of the average rainfall. That was 1876-1877, when the gauge marked 8.96 inches. But so far as we can form an idea from the short experience of ten years, the prospective crops cannot be rated by the number of inches of water. There may be deluges when the greatest proportion finds its way into the streams, and then there may be a gentle fall, nearly every drop of which sinks into the ground and is stored for future use. With enough to wet the soil to a depth that is required to plow, and sustain the plants until the moisture from below arises, there is not much danger of failures. It may be regarded as a fanciful theory, though we are of the opinion that there is an attraction from the dampness of the top, influencing the underground supply to ascend, and aid the capillary force to bring it within reach of the roots. Or it may be that there are reverse influences, and, through some cause, when a fresh supply is necessary, the autertrausan reservoirs are called upon and the water forced nearer the surface. California is so entirely different from the States in the Mississippi Valley and further East that it is difficult to make the inhabitants of those far-away places understand the anomalies of the seasons.

The first summer of our residence here we journeyed twice a week between Oakland and Alvarado. Near Eden a large field was planted to corn after the spring rains came to an end. It was easy to understand that there was moisture enough in the ground to sprout the seed and give it a start. The young plants grew apace. The field was well cultivated, and at the last plowing the broad blades were up to the body of the horse. The tassels shot out above the leaves, the silken plumes fell from the apex of the ears, and during the wolds of the time there was the dark green which told of health and vigor. Not a drop of rain had fallen from the time of plating, the "hay-making showers" having come early, and it was ready to harvest ere those of the fall fell.

We watched it closely, taking the troubles to hitch the horse and examine it from the time the silk showed until it was the "roasting-ear" stage. It was a magnificent crop, not so many bushels to the acre, perhaps, as on the Missouri or Mississippi bottoms, but far above the averages of the rolling prairies. The ears were well filled with sound kernels, and when it was cut and "stooked" the ground was fairly covered with the couical structures.

Now, in the East, if a drouth of three or four weeks' duration comes while the ears are setting, the leaves "curl," and the cob is unclothed with grain for quite a distance from the point. Should the "dry spell" continue from the time of the last plowing until the ears began to get size enough to show plainly, there would be an end to the hopes of the farmer, and long before ready to husk every stalk would be lifeless. No matter how much rain had fallen previous to the advent of dry weather, that, long continued, would wreck the hopes of the husbandman. Without rainfall, as long as is the general case in California, the trees would die unless in swamps or situations where wet was obtained from streams, lakes or bayous, and the whole country be void of vegetable life.

It is certainly correct reasoning that with rain enough so that plowing can be properly done, and sufficient moisture to germinate the seeds and keep them growing until the middle of May, that all plants which send roots deep into the soil do not require further watering in California. Even shallow-rooted plants like the cereals and native grass must draw some of their sustenance from the hidden sources, and that the "upward flow" has something to do with the immense crops. In the best wheat country of the Orient, eighty bushels of wheat, one hundred and thirty bushels of barley to the acre would be so far beyond what any person had seen that no one would regard such a product as being within the range of possibilities.

It would far exceed the space which can be awarded in these desultory notes to sustain a theory with plausible reasons accounting for this portion of the Pacific Coast being favored with conditions that are not found in other portions of the country. That it does not result from saturations of the soil from above is too palpable to require argument, and therefore it will be conceded that the source of the aqueous supply is distant. Most likely the precipitation takes place on the crests and alopes of the Sierras, and finds its way by underground channels where there is no chance for evaporation. These natural aqueducts follow a curving path, deep under valleys and surmounting hills. There is an immense pressure, equally as great in the mountain tarns of a few rods in width as lakes of the size of Tahoe. Thousands of pounds to the inch, for if the source is five thousand feet above the plain, there is a pressure of one hundred and fifty atmospheres, and this drives the water through any strata that water can be driven. On this side of the mountains the impervious matter is below, and the constant flow replenished from the cloud and snowcapped course breaks out in springs in places, the main body spreads over the whole country, and rises to meet another force which attracts it surfacewards.

It may be considered queer that the song of the frogs should have led to a consideration of the mysteries of California fruitfulness, and connected the croakings of the growlers with the abstruse problems which sorely try scientific minds as well as those who make no pretention to the erudition that colleges impart. There is the fact, however, that when following the season of 1876-7 with a rainfall of 8.96 inches, there were fair crops, there must be causes which do not exist in other countries. It should also teach us not to be despondent if January passes with bright days, and place more dependence on the future making amends for the scantiness of the past.

It may increase the faith of our farmers in the motto so plainly printed in the grey clouds which shut out the view of the Pacific if more study is given to the water they do not see as well as that which descends immediately on their lands. Some of the late ratiocinations regarding coming evil were based on the slight rainfall of the season of 1882-1883, and that was backed by the still slighter precipitation of the season before. The disastrous drouth of 1864 was cited as an example, and with additional emphasis, as the two seasons preceding were 11.58 and 35.56 inches. The reasoning was, that if the great fall of 35.66, more than double the average of the seven years from 1867, could not avert the evil, what other result could follow than dire disaster in 1884? We opine that the rainfall of two years in the past can have little effect in making calculations for the present, unless stored where this was small loss, unless from evaporation. It is possible that among the sources of underground supply the superabundance is held in reserve, but that is an unknown quality which cannot enter into the calculation. On these high altitudes there is scarcely such a thing known as light falls of snow and rain, the congealed fluid being piled up in scores of feet in some places, and with copious rains in springtime to aid the sun in melting it.

In a table of the rainfall from the season of 1849-1850, the measurements taken in Sacramento, the average per year is 19.15 4-5. Estimating the fall of the present season at 9.00, the average from that of 1877-1878 will be 19.91 inches which is more than any preceding period covering the same time. The seasons have been more uniform than any of the other seven-year records, and in every year there has been no lack of rain from this time on. Had we monthly data to predicate a prophecy upon, it would probably appear that

there is time enough yet to show 16 inches in place of nine, and with that much at the proper time, and distributed over the country generally, there will be a bigger crop than ever was recorded in California before. Valuable, however, as tables are, it will not do to place too much confidence on periodical recurrence, and as there have been few exceptions to a beautiful yield since agriculturists have been a prominent feature of California life, it is only reasonable to hope that this leap year be similar to the seven which carries us back to 1852, rather than the solitary example of the bugbear 1864.

With good crops, the California fairs of this year will excel all others which have been held. This is claiming a good deal, as there is not a state in the Union that approaches California in grand exhibitions. But there is more than the usual activity among the managers, and the trestle boards are covered with plans which will be more than carried to completion if the songs of the frogs are to be depended upon. The State Society has not only done wonders heretofore, but is determined to continue to excel. The grand pavilion completed, the grounds are being improved so thoroughly that it is safe to assert that when the fair of 1884 is opened the whole will rank as superior to any other in any country. We have purposely refrained from writing in relation to the improvements, hoping that every coming week would give us a chance to obtain a personal knowledge of what was going on. Failing to squeeze out the time, we will be forced to again trespass on the good nature of "Mile-and-a-Quarter," and solicit him to send a description, which he is so well capable of doing. In either case we do not want to anticipate, and though chapters could be filled with the eulogies of those who are acquainted with the plans, will defer sketches so as to give the picture the prominence it so richly merits.

From the other places come enthusiastic reports, and Santa Rosa, Petaluma, Oakland, Stockton, Chico, Marysville, San Jose, Salinas, Santa Cruz, Los Angeles, and other places, we hear of extra efforts to outdo all former exhibitions. The late rains will revivify the exertions, and with the prospect of a rich and happy harvest home, there will be a host of workers to aid the stout hearts which never scars. And, by the way, there are hosts of willing workers at all of the places spoken of, and oftentimes we have tried to fix upon the one person who was worthy of the front rank. Then there would be so many candidates that the selection of a dozen of the best was a troublesome job, and the more we pondered the greater the mystification, until the conclusion was reached that where all were so worthy that there could be no reigning monarch, but rather a republic in which all were fitted to preside.

The spring races, too, will receive an impetus from the brighter prospects, and with the assurance of plenty horses will be trained which otherwise would have been turned out. As this is written before the meeting of the Trustees of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association, and as the Sacramento Club is awaiting the action of that to decide upon dates, etc., it is unnecessary to speculate on what will be the action, though it is a "foregone conclusion" that the meetings at both places will be more attractive than ever. There is no question that there is a better lot of colts to take part than has ever been trained here before, and that in addition to the fixed events which closed in 1882 and 1883, there will be numbers to take part in the Extra Stakes and purses offered. Since it has been made public that the Board would meet to prepare for the spring meeting there has been a greater interest manifested than has been shown in previous years, and already there are long arguments in relation to the capacities of young and old.

This diversity of opinion is the charm of racing in prospective. The conversation soon becomes dull when all agree. When the talk warms into a debate there is life and spirit. When the youngsters are the topic there will be rehearsals of what their parents, grand parents, and very likely their progenitors for many generations have done. In an assemblage of a dozen it is altogether likely there will be twelve different opinions, not one of which can be convinced that he is in the wrong. There may be partial agreement, and in discussing the merits of two animals one will be conceded to have the most speed, and then the distance that will bring them together is the mooted point. The equalization by differences in weight carried is not often heard, unless there are European critics in the couclave, though from the frequency of handicaps in the East, the discussion of the new and old schedules, penalizations and allowances, there is a far better understanding of the intricate question than was the case in former years.

When the weights of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association were raised, there was no end to the clamor of those who could not see any good in divergences from old customs. A hundred and ten pounds on two-year-olds, they reasoned, would break down every colt in the country, and the time of the races so slow as to disgust the spectators. The latter objection has been completely demolished and the running of the Palo Alto filly with 107 pounds, a mile in 1:42½, was such a forcible plea that even the obstinate sticklers for old practices were silenced. Silenced, so far as sensible arguments went, though there was the usual want of candor, and a determination to abide by their former statements, ludicrous enough, though at the same time a little provoking.

It is evident that if the judgement and strength of a man were to be found in an eighty-pound boy that the two "stun" and over subtracted from the weight carried would



be beneficial. But, unfortunately, this is not the case, the judgement resulting from experience is wanting, and any one who has seen the lightweight sawing and twitching the animal's head about to restrain it from running faster than the order, is aware that there must be far more danger of injury to the legs than when there is strength enough to control by a straight pull. While a good deal of strength is required, the effectiveness comes from knowing how to apply it. Some men never can master the art, and the pull is a deed and stubborn effort, for mastery, and it is needless to add that in contests of this kind the muscles in the neck and jaw of a horse are more powerful than those of the back and arms of men. The jerking and snatching of the boy is still more aggravating to the horse, and rebellion follows. In these battles it is more than likely that the legs will be struck, and that joined to the effort to break away is the cause of many injuries.

There are those who hope that something can be done to overcome the ill effects of carrying heavy weight by horses in their exercise. It may be that by substituting straight work for the curves of a mile track will be found beneficial, for it is generally acknowledged that the great danger is a high rate of speed on curves of short radii. That there is an unequal strain is too palpable to be successfully contradicted, and the chances of injury to the tendons greatly enhanced. Should Mr. Winters build the training course on Rancho del Rio that he thought of making when we were there, it will be a practical test of more potency than theoretical arguments. There could not be better ground. There will be a level plain for the straight run of at least three-quarters of a mile, easy curves and up and down grades. That the "wind" can be improved by galloping up hill is conceded among English trainers, and without a dissenting voice so far as we have heard. That the action of the lungs is accelerated without so great a strain upon the legs is beyond doubt, and there must be exercise of the breathing apparatus as well as of the muscles to bring it to the required point. We have seen horses fearfully distressed in their lungs when there was no indication of muscular fatigue, and any person who has run until he was short of "wind" is aware that it is far more trying than the tiring of the legs.

There may be other methods discovered to neutralize the ill effects of weight on the back of race-horses, and we intend to try some experiments with that object in view. Until verified by actual trials it is not worth while to present theories, as with facts, hard, incontrovertible facts to support theory, it is a severe enough task to fight against the prejudices of centuries, in whatever pertains to the management of horses. It is true that there has been wonderful progress in the training of horses in the last thirty years, and many of the old superstitions have been replaced with more sensible treatment, but it is also indisputable that there is an unwillingness to forsake the old rutted paths to try others that might prove smoother.

The change in racing programmes had more to do in changing the systems of training in this country than all other causes combined. To win races it was imperative that the old methods be changed. Then it was found that heats could be run faster, and that horses would "repeat" better under the new. Had the "3 in 5," "two miles and repeat," and "four-mile-heats" been the main feature of the bills until the present day, there would have remained to keep them company the wallowing for miles under loads of clothes, the long walks, the "courses of physic," the nonsense and mummery of "cordial," "sweating," "wind" and a dozen other kinds of balle, and drenches, and medicines, and heavy shoes, and fine drawing "and "pointing" until the recipient looked as though pointed to the right course for a race among skeletons.

## STABLE AND PADDOCK.

### Breeding Theories.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.—Of late I have given a little thought to the subject of paternal and maternal influence and impression on the foal, and must confess that I cannot see my way as clearly as I did before the investigation began. Reasoning on the period of gestation, from the standpoint of a physiologist, it has been an easy matter to arrive at the following conclusions, as well as formulate the subjoined theory. In all viviparous animals there is little doubt but that the young's blood contains one-half its sire's. In order to establish this fundamental principle we must labor under the protecting wing of the old adage, that a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump, or else why should the one hundred and twenty millions of blood contained in the coagulating fluid absorbed by the fetus increase to the one hundred and twenty ounces representing one-half the colt's blood at birth? We know that a single grain of mustard seed placed in the earth will, in time, produce an exact counterpart of the shrub which bore the planted germ, albeit the elements of nature have furnished, many, many times the same bulk of sustenance. But with the mare, observe the long period of gestation during the greater length of which the blood of the mother circulates through the arteries, veins and capillaries of the foetus, at least once every eight minutes; add to this the fact that the blood of the dam passes through an entire change three times during the twenty-four hours, and then try to demonstrate how large a portion of the blood of the sire remains in the veins of the dam and foal at the hour of birth. There is one thing we do know, however, and that is that in the case of the human family, the first result of wedlock usually favors, to a large extent, the mother, and the more children there are sent to bless the union, the more do they come to resemble the husband. Who has not heard of the old saying, that the good mother (meaning prolific) grows to resemble the husband, until in the advancing years, one might fancy they were brother and sister. Thought, habit, health and temperament are all brought into union with the corresponding attributes of the husband, until they become of one mind and one flesh.

It is well known among the successful breeders of poultry and dogs that a second or third clutch of chickens, or litter of pups, carry in their make-up more of the nature of the cock or dog. So I have seen it in the horse; a mare bred to the same stallion through successive seasons becomes, as it were, a part of the sire of her offspring, and each succeeding foal grows more and more in the form and disposition of its male parent. Many have noted this fact when a mare has been bred twice or three times to a jack and then led to the embrace of a stallion; they have detected many traits in the offspring that spoke plainly of the latent influence of the jack, and perchance they have known of worthless animals being the result of such breeding. Still, there are exceptions to this rule, and the cases referred to may have occurred in those mares who breed directly after the male.

The writer has in mind the case of an old flea-bitten grey mare who proved herself a gold mine to her not overwealthy owner, who, during her years of usefulness, gave birth to fourteen foals, and it mattered not to what stallion she was bred, the offspring spoke of the sire in every particular, color, markings, gait, size, disposition and usefulness, and proved, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that the blood of the male was ever active and potent. A second mare, being a daughter of Grey Eagle, the four-mile horse, was so strongly sexed and physically wrought, that it mattered not to what stallion she was led the offspring were her own, and evinced nothing in their physical and mental make-up of the influence of their sire. The last time the writer saw the Grey Eagle mare was during the spring preceding her twenty-eighth birthday. She was then with foal to a Clay stallion, and remembered among the fruits of life's labors nineteen living colts, a record, I venture, unsurpassed by any mare of her native state.—*Lova.*

Can any reader of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN produce as promising a case of maternity? While I believe that a majority of mares would prove more profitable if bred for a successive number of years to the same stallion, providing, of course, that the result of such breeding is satisfactory to the owner, than would be the case were the mares led to different horses and as many different years; still I am satisfied there is a limit to the vitality of some horses' lives, and that in time the nature of the mare overcomes the spirit of the sire to such an extent that in time the offspring ceases to grow more and more in the likeness of the male, but takes on the nature of the female. This may result from too heavy a drain on the power of the stallion, or it may be the mentalizing influence of the dam's inherent properties bequeathed to her by a noble race of ancestors. There are mares whose first colt from a given stallion proves a happy medium of all the better qualities of both sire and dam, but whose second offspring proves itself to be *a fac simile* of the sire, while the third grows in the likeness of the first. In other words, bred the mare to a stallion in every respect her superior, and the first colt will be but little better than the dam, and a shade inferior to the sire, while the second will be by far the best of the two, and equal in all ways to its paternal ancestor, and the third will be no better than the first.

In such cases, it is not advisable to breed more than three times to the same horse, and once the owner is positive of the fact, two foals are as many as his mare should drop from any one stallion. Why call a colt a Hambletonian Star or a Cessius M. Clay, or a Pat Melloy, or an imported Billet, when the mare may have exerted twice the influence over the foal as the sire. Take the case of the Grey Eagle mare; had her owner sent his mare to Muscatine, and caused her to be bred to Tramp, by Georges Logan, and the result should have produced a healthy foal, the offspring would have been registered and known as a Tramp colt, when the facts would prove that it would have been an exact counterpart of its dam? Would it not be better to classify colts as members of that parent's family whom they most resemble? *COLUMBUS.*

Mayview, Kansas, January 16th, 1884.

### Blood Value in Breeding.

In a paper contributed to the *Country Gentleman* Mark Comstock formulates a theory so philosophical and eminently sound that it will be recognized and endorsed by all breeders who have, without prejudice or simple superficial examination, given the problem thorough study. The prophecy that may be read between the lines we believe is destined to complete fulfillment, for the time is not remote when the education of the thoroughbred to a harness gait will show the speed and gentleness of the noblest of his kind, full and unimpaired.

Some great animals fail to produce offspring, either in the first throw or more remotely, that are anything like as good as themselves. Generally, on investigation, if the pedigree of these animals can be traced, it is found that they are exceptional ones in the strains of blood from which they spring. This is not always the case, for occasionally a great animal of a great family fails to reproduce greatness in its offspring. The rule, however, is as above stated, and when the latter exception occurs it is sometimes through want of a vigorous constitution, or something appears to result from too close inbreeding. Still these reasons will not always account for the failure. Full brothers and sisters of apparently equal value often prove widely different in value for breeding purposes, and the cause remains among the hidden mysteries of nature.

Therefore, breeding cannot be reduced to a certainty. If it could, capital would quickly monopolize all the animals sure to produce the greatest results, and the subject would lose that fascination which lies between hope and doubt as the venture progresses from anticipation to realization. But while breeding cannot thus be reduced to a mathematical certainty as relates to any given animal bred, enough is known of its laws and tendencies to enable the close student and practical handler of stock to judge with considerable accuracy what general line of blood crosses will afford a profitable number of chances of success, if supplemented with proper rearing. This calculation of chances is a business element in the case. It enters into other lines of business, and under certain conditions is a safe element to rely upon. Life insurance and fire insurance are conducted entirely upon it. The companies make many losing policies, but the average of their policies pay, or else they fail. Whether they succeed or fail depends upon how carefully they estimate the values of their risks. There are certain ascertained results deduced from the experience of the past upon which they calculate the chances of the future.

It is the same in breeding, only that the breeder usually looks at it from the standpoint of encompassing the greatest attainable number of chances of success rather than of guarding against the greatest dangers of failure. It is a commonly expressed breeding proverb that "like produces like or the likeness of some ancestor." I do not think this expression is an accurate statement of the case. It does not account for

the thousands of animals that are not likeness of either parent or of any one ancestor, but are compounds of traits and features derived from many different ancestors. Heredity is the sum of prevailing ancestral influences. The same ancestral influences may not prevail in the creation of one animal that prevail in the creation of its full brother or sister. Hence the value of having the whole pedigree of the greatest possible excellence in order that whatever does prevail will be good. Hence, also, the great advantage of being able to breed from a sire or dam that has already produced great animals, because we have then a surety, not only that good influences prevailed in the composition of such parents, but that they had also a tendency to transmit them. Still, breeders have found that while full brothers and sisters may be quite different in value and are very seldom equal, there is nevertheless a greater tendency to similarity than where relationship is more remote. Hence, turfmen will pay larger prices for untrained thoroughbred yearlings that are full brothers or sisters to great race-horses, than they will for others alike in character that have no distinguished full brother or sister.

In showing the influence of Rysdyk's Hambletonian in the trotting field, we cite some of the marvelous results achieved on the turf records by the influence of his blood. Of his own progeny, undoubtedly Dexter was the greatest trotter. He was a wonderful horse, and his turf record of 2:17½ we have always regarded as far within his powers. He was withdrawn from the turf before his speed was fully developed, if we judge by the "training out" quality that characterizes the Hambletonian blood. Had his powers been fully tested, he would doubtless have proved but very little inferior to the greatest of all trotters that have yet appeared, viz., Jay-Eye-See. We rate this horse as the greatest because his record and campaigning qualities as a five-year-old are comparatively better than the more matured efforts of Maid S, though her record is a half second the fastest.

But when we consider Jay-Eye-See's pedigree, we are confronted by the fact that his sire, Dictator, was a full brother to Dexter, the greatest trotting son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Dexter having been gelded as a two-year-old, was untried in the stud, but the success of Dictator as a sire is a marked instance where it was safe to rely upon the family to reproduce the desired trait. Dexter is not the only fast trotter to which Dictator is full brother. The mares Astoria, 2:20½, and Alme, 2:23½, are his full sisters.

As Dexter showed the most extreme trotting capacity of his day, so the tendency of his full brother Dictator as a sire is to produce trotters of very extreme capacity. He is the only sire that has produced as many as three trotters with records of 2:17 or better. We suspect he is yet to prove the greatest of the sires got by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, as he certainly is the best-bred one, judged by family performance that "The Old Horse" left. While he was well gelded, and, for what he could do, a very attractive trotter, the training of his earlier years failed to disclose as great capacity as was possessed by either his full brother or the two full sisters that appear in the 2:30 list. But he was the full brother of great ones, and upon that recommendation was tried and found to be a great sire. He fulfills the advice of Stonehenge, that while it is desirable to breed from the animals that have distinguished themselves, yet in the selection of breeding stock family is of more importance than individual success. There is another son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian of no special fame at present, that in a limited field has given a very strong illustration of family influence. He is yet young, and but seven of his progeny have been broken, and none had passed their four-year-old form when tried. Of the seven, five showed miles ranging between 2:23½, made by the fastest, and 2:39½, made by the slowest. The remaining two having been sold unbroken, have not been reported upon. The horse in question is Bona Fide, the youngest of the "Bruno family" that springs from Old Hambletonian and the mare Kate, remarkable for its number that obtained records or trotted public trials below 2:30.

Uniform speed and pure action, rather than great capacity, was the trait of this family. By the 2:30 standard it surpassed all others. The trotting habit of action comes nearer being thoroughbred in its nature in this family than in any other that we could instance. The remarkable uniformity with which the "full brother" Bona Fide imparts the family speed to his progeny accords again with Stonehenge. We do not expect to see them train on to the extreme points that may be looked for in Dictator's progeny, but we believe a larger percentage of them will reach the 2:30 list. In fact, we believe that if he could cover a high class of thoroughbred mares, of strains that have shown great campaigning qualities on the running turf, his potency to impart trotting action would enable him to produce plenty of 2:30 trotters as the direct result, and we would except some of them to beat 2:20. Pilot, Jr., came nearer doing this than any stallion of the past, but I cannot believe that he had anything like the impressiveness in imparting trotting action that Bona Fide indicates, and which he has by right of inheritance. Pilot, Jr., was the best key we have had in the past for unlocking the treasure of force and power stored away by two hundred years of selection for the running turf, and when he handed them over to the trotting field it was with such an impress of his own trotting power that thereafter they were forever dedicated to trotting use. Other stallions were tried in the same direction, but their impress was not strong enough to subdue the running nature, and the united current was running blood still, as far as it was anything.

We contended years ago that when the trotting habit of action had become fixed, in a thoroughbred sense, upon trotting strains, we running blood by crossing, and that in so doing would frequently get trotters largely partaking of the rare qualities of the race-horse, for great courage and endurance would be engendered to the improvement of trotting blood. The greatest trotters of to-day are thus obtained, but it has taken two trotting crosses upon the thoroughbred foundation to accomplish the result. Again it will be done with one. We know of very few trotting stallions that we would trust to accomplish the task, but every new generation is augmenting the impressiveness of the trotting traits. In Bona Fide, we believe, a degree has been reached that would be effective in a single cross; and for the two-cross formula we would rather chance his daughters out of thoroughbred mares of Lexington, Virgil, Australian, or other great running strains noted for stamina, if such daughters existed, than anything of an untried nature that could be selected.

In the London *Sportsman* of January 5th, there is published a list of some of the prominent racing stables in England, and they are truly mammoth establishments. The Duke of Hamilton's string, in charge of Richard Marsb, consists of 50 head, of which 22 are two-year-olds. The next largest stable is that of Lord Rosebery, in charge of Joseph Cannon, and consisting of 33 head. In France, the Duke de Castries has 49 head in charge of Tom Carter. Mr. H. Jennings has 38; Mr. H. Delamarre, 34; Baron G. de child, 38; Count de Juigne and d'Arenberg, 47.



## Naked Bits in Cold Weather.

Probably not one person in ten who owns or handles horses has ever thought of the cruelty he was guilty of in putting a naked bit into a horse's mouth on a frosty morning. On this subject a writer in the Kentucky *Live Stock Record* says: "Let any man who has the care of horses these cold, frosty mornings deliberately grasp in his hand a piece of iron; indeed, let him touch it to the tip of his tongue, and then let him thrust the bit into the mouth of the horse if he hesitates to do it. The horse is an animal of nervous organization. His mouth is formed of delicate glands and tissues. The temperature of the blood is the same as in the human being, and, as in man, the mouth is the warmest part of the body. Imagine, we repeat, the irritation that would be to the human, and, if not the same degree, still the suffering to the animal is very great. And it is a momentary pain. Food is eaten with difficulty, and the irritation, repeated day after day, causes loss of appetite and strength. Many a horse has become worthless from no other cause than this. Before india-rubber bits were to be had I myself used a bit covered with leather, and on no account would have dispensed with it in freezing weather."

## THE KENNEL.

## Chorea.

Chorea, or St. Vitus' dance, is a purely nervous affection, and is the result generally of an irritable and impaired condition of the nervous system. It may be general or local. The limbs are frequently first observed affected; ultimately the body, face and jaws may be involved, the latter exhibiting tetanic symptoms.

Chorea is denoted by a peculiar snatching or twitching of the part affected. If the brain is involved, the head is in continual spasmodic, tremulous motion, and may best be described as a fac-simile of an aged pensive person. It has been known, in human practice, to arise from sympathy and imitation. I am not aware of an instance in which a dog has so contracted it.

With regard to medicinal agents, the one most applicable to this affection is undoubtedly strychnia or nux vomica. I do not recollect a single case of chorea, taken in its early stages, in which I have failed to effect a cure with this drug. Great caution is, however, required in its administration. It should always be given at a stated time and after a meal. This is especially necessary where the doses have been gradually increased, otherwise a fatal result is likely to ensue. I could mention more than one instance in which death has occurred from neglecting this caution. In each the patient had been under a long course of strychnia, and the dose had been increased to more than treble the original quantity; by some mischance the drug was omitted for a day, and when next given it produced convulsions and death. The dose of strychnia, 1-20 to 1-10 of a grain; the nux vomica, from one to two grains. If it is best, however, to commence below either of the minimums mentioned, and after the first three days gradually increase it. It should be given twice daily, in the form of a pill. If there is any difficulty in administering it, the liquor strychnie may be substituted, which contains half a grain to the drachm and may be proportionally divided.

Local remedies in chorea are sometimes beneficial. I have found setons exceedingly valuable. If the convulsive movements are confined to the hind parts, the seton should be inserted across the lumbi. If general, at the back of the head and loins. Counter irritation along the spine is also serviceable.

Though in principle the hot bath, from its relaxing tendency, may appear wrong, it is, nevertheless, in chorea, occasionally tendered with considerable benefit. It certainly affords relief in those cases where the convulsive movements are excessive, and so far I have found no evil from its use. The less the patient is disturbed the better. Particular attention should be paid to the bed being dry and the howels regular, two great essentials in paralytic affections. When abatement of the twitchings with returning strength is observed, a favorable issue may be expected; but the medicine should not be discontinued so long as any nervous affection remains, and it should be gradually, not suddenly, suspended. When the patient is able to walk, a short exercise each day may be given with benefit. The fresh air acts as a tonic, new scenery diverts the mind, and exercise encourages the natural habits and functions of the animal. Tinct. ferri cod liver oil is advisable after discontinuing the strychnia, until recovery is complete. The diet throughout must be nourishing and digestible, and forcibly administered if the patient refuses to take it.

Constipation is generally present in chorea, and is best relieved with enemata.

Occasionally rheumatism becomes associated with chorea, and then the heart is frequently complicated. In such cases a cure is hopeless, but under judicious treatment and careful nursing the rheumatic and chorea symptoms may be considerably modified, and the animal's life thereby prolonged.

It may be as Col. Alexander holds that the best test of nose in a dog is to wind the scent. Those who have hunted deer in the Sierras, and witnessed the beautiful sight of his dog pointing his nose to the heavens on winding the scent, and keep turning round until he has fixed upon the quarter it comes from, will admit that dogs on the field must wind the scent also. The question, therefore, of the merit of speed in the dog on the field, will be determined by the time the men have its disposal to hunt. Under all conditions, the atmosphere has much to do with success in hunting with dogs, and cannot determine the question. The dog that sweeps the field like lightning and occasionally runs over birds, may suit a man with little time. But the true sportsman, delighting in the pleasures of the field, will find them most fully with the dog that goes moderately over the ground without pottering, and hunts every bush he meets and every blade of grass he passes.

There is a desire in many quarters by prominent dog owners to introduce professional trainers. We question the propriety of such a step at present. Professional trainers, on the average, will not waste time on puppies, but prefer older dogs which they break by coercion. If a gentleman has a young dog, or a litter of dogs let him take them out himself when puppies, or trust a discreet and experienced friend to do so, and if good dogs he will be astonished to find at what an early age they will develop their natural instincts and perform well. At six months old a good puppy will point, back and retrieve in the field, if, like a child's, his education is previously begun in the house and round the house, with balls of leather, sticks, paper, or almost anything at hand.

It is a mistake to suppose Llewellyns are more delicate than pointers, for on this supposition the former have had too much cere which has caused the death of many promising young puppies. A distinguished American writer says: "I have had many Llewellyn puppies and never lost one when properly treated. Puppies," he adds, "need air, exercise, green grass, and all the dirty things they can pick up round the yard and stables. Puppies," he concludes, "are like children, only more so, and Llewellyns are no more tender and delicate than pointers." Whether these ideas are adopted or not, they are full of practical wisdom and may be useful in many cases.

At the annual meeting of the Eastern Field Trials Club, held in New York January 22d, the following were elected officers for the year: President, Elliott Smith; Vice-Presidents, Henry F. Acton, M. D., and J. Otto Donner; Treasurer and Secretary, Washington A. Carter. It was decided at the meeting last evening that nominations for the Derby shall close on the 1st of May instead of on the 1st of July, as last year.

Mr. Charles Lincoln, Superintendent of the New York Horse Show Association and the Westminster Kennel Club, arrived in New York on the 22d. In conversation with a reporter he said: "I have come to this city from Louisville to arrange for future shows. The Kennel Club hold a meeting to-morrow, and I will propose several novelties. The next dog show will be the biggest thing of its kind ever held in the world."

In the kennel of Mr. R. H. Neill, the Red Irish bitch Lena, has been to the Red Irish dog Pat O'More. Lena, is by Brant from Star, and Pat O'More, by old Pat O'More from Nora O'More. The strain is a good one, and the dogs were recently imported by Mr. Neill from the kennel of W. N. Celler, Esq., Albany, New York.

At Gilroy last week a coursing match between John Paine's Flash and M. Casey's Pico, best two in three for \$50 a side was won by Flash in straight heats.

## BICYCLING.

## Card from John S. Prince.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—I notice an article in the *Mirror of American Sports*, which reads as follows:

"Mr. John S. Prince has been telling the editors of some of the Western papers some tough tales about his trying to get on a race with Jack Keen, of England, and how Keen shrank from meeting him. Now, every one knows, that is acquainted with the records of both men, that Keen can give Prince a beating any day. The fact of W. M. Woodside, the Irish champion, having \$50 in the hands of a sporting paper of this city as a forfeit for a race with Prince, the latter always making excuses to avoid trying the mettle of Ireland's champion."

Now, Mr. Editor, the above article I guess has been written by one who has suffered defeat by my victory, and, like another schoolboy, will fancy and surmise things, and allow them to be published to gain revenge on honest people, and, like a sneak, dare not sign his name. He says, compare Keen's records with mine. Well, by looking at the New York *Clipper* almanac you can soon do that, and you will find although Keen has been in America three times in the last three or four years to do nothing but racing, he has not got one record, and that from one to fifty miles I have got almost all the best records. Also the best for 450 miles, which I did when I beat Morgan, Woodside, Higham, and all others in my last race at Chicago last October. Of course you cannot compare American records with English records on account of the tracks, but I suppose "Spokes" is a bun sportsman, or he would have been posted on the records, and therefore give me one the trouble to correct such a foolish blunder. Respecting what he says about my race with Woodside, I dare say he was in the office of the sporting journal when I called there on my way to Minneapolis last fall, and met Woodside, and he, Woodside, said he had so many engagements there that he could not attend to it. As I had so many engagements at that time myself, he agreed to put it off for two weeks, and in that time Woodside, surely to his misfortune, had broken his arm, and stopped all hope of a race then. No one was more anxious for a race with Woodside than I was. I proved it when I entered in the six-days' race at Chicago last October against all professed long-distance riders, and beat them all, being the first race of the kind I had ever run in. Of course Woodside, I am sorry to say, had a bad arm, but I won so easily that it certainly would have been the same if he had been all right, for Morgan was his great friend, and trained with him, and was heard talking around before the race how easy he could beat Woodside, and Prince had no earthly chance, as he, Prince, was only a short-distance rider, and would stop at fifty miles, and Higham was the only one he had to match. As Higham stopped the second day it was a certainty that he, Morgan, would win; but the nearer the end of the race came the further Morgan was getting left, till it came to the last four minutes of the race, when in the last mile I lapped him, and the race was so fast it compelled him to stop, and I finished my last mile alone in 3:08. If it had not been for the accident of the falling of the tent, the fourth day I would certainly have been the short and long distance champion of America to-day; certainly as far as records go. Anyhow, I will try my best to be in Chicago before they start on their great trip across the Continent, which I suppose is only a losing of a little more of their gas for the sake of getting notices. Then I will be only too glad to give the Irish and Canadian champions all the racing they want, any distance from one mile to seventy-two hours, and have a proper man to manage the race, and not Samuel A. Miles who managed the last race I won there, after stating to all the riders and public that there was an elegant gold watch for the winner, and because the man he wanted to win got left he wanted to rob the right winner out of it, but he found that individual was not so easily dealt with as he thought, and got \$30 instead of an elegant gold watch. By the way, speaking of Woodside, since I left Chicago, two months ago, I read he has been trying to beat my fifty-mile record and stopped at thirty miles, saying for an excuse, that the building was too cold. It makes me smile. Poor fellow, it was too bad that he could not run fast enough to keep himself warm and he successful in beating my record, especially when he had such a reliable man as Miles to hold the watch and take the time. This reminds me, that when I made that fifty-mile record was in Boston two years ago. I remember there were five starters in the race, Fred S. Rollinson of New York, J. W. Wilson of Boston, T. Harrison of Boston, J. W. Morgan of Montreal, Canada, and myself. If I am not mistaken, Morgan, the great Canadian blower, was about three miles behind in the first twenty, and there he stopped. Myself and Rollinson were the only two that finished, Rollinson coming a mile behind, therefore not push-

ing me a yard in the race. Anyone with common sense, not including "Spokes," knowing the above to be facts, would think me only too glad to meet the son of Erin in any kind of race he wished to name. I have beaten him four times already and can do it again; and give his partner Morgan a start and a beating too. I remember that both he and Morgan were beaten even up by a woman, which is a disgrace to all men who profess to ride the bicycle, let alone call themselves champions. They were beaten by the same woman that I gave five miles start in fifty, and three miles start in twenty-five and beat her easily both times. Respecting the trouble between myself and Keen not having our last proposed race, I think I have given a correct and satisfactory account of myself months ago, which appeared in papers all over the States, but it seems that "Spokes" must be very slow catching on. As for me paying Keen to let me win at Springfield, well that is too thin. There were four champions in that race besides me and Keen. A man coming from England with the sole object of winning the great race I should think could not be so easily bought, but "Spokes" underestimates the business so well that he thinks other people do the same. Once more I say, if there is any man in America (I won't say woman, for when a woman beats me in a race even up I will break my bicycle and never ride again,) who will put up a suitable deposit in the hands of any responsible paper, I will cover it at once, and race him any distance for any sum. Hoping, Mr. Editor, I have not taken up too much of your space, and you will kindly publish the above in the next issue of your paper, I remain, Yours,

JOHN S. PRINCE,  
Champion Cyclist of America.

## How to Cure Meat.

To one gallon of water take one and one-half pounds of salt, one-half pound of sugar, one-fourth ounce of saltpetre, and one ounce of potash. In this ratio the pickle can be increased to any quantity desired. Boil all together until all the impurities rise to the top and are skimmed off. Throw the solution into a tub, and when cold throw it over your beef or pork. Cover the meat well with the pickle. Do not put down until at least two days after killing, during which the meat should be slightly sprinkled with powdered saltpetre. This removes all surface blood and leaves the meat fresh and clean. Do not use the potash unless you are sure that it is pure. This is the famous recipe of Col. Freas of the Germantown *Telegraph*, and he has published it annually from time immemorial.

Brown's Bronchial Troches for Coughs and Colds: "There is nothing to be compared with them."—Rev. O. D. Watkins, Walton, Ind.

## The Thoroughbred Stallion

## WILDIDE.

By Imp. AUSTRALIAN. Dam Idwield, by Lexington. This great race-horse and successful sire will make the season of 1884, from February 10th to June 10th, at Judson's Wildide Farm, Santa Clara, Cal. Wildide is the sire of Gov. Stanford's Frolic filly (record of one mile, 1:42), at two years old, May D. (with a record of one and one-half miles in 2:36, the fastest on the Pacific Coast), Jim Douglas, Ella Doane, Wildider, and others of note.

Terms of season, \$75, payable at time of service, and in all cases before removal. Mares taken good care of at \$8 per month. No responsibility for escapes or accidents. For further particulars address

H. C. JUDSON, Owner, or  
W. L. APPELEY, Supt.,  
Santa Clara, Cal.

P. O. Box 223.

## The Trotting Stallion

## STEINWAY,

With two-year-old record, third heat, of 2:31, and three-year-old record, fourth heat, of 2:25.

## Terms.

He will serve mares the present season, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, 1884, at the

Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County,

At \$100 for the season, payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage \$5 per month, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Noble, Fashion Stable, Oakland, or of S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S. Smalley's Stable, Haywards, will be forwarded immediately to the farm.

## Description.

He is a bay, 15½ hands high, weighing 1,175 pounds, long flowing main and tail, two white hind ankles, remarkable style and lofty carriage; has a good, resolute head set on a good neck. His shoulders do not narrow right on the withers. He has great length and a capacious middle piece, plenty of bone and substance; his gait is big and square; his disposition is the very best.

## Pedigree.

Steinway, by Strathmore; first dam Abess, by Albion, the sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24; second dam by Marshall Ney, by imported Emancipation; third dam by Bertrand, he by Sir Archy; Albion by Halcyan, a pacer; he by Virginian, a son of Sir Archy. Steinway's dam is the dam of Solo, five-year-old record 2:28, and Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, two-year-old record 2:31, winning the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall, beating the Palo Alto colt and others. Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway. Steinway's dam is also the dam of W. S. Buckner's colt Currency, that trotted as a yearling, the fall of 1882, in 2:46. See New York "Spirit of the Times" of November 18th, and "Turf, Field and Farm" November 18th, 1882. Strathmore is the sire of Santa Clara, 2:17½, and Tucker, 2:19½; C. M. Hill, 2:21; Alice Stoner, 2:24; Steinway, three-year-old, 2:25½; Nannie Talbert, five-year-old, 2:27; Solo, five-year-old, 2:28; Monitor, 2:28½; Henderson, 2:28; Strathlin, three-year-old, 2:29½; and Starn, three-year-old 2:28. Starn is full brother to Belnor, who trotted a mile in 2:52 at fifteen months old. Bedford trotted in the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall; was timed the second heat in 2:32½; is set back four heats, 2:38, 2:37, 2:37, 2:35, Bushwacker winning second heat. At Lexington, August 18th, 1879, he trotted six heats, 2:38, 2:36, 2:30, 2:26½, 2:30½, Steinway winning fourth, fifth and sixth heats, beating Jewett, Catechy and two others. At the fall meeting of the Horse Breeders' Association for the Kentucky Stakes for three-year-olds he was beaten in three heats by Jewett, in 2:26½, 2:23½, 2:26½, but Steinway was lame in this race, and really not in fit condition to start; he was timed second, in 2:27, 2:23, 2:27.

## Performances.

Steinway has trotted four races; at two years old he won the Lexington stake, mile heats, beating Memento, Jewett, Verbena, Admiration, Mystery, in 2:39, 2:32, 2:31. Memento won the first heat. As three-year-old, at Sharpshooter, Ky., August 8th, 1879, over a miserable half-mile track, he beat Bushwacker, record 2:27, and Blackwood, Jr., record 2:28 in four heats, 2:38, 2:37, 2:37, 2:35, Bushwacker winning second heat. At Lexington, August 18th, 1879, he trotted six heats, 2:38, 2:36, 2:30, 2:26½, 2:30½, Steinway winning fourth, fifth and sixth heats, beating Jewett, Catechy and two others. At the fall meeting of the Horse Breeders' Association for the Kentucky Stakes for three-year-olds he was beaten in three heats by Jewett, in 2:26½, 2:23½, 2:26½, but Steinway was lame in this race, and really not in fit condition to start; he was timed second, in 2:27, 2:23, 2:27.

Address  
GEORGE WILEY,  
Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.



Silk Culture—Interesting Report on the Filature—Mulberry Tree Cuttings.

There was a meeting of the State Board of Silk Culture yesterday, at 2 P. M., at the office of the Silk Culture Association, in the Grangers' Bank, Dr. C. A. Buckbee in the chair, Mrs. S. A. Raymond Secretary. It was reported that a large number of letters had been received from nearly all the counties of California, asking for information about practical silk culture.

A letter from Mrs. Lucas, President of the Philadelphia Silk Culture Association, asked for an exhibit of cocoons from California, to be sent to the coming fair to be held in Philadelphia in April. This request was referred to the consideration of the San Francisco Silk Culture Association.

The Treasurer's report showed the expenses of the Board to have been \$308.98 and \$347.54, for the months of December and January respectively.

Mrs. T. H. Hittell's interesting report on the flature contained a recommendation to pay the pupils of the flature at the rate of \$1.50 a pound for silk produced. The recommendation was adopted.

The report also submitted the statement made by the United States Consul at Beirut, in Syria, that from 650 pounds of silkworm eggs raised there, the product was 6,570,000 pounds of cocoons and 572,916 pounds in silk, which, at an average of \$5 per pound, yielded \$2,864,580.

The Chairman of the Committee on Trees and Slips reported that the season had arrived for the distribution of slips and cuttings of mulberry trees, and he received instructions for the purchase of 5,000 cuttings and 400 trees on the best terms possible.

Doctor Gibbons suggested an application to Mr. Thompson of Oakland, in whose ice works there would probably be obtainable a room at or below freezing point in temperature where the eggs could be stored without danger of hatching.

It was recommended that Signor Paul Consonno, superintendent of the flature, assist the committee in the disposal of the silkworm eggs.

Mrs. Marwedel contributed a letter from Miss Emily Faithful, written from Salt Lake, but tardily delivered, asking for information regarding California silk culture and its advantages as an employment for women.

Mrs. Hittell reported that Miss Faithful had been supplied with all the papers and bulletins issued by the Board, giving the desired statistics and explanations.

Dr. Buckbee announced that Senator Farley was in town, and a committee consisting of Mrs. H. B. Williams, Mrs. Hittell and Mrs. Ewer was nominated to wait upon Senator Farley and claim his good offices for the cause of silk culture in Washington.

Breaking a Balking Horse.

A Leominster farmer recently broke his horse of a balking freak in a very quiet, and, as he claims, not a cruel manner. His horse is in an excellent condition, and shows no signs of neglect on the part of his master. He drove him, attached to a wagon, to the wood-lot for a small load of wood. The animal would not pull a pound. He did not heat him with a club, but tied him to a tree and let him stand. He went to the lot at sunset and asked him to draw, but he would not straighten a tug. "I made up my mind," said the farmer, "that when that horse went to the harn he would take that load of wood. The night was cold. I went to the harn, got blankets and covered the horse warm, and he stood until morning. Then he refused to draw. At noon I went down, and he was probably hungry and lonesome. He drew that load of wood the first time I asked him. I returned and got another load before I fed him. I then rewarded him with a good dinner, which he eagerly devoured. I have drawn several loads since. Once he refused to draw, but as soon as he saw me start for the house he started after me with the load. A horse becomes lonesome and discontented when left alone, as much so as a person, and I claim this method, if rightly used, is far less cruel, and is better for both horse and man, than to heat the animal with a club.—Fitchburg (Mass.) Sentinel.

Crown Point For Sale.

This promising Hambletonian stallion, record 2:24, is offered for sale. He is so well known for thorough game and endurance that it is almost superfluous to say anything further. He has defeated Sweetness, 2:24; Starr King, 2:22; Del Sur, 2:24, and others of celebrity. Although having only served one season in the stud, he can show colts of as much promise as any. The dam of Crown Point has two representatives in the 2:20 list. His blood being a combination of Hambletonian, Clay, and other strains, which proves him to be of the very best breeding.

Crown Point is sound in every way, and will be ready to train, with a good show of trotting faster than ever.

For further information address  
G. VALENSIN,  
Arno Station, Sacramento Co., Cal.

FOR SALE

The Trotting Gelding STARR KING.

Record, 2:22. Sound and in fine condition. Sold only for the reason that his owner's business is such that he cannot give attention to the turf. For further particulars address

C. W. Welby,  
Tenth and Railroad Avenue, San Francisco.

John A. McKerron,



MANUFACTURER OF

Fine Harness.

AGENT FOR

Famous Whitman Saddle and Halter Bridle.

HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK A Specialty.

232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco.



PURE-BRED POULTRY

O. J. ALBEE,  
Santa Clara,  
Box 229.

FOR SALE—1 Cock, 4 Hens and a fine lot of Stags. Pitt-Games imported from McDougall, warranted dead game; also all leading varieties thoroughbred Poultry.

STALLIONS FOR SALE

HAVING ACQUIRED MORE STALLIONS THAN he has present use for, the owner offers for sale the high-bred and well-known trotters



Inca —AND— Gibraltar.

INCA, RECORD 2:27, FOALED 1874, BRED BY L. J. Rose, got by Woodford Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief; first dam Gretchen, by Mambrino Pilot; second dam Madame Kirkman, by Canada Chief, son of Davy Crockett; third dam by Fanning's Tobe; fourth dam by Leviathan.

GIBRALTAR, RECORD 2:22½, FOALED 1872, bred by Geo. O. Tiffany, got by Echo, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian; dam the Tiffany mare, said to be by Owen Dale, son of Williamson's Belmont.

For terms and other particulars apply to  
JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,  
FASHION STABLE, Ellis St., San Francisco.

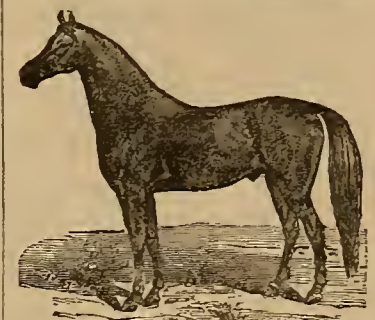
THE STANFORD STAKES 1885.

A SWEETSTAKES FOR TROTTING COLTS and Fillies of 1882, \$500 each, \$100 payable on the 1st of March, 1884, at which time the stake will close, \$50 on the 1st day of January, 1885, and \$100 ten days before the day fixed for trotting, whatever amount up to be considered forfeit, and the neglect to pay at the stipulated time incurring forfeiture of the previous payments. The race to be heats of a mile, best three in five, to harness. First to receive six-ninths of the whole sum, the second two-ninths, the third one-ninth. In addition to the stakes and forfeits, the proportion of the gate money, profit on pool sales and all other sources of emolument will constitute the gross amount to be divided in the foregoing proportion. Five or more subscribers to fill. The race to be trotted in 1885, not sooner than the latter part of August. The exact date to be fixed and announced on the 1st of January, 1885 or sooner.

Race to be governed by the Rules of the National Trotting Association. Nominations to be made to N. T. SMITH, Treasurer, S. F. Railroad office, Fourth and Townsend streets, or JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN office, on or before the 1st day of March, 1884. The colts must be named, the name and pedigree, so far as known, given.

Under the new trotting rules letters legibly post-marked March 1st will be eligible.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.  
JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.



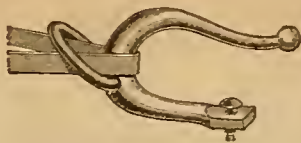
FOR SALE.

Thoroughbreds OF ALL AGES.

ENQUIRE OF  
HENRY WALSH,  
Supt. Running Horse Dept.  
Palo Alto Stock Farm.

Found at Last GOLD SEEKERS FRIEND if you will send us TEN CENTS Silver, you will receive by mail our NEW CASE & CONTENTS that will help you to more READY CASH AT ONCE than any other method in the world. It never fails. World Mfg Co, 122 Nassau St, New York.

DIETZ'S PATENT



CHECK HOOK.

Simple in its Structure and Practical in its Use.

The horse never loosens the check-rein when this Check Hook is used.

Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-Hook of this kind. There being no springs or hinges to break connected with it, makes it serviceable and easily appended, as the check-rein passes through a solid ring attached to the front of the hook.

Orders sent to  
A. C. DIETZ,  
No. 9 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Will receive prompt attention.  
When ordering state whether gold or silver plate required.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CAER, Salinas.  
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.  
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Courts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured of our ability to give satisfaction in all business entrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.

TRY AN ADVERTISEMENT IN THE BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. EOOT, 123 Pearl St., New York.

Jerseys and Guernseys.

Registered in the A. J. C. C. and the A. G. C. C.



MOTHER.



SON.

The above is a cut of the unequalled cow Jersey Belle of Seitate that made 25lbs. 4 1/2 ozs. of butter in one week, and her only living son King of Seitate.

A GRANDSON OF JERSEY BELLE OF SCIT. uate is now in use in the Yerba Buena herd. This herd of Jerseys and Guernseys won all the herd prizes for 1882. Since then have been added young animals from Mr. Pierce's valuable herds East. He now has Jersey Belle of Seitate, Conquassie, Mary Ann of St. Lambert, Farmers' Glory, and Euros strains. These, with large selections on the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey from the best without regard to coat, and imported directly, make this the best herd on the Pacific



FOR SALE.

Llewellyn Setter Brood Bitch POSHA, Druid ex Pocahontas, in whelp to McGregor, Rob Roy ex Queen Mab, 2 years old. Price.....\$100 00  
Llewellyn Setter Bitch Pup MAY D. McGregor ex Pasha, 7 months. Price.....\$25 00  
English Pointer GLEN BOW, Ranger Boy ex Josie Bow, 17 months, partly broken. Price.....\$50 00  
Also a few choice Pointer pups comprising the bloods of such cracks as Champions' Bow, Scaford, Ranger, King Bow, and others.  
Full degrees to all the above dogs warranted as represented.

G. W. Bassford,  
Colusa, Cal.

PURE-BRED JERSEYS FOR SALE.



For sale, to close an Estate, Ten Head of Pure-Bred Jersey cattle, Registered in A. J. Herd Book and A. J. C. C. R. C. Cows, Heifers and Calves.

All superior animals both in breeding and quality Also a number of Two and Three-Year-Olds, Geldings and Fillies, Thoroughbreds and by Thad Stevens Trotting Stock of the very best Families.

For particulars inquire of or address,  
R. P. CLEMENT,  
424 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

Russ House,

1009, 1011, 1013 and 1015 J Street, SACRAMENTO, CAL.

M. J. HENLEY.....PROPRIETOR

THIS HOUSE IS A NEW BRICK BUILDING, newly furnished throughout, and with all modern improvements. Table first class. Everything neat, clean and comfortable. Public patronage respectfully solicited. Street cars pass the house every five minutes.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express & P. O. address, DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 121 Pearl St., N. Y.

HENRY PIERCE



## The Trotting Stallion

## BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Penniston, Philadelphia, Penn.  
By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr.  
Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old  
trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen rep-  
resentatives in the 2:30 list.  
Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry,  
son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.  
Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.  
Brigadier will make the season of 1884 from February 10th to July  
1st.

## Terms.

\$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be re-  
turned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at \$3 per  
month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.  
Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and  
cared for on arrival of cars or boats.  
February 24, 1884.

J. B. McDONALD.

## Fast Trotting Stallion

## HA HA.

Standard (See Wallace's Register.)

Ha Ha: Color Brown, 15½ hands. Extra fine style. Action and form  
PERFECT. As a three-year-old, with eight weeks' handling, showed  
2:29½, without a skip.

## Breeding.

GILT-ENGE, combining, close at hand, Hambletonian, Alexander's Ab-  
dallah, Mambrino Chief, dam by McCracken's Blackhawk, the sire of  
the dam of Overman. Record 2:19½.

N. B. As a four-year-old, with proper handling, 2:20 or better, I  
would expect him to show.  
Price \$50.

FRED ARNOLD,  
Stockton, Cal.

## THE ELECTIONEER STALLION

## STANFORD

Will make the season of 1884, commencing February 1st and ending  
July 1st, at my stable near the Oakland Race Track.

## Terms.

\$50 for the season, payable at the close of the season. No respon-  
sibility assumed beyond reasonable care.

## Pedigree and Description.

Stanford was bred by George Faylor, late of San Francisco, foaled in  
1879; is dark bay, no marks, 15½ hands, and weighs 1050 pounds; was  
sired by Electioneer, and closely resembles him in form and color;  
was not broken until last year; has been handled very little, but  
enough to show that his action is excellent and peculiar to the get of  
Electioneer.

First dam, Annie Laurie, by McCracken's Dave Hill, Jr., (sire of Geo.  
Treat, record 2:23½); by McCracken's Dave Hill, he by Red Lion, and  
he by Vermont Black Hawk.

Second dam, Kitty, by Owen Dale, son of Belmont.  
Dam of Dave Hill, Jr., by old St. Lawrence, granddam thoroughbred.

Dam of Dave Hill by Vermont Hambletonian.  
Dam of Red Lion by Vermont Hambletonian.

J. J. FAIRBANKS,  
Agent.

Oakland, January 18, 1884.

## Trotting Stallions

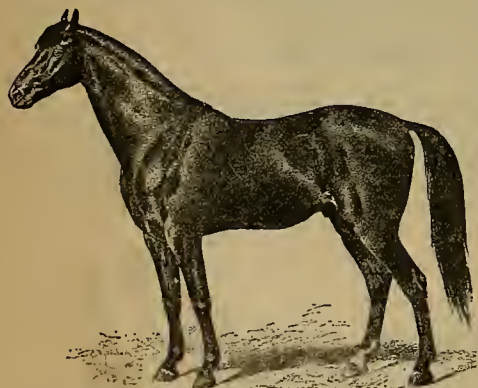
## Prompter, 2305, and Privateer

Will make the season of 1884, from February 1st to July 1st, at Agri-  
cultural Park, Sacramento, at \$50 the season. Mares not proving in  
foal can be returned next season free of charge. Pasturage at reason-  
able rates. Accidents and escapes at owner's risk.

**Prompter** is a bright bay, star in forehead, hind ankles white,  
sixteen hands high, and weighs 1,140 pounds. Sired by Wilson's Blue  
Bull, son of Pruden's Blue Bull, by Merriam's Blue Bull, dam Prairie  
Bird (four-year-old pacing record 2:28½, and dam of Flight, five-year-  
old record 2:29, and three-fourths sister to dam of Pride, yearling re-  
cord 2:44½, and three-fourths sister to dam of Buccaneer, public trial  
against time 2:24½, and full sister in blood to dam of Fawn, record  
2:30½), by Flaxtail, granddam by son of Tally Ho Morgan, great granddam  
by Irwin's Tuckahoe, great great granddam by Leffler's Consul.

**Privateer** is four years old, a beautiful brown with tan shadings,  
over sixteen hands high, and is by Buccaneer, son of Iowa Chief, by  
Green's Bashaw, dam by Marion, son of Mambrino Chief, yearling re-  
cord 3:05½.

For extended pedigree and further description of the above horses  
send for circular.

M. W. HICKS,  
Sacramento, Cal.

## MAMBRINO WILKES.

**BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE**  
B Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of  
Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christina, by Todhunter's  
Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Tod-  
hunter's Mambrino son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam by  
Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes (weigh-  
ing 1250 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains,  
and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he  
possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the  
family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front  
rank as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 27 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 14 have  
records of 2:25 or better, 5 of 2:20 or better, and 3 of 2:18 or better.  
These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson,  
William H., and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this  
prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1884, at the  
Drew Stable, STOCKTON, and L. M. Morse's near LODI.

## Terms:

\$50 for the season, or \$25 single service.  
This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders,  
but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held  
at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

## STALLIONS

—AT—

## RANCHO DEL PASO.

For the Season of 1884.

## Thoroughbreds.

## Imp. KYRLE DALY.

Bay horse, by ARTILLERY.  
First dam, Colleen Rhue, by Gemma-di-Vergy.  
Second dam, Princess, by Retriever.  
Third dam, Echidna (the Baron's dam), by Economist.  
Fourth dam, Miss Pratt, by Blacklock.  
Fifth dam, Gadabout, by Orville.  
Sixth dam, Minstrel, by Sir Peter.  
Seventh dam, Matron, by Florizel.  
Eighth dam, Maiden, by Machen.  
Ninth dam (Pumpkin's dam), by Squirt.  
Tenth dam (Lot's dam), by Mogul.  
Eleventh dam, Camilla, by Bay Bolton.  
Twelfth dam, Old Lady (Starling's dam), by Puleuie's Chestnut Ara-  
bian.  
Thirteenth dam, by Rockwood.  
Fourteenth dam, by Bustler.  
At \$100 the season, due at the time of service.

## LONGFIELD.

Chestnut horse, by MONARCHIST, he by Lexington.  
First dam, Fanny Gouley (Blue Gown), by Planst.  
Second dam, Flora G., by Lexington.  
Third dam, Fanny G., by imp. Margrave.  
Fourth dam, Lances, by Lance.  
Fifth dam, Aurora, by Aratus.  
Sixth dam, Paragon, by imp. Buzzard.  
Seventh dam, Indiana, by Cincinnatus (son of imp. Pantaloon).  
Eighth dam, Jane Hunt, by Hampton's Paragon.  
Ninth dam, Moll, by imp. Figure.  
Tenth dam, Slamerkin, by imp. Wildair.  
Eleventh dam, imp. Cub Mare, by Cub.  
Twelfth dam, Aramantus' dam, by Second.  
Thirteenth dam, by Starling.  
Fourteenth dam, by Croft's Partner.  
Fifteenth dam, by Greyhound.  
At \$50 the season, due at the time of service.

## JIM BROWNE.

Chestnut horse, by FOSTER, he by Lexington.  
First dam, Flush, by Hiawatha.  
Second dam, Fanny Buge, by imp. Ambassador.  
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belschazzar.  
Fourth dam, Madame Bosley, by Sir Richard Tonson.  
Fifth dam, Nancy Nichol, by imp. Eagle.  
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilke's Wonder.  
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.  
Eighth dam, by imp. Sterling.  
Ninth dam, by Clodius.  
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.  
Eleventh dam, by Jolly Roger.  
Twelfth dam, by imp. Partner.  
Thirteenth dam, imp. Monkey.  
Fourteenth dam, an imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Bran-  
don.  
At \$50 the season, due at time of service.

## Trotting Stallions.

## ECHO.

Bay horse, by RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN.  
First dam, Fanny Feller, by Magolia, son of Seely's American Star.  
Second dam, by Webber's Kentucky Whip.  
Third dam, by Shakespeare, son of Duroc, and out of a mare by Plato,  
son of imp. Messenger.  
At \$100 the season, due at time of service.

## ALGONA.

Chestnut horse, by ALMONT, son of Alexander's Abdallah, son of  
Rysdyk's Hambletonian.  
First dam, Emma Kinkead, by Consort, son of Cassius M. Clay.  
Second dam, Edie Dean, by Mambrino Chief.  
Third dam, by Powell's Bertrand, son of Bertrand, by Sir Archy.  
At \$100 the season, due at time of service.

## ALASKA.

Brown horse, by ELECTIONEER.  
First dam, by Washington, he by Geo. M. Patchen.  
Second dam, by Williamson's Belmont.  
At \$50 the season, due at time of service.  
The season for thoroughbreds will commence February 10th and ter-  
minate June 20th. For trotting stallions, will commence February  
10th and terminate July 1st. Good care will be taken of mares during  
the season at \$6 per month; after the season \$10 per month will be  
charged, but no responsibility for escape or accidents.  
John Mackey, Superintendent,  
Sacramento, Cal.

2:20 1-4.

## The Fast-Trotting Stallion

## ANTEEO.

Dark bay colt, near hind foot white; foaled May 6th, 1879; bred by  
Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

By ELECTIONEER.  
First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.  
Second dam, Columbine, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.  
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.  
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.  
Fifth dam, Bonnets of Blue, by Sir Charles.  
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.  
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.  
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.  
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.  
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.  
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.  
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.  
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol.  
1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 10th to June 15th, 1884,  
at the Fair Grounds at Santa Rosa.

## TERMS.

\$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and  
at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.  
Anteo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States,  
well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the  
choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter  
as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20½, and at the same  
time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the  
teens.

For further particulars address,

M. ROLLINS, Agent,  
Santa Rosa.

## The Trotting Stallions

## DIRECTOR AND MONROE CHIEF

Will make the season of 1884 at

## Oakland Trotting Park,

Commencing February 1st and ending June 1st.

## TERMS.

Director \$20, Monroe Chief \$100, the season. Good pasturage for  
mares at reasonable rates. Due care will be taken to prevent accidents  
or escapes, but no responsibility assumed should any occur.

## Director, 2:17.

Black horse, foaled July 18, 1877, by Dictator (sire of Jay-Eye-See,  
2:10½; Phalaris, 2:15½); first dam Dolly (dam of Thorndale, 2:22½; On-  
ward, 2:22½), by Mambrino Chief; second dam by Potomac; third dam by  
Saxe Wiemar.

Thorndale, 2:22½, is the sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16½, and Daisy Dale,  
2:19½.

## Monroe Chief, 2:18 1-4.

Two-mile record, 4:46.

Brown horse, foaled 1870, by Jim Monroe (son of Alexander's Abdal-  
lah, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, first dam Madame Powell, by Bay  
Chief (son of Mambrino Chief); second dam by Toronto (son of St.  
Lawrence); third dam claimed to be of Whip stock. For a very lifelike  
portrait of Monroe Chief and a full account of his pedigree and per-  
formances, see the holiday number of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN,  
issued December 29, 1883.

For further information address

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,  
FASHION STABLE, Ellis St., San Francisco.

## THOROUGHbred STALLION

## X X,

## Pedigree.

X X (Doublecross), bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson at Atwood Cottage,  
Riverside, Illinois, foaled May 23, 1872, by MALCOLM.  
First dam, Columbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland.  
Second dam, Young Fashion, by imported Monarch.  
Third dam, Fashion, by imported Trustee.  
Fourth dam, Bonnets of Blue, by Sir Charles.  
Fifth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.  
Sixth dam, by imported Medley.  
Seventh dam, by imported Centinel.  
Eighth dam, by Mark Anthony.  
Ninth dam, by imported Janus.  
Tenth dam, by imported Monkey.  
Eleventh dam, by imported Silvereye.  
Twelfth dam, by Spanker.  
See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

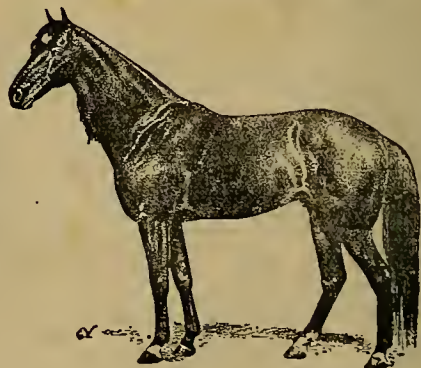
X X (Doublecross) is of as high and fashionable breeding as any  
stallion in the country. His sire, Malcolm, is by imported Bonnie  
Scotland, his dam Columbia, also by imported Bonnie Scotland; hence  
his name. Malcolm was one of the best race-horses of his day, and  
Columbia was also a fine race mare. Columbia is the granddam of An-  
teeo. Her dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland,  
Wauanita, Bonnie Kate (the dam of Bonnie Lizzie), Andes, Rock Hock-  
ing, Three Cheers, etc. The dam of Malcolm, Lady Lancaster, was the  
dam of Saganore, Ontario (the dam of McWhirter), Regent, Lady Fair-  
field, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton, etc., and a reference to the racing  
calendars will show how distinguished the members of these two fami-  
lies are. This is the only Bonnie Scotland stallion in California, and  
from his inbreeding has much of the blood as if he were a son of  
that renowned sire. He is a horse of immense substance, good size,  
high form, and of the best disposition.

Will make the ensuing season, 1884, from February 15th to June 15th,  
at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms, \$50 the season.

## JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON.

Oakland or 508 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

## THE TROTTING STALLIONS



## SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1st to  
July 15th, 1884, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of  
Chico, Butte Co., Cal.  
Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little  
touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is  
15½ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, and  
foaled in the spring of 1878.

## PEDIGREE.

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by  
Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie  
by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Bursler's thoroughbred  
(No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record  
2:40½), by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was  
Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, granddam by Leffler's Consul, by  
Shepherd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tucka-  
hoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

## LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and  
very powerfully built, weight, 1,180 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks, and  
foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fanny, he by Alexander's Bel-  
mont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith  
Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino,  
he by imp. Messenger. Fanny's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star  
(sire of Fanny's Western Star by Blackwood, 1st dam by Bonanza, 2nd  
dam by Gallatin (1881). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam  
of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:33). 2nd dam Fashion, by John the Bap-  
tist, 3rd dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, 4th dam by Leffler's  
Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred  
Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

## TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty (\$50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal  
may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five (\$25) dollars the season, cash.  
Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of  
pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three (\$3) dollars per  
month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on  
arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner  
owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on  
the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. MCINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.







(Self-Adjusting) 131  
**RAWSON'S U. S. ARMY**



## Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.  
Automatically Adjustable.

### DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

Treatise on Nervous Tension and Circular matted free.  
Sold by Druggists. S. E. G. RAWSON.  
Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.

## The Vienna Gardens,

Cor. of Sutter and Stockton Sts.

THE POPULAR

## FAMILY RESORT

OF THE CITY.

The Ladies' Orchestra, composed of accomplished musicians is the feature of the Entertainments, with the talented Miss Bertha Neuberger as leader.  
Refreshments of all kinds the best the market affords.

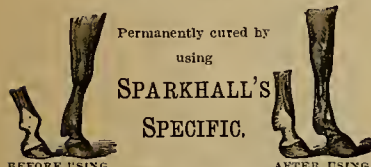
G. F. WALTER,  
Sole Proprietor.

ADMISSION FREE.

## Sprung Knees

.....AND.....

## Cockled-Ankles



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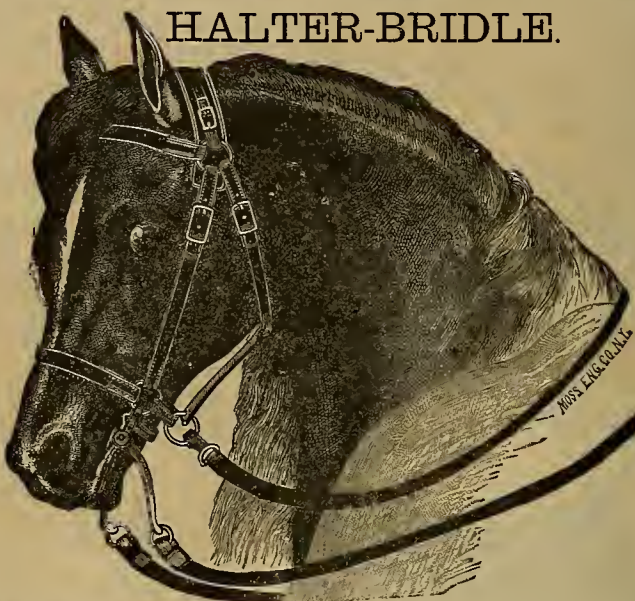
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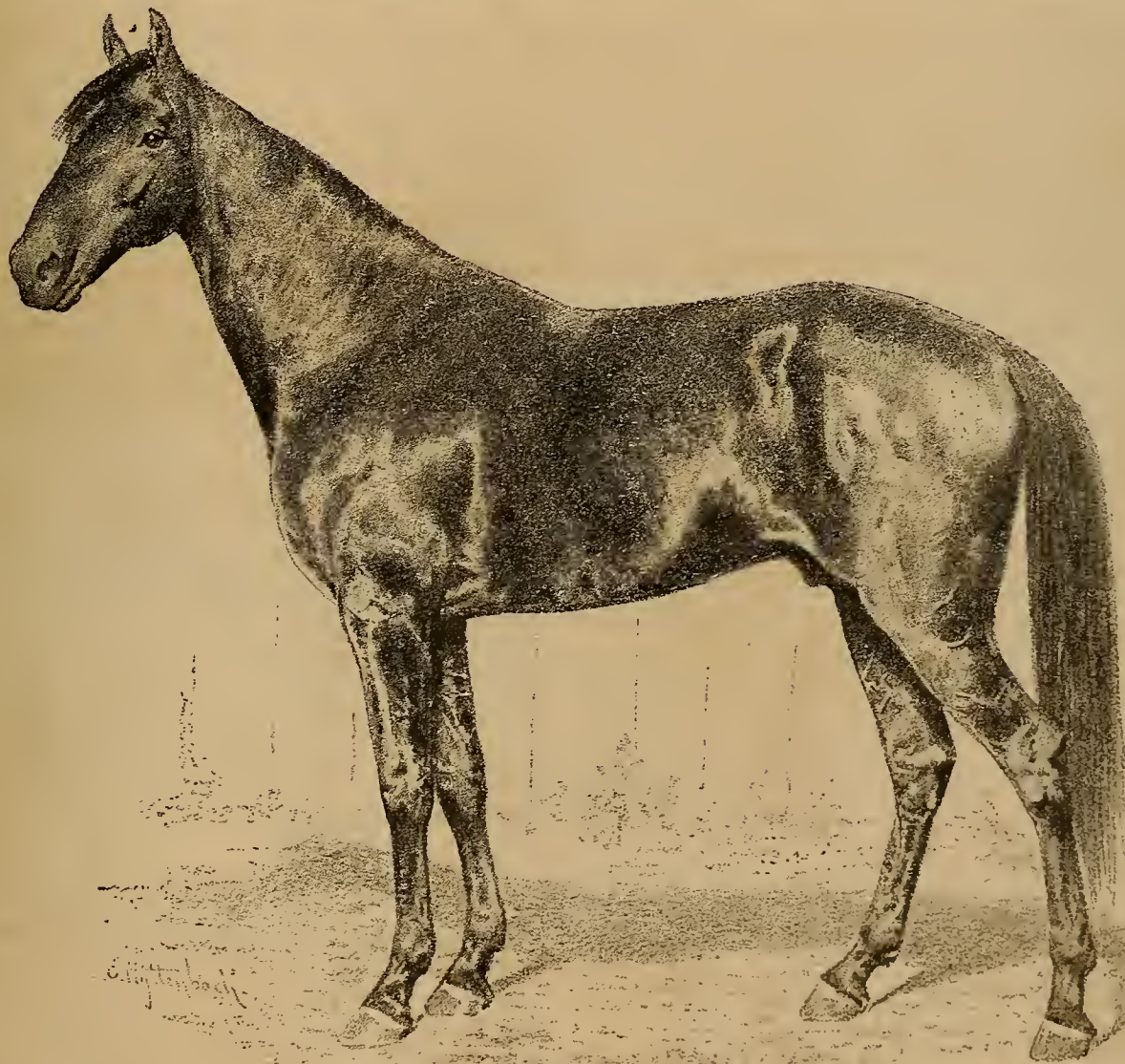


# BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. IV, No. 6,  
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, FEB. 9, 1884.

SUBSCRIPTION  
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.



ECHO.

Echo, bred by Jesse T. Seely, Warwick, Orange county, New York; foaled, 1866. His sire Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Fanny Felter, by Magnolia, son of Seely's American Star, second dam by Webber's Kentucky Whip, third dam by Shakespeare, a son of Duroc. He was purchased of Jesse T. Seely, in the fall of 1870, by L. H. Titus, of Dewdrop Farm, Los Angeles county, California, and brought here the January following. His stud services have been limited, the first season being restricted to nine mares, two of which were taken away, and Mr. Titus could never learn anything about them or their produce. Of the seven remaining five had foals, and every one of them could trot inside of 2:40, Gibraltar and Echora being among them. Before his importation to California he served a few mares, but, as he was only a three-year-old when bought, his opportunities were necessarily limited. Echo himself was a good performer, trotting a mile in 2:35, and winning a race of heats of two miles against such strong competitors as The Moor and Vaghn. The first of his get to appear on the track was Echora, and this was in a stake for three-year-olds trotted at Sacramento at the State Fair of 1875. It was a short race, as she distanced both of her competitors, Arabia and Beautiful Bells, in the first heat.

time, 2:42, the fastest ever made up to that date by a three-year-old in California. In 1877 there was another very promising Echo came out—one of those unfortunate horses which appear to have been foaled under the influence of some malign star, and though possessed of a world of speed and unquestionable endurance, casualty followed casualty, and the "brackets" are still in reserve for him. This was Jo Hamilton, his dam a thoroughbred mare by Belmont, and his best effort in public was at Chico, when he forced Brigadier to trot a third heat in 2:30 to beat him, both, at the time, being four years old.

One of our special favorites among the trotters of California is Gibraltar, by Echo, his dam at one time claimed to be by Owen Dale, and his breeder, Mr. Tiffany, of Los Angeles, had a good deal of faith in his being correct. It may be so, though the only reliable information is that she was a large mare taken from Sonoma county to Los Angeles. Gibraltar is rather coarser than any other Echo we ever saw, but he has the thoroughbred characteristic of "gameness," and will finish up a heat and a race with as much determination as need be. He will keep trotting under punishment as severe as the driver can administer, and, like Monsieur Tonson, will

"come again" and keep coming. Gibraltar has a record of 2:22½, public trial, 2:21½.

In 1880 Echo showed two of the best three-year-olds of the year. Belle Echo made the fastest time for the age during the season, and Annie Laurie equaled the best eastern record. Belle Echo has been awarded a place among the notabilities, and the capital likeness which appeared in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of the 15th of July, 1882, conveys a good idea of her form; but the grace and rapidity of her movements are beyond the pencil of artist to depict. Although her owner, Mr. Titus, is enthusiastic over the stock of the horse in the aggregate, we are of the opinion that he regards Belle as the bright particular of the family, and there cannot be a question that she is entitled to rank with the stars of whatever tribe. Annie Laurie also exhibited a great deal of promise in her three-year-old form. The race between her and Alex. Button, at the State fair, was a hot contest from end to end. Button won the first heat in 2:34½, Annie Laurie the second in 2:30, Button the third in 2:29. The fourth was a "dead one between the two in 2:30½, Button winning fifth.



## TURF AND TRACK.

## English Blood-Stock Sales in 1883.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—The sales of thoroughbred stock in England during the past year have been more than ordinarily important, for in addition to the regular sales of yearlings at Sandown Park, Beenhams, Hampton Court, Newmarket, Doncaster, and other places, the breeding stud at Middle Park has been broken up, and deaths of several owners of horses have necessitated the disposal both of their racing and breeding establishments. The first of the sales due to this latter cause was held at Tattersall's on New Year's Day, when thirty-three horses, the property of Mr. F. Gretton, who died in the autumn of 1882, were brought to the hammer. With one or two exceptions, these horses were still in training, and they realized good prices, though not equal to those which Mr. Gretton had paid for them. Prestons, for whom Mr. Gretton gave 6,000 guineas at the sale of the late Marquis of Anglesey's Stud, fetched only 1,500 guineas, but he was dear at the price, not having been able to win a race this season, and the same may be said of Aroscopic, who cost 1,400 guineas, and of Geologist, for whom 1,100 guineas was paid, ~~and dead heat~~ for a small handicap at York is the best of the former's many performances, while the latter has not run at all. Two colts, for which Mr. Gretton had paid as yearlings 1,100 and 1,050 guineas—Eastern Emperor and My Lad—were sold for 650 guineas, and even at that reduction in price they do not seem to have been bargains, for the former, now the property of the Duke of Beaufort, has only won one race, value £570, while My Lad has not run at all. The most valuable animal in this sale was Isomomy, the winner of so many cups for Mr. Gretton, and this sire, by Sterling—Isola Bella, was purchased for 9,000 guineas by Mr. Stirling Crawford, whose own death soon afterwards was followed by a partial sale of his horses in training. In the meanwhile, Mr. Gretton's brood-mares and yearlings were sold at Tattersall's, but the death of Lord Stamford, which occurred in the beginning of the year, did not lead to a sale, his widow leasing the horses in training to Lord Alington, and determining to keep on the breeding stud herself. The Dowager Duchess of Montrose, to whom the late Mr. Stirling Crawford bequeathed the whole of his magnificent stud, also determined to keep on the majority of her husband's horses, but twenty-five of the animals in training were sold at Newmarket in April, and they realized the very satisfactory sum of 11,125 guineas, a German agent giving 4,100 guineas for Martini, a five-year-old brother to Shotover by Hermit—Strayshot, endowed with great speed, and likely to make his mark at the stud. Several of the other horses sold at this auction were purchased by Sir Frederick Johnstone, who had arranged to take over all the other horses belonging to the late Mr. Crawford, and they have accordingly run this season in his name. During the same week a few horses which had belonged to General Mark Wood, a well-known member of the Jockey Club, who died soon after Mr. Stirling Crawford, were disposed of, and at the next Newmarket meeting Prince Bathynany dropped down dead in the Jockey Club stand. The whole of his stud came to the hammer in the "July week" at Newmarket, when nineteen lots fetched close upon 19,000 guineas. The Duke of St. Albans and Mr. Chaplin secured a great bargain at 8,000 guineas, Galopin, by Vedette—Flying Duchess, with whom the Prince had won his only Derby, while Mr. Naylor gave 5,000 guineas for his three-year-old son Fulmeu, and the Duke of Portland 1,600 guineas for the two-year-old St. Simon. Fulmeu, whose engagements were all voided by his owner's death, has only run, unhacked and short of work, in three handicaps, so that it is impossible to say at present whether the purchase was a judicious one; but St. Simon, who has won the five races for which he ran, has approved himself the best two-year-old of the season. Mr. Chaplin also acquired Lightning, the dam of Fulmeu, for 350 guineas, and Mr. Leopold Rothschild made a lucky purchase when he gave 320 guineas for St. Angela, the dam of St. Simon. The Middle Park sale was held on the 18th of September, when ninety brood-mares, foals, and miscellaneous lots, together with the sire, Scottish Chief, were announced for sale without reserve. It was supposed at the time that the various lots had all been sold, but it now appears that a considerable proportion of them were bought by Mr. Long, an Australian breeder and racing man, for the owner of Middle Park, and, as he has since failed, these lots, including Scottish Chief, now with the exception of Macaroni the oldest sire at the stud, will be sold again by order of the liquidators upon the 14th of January next. The Middle Park Stud has, however, been broken up, and the prices which the mares and foals sold there in September realized were in striking contrast with those paid at the death of Mr. Blenkins, Sr., in 1872, when Blair Athol fetched 12,500 guineas, and his brother Breadalbane and Gladiator almost as much.

The yearling sales of the season commenced at Sandown on the 2d of June, when 22 colts and fillies, the property of Mr. Hume Webster, bred at Marden Deer Park, were admitted to auction. Two of them failed to change hands, and the twenty others fetched 5,055 guineas, this being equivalent to an average of 253 guineas, which compared very unfavorably with the averages of previous years. The highest price paid was 650 guineas, for a chestnut filly by Craig Millar—Hedge Rose, bought by Lord Rossmore; and of the others a bay filly by Rosicrucian—Hawthorndale, sister to Hanteur, was bought by M. Lefevre for 520 guineas, and a bay filly by Craig Millar—Cimhra, was sold for 470 guineas to Mr. Long. Many of the yearlings which fetched good prices at this sale were by Craig Millar, and there will be only one more opportunity of purchasing his stock, as he was sold at the beginning of the year for Austria or Hungary. Mr. H. Waring, of Beenhams, near Reading, held his annual auction a week later; the Saturday of the Ascot week, which he has taken for his sale, having formerly been the date occupied by the now dissolved Coghams stud. The Beenhams-house yearlings numbered twenty-nine in all, and with three exceptions they were all sold, a total of 6,765 guineas, and an average of 260 guineas each, being considerably in excess of the prices realized the year before. A brown colt by Beauclerc—Strategy, whose half-brother, My Lad, was sold to the late Mr. Gretton for 1,050 guineas at the preceding sale, fetched 1,085 guineas, but though he was a colt of great quality and with very stylish action he was not thoroughly sound, having a humpish on one of his hind legs which is likely to give his trainer some trouble. His purchaser, Colonel O. Williams, also gave 630 guineas for a bay filly by Hermit—Ambascade, and he bought eight other yearlings at this sale, which was followed, at a week's interval, by that of Her Majesty's yearlings at the Royal Paddocks, Hampton Court. Thirty yearlings, the same number as in the previous year, were disposed of, the total being 6,945 guineas, and the average 231 guineas, as against 158 guineas upon the previous occasion. A bay colt by Springfield—Furiosa was sold to the Duke of Portland for 1,150 guineas, and the next highest

price was 590 guineas, paid by Mr. R. Peck for a bay colt by Doncaster—Merivale. The yearlings bred by the Messrs. Grahams at Yardley were sold in the following week at the Stud Farm, near Birmingham, and thirty-six colts and fillies fetched 5,695 guineas, or 153 guineas each, a bay colt by Sterling—Sea Gull, own brother to that good but unlucky horse Besandert, being run up to 1,000 guineas, while another yearling by Sterling, dam Casuistry, was sold to Captain Bowling for 700 guineas. Three or four other yearlings by this sire, whose fee is 150 guineas, or more than that of any other sire except Hermit, for whose services Mr. Chaplin charges 200 guineas, fetched good prices, but the brood-mares and foals sold at the same time excited so little competition that the averages was little more than 25 guineas. The yearling sales at Newmarket during the "July week" are always very numerous, but the catalogue was shortened this year by the withdrawal of those bred by the Earl of Rosslyn at Buryfield, for the twelve yearlings in question, comprising a half-brother to Ladislus, and a son of Hampton and Radiant, happily named "Sunbury," were purchased in a lot by the Earl of Zetland, who will, it is to be hoped, do better with them than he has done with his previous purchases. Lady Emily Peel's thirteen yearlings bred at Bonehill were sold at Newmarket for 3,210 guineas, 247 guineas each, among them being a bay colt by Isomomy—Vainglorious, for which the Dowager Duchess of Montrose, who will run him and all her other horses in the name of "Mr. Manton," paid 1,050 guineas. The Duke of Hamilton gave 600 guineas for a chestnut colt by Childerie—Pompador, and Charles Archer, Lord Ellesmere's trainer, 290 guineas for a black colt by Pero Gomez—Hilarity.

The Middle Park yearlings were sold at Newmarket, but they fetched miserable prices, and it was not until the yearlings bred by Lord Rosebery at Mentmore, and by Mr. Chaplin at Blankney were reached that there was any great competition. Lord Rosebery sold ten out of nineteen for an average of 378 guineas each, Sir John Willoughby giving 1,200 guineas for a curiously marked chestnut filly by Macaroni—Duckling, and Mr. Gerard 800 guineas for a bay colt by Kisher—Chopette. Mr. Chaplin sent 15 yearlings from Bliskney, and though he did not secure such a grand average as in 1882, when his yearlings made 1,050 guineas all round, he sold 11 out of 15 for £320 guineas, or upon the average 756 guineas. This was just double the average of Lord Rosebery's yearlings, and it was due in the main to the competition for the Rosicrucians, three of which fetched 2,000, 1,500, and 1,250 guineas, while the only yearling by Hermit which reached four figures was a filly from Adelaide, full sister to the two-year-old which had just won the July Stakes, and for which Sir John Willoughby had paid 3,600 guineas as a yearling at Mr. Chaplin's previous sale. There were no more yearling sales of importance until the Doncaster week, in the course of which a number of highly bred animals, most from the northern and midland studs, were disposed of. Upon the morning of the St. Leger, the yearlings bred by Lord Scarborough, who has been in the habit of selling at Doncaster for many years, and who invariably realizes one of the highest averages, were in the catalogue, and the ten colts and fillies fetched 3,620 guineas, the average of 362 guineas being considerably higher than that obtained by his previous hatch of yearlings. Among them was Ses-Weed, by See-Saw—Fragrance, half-sister to Wild Thyme, who was bought at Lord Scarborough's last sale, and who has run so well this season, and she was bought well within her value at 450 guineas by the owner of Wild Thyme, and the highest price paid was 800 guineas for Strathend, a bay colt by Strathconan—Viola, who was purchased for Sir George Chetwynd. Mr. Augustus Savile, who is carrying on, though on a smaller scale, the breeding stud which his late brother Mr. Henry Savile established at Rufford Abbey, sold four yearlings at Doncaster for the very respectable average of 322 guineas each, and eleven bred by Mr. Watson, at the Waresley Stud, in Worcestershire, several of which had failed to find purchasers at Newmarket, were sold for 2,555 guineas. The Moorlands Stud yearlings, the property of Mr. G. S. Thompson, are always sold at Doncaster, and generally realize high prices, but the ten disposed of this year made only 1,330 guineas, and a much better average was obtained by Mr. Crowther Harrison, whose four yearlings fetched 4,050 guineas, or more than 1,000 guineas each. Among them was a bay colt by Hermit, from Crucible, the dam of Goldfield, and this colt, at first named the Coiler, but now called Goldsmith, was bought by Sir George Chetwynd for 2,550 guineas, who gave just four times the amount paid by Mr. Jardine for Queen Bathilde, by Springfield—Bathilde, or by Mr. Hoffer for Diving Bell, by Colness—Bonny Bell. Seven yearlings from the Yardley Stud, which were too backward to sell in June, were disposed of for 770 guineas, and the same number from Mr. Carew Gibson's Stud at Sandgate, in Sussex, fetched 1,670 guineas, the Duke of Portland, who has been a large buyer of yearlings this season, giving 500 guineas for a chestnut filly by Adventurer—May Queen. The yearling sales of the season were to all intents and purposes concluded on the last day of the Doncaster week, when six yearlings from the Blink Bonny Stud at Malton were sold for 2,105 guineas, or 351 guineas each, Mr. W. T. Anson, to whose brother the stud belongs, giving 1,250 guineas for a bay or brown colt by Beauclerc—The Pearl, though the previous produce of this mare have turned out very badly. The son of Beauclerc and The Pearl was the last of the eleven yearlings which fetched a thousand guineas or more this season, these being:

Description of Yearling.	Name of Vendor.	Place of Sale.	Purchaser.	Price in gs.
Goldsmith, b. c. by Hermit—Crucible.....	Mr. J. C. Harrison	Doncaster....	Sir G. Chetwynd	2,550
B. c. by Rosicrucian—Bonnie Katie.....	Mr. H. Chaplin	Newmarket...	D. of Portland	2,000
B. c. by Beauclerc—Strategy.....	Mr. H. Waring	Beenham Std.	Col. O. Williams	1,850
B. c. by Rosicrucian—Salamanca.....	Mr. H. Chaplin	Newmarket...	(Sir J. Willoughby)	1,500
B. c. by Rosicrucian—Florence.....	Mr. H. Chaplin	Newmarket...	D. of Portland	1,250
B. or b. c. by Beauclerc—The Pearl.....	Mr. M. T. Anson	Doncaster....	Mr. W. T. Anson	1,250
Ch. f. by Macaroni—Duckling.....	Lord Rosebery	Newmarket...	(Sir J. Willoughby)	1,200
B. c. by Springfield—Furiosa.....	H. M. the Queen	Hampton Ct.	D. of Portland	1,150
B. c. by Isomomy—Vainglorious.....	Lady E. Peel....	Newmarket...	(Dow. D. of Montrose)	1,050
Ch. f. by Hermit—Adelaide.....	Mr. H. Chaplin	Newmarket...	Mr. R. Peck	1,000
B. c. by Sterling—Seagull.....	Messrs. Graham	Yardley.....	Mr. T. Brown	1,000
Total.....				15,800

And thus it will be seen that the average for each was 1,436 guineas. Last year thirteen yearlings were sold for 1,000 guineas or upwards, the total being 18,350 guineas, or 1,411 guineas each, so that, to all intents and purposes, the high-priced yearlings have averaged the same amount each season. It is to be hoped, however, that those which have been purchased this year will turn out better than those of 1882, for eight out of the thirteen have either not run at all as two-year-olds or have been beaten, while of the five which have won the only one which has any claim to be regarded as a race-horse of the first class is Sir John Willoughby's daughter of Hermit and Adelaide. She has not earned in her two successful races the whole of the 3,600 guineas paid for her as a yearling, but she has run well enough to make her, if sold to-morrow, worth much more than she cost. In striking contrast to this filly is the bay colt Hampton Court by Hampton—Loch Garry, purchased as a yearling by the late Mr. Stirling Crawford for 1,850 guineas. When a portion of that gentleman's stud was disposed of in the spring, Hampton Court was sold to Captain Macell for 200 guineas, and he again changed hands in the autumn, being bought by the proprietor of a circus for 35 guineas. There are others among the high-priced yearlings of 1882 and of previous seasons, which would not fetch more if brought to the hammer, and it very rarely happens that those which are sold for a thousand guineas or more turn out well. Coming down from these to the yearlings of every description sold in the course of the season, it will be found that 472, the progeny of 125 different sires, were disposed of for 95,655 guineas, or rather more than 202 guineas each. Last year the total number of yearlings sold was 518, and they realized 102,673 guineas, the average of 198 guineas contrasting unfavorably with that obtained this year, the difference, however, being so slight that it can scarcely be taken as indicating a rise in the value of thoroughbred yearlings, the average for which was much higher a few years ago than it has been of late.

The sire whose yearlings have made the most money this season is Hermit, as the nine colts and fillies by him have been sold for 5,410 guineas, or 934½ guineas each, the next on the list being Springfield, whose six yearlings have fetched 3,070 guineas, or 510 guineas each. Beauclerc has the third highest average (480 guineas) with nine yearlings sold for 4,320 guineas, and then comes his own sire, Rosicrucian, who is the father of no fewer than twenty yearlings sold by auction in the course of the year. These twenty yearlings were sold for 9,495 guineas, or 475 guineas each, and Rosicrucian is the only sire with three "four-figure" yearlings to his credit. He is followed by the Derby winner, Doncaster, with an average of 429 guineas for his six yearlings, and the other Derby winners in the list, besides Hermit and Doncaster, are Macaroni, with an average of 417½ guineas for four yearlings; Kisher, with an average of 257½ guineas for ten; Silvio, with an average of 243½ guineas for seven; Galopin, with an average of 239 guineas for eight; Blair Athol, with an average of 163 guineas for five; Sefton, with an average of 140 guineas for three; and George Frederick, with an average of 120 guineas for six. Kingcraft, Cremorne and Sir Beys are each the sire of single yearlings sold for 360, 100, and 25 guineas respectively; but the two other Derby winners still alive, Lord Lyon and Pretender, do not appear in the list at all. Next to Rosicrucian, Lowlander, who has recently been purchased by the Duke of Hamilton, has the largest number of yearlings sold by public auction, thirteen of his stock having been disposed of, but they did not fetch the prices paid for the ten yearlings by Sterling, the latter averaging upwards of 400 guineas, as indeed they should do when one considers the initial cost of breeding them.

BROADARROW.

## Chicago Driving Park.

The stakes of the Chicago Driving Park for the first summer meeting of 1884, closed January 15th. The following Californians appear in the list of nominators:

The Ladies' Stakes.—For two-year-old fillies; \$50 entrance, \$25 forfeit, with \$500 added, \$100 of which to second. Three-quarters of a mile. 28 nominations.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's ch f Stephanotis, by Shannon—Lizzie Whips.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's h f Playmate, by Monday—Playing.

E. J. Baldwin's hr f Mira, by Grinstead—Blossom.

E. J. Baldwin's Glencross, by Rutherford—Glenita.

The Criterion Stakes.—For two-year-old colts; \$50 entrance, \$25 forfeit, with \$500 added, \$100 of which to second. Three-quarters of a mile. 32 nominations.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's hr c Regal, by Shannon—Riglin.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's h c Peyton, by Shannon—Miss Peyton.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's h c Valiant, by Monday—Lady Evangeline.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's h c Garland, by Shannon—Sally Gardner.

The Flash Stakes.—For two-year-old colts and fillies; \$25 entrance, p. p., with \$500 added, \$100 of which to second. Half a mile. The winner of the "Ladies," "Criterion," or of any stake or purse of the value of \$1,000 or more, to carry 5 pounds extra. 37 nominations.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's h c Peyton, by Shannon—Miss Peyton.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's h f Playmate, by Monday—Playing.

The Nursery Stakes.—For two-year-old colts and fillies; \$50 entrance, \$25 forfeit, with \$600 added, \$100 of which to second. One mile. Maidens allowed five pounds. The winners of two or more stakes to carry 5 pounds extra. 25 nominations.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's hr c Regal, by Shannon—Riglin.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's ch f Stephanotis, by Shannon—Lizzie Hurts.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's h c Valiant, by Monday—Lady Evangeline.

E. J. Baldwin's ch g Narnano, by Grinstead—Jennie D.

The Green Stakes.—For three-year-old colts and fillies that have not won a race prior to January 1st, 1884; \$25 entrance, p. p., with \$500 added, \$100 of which to second. One mile and an eight. 42 nominations.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's ch f Glendair, by Norfolk—Glend.

The Board of Trade Handicap.—A Sweepstakes for all ages. \$50 entrance, \$25 forfeit, of which \$10 must positively accompany the nomination, and which is the only liability if declared out by May 1st; \$800 added, \$200 of which to second. Weights to be published April 1st. Winners of any race after publication of weights to carry 5 pounds extra; of two or more races 10 pounds extra. One mile and a half. 32 nominations.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Sheandoah, 3, by Shannon—Demirep.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's ch f Glendair, 3, by Norfolk—Glend.



E. J. Baldwin's ch g Grismer, 4, by Grinstead—Jennie D. The Summer Handicap.—A cash handicap for all ages; \$10 entrance, which must positively accompany the nomination, and \$15 additional to start, with \$500 added, \$100 of which to second. Weights to be published April 1st. One mile and an eighth. 32 nominations.

E. J. Baldwin's ch f Maria Stuart, 3, by Grinstead—Sister Ann.

The Garden City Cup.—For all ages; \$50 entrance, \$25 forfeit, with \$1,000 added, \$150 of which to second, \$100 to third. Two miles and a quarter. 23 nominations.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's h c Shenendoah, 3, by Shannon—Demirep.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's ch f Glendair, 3, by Norfolk—Glendee.

E. J. Baldwin's br c Lucky B., 4, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.

The Merchants' Stakes.—For all ages; \$50 entrance, \$25 forfeit, with \$500 added, \$100 of which to second. One mile and a quarter. 20 nominations.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's blk f Phoebe Anderson, 3, by Monday—Florence Anderson.

E. J. Baldwin's b c Gano, 4, by Grinstead—Santa Anita.

The Rapid Sweepstakes.—For all ages; \$20 entrance, p. p.; with \$400 added, \$100 of which to second. Three-quarters of a mile heats. 9 nominations. None from California.

### Mr. Keene's Stable.

In its winter garb of snow and ice the Coney Island racetrack is by no means the place to attract a picnic party. Cold winds whistle up from the Atlantic, hard by, and freeze the marrow and enthusiasm of the visitor. Desolation seems to be spread over the face of nature. Broken fences, tumble-down sheds and shattered roofs give testimony to the tremendous power of the unchecked elements, and the glazed white surface of the half melted and then frozen snow rests like a white pall over the most beautiful racing grounds in the country.

On a day when Charity itself would have buttoned and strapped an natter over all its pockets, a *Herald* reporter visited the place to learn something of the coming wonders of the turf said to be in keeping in Mr. Keene's stables. At the porter's lodge, at the main entrance, stood the superintendent.

"What are you doing to the track?" he was asked. "Nothing, now," was the answer. "It's too bitter cold to do anything. There will be various improvements before the season opens, but they wait on the weather now."

Room for "improvements" was apparent on every hand. The covering over the plank walk from the gate to the grand stand was broken down here and there by wind and snow. Prope, extemporized of broken plank, supported the roof in places, and poste and cross-beams lay splintered on the ground. The great buildings that sheltered so many thousands from sun and summer rains last season were broken in a score of places, and everywhere was seen the necessity for extensive repairs in the spring.

Even in the racing stables at the far corner of the park roofs were broken here and there, and temporary makeshifts took the place of what ought to be substantial carpenter work, at the least. In the boxes, however, the nine horses Mr. Keene keeps at the race-course this winter were as snug as possible, and their exercise track of one-seventh of a mile was sheltered tolerably well from the weather.

Mr. Blagrove, who has charge of Mr. Keene's horses, was full of enthusiasm, and talked about his four-footed charges and showed one after another of them with great pride.

Maid of Athol was the first to be seen. She is a four-year-old by Clanronald, dam My Nannie O, a bay with white heels, and the blaze on the face characteristic of Blair Athol's stock. She is a grand-looking mare and ought to come back to her two-year-old form now that she is sound again. She gave Mr. Blagrove a great deal of trouble owing to the habit she had of kicking herself, "out of," as he expressed it, "pure cussedness." Her temper has now much improved and she is perfectly docile and quiet, though whether she will remain so when again put in training remains to be seen. This mare is very speedy, and will, if she comes to the post, force the pace for at least six furlongs, having proved more than once already to be a clinker at that distance.

Fandango is a bay filly three years old, by Wild Oats, dam Torchlight, standing 15.3, with white snip on forehead, a game looking head, short back, good loins, and racy looking all over. She did not show any great speed last season, but ran sufficiently fast at Jerome Park to show that she was coming into form. She was suffering from sore shins in the early part of the year, so that it was not until the fall her trainer could send her fairly along, and he is confident that she will yet pay her way.

Sinaloa is a three-year-old bay filly by Ten Broeck, dam Janet, and is therefore of American parentage on both sides. It is claimed that this filly has thickened and improved in the most extraordinary degree and is nearly as wide again as she was last spring. She is certainly a beautifully shaped one, and her coat, like satin, most plainly showed brilliancy of health and the evidences of great care and attention. Mr. Blagrove is very fond of this filly, but had no time last season on account of her sore shins to find out anything about her. If make and shape are good foundations for prediction, she ought to be heard of as a winner more than once next summer.

Dutch Roller, three years old, by Dutch Skater, dam Constantinople, is a bay-brown colt, standing 15.1, with rare limbs, and has filled out considerably since he won the Great Eastern Handicap last year. "From his appearance," said his trainer, "I shall be much disappointed if he does not create another surprise before the end of the coming season. His length of back, perhaps, prevents him from being a weight carrier, but there is no doubt that he can travel fast with a light weight on him, and he has shown more than once something better than average time."

Burgomaster, three years, by Dutch Skater, dam Bombazine, is a brown colt standing 15.2, and perhaps one of the finest topped race-horses in America. He was unfortunately kicked in the near hock when a yearling, and it was at one time thought impossible to train him. Mr. Blagrove, however, operated on the injured part successfully enough to fairly send him along last October, and he thinks and hopes he may stand work during the ensuing season. The result of the accident, however, is still plainly apparent. If his trainer can bring him to the post he will deserve a great deal of credit.

A bay filly by Wanderer, dam Phillis, is a grand one, standing now over 14.3. Her dam, it will perhaps be remembered, took first prize at the horse show in New York last fall, and the youngster has many of the good points of her much admired dam. As she is one of the growing sort and wants time, her trainer has been very lenient with her. He thinks

she will show better as a three-year-old than she did last season, her loose frame evidently requiring time to mature.

A filly by Wanderer, dam Phoebe Mayflower, was the first of the two-year-olds. She is a chestnut, with white heels and a snip on her forehead, very pretty in form and evidently a great pet. She would hardly get up when called upon to do so, but made friends with every one in the box on rising from her recumbent position. "I can tell you but little about this filly," said Mr. Blagrove, "as she was suffering from some complaint when she came from Kentucky, and I have been very easy with her. She may do good some of these days, but it is early to give an opinion."

The brown colt by Ten Broeck, dam Bombazine, is a neat little fellow. He has very much the appearance of a horse presented when a yearling, though devoid of the quality, to a certain degree, of that good-looking horse. Both this colt and the one in the next box were put to work test fell, and thoroughly satisfied their trainer that they were worth Mr. Keene's keeping.

The last horse shown was the bay two-year-old colt by King Alfonso, dam Janet. "I say, without fear of contradiction," said Mr. Blagrove, with great enthusiasm, "that this is one of the grandest colts in America or any other country. With strong neck, good shoulders and best of fore limbs, he combines strength of back, grand loins and great length from hip to hock—in fact, he is a race-horse all over." This colt engaged in the English Derby, Two Thousand Guinees, St. Leger and other important races in England, besides having some valuable engagements here as a two-year-old. He stands now over fifteen hands high, and will be sixteen hands at four years old.

All of the horses seemed in excellent health and condition, each getting, the trainer said, two hours' exercise every day on the covered track. If nothing is heard of the stable this year it will certainly not be for lack of pains and endeavor.

### The Two Thousand Guinees.

What with the death of such extensive nominators as Mr Crawford, Prince Bathyan, Count Lagrange and others, the original entry for this year's 2,000 Guinees and Derby has been materially reduced, there being only about eighty-three entries left in the Guinees and one hundred and ninety in the Derby. The reported retirement of Lord Falmouth and the temporary retirement of the Duke of Westminster in consequence of the death of his son and heir—the Viscount Grosvenor—will possibly make a further reduction in the number of three-year-olds trained for the Two Thousand and the Derby. So far the betting has been very limited, and only about half a dozen names have been mentioned for the Derby and not half that number for the Guinees. The general opinion, however, seems to be that both races are more or less at the mercy of "dark" horses, and that there will be no extensive betting until the season is far advanced. In fact, several writers of experience advise the British public not to make an investment on either race until just before the meeting.

The pick of the candidates for the 2,000 Guinees seem to be Lord Falmouth's Harvester, Mr. R. Peck's Superba, Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's Talisman, Mr. J. H. Houldsworth's Royal Fern, and Sir George Chetwynd's bay colt by Hermit, dam a sister of Adelaide. The last named must not be confounded with the Adelaide filly. She is owned by Sir John Willoughby, and is entered for the Derby but not in the Two Thousand. Of the five named, Harvester is a brown colt, by Sterling, out of Wheatear. His sire was a grand race-horse, and was selected as the English champion when a match was contemplated against Harry Bassett, while Wheatear ran third for the St. Leger, won by Hawthornden in 1870, with her stable companion Kingcraft second. Harvester ran in six races last year of which he won two, one a produce stake over the T. Y. C. at the first October meeting, and the second the Clearwell Stake on the first day of the second October meeting. It is impossible to give detailed accounts of his defeats other than to say that he was beaten by Superba, Duke of Richmond and the Adelaide filly. But as his stable companion Busybody was in the same race that the Adelaide filly won—the Dewhurst Plate—and as Lord Falmouth declared to win with her, the defeat of Harvester can scarcely count. As to his chances in the future, "Angur" in a recent review in the *Sporting Life* said: "Next to Busybody, who is not engaged in the Two Thousand, he is regarded as the best of the Heath House team. I am told by a good authority that he has grown up and developed into a handsome, bloodlike colt. He stands nearly sixteen hands high, and has thickened all through his frame. He is as sound and as straight on his legs as on the day he quitted his dam's side for the paddock, and if he continues to do as well as he has done up to the present, it is confidently anticipated that he will prove a real clipper next season, being possessed of size, power and freedom of action."

As to Superba, she was one of the best two-year-old fillies of the year. She is also by Sterling, her dam, Highland Fling, being by Scottish Chief. Superba ran in no less than nine races, of which she won all but the first and last. The former was the Kempton Park International Breeders' Two-Year-Old Stakes, run early in May, for which she was third. The last was the Middle Park Plate, run in October, for which she, at 126 pounds, was unplaced to Busybody at 119 pounds. Royal Fern and the Adelaide filly each at 126 pounds. The successes in the interval were, however, of the highest order, and included the British Dominion Two-Year-Old Stakes at Sandown Park, the Ascot Biennial Stakes, the Chesterfield Stakes at Newmarket, for which, with 126 pounds, she beat Harvester, Talisman and the Adelaide filly; for the Midenamer Plate at Windsor, which she won, carrying 130 pounds; the Rous Memorial Stakes at Goodwood, when she gave from four to sixteen pounds to a good field, including Harvester, and won by three-quarters of a length; the Astley Stakes at Lewes, and the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster, when she beat Spring Morn, Wild Thyme and Concor. This is certainly a brilliant record, and as all reports agree that she has done well so far this winter, she will certainly be dangerous, if not for races like the Two Thousand, she will be in races exclusively for fillies like the One Thousand and Oaks.

Talisman is another son of Sterling, his dam is Hippia, and as she was the dam of the famous Nellie there can be no complaints on the score of breeding. He is still a "maiden," although he has run in no less than eight races, in a majority of which he was close up at the end. Of him "Angur" says: "There is something wanting in him which age may give, and his future entirely turns upon this reckoning. He was a wonderfully good-looking colt last year—good-looking enough for anything, possessing plenty of size without lumber, and yet in the eight races in which he ran he always had the luck to tumble against something better than himself."

Of Royal Fern, whom "Angur" selects to win the Two Thousand, he says: "Mr. Houldsworth has a good colt in Royal Fern. He is by Springfield, out of Wood's Anemone, and I have formed a very high opinion of him, feeling not a little certain that, with luck, he will develop into a high-class

race-horse. Royal Fern ran three races last year and won one. This was the Prince of Wales' Stakes at York, beating Poetry, Woodpecker and two others. It is true that the form of those behind him was not of a very high order. His best display was undoubtedly in the Middle Park Plate, beaten half a length by the highly tried Busybody, to whom he was giving seven pounds. The Adelaide filly, at level weights, was three lengths behind him, and among the beaten lot were Superba and Talisman. This performance alone places him well up among the best of his age. His last appearance was in the Criterion Stakes, for which he was made favorite, but failed to get nearer than third to Archiduc and Talisman. To be beaten by Archiduc was no disgrace, but it is evident that he did not run up to his best form through Talisman, who was in receipt of four pounds, as also was Archiduc. I hope Royal Fern has done well for the sake of all connected with him, there being little doubt that Mr. Houldsworth's stable, over which Rya presides, is one of the most popular and best respected in the country. My information, however, is to the effect that Royal Fern has not filled out and thickened so much as he might have done, although he has lengthened nicely, and is, on the whole, a very useful looking sort of colt. I am also certain that too much attention must not be paid to his defeat in the Criterion, as he was far from being himself on that day, having on the Saturday prior to the race met with an accident and injured both his hocks, leaving the joints swollen and more or less inflamed on the day he ran. Given a victory in the Criterion, which might have been achieved but for the drawbacks mentioned, and remembering his creditable exhibition in the Middle Park Plate, Royal Fern would stand out as about the best of his year."

The unnamed colt out of the sister of Adelaide, by Hermit, for which Sir George Chetwynd paid 2,000 guineas for when a yearling, is also highly thought of by "Angur," in fact he gives the place honors to him and Harvester. The colt is trained at Newmarket by Sherrard, and by reason of his great improvement since last season is much liked by the residents at "headquarters." He ran but twice as a two-year-old; once he was behind Sandewy, Talisman and Beauchamp for the Prendigist Stakes, while on the second occasion he was beaten a neck by Scott Free for the great Sapling Stakes at the Sandown Park, with the highly thought of Camelot third.

The above are the most prominent candidates for the 2,000 Guinees. Those considered prominent for the Derby will be noticed at some future date.

### The Money They Represent.

The *Turf, Field and Farm* has collected statistics regarding the money value of the sons and daughters of Rysdyk's Hambletonian that have beaten 2:30. The stallion himself was purchased with his dam for \$125, and earned in stud fees \$205,750. Thirty-six of his get have trotted in 2:30 or better, and the prices for which they were or could have been sold for in their best days are as follows: Dexter, \$35,000; Jay Gould, \$30,000; Nettie, \$25,000; George Wilkes, \$25,000; Gezelle, \$20,000; Bella, \$15,000; Mattie, \$15,000; Bruno, \$15,000; Deucalion, \$10,000; Enfield, \$10,000; Orange Girl, \$10,000; Sentinel, \$10,000; James Howell, Jr., \$10,000; Harvest Queen, \$8,000; Lottery, \$8,000; Small Hopes, \$8,000; Young Bruno, \$8,000; Kisher, \$7,000; Madeline, \$6,000; Breeze, \$6,000; Administrator, \$5,000; Drift, \$5,000; Effie Deen, \$4,000; Ella Madden, \$4,000; Lottery, \$4,000; Lottie, \$4,000; Scotland Maid, \$4,000; Chester, \$3,500; Hamperion, \$3,500; Factory Girl, \$3,000; Jerome, \$3,000; Maud, \$3,000; Alma, \$2,500; Astoria, \$2,500; Lady Augusta, \$2,500; Marguerite, \$2,500. This is a total of \$335,000, as a fair estimate of the actual cash value.

The stallions in the list which have won renown in the stud are Sentinel, George Wilkes, Jay Gould and Administrator. Their united progeny is worth a great many thousand dollars. George Wilkes, for instance, is the sire of twenty-six 2:30 trotters, including Wilson, 2:16; Rosa Wilkes, 2:18; Joe Buuker, 2:19; So-So, 2:17; and Maybird, 2:21. Sentinel has eight 2:30 performers to his credit, among them Von Armin, 2:19. The fastest of Jay Gould's get is Adele Gould, 2:19, and the best one from the loins of Administrator is Catchfly, 2:19. The entire sons of Hambletonian which have no place in the 2:30 circle, but which have been successful in the stud are very numerous. Alexander's Abdallah was sold for about \$3,500, but he got Goldsmith Maid, who made a record of 2:14, and whose turf winnings foot up close to \$250,000; Thorndale, who gained a record of 2:22; and from whose loins came Edwin Thorne, 2:16; and Daisydale, 2:19; Almont, the sire of twenty-two 2:30 trotters, including Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Piedmont, 2:17; and Aldine, 2:19; and Belmont, with nine sons and daughters with records of better than 2:30, among them Nutwood, 2:18; and Wedgwood, 2:19. The descendants of Alexander's Abdallah are worth hundreds of thousands of dollars. Volunteer stands in the very front rank of the producing sons of Hambletonian. He has to his credit twenty-three 2:30 performers, one of which is St. Julien, 2:11, who at one time could have been sold for \$40,000. Before age had diminished the luster of Volunteer's eyes Mr. Goldsmith would not have parted with him for \$30,000. When Messenger Duroc's stud fee was \$300, Mr. Backman refused a very large sum for the stallion, and he would not sell Leland for \$20,000. The price paid for Happy Medium, when he was sold to Mr. Steele was \$25,000; and Mr. Bonner paid \$20,000 for Startle, sire of Majolica, 2:17. Electioneer proved a very cheap horse to Governor Stauffer, who gave Mr. Backman \$12,000 for him. He is the sire of the fastest yearling, 2:36; the fastest two-year-old, 2:21; the fastest three-year-old, 2:19; and the fastest four-year-old, 2:18; and \$30,000 would not buy him now. Dictator is the sire of three sensational performers of 1883—Jay-Eye-Sue, 2:10; Phelias, 2:15; and Director, 2:17—and when twenty years old he was sold for \$25,000. An offer of \$30,000 for him would not be accepted at Ashland to-day. Harold, sire of Maud S., 2:10, is valued way up in the thousands at Woodburn, and so is Cuyler at Glenview. General Withers paid \$5,000 for Aberdeen when he took him to Fairlawn, but this was nothing like his value. Prominent among his ten 2:30 performers are Hattie Woodward, 2:15; and Modoc, 2:19. The progeny of Edward Everett, Middleton, Walkill Chief, Denne Sage, Knickerbocker, Seneca Chief, Strathmore and Rysdyk (sire of Clingstone, 2:14) are worth a stack of money.

The Prince of Wales has nominated The Scot for the Liverpool Grand National, the Saffron Steeple-chase and the Grand International Steeple-chase Handicap at Sandown Park Second Spring Meeting. He has also nominated Lord Alington's Geheimniss for the Stockbridge Cup. Last year it will be remembered that he nominated Mr. Lorillard's Troquois for the same race.

*Bell's Life* says: "The American-bred Gerald, who been put into training, does not appear to have much manners, and is still described as the mad horse."



## List of Horses—E. H. Miller, Jr.

1.—BERLIN, black stallion, foaled April 11th, 1873. Sire Reavis' Blackbird son of Simpson's Blackbird, he by Camden son of Sbarck. Dam, Addie Lee, by Culver's Blackhawk. Second dam the dam of Index.

Reavis' or California Blackbird, 2:22, is too well known to need comment.

Addie Lee, 2:36½ (trials afterwards in 2:28), went lame with a splint from which she soon recovered, and put to breeding is a great brood-mare having produced Shady, by Ratler, dead, E. W. Hopkins' roadmare. Berlin, by Blackbird, 2:32½. Adalia, by Fred Low, 2:33, now owned and driven on the road in New York city, and could not be bought for \$5,000. Adair, by Electioneer, 2:34½ at three, winning the great Stanford Stake in 1882, and 2:30 at four years old. Adella, by Electioneer (No. 11 of this catalogue). Adina, by Electioneer (No. 12 of this catalogue). ———, by Benton (mare and this colt sold to Ariel Latrop, Esq., in spring 1883). Culver's Blackhawk is said to be by Vermont (sire of Parrot, 2:26, Fantina, 2:26), and Ella Lewis, 2:27, by Hill's Blackhawk. The dam of Index is said to be by Old Morrill. Index is the grandsire of Bay, Frank, 2:20.

Berlin has a record of 2:32½ (obtained under most unfavorable conditions in a race at Sacramento in 1880,) has trotted repeated trials better than 2:30, is as game a horse as ever lived, has had but slight opportunities in the stud, having had but few mares except those of the owner. All his colts are sound, hardy and game like the sire, and all have the very best constitutions with the best of legs and feet, and the capacity to "train on." All want "lots of work." Among the good ones sired by him are Thapsin, three-year-old record of 2:43 at Marysville, in September '83, in a race won by him where he was not put to his speed, and has since trotted a trial in 2:30, and several very near that mark, also three colts bred by E. M. Skaggs, Esq., of Sacramento, which are now in Salt Lake City in training, and are well known to horsemen there as being very fast and game. Berlin is in perfect health, is gentle and kind, easily handled in service, has no vices and is fit for immediate service. Has speed lines in his pedigree; through his sire has a full share of Messenger blood, the fountain head of the American trotter, and though his dam has Blackhawk blood, bred to good mares he will make a high mark. He and his colts having qualities which are valued everywhere, and for soundness, freedom from blemishes on feet and limbs, capacity to stand training without injury cannot be excelled. He will certainly be an acquisition to any breeding farm. He has run in a paddock all fall and winter, and is in capital condition to go into the season.

2.—LADY HAMILTON, bay mare, July 20th, 1868. Sire, O'Neill's Horse son of Old St. Clair, dam May Queen, by Old St. Clair, bred by Judge C. H. Swift, of Sacramento.

May Queen was a gray pacing mare, was a great roadster, was fast at her gait, got injured and was bred. Comment as to the merit of St. Clair mares as breeders is unnecessary, three mares of this blood having produced to Electioneer, Fred Crocker, Wildflower and Bonita, and the best colts of several other stallions were out of St. Clair mares, to wit, Gypsy Davis, Pat Hunt, Frank Rhodes, etc. Lady Hamilton had the best and purest trotting gait of any animal (in his opinion, that the owner ever saw), was certainly the fastest animal he ever drove on the road, having frequently taken her from the stable to Bay District track and trotted her quarters in 36 and 37 seconds, and never was beaten on the track or road while he used her for his driving. She is a regular breeder, having produced a colt every year since she was put to breeding, Mobam, by Mohawk Chief, 1879. Hamel, by Electioneer, 1880. Hambena, by Benton, 1881. Lona, by Benton, 1882. Hamilar, by Electioneer, 1883, died. Served by Fallis in 1883 and is doubtless in foal. Fallis is by Electioneer, dam Felicia, by Messenger Duroc; second dam Lady Fallia, by Seeley's American Star; third dam by Long Island Blackhawk. Fallis is kept as a stallion at Governor Stanford's Palo Alto stock farm. No stallion in the United States has a better trotting pedigree. He is himself a fast trotter. The prospective colt is worth more for the prospect only than this mare will bring. Lady Hamilton has been at Palo Alto ever since she was put to breeding, has been running out, will be taken up for this sale.

3.—ARISTOLA, black mare, March 20th, 1875; sire Fred Low, by Old St. Clair, dam Lady Hubbard, by Benicia Boy; second dam of Morgan blood. Fred Low is a great horse, is standard, is sire of Dick Turpin, 2:32, Clay, 2:23, Clairmont, 2:30½, Adalia, 2:33, and other good ones. Benicia Boy was advertised at Sacramento in the *Daily Union* as "black horse, eight years old, sixteen hands high, weight 1,260 pounds (a half-brother of the celebrated stallion Ethan Allan), sired by Old Vermont Black Hawk, dam of Messenger blood." Aristola had, as a colt, a remarkably fine gait, and was put in training and proved fast; she was "hipped," and was put to breeding at two years old; is a regular breeder, having produced a colt every year; her colts are good ones; see Nos. 6, 10 and 18. Her dam, Lady Hubbard, produced Dick Turpin, 2:32, by Fred Low, two others by same horse that the owner is using on the road as roadsters and family team that can beat three minutes together without training. She also produced Thapsin, spoken of above under Berlin, No. 1. Lady Hubbard's dam was a Morgan mare owned and driven by I. M. Hubbard, of Sacramento, and was a mare of great endurance and a fine roadster. Aristola's St. Clair blood, combined with that of her dam, makes her especially valuable to breeders. She is out at pasture, and will be taken up for this sale; is in foal to Berlin No. 1; will doubtless become standard before long.

4.—RHINIA, black mare, April, 1876; sire unknown (supposed to be thoroughbred, as she was running in a field with a two-year-old thoroughbred colt), dam Ruby, by Fred Low, second dam Lady Robertson. Rhinia is not large, but is a mare of great endurance; is a good saddle mare, and had good saddle gaits, runs fast, has been used under saddle and to harness as running companion with trotting horses when speeding, and is extraordinarily good at it; has also been used as a back to buggy and to cart about the training stable of owner; if used under saddle could soon be taught to take saddle gaits; is very finely formed.

5.—ALBION, bay gelding, May 6th, 1877; sire Fred Low, son of Old St. Clair; dam Addie Lee (see No. 1); good size, about 1,050 pounds, is well broken to harness (single), a good traveler and a good buggy horse; is now at stable at Sacramento; run out to pasture all fall and winter up to January 15th.

6.—ALCIN, brown gelding, May 17th, 1878; sire Berlin No. 1, dam Aristola No. 3, by Fred Low; good size, about 1,000 pounds; good traveler, tough and hardy, good style.

7.—ZEPHYR, black gelding, April, 1878; sire Berlin; dam Lady Zeitler, by old St. Clair; unbroken; has run out all his life; will be taken up about the 10th for this sale.

8.—ZENA, bay mare, April 18th, 1879; sire Berlin No. 1; dam Lady Zeitler, by old St. Clair; full sister of Zephyr No. 7, unbroken; being by Berlin No. 1, out of a mare by old St. Clair; Lady Zeitler trotted in three minutes untrained, and was

used for a time by the owner on the road; her blood should make her valuable as a brood-mare if she should not develop speed in training; has always run out; will be taken up for this sale.

9.—ZAGA, bay mare, 1880; sire Berlin No. 1; dam Lady Zeitler, by old St. Clair; same remarks as to Zena No. 8.

10.—ALIMA, black mare, April 29th, 1880; sire Berlin No. 1; dam Aristola No. 3, her blood running into speed lines on both sides; she will be valuable as a brood-mare; is unfortunately blemished by being "hipped," has St. Clair blood, through her dam Aristola No. 3; is like to become standard before long; is unbroken; has always run out; will be taken up for sale.

11.—ADELLA, bay mare, May 4th, 1880; sire Electioneer, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; dam Addie Lee, by Culver's Blackhawk; second dam, dam of Index. Of her sire Electioneer nothing need be said here. Of the merits and pedigree of her dam Addie Lee, see remarks to No. 1. Adella is full sister to Adair, winner of the great Stanford Stake of 1882 (\$3,900), in which he got record of 2:34½ at three years, and has record of 2:30 at four years old, at Chico, 1882. Adella is standard (sire and dam both standard), is kind, gentle, well broken to harness, is an extra fine buggy mare, is compact, muscular, weight about 925 pounds, good feeder, strong constitution, without a blemish; should she not develop great speed when trained, will be an invaluable brood-mare.

12.—ADINA, bay mare, March 7th, 1881; sire Electioneer; dam Addie Lee; is full sister to Adella No. 11. There are no other daughters of that great sire Electioneer, out of as good a dam as these are, that are for sale at any price. Adina ran out at pasture all summer, fall and winter, until the middle of January. The owner has had a liberal offer for these mares since he decided to have an auction sale, but they will not be sold at any price at private sale.

13.—HAMBENA, bay mare, March 9th, 1881; sire General Benton, of Palo Alto Stock Farm; dam Lady Hamilton No. 2, by O'Neill's horse son of old St. Clair; second dam May Queen, by old St. Clair; Gen. Benton is well known through the performance of his colts; for pedigree and merit of Lady Hamilton see No. 2, this catalogue; Hambena is a jewel; she is spirited, but kind and gentle as possible, with a great deal more than ordinary horse intelligence; trotted better than three minutes at two years, and "likes to trot"; is well broken to harness, but has been kept back instead of being pushed; would make a fine family mare; would do for a lady's driving; will surely be fast if trained; would make one of the finest brood-mares; at Palo Alto Stock Farm the combination of Benton and St. Clair blood in fillies is considered especially valuable for breeding to Electioneer or his sons.

14.—LONA, bay mare, 1882; sire General Benton; dam Lady Hamilton No. 2; is full sister to Hambena No. 13; is at Palo Alto Stock Farm, running out; halter broken only; will be taken up for this sale. She has good gait and action—look at her—see Hambena No. 13; these mares would be invaluable to any one starting a stock farm, as from their combination of blood they would cross well with any of the best blood in the State, except that of their sire.

15.—HAMEL, bay gelding, April 11th, 1880; sire Electioneer; dam Lady Hamilton No. 2. Hamel is a very handsome, fine-gaited, good-tempered colt; has lots of speed and likes to show it; is well broken (single), can show a 2:40 gait handily; has been running out; will be taken up for this sale.

16.—GRANETTA, black mare, May 4th, 1880; sire Berlin; dam Nellie Grant, by General Taylor, son of the "Morse horse"; second dam by Old St. Clair. Nellie Grant was bought by E. H. Miller, Jr., when four years old, of R. H. Makall of Sacramento, who raised her; an exhibition of her speed on the road in a butcher's cart led to the purchase; she was put in training and developed great speed very quickly, but getting injured was put to breeding. Granetta is unbroken, is and always has been running out; will be taken up for this sale; if she should not in handling develop speed as her dam did, she will be a good brood-mare; her pedigree is good as need be.

17.—GRANTOR, bay gelding, May 20th, 1881; sire Berlin No. 1; dam Nellie Grant, by Gen. Taylor; second dam by Old St. Clair; is full brother of Granetta No. 17; is running out and always has been, except for a month or two when he was taken up because he was not doing well at pasture, and while up was broken to harness; he is gentle, has good gait, was easily broken, drives kindly.

18.—ALANNA, brown mare, April 15th, 1881; sire Berlin No. 1; dam Aristola No. 3; second dam Lady Hubbard, by Benicia Boy; is a perfect beauty; is broken to harness, good-gaited, spirited and stylish.

## Death of Belle and Woodbine.

Two of the best known trotting brood-mares in the United States recently passed away to green pastures anew. A late communication from Woodburn Farm states that on account of old age and debility the noted mares Belle and Woodbine were destroyed.

Belle was foaled in 1857, got by Mambrino Chief, dam by Brown's Bellfounder. In 1861 she threw her first foal, a bay filly, to the cover of Iron Duke. She was then owned by Samuel Ayerick, of Paterson, N. J., who sold her to the late R. A. Alexander. Her next foal was the famous sire Belmont, produced in 1864. Missing a year, she produced Bainbridge, to the cover of Edwin Forrest, and the following year produced a bay colt to the same sire. She was then bred to Tattler, and in 1869 produced Belmira, the dam of Sorrento. Her foal of 1870 was Bellwood, by Woodford Mambrino, following in 1871 with Bicara, the dam of Pancoast, 2:25½, to the cover of Harold. For 1872 her produce was Fleurette; 1873, Sassacus; 1874, McCurdy's Hambletonian, 2:26½; 1876, Bernice; 1877, Beldemeer, and 1879, Lucas Brodhead, her last produce, all to the cover of Harold.

Woodbine was foaled in 1855, got by Woodford, the thoroughbred son of Kosciuszko, dam of unknown blood. She was bred by Mason Henry, Woodford County, Ky., and sold to R. A. Alexander. In 1860 she was bred to Mambrino Chief, and the following year produced a brown colt. Up to 1868 she did not miss a year, producing in 1862 a bay colt by Merrimac; 1863, Woodford Mambrino, 2:21½; 1864, a bay colt by Merrimac; 1865, Silence, by Alexander's Abdallah; 1866, Jubilee, by Mambrino Pilot; 1867, Marmon, by Mambruno; 1868, Tomahawk, by Roscoe. Between 1870 and 1874 there was no interval. She was reserved for Belmont the balance of her breeding career, with one exception. Her foal for 1870 was Woodbridge; 1871, Wedgewood, 2:19; 1872, Englewood; 1873, Albine; 1874, Buckthorn; 1876, Weisbaden; 1878, Monaco, all to Belmont's cover, except Buckthorn. In 1879 and 1880 she aborted. Both Belle and Woodbine were celebrated as the dams of winners and of the getters of winners.

The combination of ingredients used in making Brown's Bronchial Troches is such as to give the best possible effect with safety. They are the best remedy in use for Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases.

## ATHLETICS.

## Kittleman the Winner.

The match-talked-of and long-expected foot-race between Fred Harmon and M. K. Kittleman is a thing of the past. The morning first fixed for the race, Sunday, February 3d, proved very rainy, and ruined what had been acknowledged on Saturday by good judges to be a first-class track, and with the attention it was still to get would make it as fine a hundred-yard turf path as ever was seen. Early Saturday morning the parties interested went to Oakland and found the track six inches deep with mud, and, as a consequence, impossible to run on. The referee and stake-holder on learning the desire of both men and their backers to run at the first opportunity, changed his base of operations, and on Mr. Allen, the proprietor of the Oakland race track, getting possession of the Recreation Grounds on this side of the bay for the day and race, the runners were ordered to appear there on Monday, February 4th, at 4 p. m., rain or shine, and run. The track there is composed of "macadam" and clay, on which the rain had no effect, other than to improve it. On Saturday night a few pools were sold at the pool rooms on Bush street, in which the men sold even up, but only a few hundred dollars were put in the box. Monday proved a most unpropitious day for foot-racing, or out-door sports of an kind, as it began to rain about noon, and the day closed in a storm. However, as it was play or pay, quite a crowd, estimated at between four and five hundred, were present to see the novelty of two champion 100-yard runners, stripped naked running through the driving rain for the large stake of \$3,000 a side. Pool-selling was very brisk and started in early in the afternoon, with Kittleman favorite at 2 to 1, and at these odds about ten or twelve thousand was put in the box. Later in the afternoon and just before the start Kittleman's stock advanced, and the last pool sold was \$45 to \$15. The track is a good 100-yard path, about nine feet wide, which was divided down the center by a line of lime serving as a rope. Harmon who starts with his right foot on the mark, conceded the left side to Kittleman without tossing for position. The referee called the men out at 4:30 p. m., when the crowd left the pool-stand and arranged themselves along the line of the path next the rope, which had been stretched about 20 yards away. Harmon selected as his judge Mr. Geo. Rudge, and Mr. Geo. W. Putnam, of Denver, acted in the same capacity for Kittleman. The timers were Messrs. Eisman, Wilson, and Townsend, while the position of starter was accepted by Peter McIntyre. Everything being in readiness, the runners, who came out in tight shirts, took a short "warming up spin" and then stripped for the start.

The understanding was, that it was to be a standing start, but not penalizing. But on being ordered by McIntyre to toe the mark, it at once became apparent that both men were playing for the "best of it," and more desirous of a flying start, as neither man would stay on the mark long enough for the other to get up, making it simply impossible for the starter to fire them off standing. After hopping, scoring and breaking over the mark repeatedly, they made a break over a great deal closer than any previous attempt, and after getting off about 20 feet they were even, when McIntyre fired the pistol. Just at the instant of its discharge a perceptible "slacking up" was seen in both men, but at the sound they again bounded forward with a very even start. It was a grand race from there to the tape, and impossible for those at the finish to tell the leader until about 30 yards from "home," when Kittleman was seen coming with a wonderful burst of speed and about two feet in front, which he increased from there about a foot, winning a grand race and beating a man thought to be invincible for that distance, and placing himself on record as good if not the best 100-yard runner in the United States. Owing to the start given them, the timers did not time them, as no one expected they would go. Numerous outside watches were held on it, however, but all plainly showing the advantage they got in the start by marking the time from 8½ to 9½ seconds. No estimate can be made of the time, although admitted by all to have been faster than anything they ever saw, as there is no way of knowing how far they were over the mark when the gun went off, and even then it would be impossible to figure as both men were running. Harmon's friends fell heavily, and were, in fact, "bet to a stand-still" by the Kittleman party. Cortez Thompson, Kittleman's trainer, must have won a nice sack, as he did not allow a man to offer any reasonable bet a second time.

## Advice to Young Athletes on Training.

[L. E. Meyers in N. Y. Sportsman.]

Two Hundred Twenty Yard Running.—I take up this distance, not because it comes next in order, but because, after 100 yards, is the most indulged in of any sprint race. The few hints given about 100-yard running, with a little modification, will apply to distance between 100 and 220 yards. Some trainers maintain that if a man is fit to run 100 yards properly, that can go most any distance. This is in a great degree true, but a man, when thoroughly trained for 100-yard race, must be an exceptional judge of pace to go beyond that distance and do himself credit. Most athletes consider 220 yards a most grueling race, and justly so, for it is nothing more or less than the same rate of speed, or nearly so, that is required to go 100 yards carried over more than twice that distance.

It is a curious thing that although this distance is most popular with our games committees, it is almost entirely neglected by our English cousins; in fact, it is very rarely run in England. A man requires both great speed and fairly good staying powers to run this race properly. To sum it up in a few words, an athlete to run a good "two-hundred" should be able to start well, run fast, and stay the whole distance at almost speed limit. A great mistake made in running this distance is too much hurrying in the first hundred yards or so. You must be careful not to run yourself off your feet before the finish. There is no distance that requires more head work than this. It makes no difference how short the distance may be (meaning, of course, anything from 100 yards up), there is such a thing as making too much haste at the beginning, and not being able to finish properly.

How to Prepare for the Distance.—Practice starting according to the directions given before, because it is as essential to know how to start in this distance as in a shorter one. Run about 100 yards three or four times at almost your best pace. After resting awhile, and you feel that your wind has entirely returned, then run from 300 to 400 yards at a pretty stiff pace. If you find, in going this distance, that you are giving out, do not labor and roll all over the track, but draw yourself in a bit, and gradually slow down to an easy canter. You will in this way learn to recover yourself without losing your form, a feat which you will find, as you advance in athletic excellence, it is quite necessary to know how to perform. I have often seen a scratch man in a handicap race win, when



thoroughly run out, by simply knowing how to nurse himself and make his opponents think that he had a good deal in hand. I therefore warn the beginner, when in practice he finds himself "going to pieces," to haul in a little and take it easy for a few strides, and he will find himself able to continue the journey, and in all probability to show a burst of speed at the finish, whereas, if he had continued to labor and fight, he would, in all probability, not be able to finish.

### Football.

If the weather permits, a football match will be played at the Recreation Grounds this afternoon. The contesting teams will be the University and Merions. The game will start at three o'clock sharp, and will be played under Rugby Union rules. The Merions will select their team from the following list, viz., Fenlayson, Eyre, B. S. Benjamin and Berney Benjamin, Foster, Lyons, Campbell, Theohald, Hill, Bencroft, Barkworth, Cookson, Tracy, Burnett, Petersen, Creighton and Dinkelspiel. The University have only lost a few of their players of last year, and have excellent material to fill up with.

The Rugby Union International Football match between England and Wales, January 5th, resulted, after a hard and well-contested match, in favor of England, by one goal and two ties to one goal.

Foot-racing in the west is a precarious occupation and nearly every "sprinter" has had narrow escapes from dying with his spiked shoes on. John W. Cozad was a notorious "johher." He met a violent death. In 1858 he ran on the old Fashion Course on Long Island, and up to the time of his death in 1882 traveled in every state and territory and Mexico, foot-racing for a living. A dozen times his schemes were discovered by his dupes and as many times was he shot at and as often escaped unhurt. The western press several times published obituary notices of the "pedestrian pirate," but he was finally caught napping and killed. He had been referee of a foot race at Salida, Col., and "the wrong man" won. For a consideration Cozad decided the race the other way and awarded the stakes to the loser. The cheated pedestrian hid his wrath, laughed over the matter and treated the crowd to drinks. While Cozad's back was turned a quantity of poison was placed in his whisky, from the effects of which he died.

The ten-mile international amateur skating contest was held at the Washington Skating Park, Brooklyn, on January 25th. There were 18 competitors, principally from New York and Canada. G. Phillips of New York, R. A. Elliot of Canada, were the favorites, but Axel Paulsen of Norway, immediately after the start assumed the lead and kept it throughout the race, covering the ten miles in the unprecedented time of 39 min. 7.2-8 sec. Elliot came in second and Phillips third. Pfaff, Montgomery and See also heat the best previous record.

The long promised visit of Lord Harris' team of Cricketers to America was definitely arranged for the coming season, but it will be necessary to postpone it still another year, owing to Lord Harris' inability to obtain a fairly representative team.

Robert Henry, of Fishkill, New York, an athlete, is credited with skating on the Hudson from Fishkill Landing to Albany, January 19th, a distance of 101 miles, in ten hours and twenty minutes.

A number of young gentlemen proficient in gymnastic exercises have organized the Nemo Athletic Club. Address all communications 712 Leavenworth street.

At the Hawthorn Grammar School sports held on the 5th of November, 1883, at the Cricket Grounds, Melbourne, Australia, Hillston kicked the football 177 feet.

Lawn tennis has of late become very popular in California. The University have started a club and are practicing regularly.

## THE KENNEL.

### The Gilroy Club and their Dogs.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—The members of the Gilroy Club are determined to keep pace with the march of improvement. They are of the opinion that the objects of a sportsman's club should be not only their own recreation and sociability, but the preservation of game during the close season, and also the importation and propagation of foreign game. They also pride themselves upon their dogs, and now that the Gilroy Annual Field Trials have become a fixed institution, they will spare no expense compatible with moderate means to improve their breed. Mr D. M. Pyle has bred his setter bitch Daizette, by Bennett's Regent, ex. Waddington's, now Goodman's, Daisy, to Mr. J. Y. Rose's Carl, by Leicester, ex. Dart. Mr. H. D. Bartlett, president of the club, will breed his California Rose, a splendid Drake, ex. Queen, bitch, to either Carl or Aldrich's Macgregor. Mr. H. M. Briggs will again breed his imported Irish setter bitch Fern, to Race, Jr. Mr. Farmer will breed his Queen to Carl or Mayberry's Dan. Mr. Leavesley has purchased from Mr. J. H. Brook of Oakland, his Llewellyn setter bitch Juno, by Aldrich's Macgregor, ex. Lulu Laverack. Macgregor is by the celebrated English field-trial winner Rob Roy, who heat the renowned Ranger, and was imported by Mr. Arnold Burgess at an expense of \$1,500. The dam of Macgregor is Mr. Tristram Burgess' beautiful and faultless Queen Mah, also a fine field dog. Lulu Laverack was imported by Judge Gale, late of Oroville, a well-known connoisseur of pure dogs, and is the only fine Laverack setter on this coast, and is a perfect picture of beauty. Mr. Leavesley is undecided as yet to what dog he will breed her, but he is highly pleased with his purchase, his experience in dog-breeding convincing him that the mental and field qualities of the dam are of far more consequence in raising a litter of fine pups than those of the sire. He is also breeding for Mr. R. W. Hill of Oregon, his imported Irish setter bitch Nida, by Larry, ex. Red Bess—the Elcho-Rose stock—by Nemo, ex. Quail III. Nida is a beautiful bitch and a fine field dog. She is thoroughly broke, and would have ran in the Gilroy field trials had she not been "in season." Mr. P. G. Anzer of San Juan, will breed his field-trial winner Ola to the best dog he can select. Ola is by Count Warwick, ex. Leah. Count Warwick is grandson of Leicester and Leah, imported by Mr. Bartlett, combined some of the best blood in the east. Leah is dead, but was a beautiful and symmetrical little bitch, with all the promise of making a brilliant field dog. Mr. Anzar has raised one litter of pups from Ola, by Bartlett's Rob

Roy, and they all show much precocious genius. Mr. Leavesley has secured two bitch puppies. Mr. H. Frutig has been fortunate in getting a dog-puppy, and although he has raised a good many dogs in his time, for Harry although a young man, is an old sportsman and one of our crackest shots—admits that for spirit and intelligence this puppy beats them all. Messrs. Wright and Henry, George, John and Edgar Hollaway, all good sportsmen and enthusiastic dog-men, have choice pups from Farmer's Queen and Bartlett's Rose, with which they calculate to take the persimmons at our next field trials. Mr. John Paine, a great lover of dogs and a fine shot, has a promising puppy from Bartlett's kennel, with which he hopes to capture the Pacific Coast Field Trials Derby, and Mr. J. R. Payne, himself of obivarious Tennessee stock, will be satisfied with nothing less than a Count Noble Peep-o'-Day puppy, and has written to Mr. Sanhorn for one that he hopes will rival the great champion Gath. Capt. Messic and Dr. Mogy have two very fine dogs of the Ralston breed. I have not seen them out in the field, but from what I can learn from others their nose and style are equal, if not superior, to the dogs of known pedigree. Mr. Louis Loupe has a fine Gordon, the best duck-dog in the State, and Dave Dunham, E. S. Harison and many other members possess fine-bred dogs, but as they do not proclaim and discuss their merits at street-corners, I am not posted about them.

Gilroy is a small place, but the inhabitants thereof are awful plucky, and whether it is a coursing match, a horse-race, a fireman's tournament, a clay-pigeon match, or a masked ball, they don't intend to be "left out." The club is in a prosperous condition and contains among its members most of the large landed proprietors in the vicinity, including Messrs. Dunn and Donnelly, Sam Rea, J. P. Sargent, P. G. Anzar, and many more are talking about joining.

Gilroy, Feb. 5th, 1884.

CLAY PIGEON.

### Coursing for Coin.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—I am informed that Mr. Thomas Brady has been doing considerable talking of late about his wonderful greyhound Wee Nell, and how she can beat any greyhound on this coast, and offering to hack her for any amount, when he knew the parties present had no money about them. Now I will give him a chance to win, or may he lose, some money. I will match a greyhound against Wee Nell, best two in three or three in five, for \$250 a side, or as much more as he wants to run for; the race to take place on the San Joaquin valley, the place of meeting and time of race to be mutually agreed on. I herely place in your hands fifty (\$50) dollars as a forfeit, hoping that Mr. Brady will be as anxious to cover it as he was to make matches on Wednesday evening last, or stop bluffing. If the above challenge is not accepted by Mr. Brady, it is open to any greyhound belonging to the Pacific Coursing Club. Come, gentlemen, don't do all your coursing in saloons (as your greyhounds might saunter over the spittoons), but come to the finest coursing ground in the world, the great San Joaquin, and give your world-beaters a chance to expand their lungs, and may the best dog win. When the articles of agreement are signed I will name the greyhound for the contest. Until then I will sign myself

CORNKRAKE.

### California Coursing Club.

At the meeting of this club held at their rooms, 539 California street, on Wednesday evening last, it was decided to hold the spring meeting at Merced on March 27th and 28th, leaving this city on the 26th. The stakes to be run are an all-aged stake, limited to 32 dogs, and a sapling stake open to all puppies not over one year old. As the number of nominations is limited, entries should be sent as soon as possible to J. F. Carroll, 213 Pine street, in order to secure a place in the list.

We regret to learn that Mr. W. S. Davis, of the Phoenix Insurance Company of this city, has recently lost his red Irish setter puppy, Count Rouge, by Race, Jr., from C. N. Post's Dido, from diemper. Count Rouge was a most promising, handsome puppy, and about eight months when he died. The first time Mr. Davis had him out on the field he made six fine points on quail, true and staunch as could be made by an old, thoroughly trained dog, and retrieved in splendid style. We have had to record so many cases of this nature lately that the question forces itself upon us whether or not our dog owners are not breeding in too closely, for, beyond a certain point, it has a tendency, beyond doubt, to make the offspring delicate in physical organization. It would be well, at all events, to look into this matter, and see if in-breeding is not being carried too far. From the early promise Count Rouge gave of distinction in after life, his death is a loss to the kennel wealth of the State, and we are having too many of the same sort for the welfare of our dog breeders and the State also.

Mr. D. M. Pyle, of Gilroy, is breeding his fine setter bitch Daizette, to Carl this season. Daizette has many fine qualities, and is said to display great intelligence on the field. Carl is known to be one of the finest dogs of his kind in the State. The pedigree of both is unexceptionable. True, the grandam of Daizette was sister to Dart, the mother of Carl. The issue, when it comes, will carry the blood of those mentioned, and also Regent, Carlowitz, and others of standard reputation. We are glad to find Carl has received a number of first-class bitches.

We spoke last week of pose in dogs while hunting. The celebrated Gath is credited with the most remarkable case of the kind within our knowledge. On one occasion, while taking a flying leap over a high bush, he scented his birds below, and then and there straightened himself out in the air, and came to the ground on as stiff and staunch a point as a dog could assume. It is said when he reached the ground not a muscle moved until the bird was flushed and killed. We call that a grand instance of capacity.

The officers elected at the meeting of the National American Kennel Club are: President, J. Palmer O'Neil; Secretary and Treasurer, D. Bryson. A resolution was adopted to close the Derby entries April 1st, and the entries to the all-age stake November 1st, a forfeit of \$10 and \$15 additional for starters being required.

Mr. Leavesley, of Gilroy, has sold his lemon and white English setter bitch, Dora, by Bennett's Regent, ex. Leavesley's Juno, to Mr. T. P. Izard, Santa Barbara. Price, \$100.

The Czar of Russia is said to be sending a racing stud to England.

Parole's earnings from 1875 to 1883 were \$82,184.25.

### Over the Snow.

When the wheels of a carriage creaked over the snow in the Central Park drives yesterday, people turned and looked after the vehicle in surprise. It seemed almost as much out of place as would a cutter, with muffling robes and jingling bells, in the dog days. There were very few of these wonderful apparitions, however, and in these few cases there were outward evidences that all concerned felt keenly that they were out of joint with the times. There was a lack of jauntiness in the drivers, an apparent desire for seclusion on the part of the occupants, while even the horses seemed a trifle ashamed of their inappropriate surroundings.

The sleighing was grand. It is seldom better. The hare spots that the rains and the wear and tear had made in the roads were patched up by the light fall on Sunday, and as the runners sped along there was no occasional "scratch" to set the teeth on edge. There was no knee-deep traveling to nase up the horses, but a herd level roadway that gave every opportunity for speeding and made drivers just itch to speed in the park. Now and then apparently, the impulse could not be restrained. Shortly before nightfall a yellow painted cutter with a glistening black horse came tearing around a curve a quarter of a mile from the Fifth avenue entrance. A black cutter with a beautiful hay was just ahead. The driver turned his head at the sound of the pursuing bells; his eyes met those of the other driver, and the two seemed at once to understand each other; there was a shake of the reins, a chirrup, and off went the bay like a flash, with the nose of the black at his girth. It was almost neck and neck for awhile, but just ahead was a crossing for pedestrians, at which there were a number of women and children. A grey coated policeman waved his arms frantically and shouted, but the pair were by him and almost out of sight before he got his arms down.

The air was delightful. In the early morning and in the evening it was cold enough to satisfy any who yearned for an eer-nipping, face-cutting atmosphere, but in the afternoon there was an autumn mildness, while the rapid motion caused just enough tingle to make it real, orthodox sleighing.

On the roads above the park the steeds were "let out" for all that was in them. There were any quantity of "brushes," plenty of stopping by the way, and a great deal more hilarity generally then in the park.

Early in the morning the "triangle brigade" got to work at the snow that covered the ice on the lakes at the park, and before nightfall had cleared space enough to admit of several thousand people enjoying the sport. The "triangle" has its month open, and so is really a V. It is made of heavy wood, solidly holted, and is drawn by a horse. When it has got within its enclosure all the snow it can carry along without spilling over, it is taken to the edge of the lake, its rear point lifted, and is then driven off. The snow that it has deposited is shoveled on the banks by workmen stationed there.

Park policeman No. 66, who was stationed in the houses for the accommodation of skaters, endeavors to make it as interesting as possible for all the small boys who came in to worm themselves or to adjust their skates. He carried a stout hickory stick in his hand and seemed to think it incumbent upon him to ply it most industriously. He did so. No matter what the boy was doing—or whether he was doing anything—if he came in the way of No. 66 he was bound to get a welt over the lege or hack. At times No. 66 was positive in this exercise, and went in with a will; at other times he was negative, and in a dreamy, mechanical way, welted the legs as he walked along, apparently through force of habit. Occasionally No. 66 would vary the monotony of the thing by seizing by the neck some urchin who had not been spry enough in getting out of the way and flinging him out doors.

"I'll attend to the matter," said gray bearded Captain Beatty when spoken to; "it is against the positive rule to do anything of the kind, and I will see that it is not repeated."

### The Queen's Plates, and Who Pays for Them.

The question is asked, Does Queen Victoria contribute anything towards what are called Queen's plates? The general unhorsy public suppose that Victoria draws a check for 3,600 guineas on her bankers and presents it to the British turf. This is by no means the case, for the Queen can do better with her money. The \$18,000 required for the money prizes at various races comes from the pockets of the tax-payers, a part of it from the privy purse, and another part from the consolidated fund. When, in 1844, that scandal of the British turf the "running rein" business was exposed, two select committees, one from the lords, the other from the commons, looked up the question of Queen's plates, and their sources were shown. In England the question of how much money ought to be won at a race by the owners of a horse, has lately been agitated. If the stakes are small the owner of stables are obliged to gamble, in a betting way, taking the chances of gaining a much larger amount than hat of the Queen's plate. The Cesarewitch and the Cambridgeshire handicaps appear to be only races upon which a hacker may win a large sum. Although so much fuss is made about the Derby, speculation on that event seems to be limited. At the late Epsom, though a horse of poor merit won, Lord Arlington and Sir Frederick Johnston, who had the market to themselves, only pocketed a paltry \$100,000. This is indeed saddening. An effort, then, is to be made in England to increase the Queen's plate, and instead of frittering it away in several 800 guinea stakes, to lump it on two or three races. The last suggestion is to restrict the character of the animals, and to allow the running to be made only by horses bred within a certain district or county, or to be ridden by their owners. An action of this kind would exclude American horses. It is not likely, however, that anything of this kind will ever be carried out.

### Names Claimed.

By E. Newland, Oakland, California.

LESLIE, for sorrel filly foaled—by Belle Alta, son of Williamson's Belmont, dam by Langford.

MINOR, for black filly, by Belle Alta, dam's pedigree not traced.

A match for \$100 has been made between the Santa Claus filly Josephine, owned by H. Scott, the restaurateur, and E. M. Fry's filly Jeffreys Lewis, also a daughter of Santa Claus. The race is to be trotted on the 26th, the stipulations being that Mr. Scott shall drive his colt and Lem Ylman drive Mr. Fry's. There is no betting on the race as yet, but odds are offered on the proposition that the great programmer falls out of the sulky before the horses start for the first heat.

Longfellow's get during 1884 won \$46,225. From 1876 to 1882 inclusive, they won \$148,197.50, or a total of \$194,422.50. During the three years Longfellow was on the turf he won \$13,020.



## POULTRY.

## Advantages of Mutuality Among Breeders.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—As it is so rainy one can not accomplish much out of doors, I will write you a short article on poultry. It seems the late poultry exhibition has created quite a boom in that direction, judging from reports of the different breeders, it has but proved to me what I felt convinced of before, that a thoroughly wide awake poultry association was the one thing lacking to awaken the people of this coast to the fact that poultry rearing, as an industry, could be brought to a higher state of perfection, and consequently be more profitable than is the case in the eastern states, owing to the better adaptability of our climate, taking the year through. It is true the breeders of thoroughbred fowls in the east are able to command higher prices for that class of stock than we can do at here, at present generally, but I think the time is coming (if the association continues to improve, as much as our first public exhibition leads us to expect, and I can see no reason to prevent it. We have breeders enough in this State, composed of the right material, if they will work together harmoniously, to rank with the best association of that class, only let us work together for that end, and success is assured), when we, too, can get better prices for better birds. Surely, parties wishing choice birds to improve their flocks would prefer to buy of home breeders, where they can go to the yards and make their own selection at the same prices asked in the east (less the express charges which will be no small amount by any means), than to trust to others to select for them, and run the risk of getting diseased fowls, or perhaps find them dead in the coop, to say nothing of having scrubs palmed off on you (as many of our breeders have, myself among the number) after paying for first-class birds, and sending to so-called reliable breeders; and that is another point wherein members of a flourishing poultry association would command more respectful treatment. Don't understand me to infer that all breeders in the east are of that class, for I have had dealings with some gentlemen, in every sense of the word. Furthermore, the time is at hand also, when a man engaged in the breeding of poultry will not be looked upon as in rather small business (don't amount to much, anyway), as has previously been the case, but the fact will have to be admitted that it takes a deal of brain work, as well as science, to make a successful breeder in the full sense of the word; and they will be forced to acknowledge and accept the poultry fancier as equal and on the same plane as those engaged in other legitimate branches of business. In the *Rural Press* of February 2d is an article from a gentleman of Santa Barbara, who seems to think the awakened interest in poultry rearing but a repetition of the "periodical hen fever" that goes the rounds about so often, and as an unhealthy state of affairs generally, now I can't agree with him wholly (at least, I don't want to). I am inclined to think it a healthy growth, that will stay by us, and expand to such an extent, that we won't have to import eggs to supply our city markets with, at least. He quotes from *Bulletin* of January, an article which seems to strike him as about the correct thing, to wit: enthusiasm is all very well, and egg farms on paper attractive, but the cold frozen truth is, where one succeeds in making it profitable as a business one hundred fail. Very true. But let me ask what per cent. of those starting in other lines of business succeed? Methinks the number of failures wouldn't be far behind in support of his theory. He mentions two cases of failures in his vicinity. Here is one: On one farm there were raised every year five hundred Brahma and Cochins; and the owner received no eggs from June to February, and disease soon swept away the flocks by dozens. I confess if I had raised that number of chicks of any variety and had no better results, I should feel rather discouraged, and fear I had mistaken my calling. I couldn't have the heart to lay the entire blame at poor hiddy's door. If this shouldn't bring up in the waste basket, I may call again, particularly if this rain stays with us much longer. O. J. A.

Santa Clara, February 4th, 1884.

## Hints for the Novice.

The troubles of the poultry-keeper, especially if new in the business, begin when disease sets in. Roup, in its many varied forms, is the disease most to be dreaded. The symptoms are seldom twice alike. Those not familiar with it do not discover it until too late, when the victim is too far gone. In the seasons of sudden and severe changes of weather, there is great danger of the fowls freezing, as well as of colds. Then there is dampness and chilliness on many days, which causes colds. The fowls should be well protected by tight rooms, under a good roof, with matched siding, well battened. The fowls then fare much better in severe cold than when the temperature is higher.

Some varieties or breeds have been considered tender, because they were not understood. The Houdans are an example of this fact. They can endure almost any dry, cold weather, but are not proof against dampness, even with a high temperature. Indeed, no variety of land fowls can endure dampness and remain in health. I mention the Houdans, as they are often thought too delicate for common farmers' use. There is no denying the fact that the fowls of to-day are more delicate and tender than those of a preceding generation, but admitting this fact, are they not double or quadruple the value as far as profit is concerned?

Localities and markets vary, and the breeds must vary accordingly in order to suit the demand of the nearest market. Early flesh-producing varieties are in demand for broilers, and these breeds are at the same time the great egg-producers. Some markets demand white-fleshed fowls, and also white eggs, while another wants only the yellow-skinned carcasses and brown or coffee-colored eggs. With a correct taste there is a difference. Yellow-skinned fowls never possess that sweet tenderness of flesh that is met with in the white-skinned sorts.

There are always weak fowls to be found in every lot, and such are the first to be attacked with disease. Some varieties are perfectly hardy with the exception of liability to become frost-bitten in low temperature. Other sorts cannot endure confinement and high feeding. With the right management the Asiatics are the best for the ordinary keeper. They possess size, and will give a goodly number of eggs if fed aright during the winter. They require quantity rather than high quality. The new beginner is apt to be disappointed with the breed when meeting disease, but this is wrong, for no breed is exempt. All birds should not be treated alike.—*Country Gentleman*.

## A Duck Farm.

You will not find it on the map, because it is not mentioned there, and I shall not tell you where it is, because I promised the little woman who owns it, and who gave me permission to tell other women what she had done, that I would not mention her name or the name of the place where she lives and works. How did it happen to find her? I didn't find her; it just happened—i. e., if anything ever happens in this queer old world of ours, we bumped our heads together once in a railway accident, and we have been firm friends ever since.

Her farm is only a bit of land, some thirty acres, but for the last five years she has made from ten to twelve hundred dollars a year from it, and most of the money came from the ducks. She sells eggs for hatching, and ducks for breeding and for exhibition, but the main object is ducks and festers for market. She thinks ducks are less trouble and quite as profitable as hens. She keeps twenty-four stock ducks, eight males and sixteen females, through the winter. The ducks commence laying from the middle of February to the first of March, and lay from 100 to 125 eggs each in a season. The first laid eggs are set to get ducks to sell for breeding stock and for the early summer market. For this purpose the eggs from the ducks that are two or three years old are used, and when hatched the ducklings from those eggs are marked by punching a small round hole in the web of the feet. She thinks, and rightly too, that the eggs from the older ducks procure larger and more vigorous birds than the first eggs from the young ducks.

As soon as the weather gets warm enough to ship without danger of chilling on the way, she sells eggs for hatching at \$3 per dozen, and finds no difficulty in disposing of as many as she cares to spare at that price. Her sales of eggs for hatching amount to about \$100 yearly. Besides the eggs used and sold for hatching she generally sends a twenty-four dozen case to New York just before Easter. These large, finely-shaped, pure white eggs sell readily for Easter eggs, and bring from forty to fifty cents per dozen.

From the eggs set on her own place during the season she raises from ten to twelve hundred ducks each year. The ducklings are hatched from the first of April up to about the first of August. Most of the ducklings are raised by hen mothers, and she keeps some fifty hens for that purpose. The hens are all pure Buff Cochins, and are kept until they are two years and a half old. Besides raising two broods of ducks each season, each hen pays her owner an average profit of seventy-five cents per year from the sale of eggs for market. When fattened for market at the end of the second season, these Cochins are large and heavy, and the carcasses of the old fowl generally sells for enough to pay for a pullet to take her place. No chickens are raised on the farm; the pullets are bought of a neighbor who keeps the Buff Cochins.

She aims to get several hens and the incubator at the same time: when the eggs hatch the incubator ducklings are divided up among the hens; one hen will care for twenty ducklings until they are old enough to care for themselves. The eggs hatch well—those in the incubator quite as well as those under hens, and when the incubator ducklings are once mixed up with the others, she finds it impossible to tell "which from 'tother."

When the ducklings are ten or twelve hours old they are moved with the mother hen to coops and safety runs, which are placed in an orchard near the house. This orchard contains about four and a half acres, and the coops are scattered over it a few rods apart. On the side of the orchard that leads to the "pond lot," the bottom board of the fence is a foot wide, and comes close to the ground in order to keep the ducklings from taking to the water too early in life.

When the ducklings are four weeks old the hens are taken away, but the ducklings are kept in the orchard until they are six weeks old, or until they are well feathered on the breast and under part of their bodies, when they are turned into the pond lot, where they "take to the water like ducks."

The pond lot contains nearly thirteen acres, five of which are covered with water. Originally, this lot was a piece of low, rocky, bushy pasture land, between two low ranges of hills. A stream of clear, sparkling water, a famous trout brook, ran through the center. The woman who proposed to raise ducks saw at once the advantage of such a situation, and had a dam constructed near the upper end of the lot, and later another was made lower down, so that the lot contained two large ponds. Where the fences which separate my friend's land from that of her neighbor cross the stream, water-gates are put in which keep the ducks from swimming out with the water; and the bottom boards of the fence around the rest of the lot keep them from getting out that way. Two well-trained dogs guard this lot at night, and woe to the two-footed or four-footed prowler who intrudes.

The duck houses are simply long, low sheds—with the exception of the one where the breeding stock is wintered, which is inclosed—placed on the slope of a few rods back from the water. They were built of refuse lumber, and the cost was comparatively trifling. Connected with the house for the breeding stock is a small yard where the ducks are shut in at night through the laying season. From the time when they are twelve hours old till within twenty-four hours of the time when they are killed for market, the ducklings are fed with a great variety of food. From the first meal until they are turned into the pond lot they are fed every two hours between daylight and dark. "Little and often" is the motto. Before they take to the water the ducklings are fed a little cooked meat once each day, and doubtless this ration of meat has much to do toward making the fine large ducks that my friend has the reputation for raising. After they are turned into the pond lot the ducklings are fed but three times a day till within two or three weeks of the time when they are to be marketed; then they are confined in the fattening yards and fed oftener.

The fattening yards are situated between the two ponds, and so arranged as to inclose a portion of the stream.

The ducklings are marketed as fast as they reach a suitable age and size. She commences sending them to market about the middle of June, and keeps it up till about the middle of September, when she quits till near the middle of January. These prime young ducks, getting into market at a time when such poultry is scarce, bring good prices—from 22 to 25 cents a pound, dressed. By the time the price begins to decline she has marketed all the earlier ones that she cares to spare, and the later hatched she keeps growing till mid-winter, when fine ducks are again scarce and the price goes up. At Thanksgiving and during the holidays, when the markets are crowded with poultry of all kinds, she holds on to her ducks, unless she has an order at an extra price.

At first my friend kept the Rouens; then she tried the Aylesburys, but now she keeps only the pure Pekins, and is so well satisfied with them that she has no desire to change for anything else. She says: "For laying qualities, quick growth, great size, fine flesh and fine feathers, the Pekins cannot be excelled."

On her place I have seen six-weeks old Pekins that weighed six pounds a pair alive, and those that dressed from three to four pounds each at ten or twelve weeks. At five and six months her ducks dress from six to eight pounds each. For the feathers, the best and finest of which are carefully saved by themselves, my friend obtains 40 cents per pound.—*Prairie Farmer*.

## Fancy Fowl and Queer Pets.

No wonder that the ladies and children of New York hurry through our middy streets to the Madison Square Garden. It is the annual show of the Fanciers' Club, where pets of all sorts and kinds can be seen and frequently heard. Neither is it strange that quaint looking men from Long Island, and Staten Islanders, with trousers tucked in their hootlegs, and odd fish from Brooklyn go to the same place. There can be found manifold evidence of a great Omniscience in pouting pigeons, fat cats, fantail Polish fowl, and a charming revelation of nature's methods of breeding trout, pollywogs and gudgeons. The first thing struck when one enters the Garden is his ear. Queer crows, odd screams, bizarre yells salute the corner. Every rooster in the place is on his mettle. Every one does his level best to convince the world and all there is therein and he is the tallest, the brightest, the loudest and the highest priced bird in Christendom. While the roosters crow, the hens cluck, the dogs bark, the cats mew, and the geese hiss as the ducks say "quack." Funny, isn't it? It is, indeed. Moralists fixed their amplitudinous proof of the existence of a God. The devotees of nature point with pride at the ceaseless hatchment of trout, without the aid apparently of any living lever. The fun lover can laugh at his ease, and the man who is unable to appreciate the conceit of the fantail pigeons ought to die on the premises.

It would be almost as easy to tell what there is not as to catalogue what there is. The great Garden is floored over as if for a ball. A circle of cages with wire fronts belts the interior. Across these, in rows, are other cages, all on large tables. Men familiar with barnyard nomenclature would not be contented with a printed list of the entries, and to men who don't know a Japanese bantam from an Angora cat a list would be of no interest or information. The queer crows which make the rafters echo and the welkin ring are very queer, but they are discounted by the strange conformation of some of the fancy breeds. Some chickens are full of noise; other fowl are all dignity. The important bearing with which a five-henned rooster stalks is admirably set off by the flippant way in which a bachelor cock perks his head and peers from side to side. There is an abundance of game material on exhibition, and quite worth a visit.

Of the beauty of many of the fowl it is literally impossible to do ought in the way of description. Every tone, every shade, every color, and a thousand happy, attractive combinations delight the eye. Black fowl with white collars, bronze bodies with crimson tints, white fowl with blue and orange ornamentation, huge roosters black as night, with festery trousers to the claw; heaves of fantailed pouters, vying with each other in concerted exhibition of their own points; mammoth birds in pairs, petite fowl from Japan, others from China, some from the isles of the sea, and—but further mention is unnecessary. If from a plastered foot experts can determine the size and nature of a statue, surely any fancier of fowls can tell after a glance at the suggestive list above how rare, unique and full of interest is the show of 1884.

Visitors will be drawn at first to the noisy waters, but after a little they will find themselves in quiet adoration before the jars in which eggs are transformed, by water only, into trout, suckers, pollywogs and eels. Nature's provisions are full of wonder. The eggs are packed with fish, and the fish are packed with eggs. One is soon lost in a vain endeavor to master the mystery, and joins the heavens in declaring the wonders of the Lord. Little dogs bark in unison; so do dogs of larger growth. The cats, as a rule, are fat and decked with blue ribbons. A cat with one pink and one blue eye is quite a belle, or bean, as the gender may be. Other cats are regarded with interest. The ducks are of rare breed. So are the Polish bantams with curious crowns, and also an enormous roosters in very black trousers. The attendance is good. The catalogues are more expensive than instructive, and there is a notable absence of expounders. It would be well if there were a few eloquent men to explain the curios. There are nearly twelve hundred exhibits—a great many—and of them an unusual proportion are really worthy the place they occupy. New York, and even Brooklyn, manifests each year an increased interest in these shows of fancy fowl, and if proper care is taken to attract the million, and adequate attention shown visitors when there, the public will be interested, the exhibition benefited, and the farmyards of the nation blessed. The show lasts until the night of the 30th inst., and it well repays a visit.

I don't care whether your fowls are pure bloods or not, if you take good care of them they will give you eggs. A good neighbor of mine says that his pure Plymouth Rocks do not lay as many eggs as his common "old-fashioned" fowls.

Distemper is a word that is made to do service in a variety of ways, as it is generally used for diseases which appear to have that very definite character. Hence it is a term used by horsemen for various complaints, generally when they are somewhat of a catarrhal nature. When a horse is affected with any disease of the respiratory organs, from a simple cold to inflammation of the lungs, he is said to have distemper. Horses are very liable to have diseases related to the respiratory organs during the winter months, especially such as have to stand about, perhaps, after getting into a sweat by running for a few miles. One form of the disease, and the commonest, is that in which there is the appearance of ordinary catarrh; that is, a slight cold accompanied with more or less fever. It is generally first marked by the horse being somewhat dull, having a cough, a little soreness of throat, and neither caring to eat or drink. The under surface of the throat between the jaw swells, it is hot and tender, and sometimes the swelling extends so as to include the whole space between the lower jaws. After two or three days a discharge comes from the nose, this being of a somewhat purulent character, and in very severe cases a mucous secretion mixed with saliva flows from the mouth in large quantities.

The best method of treatment is to place the patient in a well-ventilated box-stall, and apply a blister to the tumor between the jaws, on which a poultice of flax-seed and bran may be constantly kept. When the tumor has come to a head it should be opened with a lancet or sharp knife. It is also a good plan to steam the nose once or twice a day by allowing the animal to inhale the vapor from hot water and bran, which should be mixed in a narrow bucket and held in front of the horse.



## General Topics.

The opening concert of the frogs on Saturday night, the 26th of the last month, has not been interrupted. Every evening since the joyous notes have rung out soon after the grey shades of the darkened twilight fell, and from then until morning there was no break excepting the few moments when the leader of the orchestra stopped to gather fresh energy for the ensuing refrain. Since the commencement there have been only two days without more or less rainfall, and every night has added to the welcome supply. From all over the State comes the same good news. In a few places there is already complaint of too copious a pluvial award, and "wash-outs" and high streams are reported from sections of the country which are usually considered to be the most endangered from drouth. With the spring showers, which scarcely ever fail, there is an assurance of good crops of every kind, and it must be the most inveterate pessimist who still indulges in gloomy forebodings. Fortunately, the north winds are a long way off, so far that we are not going to horror trouble so many months in advance.

Last Sunday was one of the brightest days since the rain commenced, and though the clouds gathered ere the afternoon was more than half through, the sunshine and warmth of the preceding hours were as glorious as could be. The rosebuds of the morning were blooming flowers at midday, and there was a deeper tinge of emerald on the Contra Costa hills before the sun was hid in the clouds. The old residents of California can scarcely appreciate the beauties of the grand climate. They imagine that it is a natural inheritance, a boon which they are fully entitled to receive, and though there is vaunting in the presence of strangers, at times there is forgetfulness and repining over slight annoyances which only climatic sybarites would rail against. It is worse than grumbling over the one crumpled roseleaf in the pillow to find fault with the warm showers, though the streets are a trifle sloppy, and the crossing from the ferry landing to the sidewalk at the intersection of Market and Sacramento streets attended with discomfort. In dry weather there is a chance to dodge under the heads of the horses, and *joke* between a heavily laden truck and a horsecar, while now there is a shower of mud from the feet of the horses and the wheels of the wagons, and the spring to avoid feet and wheels is followed by a slosh in a puddle.

Think over the difference in the situation, ye faultfinders, when the two inches of slop is represented by a foot and a half of snow, mud and water, or worse yet, when the frost king has congealed the mixture into spikes and adamantine inequalities, which wrench ankles and twist the spine until there is a screech of agony. Then too, a driving hurricane with the air full of sleet and sharp ice spicules that pierce like a red-hot needle, and a "polar wave" in place of the bland air of these February days. These are forgotten when years intervene between the long past and the present, and remembrance is blunted by the lapse of so many months, so many winters of continual springtime, so many seasons to smooth the scars of former wounds. For all the beneficent, balmy influence of partial forgetfulness there should be recollections to overcome the propensity to chafe over these minor troubles, and put an end to the ingratitude of snarling at that which in other countries would be received with a fervent welcome.

Already a few of the trainers are grumbling at the rainfall that has checked the sharp work, the brushes and breezes that must be postponed until the tracks are dry enough to sat the horses going again. There is plenty of time yet between now and the 12th of April to harden the muscles and clear the wind, and in the meantime, there are opportunities to get out between the showers, and walk and trot, and once in a while, a canter on the sandy streets. The grass is growing apace, and there could not be a more favorable time for getting the benefit of a bite of the succulent herbage, which is more efficacious than all the "cooling draughts," "fever balls" and condition powders to overcome the tendency "baka" when rapid work is given. The youngsters have already got through the rudiments of the course, and have progressed so far in their education as to know how to gallop with weight on their back, and the vacation will be just the thing to bring back the snap and the spring which buoyant health gives. It does not take long to prepare the two-year-olds for a merry dash of half a mile, and that puts on the touches for the furlong further the middle of the following week, and then for the three-quarters on the closing day of the meeting.

It was a capital arrangement of the programme of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association in limiting the longest distances to be run to the two-and-a-quarter miles of the Pacific Cup, and the one and three-fourths for three-year-olds. It is also more in accordance with modern ideas to substitute dashes in place of heats, and in this way the hardest work of preparation is avoided. The great point of the old practices of conditioning horses was to take away their speed so that they could not tire themselves, and when their capacity was reduced to a "big gallop" they could repeat the long distances in vogue in the old days. The comparatively slow pace, and the fat eliminated so that the respiratory organs were clear, made it possible for them to rate along heat after heat, the speed being sacrificed to give "bottom." The arguments that some of the admirers of the old-time race-horses offer to substantiate the ground of greater endurance, are weak in the extreme. There is no question that the horse of the present possesses the power of running as far as those of the past,

and that there has been such an advance in the science of training as to retain the natural speed so as to take seconds from the time of every mile, no matter how long the race.

The spectators now-a-days are not satisfied with seeing a slow pace, and unless there is plenty of speed shown the races are voted uninteresting. There is about as much difference between the lightning express train and the old-time stagecoach as there is in the racehorses of to-day and those of forty years ago. In 1823, when Henry ran a heat of four miles in 7:37½, it was thought a marvelous performance; and twenty years later when Fashion reduced the time to 7:32½ it was held to be the extreme limit of race-horse speed. When a mile was run in the "forties" it was called good, and every time the forties were reached there were praises without end. In all distances, excepting single miles, the "thirties" are nearly always marked, three and four miles the "twenties" are often times made, and for the latter distance the "teens" are recorded three times in the calendar. While improvement has been made in breeding, still greater in rearing, and with a system of training that is far superior, a good deal is also due to the race-courses being kept in a far better shape for speed, and notwithstanding the arguments to the contrary, far safer for the horses. The deep ground formerly in vogue was far more trying on the legs, and if the horses could have run as fast as they do now, few would have escaped breaking down.

It is comparatively clear that the strain of the sheathings of the tendons is caused by the effort to leave the ground, and is not due to concussion. Therefore, the deeper the soil is harrowed the greater the strain, particularly when there is a give to the foothold, and the animal when making the violent effort to throw its body through the air has to make extreme exertions. A hard track can only be prejudicial to the feet, although there is danger of inflammatory action extending to the limbs, and the advantages of enough loose dirt to overcome the blow cannot be too highly rated. When that is done every additional inch of soft material is injurious, and this much good has resulted from the common California practice of having racing and trotting take place on the same day. It was impossible to cut up the race-courses so deeply as was the practice in old times, and the eastern running grounds are much improved in this respect over the old, old methods.

Corroborative proof of the value of firm footing for horses to gallop upon is furnished by the immunity which "short horses" enjoyed. It was rare, indeed, that anything of a disastrous nature happened to the celebrities of the "quarter-paths." They ran on for season after season without injury to feet, and though this might be ascribed to the work being short, it was rapid enough to make up for the briefness. Many times the ordinary country roads were the courses, and when a track was especially prepared, the utmost pains were taken to give it a hard surface. A favorite plan was to turn a big kettle on its rim, load it with weight on the bottom, and haul it back and forward until the necessary firmness was obtained. When an important race was contemplated, it was frequently the custom to pack the earth solidly with tools, something like those used to batter down paving stones, and the clatter of the iron-shod feet was as sharp as the notes of hammer on anvil. As it is well known among sprint runners, the exercise that is essential to bring out a high rate of speed is more trying than when longer distances are to be compassed, and the strain of at once getting into the full stride more of a task on tendons and muscles than when the start is easier.

The approximation of race-courses to quarter-paths is not the only benefit that has accrued from the teachings of the short-horse men. It was discovered that the system of training which enabled the Printers, Boanerges, Harry Bluffs, Brimmars, etc., to compass from three hundred to seven hundred yards at a fearfully fast rate of speed, if carried further would enable those of the right breeding to go a reasonable distance much faster than when the old traditional work was indulged in. A mean between the two; discarding the long gallops, the debilitating sweats under clothing, and increasing the work of the short horse to that which the pure lineage gave the capacity to stand. Last week it was stated in this column that the changes in racing programmes had a good deal to do with a change in the systems of training, and it might be added that colt racing has also done its share in bettering the condition of the older horses. Some who have opposed the change and sustained their objections to the innovations, as they term it, have offered arguments supposed to be conclusive, that it was patterning after "Bulger Dick," "The Warring Bars," "Burnt Offering," "Comet," "Big Gun," etc., and that in place of requiring ten or more generations of blue blood, that breeders should look for types of the three-hundred-yard sort.

A two-year-old that can carry 110 pounds, and run half a mile in the spring, in time that would puzzle the best of the cocktails, can reasonably be expected to rival the great four-milers of half a century ago, when the youngsters have got a full month, and that so easily as not to call for comment. Some of them, backed by these years of highbreeding and trained in accordance with modern principles, would leave such antagonists at the seven furlong pole, and not a few of the "old-fashioned," "hard-bottomed" sort, hopelessly struggling at the three-quarter pole when they were gallily cantering across the winning score. Training the youngsters for their early engagements taught their mentors, if not hopelessly stupid, that the exercise which was found correct for the shorter distance might be copied advantageously with suitable modifications for the

longer. While teaching the handlers to follow a better course, the race-going public saw performances that suited them much better. There was life, animation, vigor in place of dreary waits between heats, and tired animals "repeating," when they should have been allowed to rest, and spur and whip mercilessly applied when there should have been care and soothing attentions.

It is not surprising that there should be a "boom" all over the East in racing affairs, when the last few years have shown such welcome changes. Although it is claimed that the enthusiasm is induced by the building of fine race-courses, stands, club-houses, well-arranged grounds, and the paraphernalia of wealth and fashion to heighten the effect. These are all good, though the main reasons for the advancement of the royal sport is the general popularity that it has acquired. Fine grounds, fine equipages, tastefully dressed people, especially ladies, mingle harmoniously together, and when the better classes patronize, there is an end to the rough element which formerly disgraced the horses and all connected with them. Were the old system of racing still in vogue, or should it be resuscitated, there would be a lapse into the old ruts. A few horses struggling together, heat after heat, the same old actors, and the stereotyped play that have been brought on the stage time and time again; the laying up one heat, and it might be never more than two horses making an effort, and then the drooping head, heaving flanks, trembling limbs and blood-shot eyes telling of the barbarity that should be reckoned a penal offense.

Contrast the bony, worn-out skeletons that were called race-horses in the old days with the animals that are now presented. Their bodies are rounded with muscular tissue, and though all the extra fat has been eliminated, the muscles are brought out full and smooth. The wasp-waist has given place to abdominal girth, and in place of being "creased" in the quarters, there is only a slight depression. The coat glistens like the sheen on the neck of a gamecock, and the eye sparkles with animation. In place of dragging the feet listlessly along when walking, there is the firm, springy step like that of a young Highlander marching over heathery brres, and there is a disposition to take extra steps and indulge in erratic movements which tell more plainly than words that there is an exuberance of high spirits and lively feelings.

There is a still more of a contrast in the racing. Call to remembrance any of the "four-mile-and-repeat" races, and compare the best of them with a good field of three-year-olds, at a Derby distance. Let us suppose that, of the twenty-eight nominations in the Winters' Stake, some eight or more come to the post. In the first place, it is worth going a long way to see such a gathering of highly-bred colts, all in the bloom of condition, not one that would not be worthy of Wyttenbach's pencil. When the flag falls there is different order from galloping at ease. The pace is rapid from the start, and when they came into the straight run home, the short horses would have puzzled to keep up. The "silks and satins" are changing places, now one bright hue in front, then another. Several are "locked" when the last furlong is reached, and the most stolid of the spectators are carried away by the excitement of the moment. In the long dragging race there may be excitement, but it arises from sympathy on one side or other, or it may be for the amount of money at stake in purses and wagers. The colts compel admiration and enlist the feelings so powerfully that the stoic becomes mercurial, the enthusiast almost frantic with delight.

Unless there are regrets over losses to embitter the recollection, the pleasure does not end with the proclamation of the winner. The race is run over in the memory, and the salient features debated with an earnestness that proves how eagerly the contest was viewed. There is no question, too, but that the bound of the life currents through veins and arteries is a better rejuvenator than all the nostrums in the *Materia Medica*, more potent to restore vigor than the elixirs of physicians from Galen to the last graduate who has a right to tag M.D. to his name. But the good and the excitement does not end with one race. The spring programme of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association is full of events that cannot fail to be exciting, and every race on the card proves exceedingly good, it is fair to infer.

The London *Truth* of the 10th says: "The approaching sale of Lord Falmouth's stud has brought down a hailstorm of incoherent eulogies on his head, and we read of his admirable system and his wonderful success and a deal more inflated twaddle. It would be more in accordance with facts if people were to envy Lord Falmouth's wonderful luck; for he has won an enormous number of valuable stakes without ever having owned a really first-class horse, with the possible exception of Wheel of Fortuna. Silvio was confessedly a stone behind Chamant, and when Pilgrimage was well she could any day have given seven pounds to Jannette. Queen's Messenger was quite five pounds behind Crenorne, and Galliard, Atlantic and Charliert were certainly not first-class horses. As to Lord Falmouth's personal character and turf policy, it would be impossible to say too much in praise of both." *Truth* also insists that Lord Falmouth will not retire entirely from the turf, and that Matthew Dawson has no intention of giving up his profession and abandoning Heath House, though he, like Lord Falmouth, will curtail the extent of his operations.

The retirement from the turf of Dan Swigert was announced a few months ago, he to devote himself exclusively to breeding. It is now an open secret that his son Robert will go on the turf in the spring, and that he is preparing a lot of good ones for coming events.

Foxhall's four-year-old brother Potosi has been sold to a foreign turfman and will be shipped to Germany.



# THE Breeder and Sportsman.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - Editor

## NEW YORK AGENCY.

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## SACRAMENTO AGENCY.

Residents of Sacramento and vicinity, desiring to subscribe or advertise in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, can do so through our agent, Mr. M. J. Henley, Russ House, 1009 J street.

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San Francisco, - - Saturday, Feb. 9, 1884.

## STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

Singleton, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.  
La Harpe, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.  
Director, Jno. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.  
Monroe Chief, Jno. H. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.  
Kyrie Daily (imp.), John Mackey, Sacramento.  
X X (Doublecross), J. C. Simpson, 508 Montgomery St., S. F.  
Stanford, J. Fairbanks, Oakland.  
Mambrino Wilkes, A. L. Hinds, Stockton.  
Longfield, J. Mackey, Sacramento.  
Jim Brown, J. Mackey, Sacramento.  
Echo, J. Mackey, Sacramento.  
Algona, J. Mackey, Sacramento.  
Alaska, J. Mackey, Sacramento.  
Prompter, M. W. Hicks, Sacramento.  
Privateer, M. W. Hicks, Sacramento.  
Anteo, M. Rollins, Santa Rosa.  
Steinway, Geo. Wiley, Danville.  
Brigadier, J. B. McDonald, Marysville.  
Ha Ha, Fred Arnold, Stockton.  
Wildidle, H. C. Judson, Santa Clara.  
A. T. Stewart, Somers & Ayres, Fresno.  
Hnbbard, T. J. Dale, Mountain View.

## Stallions Advertised—Wildidle, Ha Ha.

As has been stated before, some of the stallions advertised are to be represented in the *Breeder and Sportsman*, after Mr. Wytenbach has had the opportunity to place their proportions in proper shape, and consequently, written descriptions are deferred until then. In course of time, and that not in the far-off future, we hope to present many of the equine celebrities of this coast, and certainly a large number are well deserving of the honor. We take great pride in the procreative stock of California, having a firm belief that there is not a single state in the union that can excel it in this respect, and few which are anywhere near its equal. In these short articles it is manifestly beyond the scope of this page to amplify, no matter how great the merits, and all that is admissible is a brief account of their claims. That Wildidle is entitled to high rank among the thoroughbred sires of this or other countries will be conceded by every one who is conversant with the subject of breeding race-horses. On the score of blood, form and performances he can base his claims without danger of contradiction, and still better the doings of his progeny ensure him a fame, which is based on firmer ground than individual performances. By Australian, from Idlewild, will satisfy the critical on the score of breeding; his form will fill the hill even where there is a tendency to be very exacting, and we need not go further than the race won on the Bay District Course, four miles in 7:25½ to establish his reputation for speed and endurance. Ever since his colts have appeared on the turf there has been a succession of winners. Tillie C., Jim Douglas, Ella Doane, May D., the flying filly from Frolic, and several others have demonstrated his potency beyond question or cavil. While it always appears invidious to particularize, especially when the comparison has to be made among good animals, we must acknowledge a preference, and in the Frolic filly, now called Freda, May D., and Jim Douglas, there is a trio which all right will make a good figure in any company. Judging from the running of Freda last year, when as a two-year-old and with 107 pounds up she ran a mile in 1:42½, it is reasonable to expect that she will reach a high position if nothing befalls her. Jim Douglas is well known to be a real good one, and May D., after her run with Lucky B., at Stockton, and her gallop in the four-mile race at San Jose, could not be denied the glory she so thoroughly earned. Taken from all

points of view Wildidle stands prominently among the get of his great sire and from such a dam as Idlewild it could scarcely be otherwise.

There are risks in prophesying in relation to untried stallions, and yet there are young aspirants for the honors of the stud which are nearly certain to prove valuable as progenitors. Predications based on breeding, form, and individual performances may prove erroneous. Horses have failed when possessing all these attributes, and others held to be inferior, proved the better. But when to individual characteristics are united other qualifications, the greatest of which is close relationship to distinguish families, the vaticinations of future success are built upon solid foundations. Then there seems to be influence which is due to something outside of physical formation, a nervous energy that stamps the offspring with the desired qualities. One of our galaxy which is worthy of being classed in the list of young sons with a good prospect is "Ha Ha." These prospects are supported by all the points alluded to. Fine and fashionable breeding and with a wonderful flight of speed for the amount of handling. His sire Nephew has already taken a front position as the getter of trotters, and his grandsire Hambrino justifies Mr. Arnold in the term which he uses to epitomize the blood of Ha Ha. "Gilt-Edge," however, does not to come up to the truth, as there is full quantity of sheet in the composition. Hambrino being by Edward Everett, the sire of Judge Fullerton, Sheridan, Mountain Boy and six others inside of 2:28, and the dam of Hambrino was by Mambrino Chief, and her dam the thoroughbred mare Susie, by imported Margrave. The dam of Edward Everett was also thoroughbred and by imported Margrave, and Hambrino has a record of 2:21½. The Black Hawk cross is highly valued, so that in Ha Ha is a combination of nearly all the popular strains.

## New Racing Rules.

From a newspaper paragraph we learn that a new set of racing rules was presented at the late meeting of the Directors of the California State Agricultural Society, and that they were ordered printed. As there was no intimation of where these rules differed from the codes now in force, there can be no discussion regarding the merits, but few will disagree with us that there is great danger in a multiplicity of laws, and will coincide in the opinion that there is greater safety in being governed by a uniform set of rules. Properly enforced, the code of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association is all that is necessary for the management of racing. They are so nearly like the eastern that there are only a few minor differences, and the five years' use have taught owners and trainers so that they are fairly familiar with the provisions. Let a lawyer "doctor" them, that is, a lawyer who is full of the quips and conceits, the tautologies and absurdities which have been embodied from the days of Coke, and there is an end to commonsense in the incitation. The language will be so distorted, sentences so constructed that there will be glorious rows among the lawyers who must be summoned to explain what is meant, and which no two of them will define alike. Then there will be protests, exceptions and complaints without end, and the "smart fellows" who spend half of their time in looking for "catches," will be in their glory. There will be plenty of cases of contempt of court, for some of these men who would still like to wear wigs and gowns are as tyrannical as Jeffries, as domineering as an autocrat.

Ordering printed, however, does not mean adoption, and there will be time enough to consider when that first stage is past. If we are not greatly disappointed the expense of putting in type might have been saved.

## Crown Point for Sale.

As Mr. Valensin has concluded to offer all of his trotting stock for sale by auction some time in the early part of March, he thought best to anticipate in the case of Crown Point, thereby giving the opportunity for the purchaser to lose no time in commencing the season. That he is a valuable horse from all points of view will be conceded. Fairly bred, finely formed, a fast trotter and as "game as a pebble," it is only necessary to add that his colts are showing remarkably well to fill the hill completely. In the next number of the *Breeder and Sportsman* will appear the advertisement of the auction sale, and which will also contain some of the colts by Crown Point. From all we can learn they are sure to make their mark when brought on the track.

## The Stockton Purses.

The San Joaquin Association advertise some purses which are so nearly like those of the State Fair alluded to elsewhere, that it is only necessary to call attention to the publish conditions. One will aid the other, as it is manifest that the greater number of purses for colts to engage in the greater incentive to train.

## Large Purses.

In the proper column will be found an advertisement of purses offered by the State Agricultural Society. They are \$1,000 each for two and three-year-old runners, and the same ages of trotting colts. A good feature is, that only five per cent. is required at the time of making the entry, and the other moiety when the opportunity is had to know what the colts are doing. There has been a great deal of controversy over the question of large and small purses, and whether purses or stakes were the best for the association to offer. We have always advocated the removal of as much of the burden as possible from the shoulders of those who afford the sport, but there has also to be due consideration of what the society can afford to give. Four purses of a \$1,000 each for two and three-year-olds cannot be expected in this State without entrance fee, and there is the objection that even as little as five per cent. is beyond what many owners would like to risk in a first payment. The only objection that has been made to the programme of the spring race meeting is the smallness of the purses. Those who advance that plea would not grumble if they were ten times as large, with the same condition of free entrance, but in that case the dollars would be on paper, and only a small proportion of the "face" received from the sources from which money has to come. The plan followed in the east of small stakes, and still smaller proportionally forfeits, with large sums added, can be followed there with only one risk to take, that being bad weather. There are millions of people to draw upon within a circuit of a few hundred miles, and in a circle of country with a diameter corresponding to the distance between Los Angeles and Redding, and the center of which is any of the large eastern cities, thousands and thousands of turf patrons are living. With more inhabitants in Cook county alone than the whole of California, with a network of railways in every direction, there are good reasons why the Washington Park Club can hazard such large amounts as are added to the stakes, and will be offered in purses. For the number of the population, there is no country which gives such a strong support to the sports of the turf and track as this, but in order that there must be a chance to balance debits with credits the purses must range at a moderate sum. The purses which called forth these remarks are duly explained in the advertisement, and we predict that they will receive a hearty support from those having colts of the right age.

## State Fair Officers.

In re-electing the officers of the California State Agricultural Society the Board made a wise move. We are firm believers in "civil service," so far, at least, that when men have proved themselves honest, capable and efficient, that it is best to retain them. From the president of the association, all through, there are none who deny that the present incumbents are worthy of praise. There may have been errors, as it would be impossible to run a machine of the magnitude of the State institution without some friction in a few of the journals, and a "hot box" once in a while will occur in the most highly finished pieces of mechanism. The President, P. A. Finigan, has filled the office with great credit. He is indefatigable in his attentions, and makes all of his other business subservient to that of the society. There are few men who would give so much time as he does, and still more limited is the number who have the other qualifications he possesses. Thoroughly posted in all pertaining to the speed department, and this is by far the most difficult to handle of any, he has insight that is of great service, and while as fair as can be in his rulings, there is an executive ability to control conflicting elements, and to compel a proper course from those who are only too ready to make trouble.

It is a grand institution, this California State Agricultural Society. There is nothing like it in any of the other great states of the union, and to find a parallel we have to seek other fairs than those which are named after the states they are held in. The World's expositions may draw fuller exhibits of mechanical skill, arts, and manufactures. They may attract huge crowds, and bring together hosts of people from all sections of the country. They are well worthy of support from many points of view, but as educators for all classes, though more especially for those who make a business of agricultural, horticultural, the breeding of domestic animals, and all pursuits in whole or part dependent on the farmer, there never was a fair that equals "ours." It will readily be acknowledged that it requires a high order of talent to properly manage an institution on which so much is depending, and very fortunate are the people of California in having men who are so competent and willing to serve them in these important positions. The Secretary we do not hesitate to pronounce one of the best for the position that



could be found. People are prone to think that all that is required is a handy use of the pen, to be accurate and quick in figures, prompt in the business of his office, and of an accommodating nature. Those only who have filled the position can realize the work that has to be done, and even the other officers have quite an inadequate conception of the manifold duties. That Edwin F. Smith has so far done well, goes without further endorsement. That he will continue to do so is as nearly a "fixed fact" as anything that has to be decided in the future.

The Board of Directors is so constituted that every department is managed by men who are eminently well qualified for the important tasks. A majority of them have celebrity that is not confined to this side of the mountains, reputations of the highest both at home and abroad, "representative men" in every sense of the term, who faithfully represent a great country and great interests, and a synopsis of these immense interests is embodied in the annual fair. Under the present effective management we cannot see any chance for retrogression, and in this belief we sincerely congratulate the people of California on the election of the officers of the State Fair.

### E. H. Miller, Jr.'s Horses.

Elsewhere will be found a list of the stock of E. H. Miller, Jr., which is to be sold at auction on the 27th of this month by S. C. Bowley; the place of sale, conditions, etc., are in the advertisement. The fullness of the description does away with the necessity for further amplifications, unless it be to endorse the claims made from personal knowledge of the animals. The Electioneers and Bentons are worthy of still higher encomiums than are awarded in the list, and whosoever becomes the owner will certainly possess some of the best blood in the country. The Bentons are coming rapidly to the front; it is supererogatory to say that the Electioneers lead the van in all colt ages. Ever since 1856 we have stuck to the Blackbirds, and every succeeding year has confirmed us in the belief that the blood has never been rated too high. Berlin is doing his part in keeping up the reputation of the family, and when "Wilber" talks of Thapsin he is more than ordinarily enthusiastic. The chance to get hold of some of the St. Clair blood does not occur often, and there is not a breeding farm on the Coast which will not be benefited by adding that strain.

### Spring Race Meeting.

All the preliminaries are now arranged for the Spring Race Meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association, and with favorably fair weather from this time until the close of the meeting there is almost a certain guarantee of success. The rain has soaked the track so thoroughly that without another drop the track can be got in first rate order. When "just right" the Bay District Course is fast, and no pains will be spared to have it beyond even hypercritical fault finding. The advertisement gives all the information necessary for those who intend making entries.

### "Crowded Out."

Owing to the pressure of advertising matter, there was necessarily crowded out a good deal that was in type for this issue, and among which were several editorials. Advertisements which could be delayed were also deferred, and several came in too late for insertion.

## THE RIFLE.

### At Shell Mound.

The fifth of the series of matches between teams of the Fifth Infantry Battalion, Colonel Ranlett commanding, took place at Shell Mound on Sunday last. This is purely a family affair, if we may use the term, to encourage rifle shooting in the corps, and the contests are always of a most agreeable character, not the least being the splendid lunch Captain Siebe always provides for those present. On Sunday the trophy was supposed to be won finally by the Field and Staff team, as from beating Company A of Oakland it gave them three matches out of five. But the contest, we find, is not settled yet. On the ground of Nick Williams shooting in the Field and Staff team, as a recently appointed member of Colonel Ranlett's staff, Company A claim the trophy, as Williams' shooting was not correct. Colonel Ranlett has submitted the question to Adjutant General Cosby, and it will be settled by the highest authorities in the State. But whether the point is settled in favor of or against the Field and Staff team it matters not to Company A of Oakland, as in no case will they receive the trophy. This last and unexpected result came to our knowledge on Wednesday mornings when by the returns we found the Petaluma company beat the Oakland company by four points, and so if the Field and Staff are ruled against there must be another match. This result is the best joke of the season among military men, but it is hard on outsiders, who were expecting to see the handsome trophy filled this week with genuine punch. The scores on Sunday were not as high as usual, but the percentage were good, being 83.56 and 81.39 respectively at Shell Mound, where the eight was bad, with 81.73 at Petaluma, and 76.88 at San Jose, where both teams are composed of inexperienced shooters. Colonel Kellogg, though suffering from severe sickness, made the grand percentage of 89.33. The Colonel is regarded as the best round shot at all distances

in the State, and on Sunday we were much struck with his elegant, graceful and easy poise while shooting. It has been the practice hitherto to ridicule Petaluma on all sides. We shall, for the future, avoid this practice, for whatever else Petaluma may not possess, she has certainly some embryo first-class riflemen, who might take a notion to resent the bedeviling, and then some one would stand a good chance of being hurt. The scores on Sunday are as follows:

OFFICER'S TEAM.												
Kellogg.....	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	67
Williams.....	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	67
Hovey.....	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	65
Brown.....	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	65
Kuhle.....	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	64
Gallagher.....	5	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	62
Sherman.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	58
Parsons.....	4	5	5	4	5	3	0	4	4	5	2	4
Allum.....	4	3	4	3	4	2	5	4	4	4	4	57
Total.....												

COMPANY A, OAKLAND.												
Mason.....	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	65
Pierce.....	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	4	64
Waltham.....	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	63
Barrell.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	62
Macdonald.....	4	3	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	62
Daniels.....	4	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	5	4	4	59
McEwen.....	4	4	5	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	3	4
Moore.....	4	5	3	4	4	3	5	4	4	3	4	58
Logan.....	3	4	4	4	2	3	5	3	5	4	2	4
Total.....												

COMPANY C, PETALUMA.												
St. John.....	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	65
Hous.....	5	4	5	3	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	65
Tartman.....	5	4	4	5	4	5	3	4	5	3	4	63
Wallace.....	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	62
Brink.....	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	2	4	61
Winans.....	5	5	4	3	3	4	4	4	3	4	5	60
Smith.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	5	4	4	59
Vestal.....	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	5	4	58
Fairbanks.....	4	5	3	5	3	4	5	4	3	4	3	57
Total.....												

COMPANY B, SAN JOSE.												
Rivers.....	4	3	5	3	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	56
Barker.....	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	5	4	4	3	56
Beach.....	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	59
Lorrea.....	3	3	5	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	58
Haight.....	3	5	3	4	3	4	3	4	4	3	4	58
Gow.....	4	3	3	3	5	4	4	3	5	4	4	57
Hagan.....	4	4	5	3	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	57
Ingalls.....	4	3	5	3	3	4	3	4	4	5	4	55
Hills.....	2	4	4	3	5	3	5	3	4	2	3	53
Total.....												

### At Alameda.

The California Schuetzen Club met at Alameda last Sunday for their regular monthly shoot. A very pleasant time was enjoyed, and the following gentlemen were successful in taking prizes:

Champion Class No 1—Shrecker, 429 rings; first-class, F. Freese, 388; second-class, J. Utischig, 381; third-class, H. Heeth, 379, and fourth-class, Otto Bremer, 324.

At the same place and time the Schuetzen Verein also met for their regular monthly shooting. Among these the following were successful in taking the first prizes:

C. C. Rholfs, with 25 points; William Ehrenpfort, 25; F. Freese, 25; K. Wertheimer, 24, and J. Horstman, 24.

The next military match at Shell Mound will take place a week from to-morrow, 17 inst., as we stated in our last issue. This match is exciting as much interest almost as the Military Trophy match concluded last Sunday, and already bets are flying round that there will not be a difference of ten points in the score at the finish. The match will be between a team of ten men from the Second Artillery Regiment (Colonel Smedburg), and ten men from the Fifth Battalion, Colonel Ranlett, at 200 and 500 yards. In the Artillery team there will be such men as Kuhles, Mangels, Lanfengberg, Lempe, Sprowle and Sime. The Infantry team will be chosen from Ranlett, Kellogg, Kuhnle, Williams, Hovey, Brown, Pierce, Waltham, Macdonald, Brnell, Mason and Wallace. The Police team, we understand, is laying bet intending to challenge the winners. The match is for a friendly supper.

Captain Anstin, an American marksman, is giving exhibitions of his skill in Great Britain. At Leicester he shot a potato from the head of his daughter, but at the third attempt the ball plowed her scalp and he was placed under arrest. The captain's arrest was very proper. There is really nothing more reprehensible than these rifle exhibitions which involve the possibility of death, because they are unnecessary and gratify only the most morbid natures. A fraction lower and the hall, instead of plowing up the girl's scalp would have plowed through her brain, and all this danger for the sake of a two-bit or four-hit entrance fee. It is time such practices were stopped.

## MONMOUTH PARK.

### Long Branch, New Jersey,

#### The Following Stake Is Now Open.

THE CHAMPION STALLION STAKES for 1885, for colts and fillies two years old (now yearlings), to be entered at the course by 4 o'clock P. M. on the day before the day appointed for the race, of \$250 each, with \$5,000 added by the Monmouth Park Association to a subscription of \$500 each by owners of stallions, whose get alone shall be qualified to start; the second horse and the subscribing owner of his sire each to receive \$1,000; the third horse and the subscribing owner of his sire each to receive \$500; the winner to receive the stakes of horses going deductions; the other half to go to the subscribing owner of the sire of the winner; the death of a subscriber not to disqualify the get of his stallion, if the subscription be paid; each nomination to be accompanied by a contract in the form annexed, which, if not fulfilled by the subscriber, may be transferred to and fulfilled by any owner or owners shall in that case be entitled to start and to the benefit accruing to the subscriber from first, second or third place in the race, and to recover from him the money contracted to be paid, if no benefit accrues; fifteen subscriptions to fill. Three-quarters of a mile.

#### Form of Contract.

In consideration of the money to be added by the Monmouth Park Association to the Champion Stallion Stakes for 1885, and in further consideration of the increased value given to the get of my stallion by the right of entry therein, which right of entry I do not to be invalidated by my death, (I) agree to pay to the Monmouth Park Association, or order, five hundred dollars on the first day of July, 1884, at its office in the city of New York. The subscription of stallions to the above stakes will close and name on April 1st, 1884. Subscriptions to be addressed to J. H. Coster, Secretary Monmouth Park Association, Madison avenue and Twenty-seventh street, New York. Mr. Lorillard continues his gift of \$5,000 to the Lorillard Stakes. The Champion Stallion Stakes and the Lorillard Stakes are intended to be permanent. The Lorillard Stakes for 1884, with the following conditions, will close and name on August 1st, 1884. The Lorillard Stakes for 1885, of \$500 each, h. f., or only \$10 if declared by January 1st, 1885; or \$50 if declared by January 1st, 1886; or \$100 if declared by June 25th, 1886; with \$5,000 given by Mr. Pierre Lorillard, the Association to add \$1,000 for the second; the third to have his stake; horses bred in the United States are not eligible for this stake unless their sires are represented by subscriptions to the Champion Stallion Stakes for 1885. One mile and a half. GEORGE L. LORILLARD, President. J. H. COSTER, Secretary.

### The Thoroughbred Stallion

## WILDIDLE.

By Imp. AUSTRALIAN. Dam Idlewild, by Lexington. This great race-horse and successful sire will make the season of 1884, from February 10th to June 10th, at Judson's Wildidle Farm, Santa Clara, Cal. Wildidle is the sire of Gov. Stanford's Frolic filly (record of one mile, 1:42, at two years old), May D., with a record of one and one-half miles in 2:36, the fastest on the Pacific Coast; Jim Douglas, Ella Doane, Wildidler, and others of note. Terms of season, \$75, payable at time of service, and in all cases before removal. Mares taken good care of at \$8 per month. No responsibility for escapes or accidents. For further particulars address

H. C. JUDSON, Owner, or W. L. APPLEBY, Supt., Santa Clara, Cal.

P. O. Box 223.

### The Trotting Stallion

## STEINWAY,

With two-year-old record, third heat, of 2:34, and three-year-old record, fourth heat, of 2:25.

#### Terms.

He will serve mares the present season, commencing February 1st, and ending July 1st, 1884, at the

Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County.

At \$100 for the season, payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage \$5 per month, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Nobleit, Fashion Stable, Oakland, or of S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S. Smalley's Stable, Haywards, will be forwarded immediately to the farm.

#### Description.

He is a bay, 153 hands high, weighing 1,175 pounds, long flowing main and tail, two white hind ankles, remarkable style and lofty carriage; has a good, resolute head set on a stout neck; his shoulders do not mount very high on the withers. He has great length and a capacious middle piece, plenty of bone and substance; his gait is lig and square; his disposition is the very best.

#### Pedigree.

Steinway, by Strathmore; first dam Abbess, by Albion, the sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24; second dam by Marshall Ney, by imported Emancipation; third dam by Bertram, by Sir Archy; Albion by Halycon, a pacer; he by Virginian, a son of Sir Archy. Steinway's dam is the dam of Solo, five-year-old record 2:28, and Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, two-year-old record 2:31, winning the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall, beating the Palo Alto colt and others. Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway. Steinway's dam is also the dam of W. S. Buckner's colt Currency, that trotted as a yearling, the fall of 1882, in 2:46. See New York "Spirit of the Times" of November 18th, and "Turf, Field and Farm" November 18th, 1882. Strathmore is the sire of Santa Clara, 2:17; and Tucker, 2:19; Chestnut Hill, 2:24; Alice Stoner, 2:24; Steinway, three-year-old, 2:25; Nannie Talbert, five-year-old, 2:27; Solo, five-year-old, 2:28; Monitor, 2:29; Henderson, 2:28; Strathlan, three-year-old, 2:29; and Stuart, three-year-old 2:28. Stuart is full brother to Belnor, who trotted a mile in 2:52 at fifteen months old. Bedford trotted in the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall; was timed the second heat in 2:32; is by Strathmore also. Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, the sire of Dexter, 2:17; first dam by North American, the sire of Whitehall, he the sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23, and he in turn got Governor Sprague, record 2:20; and he got Kale Sprague, record 2:18. The dam of Scott's Thomas, record 2:21, and Scott's Chief, record 2:23, was by Whitehall; also North American, by Sir Walter; he by Hickory, sire imported Whip; North American's dam is a pacer. Strathmore's second dam is by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by imported Messenger.

#### Performances.

Steinway has trotted four races; at two years old he won the Lexington stake, mile heats, beating Memento, Jewett, Verbena, Admiration, Mystery, in 2:39, 2:32, 2:31. Memento won the first heat. As three-year-old, at Sharpshury, Ky., August 8th, 1879, over a miserable half-mile track, he beat Bushwhacker, record 2:27, and Blackwood, Jr., record 2:22, in four heats, 2:38, 2:37, 2:37, 2:35, Bushwhacker winning second heat. At Lexington, August 15th, 1879, he trotted six heats, 2:38, 2:36, 2:30, 2:25, 2:30, 2:30, Steinway winning fourth, fifth and sixth heats, beating Jewett, Catchfly and two others. At the fall meeting of the Horse Breeders' Association for the Kentucky Stakes for three-year-olds he was beaten in three heats by Jewett, in 2:26, 2:23, 2:26, but Steinway was lame in this race, and really not in fit condition to start; he was timed second, in 2:27, 2:23, 2:27.

#### Address

GEORGE WILLY, Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.

### The Trotting-Bred Stallion



## A. T. STEWART,

Will stand for mares at the FRESNO FAIR GROUND during the season.

A. T. Stewart is a dark brown stallion with white hind ankles, sixteen and one-half hands high, and weighs over 1,300 pounds. Bred by D. L. Harris, of Fayette County, Kentucky. Foaled in 1872, and is an imported Mambrino. Sired by Mambrino Patchen (full brother of Lady Thorn, record 2:18), sire of Katie Middleton, 2:25, and mine in 2:30 last. Dam by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn; second dam, by Young's Blot, Jr., brother of Blod to the sire of the dam of Maud S., 2:30. Mambrino Patchen sired by Mambrino Chief, he by Mambrino Pacy, mambrino, and he by Mambrino, thoroughbred son of imported Messenger.

Terms for season, \$30.

#### Address

SOMERS & AYER



## THE GUN.

### Sporting Notes from Los Angeles.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—We have just had a glorious rain, giving us a precipitation of over three inches, and bringing to our duck ground thousands of ducks, and making the sportsmen's heart rejoice, not only at the bright outlook for the country, but as well for the grand shooting in store for the balance of the season. Hitherto our sport has been meagre, but the late severe storm and high winds have brought ducks in abundance. During the storm a few of our club visited the grounds and enjoyed splendid shooting, the ducks flying low and from every point of the compass, apparently coming in from all sections to a ground that seemed new to most of them.

We see by a letter from the Gilroy Club that that sterling organization has passed a resolution condemning duck shooting after the first of March, and requesting other clubs to do the same. We rejoice in the spirit of the resolution and hope every club in the State will adopt a similar one according to their several localities, but their date would not do for the southern counties. Our duck shooting don't commence down here until the upper country shooting is about through. The reason is this, that the ducks coming from the north work south gradually as the weather grows colder and colder storms come up, and it is always late in the spring before our maximum quantity of birds have arrived. Then when the rains cease and the warm weather commences they suddenly take their flight for the extreme north, where they remain until the cold weather admonishes them of the coming winter.

Thus you can see, while our shooting rarely commences before the middle of December or first of January, it continually grows better up to the first or middle of April. It is true that a number of birds remain on our marshes during the summer, these, augmented by the hundreds of cripples that are not able to make the flight north, make in the aggregate a goodly number left to breed during the summer, but as these are only singled out and left behind from the fifteenth of April to the first of May—that too, being as early as there are any signs of pairing—there can be no objections to shooting as late as the first of April in this section. But be it understood that we are only speaking for our locality, and not taking any issue with the action of the Gilroy Club, who we know to be the best judges of their own interest, and a club composed of as many genuine and thorough sportsmen as it has ever been our fortune to meet.

And while we are writing on this subject let us say, that the present law for quail works us an injustice in the opposite direction. So also with doves. Quail shooting should stop here as early as the 15th of February, if not the 1st, for our coveys are broken up, and the birds running in pairs fully as early as the 15th, while the opening of the dove season on the 1st of June is simply a slaughter of the innocent. Doves are nesting here as late as the latter part of July and even into the beginning of August. The first time that the writer went out for doves last year was the last of July, and from three of those killed eggs were taken. We did not shoot another dove until nearly the first of September, which we consider as early as the season should open here, although we understand from your sportsmen that it is entirely different in your section of the State. Being a member of the State Association Committee on the revision of the game laws, and the proposition to divide the State into game districts, we would like to see a full discussion of the above subject by the sportsmen of the various sections of the State. Would it not be well for every sportsman in the State to consider himself a sub-committee of one to study the nature of the game birds and animals, and report at his convenience to the members of the Game Committee? P.

Los Angeles, Feb. 5th.

### A Great Game Country.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—I see in your last issue of December an item to the effect that a Mr. Wilson, of New York, killed a deer in Pike County, Pennsylvania, that weighed when killed 225 pounds. I think we can beat that a little in this part of the country. I once killed three bucks out of a band in one day that dressed respectively 203, 208 and 209 pounds. Mr. Grigshy, of this place, killed a buck that dressed 305 pounds. The horns can be seen at the Canyon City brewery. They are very large, one prong having eight points and the other nine. You may see in the same place a very nice collection of deer and elk horns. There is one set of deer horns there that has 27 points, 13 on one prong and 14 on the other; also one set with 22 points, 13 on one prong and 9 on the other. Mr. J. Miller, a resident of this place, who has hunted a great deal in these mountains, once killed a buck that was a veritable lord of the glen. Two men and two dogs lived off of it for two days; then cut the neck off close to the shoulders, and brought the balance to Canyon City and sold 236 pounds of venison. The deer I speak of are the mule deer. We also have the tagged deer, but the mule deer are the most numerous. These mountains and high valleys, such as Bair, Silver, Logan and Harney valleys, and the Big Meadows of Canyon creek abound in deer, bear, elk, antelope, and a few mountain sheep. Most of the streams abound with the finest fish I ever saw. On my way here from California a year ago last summer I caught in Goose lake a trout that measured seventeen inches in length. I caught in Silver creek, a tributary of Harney lake, two large milk pans full, standing in one place behind a small clump of willows. Mr. Muldrich, a merchant of this place, caught in Logan valley, a branch of the Malheur river, in twenty minutes, eight trout that weighed thirty-five pounds. He also caught one on the same trip out there that measured twenty-eight inches in length. Two or three years ago a lady stood in one place, and landed high and dry fifty pounds of trout that averaged five pounds each. I am told of two men, living in the upper end of John Day's valley, that went over to Logan and caught two barrels of trout. I am sure hydraulic mining, but if any of my friends from Frisco or California should chance this way I will go with them and convince them that all these things are solid truth.

In my mention of the collection of deer horns I omitted to speak of one curiosity that is among the trophies to be seen at the Canyon City brewery. It is a pair of horns that came off a stag-tail doe. They are a handsome set, about six inches in length, the tips standing about five inches apart. One prong has a point one and one-half inches long, and the other a point one inch long. Mr. Parish, a lawyer of this

place, has also in his possession a set of smaller horns that were taken off the head of a stag-tail doe, and Mr. Lockwood, of our town, killed a yearling doe that had one epke two and one-half inches long of solid bone.

Canyon City, Or., January 30th.

H. W. SLOAN.

### Anent the Maynard-Curry Match.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—In your last issue I note a letter from Mr. Curry, of Portland, Oregon, in which that gentleman inferentially does injustice to one of our San Francisco sportsmen. Mr. Curry intimates that he arranged a match shoot at pigeons with Mr. John B. Maynard, late a member of the Cosmopolitan Shooting Club of this city, but that Mr. Maynard found it "inexpedient" to carry out the terms of the match. The use of such a word seems particularly infelicitous to those who know to what trouble Mr. Maynard went to secure birds for the match with Mr. Curry. Just what figure Mr. Maynard's inability to secure birds at a particular time should entitle him to in a "written agreement," in which agreement no specification as to who should furnish birds, or as to date or time limit appeared, it is hard to see. The natural supposition would be that the birds should be furnished at the earliest possible day. Mr. Curry's delightfully childish conclusion, that this failure to get birds on Mr. Maynard's first trip to San Francisco after the match was made, justified him in drawing his stake, makes me wonder how one so juvenile is able to point and hold a gun at all. In order to determine the matter, please let me offer Mr. Curry an opportunity to meet or avoid a square issue. I will wager two hundred and fifty dollars that Mr. Maynard can beat Mr. Curry in a match shoot at one hundred pigeons a side, ground trap rules, loser to pay for all birds. It will, perhaps, be more convenient for Mr. Curry to shoot the match in Portland than elsewhere, and if he will send to me, in your care, an acceptance of the wager, and the name of the cashier of either of the Portland banks, I will place the money in the cashier's hands to be covered by Mr. Curry or his friends. Such details as traps, pigeons, attendants, etc., can be provided easily if they cannot be had in Portland. X.

San Francisco, February 4th, 1884.

### A Screenshot from Gilroy.

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—At the last regular meeting of the Gilroy Rod and Gun Club the following resolution was proposed by Geo. Holloway and adopted; and a subsequent order passed requesting the Corresponding Secretary to forward a copy of the resolution to each club.

Resolved, that any member of the G. R. and G. C. who kills or destroys ducks after February 29th until October 1st, 1884, shall be summarily expelled.

I hope you will not be too hard on me for not writing up an account of that memorable club hunt. The hunt and supper was all that could be expected. Our popular hotel keeper Geo. Seaman deserves great credit for the magnificent manner in which the table was prepared for that occasion. Quite a number of strangers partook of the bountiful repast, both to gratify their appetite for a real game treat and to help the club along. But few of the members, however, were present to enjoy the fruits of their labor. Among them were the stalwarts that never fail. On this occasion, particularly, all should have put in an appearance. Some, though counted on, managed to skip around the corner and retire early in the evening, making the event distressingly tame.

From the manner in which the *Life's* reporter spread it on he must receive his pay by the word. And if he is fully compensated, as I hope he is, it will not be long until he will export a gun and dog. Then his cup will be full of joy—not any more of the mythical, but the real sport will be his.

Snipe have been poor shooting this season on the old stands; cause unknown. The late rains will perhaps bring in more ducks. Most respectfully,

Gilroy, Jan. 29th, 1884.

D. M. P.

We desire to call attention to this letter from our good friend, Mr. Pyle, of Gilroy, in which he states, that any member of the Gilroy Gun Club, who kills ducks after the 29th of February until 1st of October, shall be summarily expelled. As an evidence of the growth of correct ideas on the subject of game preservation and legitimate sport, we point with pleasure to this resolution, and congratulate the Gilroy Club in having passed it. Such action shows the good our gun clubs do in educating their members to a proper standard of manhood.

The ducks took a sudden departure from the Alviso marshes on Sunday not a bird being seen. Mr. Bogart, of the Tule Belle Club, informs us it was the same on Sherman Island, not a bird to be got. The keeper told him that on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday a constant stream of birds was going eastward, evidently to make a raid on the San Joaquin farmers. As usual, Susan bay, was covered with canvasbacks, but, like the English tourists, they persistently rejected all advances from the American interviewer. There will not be much more good duck shooting this season.

Before the shooting season closes we would like to see our leading shot get up a mud-hen match of three or even more teams for a supper. Last year a similar match, near Watsonville, ended in the destruction of over 1,000 of these destructive birds. A match, such as we suggest, should bring down 5,000 or more birds in the tules, and that means plenty of food for our ducks next year. There is lots of fun in the thing also, without calculating the satisfaction and profit. By all means let the idea be carried out. It would make a grand closing of the season.

Some time ago we mentioned an eastern paper boasting of a deer being killed, which weighed 225 pounds dressed. This is a large deer, and we called upon our sportsmen of the coast to inform us if they could not give us an "equivalent." In to-day's issue will be found a letter from Oregon, in which the natural productions of the coast are duly maintained. Of course, we make allowance for the mule deer on account of its size, but still we think our correspondent's "equivalent" will hold. We shall be glad to hear from him again.

Mr. Ryan was kind enough to send us an extraordinary specimen of the "gadwall" this week. In color it was brown and white, and beautifully marked. It was sent from Bouldin Island, where he reports very little shooting to be had.

Ptah creek now gives good shooting, at least early in the morning. So say our exchanges. But then we always thought every true sportsman got up before his breakfast. Cordelia is also reported to afford good duck and goose shooting at present.

Our old friend, Mr. Leavesly, of Gilroy, in a hunting excursion in the Gabilan hills recently, had a narrow escape from a stray shot from the gun of Martin Briggs or E. S. Harrison, he does not know which, while shooting at a quail. The shot, in question, took an unaccountable freak, and instead of going after the bird went after Mr. Leavesly's nose, raising the bridge, and plowing up the skin. It might have done more serious mischief. We are pleased it did not.

The members of the Alameda Gun Club went down to their preserve last week and found plenty of water, the ponds being all full, but no ducks—not a single bird. Mr. Bennett went down on Friday afternoon, and, seeing how things were, turned right about and came back. Such a life! a mixture of bliss and disappointment. But having had no shooting all the season, it was too bad to have their expectations fail at the last opportunity.

Gilroy sportsmen are arranging a match on Washington's birthday, Feb. 22d. There will be plenty of birds on hand, and everything will be done to make the day pleasant for visiting sportsmen. Entrance \$5, money to be divided into three prizes. As birds are becoming scarce in our own locality, this will be a good opportunity for our crack shot, if it does not interfere with some contemplated at home for the same day.

Killing large California lions is all the rage this season. Mr. Cleary and some friends killed a very large one in Calaveras county last week, and the *Chico Chronicle* reports that two men named Anderson and Aldridge killed one in the foothills measuring ten feet. It was not stated whether the tail was included in the measurement, but anyway the hnt was big enough for any man.

Measre. Coit and Folom, visitors from New York, have recently had a pleasant shoot with Mr. J. K. Orr, at the Point Reyes Ranch. In one day the three gentlemen bagged 100 birds, quail, snipe, and a few teal. The quail were wild and very strong on the wing, which made the sport all the more interesting. The side-hill shooting somewhat disorganized the eastern visitors. It generally does.

That herd of 1,200 or 1,500 antelopes, which recently took possession of the Union Pacific tract to travel along so as to escape the snow, must have been a strange as well as fine sight. In early days it was common enough to see a herd of 200 to 300 on the San Joaquin plains any morning early, and the admiration they inspired is one of the pleasantest of our pioneer recollections.

A poultry firm of Burlington, Iowa, was fined \$90 recently for offering quail for sale after the 1st of January. We like that information. Laws are always respected when promptly and rigorously enforced. Punish the receiver, and like felony, poaching will soon be wiped out or greatly diminished.

The Bassford brothers, Mr. Taft of Truckee, and H. H. Briggs of this city, had some fine sport in Solano county last week. Mr. Taft, showed himself quite capable still of being his gun.

A pedantic writer somewhere in the Atlantic states says "a deer is an artiodactyle ruminating angulate with solid deciduous excrescences on the cranium for horns." That's just what we have always said, but no one would believe us.

If the lover of a good wild duck only divests himself of prejudice and preconceived ideas, he will find the mallard this season, better than the canvasback, at least, that is the conviction we have reached.

Lord Lorne's attempt to acclimatize the moose deer at Inverary has failed, but the muskrats, and other animals and birds are doing well, and the wild turkeys appear to be flourishing.

## HERD AND SWINE.

### Dairy Ensilage.

Harding Bros. of Scotia, N. Y., furnish the *Country Gentleman* the following detailed account of their silo experience, which have been entirely satisfactory:

Having received so many inquiries in regard to the construction of our silo, and of our manner of feeding, etc., we concluded to write you a detailed account of it for publication, and thus benefit many who have not written directly to us. In the first place, we knew nothing of silos or ensilage, except by reading accounts in agricultural papers from those who gave their experience with them. The greatest drawback was the cost of building a stone one, and having plenty of room in our barn, we conceived the idea of boarding up a bay for a silo, so as to make it tight. We made inquiries of men who had silos, and upon their advice we began it one year ago last June. We first placed tarred paper upon the studding, then over that we placed matched spruce planks 1 1/2 inches thick. This bay was in a barn which was 20 by 24 feet, and about 20 feet deep, being all above ground. Around the bay under the eills we built a wall of stone and cement, and cemented the bottom so that it was as smooth and hard as a floor.

In September we began filling, and owing to lack of help we were about three weeks putting in about 120 tons. After filling, no weight was put on until we began husking corn, some time afterward. Then we piled the stalks upon the silo. We said that no weight was put upon it, but we will modify that a little by saying that we placed over the top tarred paper and rough hemlock boards. We had some misgivings as to its keeping well, so we opened it about a month after filling, and great was our surprise to find the fodder in splendid condition. When given to the cows they ate it ravenously, and did not leave a particle in their mangers. A great many of our neighbors laughed at us when we were filling the silo. They said that "the stuff will be all rotten by spring." We replied, that we expected it would be, but we intended to put it through the cows first. After opening we could laugh at our neighbors, as the old saying is, that "those laugh best who laugh last." We found several tons of the fodder spoiled in two corners that were not exactly air-tight; the remainder was in splendid condition.

Being so well pleased with our success with the silo, we sowed a large field of corn again last season, but owing to the dry weather we did not have a very large crop, and the frost came before we had the fodder all put into the silo. We put in what we had in just a week, and did not cut the stalks as short as last year. Last year we cut one-quarter inch; this year half an inch. We find that the ensilage is, if anything, better this year than last. We are now feeding twenty-five cows for milk, and find that upon the following ration they give as much milk as they would if in good pasture. About 6 o'clock in the morning they are milked, and then fed one bushel each of ensilage, upon which we put four quarts of buckwheat bran. At nine o'clock they are turned out into a



yard to drink and exercise, while the stables are cleaned and fresh bedding is put in which consists of the manure from the horse stable, wheeled in and scattered in the trench to absorb the urine. The manure is all thrown into a building prepared expressly for protecting it from rains. At 11:30 o'clock the cows are put into the stables and fed one peck of carrots, and all the timothy hay they will eat. At 4 o'clock they are again milked and fed the same as in the morning.

We are getting as much milk by feeding ensilage and a small amount of grain, as we would get on good pasture. For the purpose of comparison we will state that one of our neighbors is feeding cows for milk also, but he does not make ensilage of his corn fodder, but chokes it in the field and leaves it until he wishes to use it, then draws it in and runs it through a cutting machine. His rations are all the cut fodder the cows will eat, and a peck of buckwheat bran at each meal. You will thus see that he is feeding three times as much grain as we are. We fed slops up to December 1st, and then it became so cold that the slops would freeze at night; therefore we concluded to try dry bran, and are perfectly satisfied that cows will give fully as much milk on dry bran as they would on the same mixed up with water. In conclusion, we would recommend to any farmer who keeps five or more cows to build a silo, believing that he can save enough in grain to pay its cost in one year.

#### Charcoal with Food.

Whatever increases the power of laying on fat or promoting the rapid and healthy production of flesh must be food or equivalent thereto. This pure charcoal does most effectually, as recently proved by taking the live weights of two lots of sheep and simply separating them by an ordinary net, the artificial food, corn and cake being carefully weighed out to each lot alike daily, one pint of charcoal being added to one lot only. When reweighed, prior to selling to the butcher, the increase in weight was in favor of charcoal by 16 per cent. Sanitation causes easy and complete digestion, and assimilation only can account for these results, which charcoal alone can accomplish. The charcoal should be given mixed with the food, except in urgent cases, when it may be mixed in water or thin gruel and given as a drench. The dose is one pint to every twenty-five head of sheep or lambs. One quarter-pint per head for full-grown cattle, horses or pigs; half the quantity for young cattle, and two teaspoonfuls to one desert-spoonful for young calves daily, when suffering from disease or ill-condition. To keep in good health and fortify against disease the dose should be given two or three times per week, according to the class of food they are having and the state of the atmosphere. The best plan is to wet a quantity of bran, pollard or malt combined; mix the charcoal among it, and then amongst the food you give them. For rapid and healthy fattening of cattle it should be used daily amongst their food. Charcoal for internal and medicinal purposes must be pure vegetable charcoal, free from all irritating and injurious foreign matter. The charcoal, when coming into the user's possession, must be kept perfectly dry and free from any ill-smelling surroundings, such as the vapors of a stable or artificial manures, etc., or it will absorb them and thus become septic, and of no medicinal value. It is better kept in a closed bin or tin canister, with a closely fitted cover.—*Farm and Home.*

Our experience in stock-feeding has been very limited—very limited, indeed—very long ago, and confined mainly to ewine feeding, but limited as it was, it was still an experience, and one too that seems to be somewhat in harmony with the above paragraph, although not so systematic and precise. A pig of apparently a very ordinary breed had been palmed off on us as a healthy and thrifty animal, but which subsequently proved to be unhealthy, "stunted," and afflicted with "black teeth." We were advised to administer charcoal with its food. We did so, in this wise: The swill-barrel was kept in a corner under a shed that had been built over an old-fashioned out-door bake-oven which was used by two families just twice a week. Every time the oven was used for baking purposes, a shovel-full or two of the charcoal drawn out in front, was thrown into the swill-barrel, giving it a dark and cloudy color nearly constantly. Those about the house no doubt dumped the charcoal in the swill often as a matter of convenience. Be that as it may, it became a bi-weekly habit to throw charcoal into the swill, which was composed of the usual "house-elope," scrape mixed with bran, or "chipstuf" or "chopstuf." This sort of swill together with weeds—purple, lamb's-quarter, amaranth—and six bushels of corn in the dry grain in the month of November, was all that was fed to the sickly hog. Well, what then? Why this? The pig was incarcerated in the first week in April, and languished until the first week in May, after which we commenced dosing it with charcoal, and by the first week in June it was as "fair as a lily and bright as a bunny." Its ribs began to arch, its sides began to distend, its hams and shoulders to "round up," and its neck, snout and legs to shorten (apparently) and its tail took an extra curl. From being lank, cadaverous and melancholy, it became contented, somewhat lazy, but always hungry at the approach of feed-time. It was butchered about the middle of December, and when hung up, haired, scraped and disemboweled, it weighed a little over three hundred pounds, fifty pounds "better" than the best pig in the litter. A friend told us in confidence, that he would not have taken that pig as a gift, because it was always "left out in the cold," the dam having one pig more than she had teats. We don't say that charcoal did it, any more than we say that the weeds, or the slops, or the corn did it, but it was done; and he that hath a mind to apprehend, may make such use of it as he thinks best.—*Lancaster Farmer.*

#### The Ensilage Congress.

The third annual congress of farmers interested in the ensilage system was held in New York, January 23d. Over two hundred farmers were present, representing nearly every State east of the Mississippi. Dr. A. S. Heath, of this city, presided. Prof. Miles, of Amherst College, delivered an interesting address on the subject of ensilage, and the best methods of preserving green fodder. He thought it should be placed in the silo slowly, thus allowing it to become heated. This is contrary to the usual custom, and occasioned much debate. Elder L. W. F. Evans, known as the head of the "Shakers," declared that the ensilage system had been used with much success by his people.

Mr. John Mayer, Superintendent of T. A. Havemeyer's famous farm at Norwalk, Conn., said there was twenty-four silos on the farm, and that fifty times as many cattle were kept on the same ground by the ensilage system as before the method was used. The cattle, he said, were also healthier. A resolution was passed requesting the Agricultural Department to make an analysis to determine the comparative value of the qualities of the milk from ensilage and ordinary fed cows.

Prof. J. P. Edwards, of Randolph, N. Y., said that he fed

sixty cows on nothing but ensilage maize, and that they gave better milk and were in better condition than ever before.

Mr. Mayer, on behalf of Mr. Havemeyer, invited the congress to visit his farm in Norwalk to-day and inspect the silos and cattle. A large number accepted the invitation. The congress then adjourned for one year.

During the year 1883, 850 head of polled Aberdeen-Angus cattle were imported from Scotland.

## STABLE AND PADDOCK.

### Naming Horses.

Much has been said and written regarding the naming of horses, and while euphonious nomenclature is much better by far than the ill-sounding and outlandish names with which some racers have been unfortunately saddled in the days of their youth, or later on in their mature years, it often happens that the more pleasing and applicable the name the worse the character of the animal. The late Milton H. Sanford some years ago had at Jerome Park a thoroughbred colt, fashionably bred, and a beautiful animal in all that went to make up to the eye the points of the high-mettled racer. He rejoiced in the cognomen of Silverheels, and was much admired by the ladies in attendance at the races, from his charming name and prepossessing looks, but it was a clear case of "handsome is as handsome does" with him, and on that occasion handsome didn't, for the colt was of no earthly account as a racer, then afterwards. Rifle, by Asteroid, out of imp. Target, one of the winter favorites for the Withers, Stakes of 1877, won by Bombast, was another most happily named animal, but like nearly all of Asteroid's get he was not of much account, though after Carr & Co. sold him he did manage to win a solitary race for Dr. Ogle at Prospect Park. Target was recently destroyed at Woodlawn. *Per contra*, it has often been the case, the more abominably eccentric the name, like the late Dr. Weldon's Crutchclaws, Leatherlungs, etc., or The Grand, Piper Heidsieck, W. J. Higgins, Partnership, etc., of the late Longstaff stable, the better the animal. Leaving this out of the question, however, it should go without saying that a good name is to be preferred to a bad one, and if the horse is to be run in the West, the late Louisville Congress says, in effect, that once an animal is named, good, bad or indifferent, that settles it, under their jurisdiction at least, or heavy penalties will be showered on the offender's head, etc. Therefore, any gentleman that buys Bumblepuppy, Nuisance, Lord Ukreskull, or Shoo-Fly, and desires to run them under the above rules, must pay \$100 before he can change the name, if he so desires. A little more care in naming might be exercised with benefit to all concerned. Most of our breeders and owners are beginning to realize this fact, however, and, as a rule, horses nowadays are much more appropriately named than formerly. A reference to the sire or dam, some other relative of the animal, or something connected with the place of birth, or an incident of this nature, are good ideas in the nomenclature of horses. Some of the younger members of the famous Brooklyn stable are very well named this year. The Dwyers' three-year-old brother to Mintzer, last year known as the Crownlet colt, now rejoices in the name of Xenie, perhaps from the fact that Mintzer came from that Ohio town. More happily named are some of their long string of two-year-olds. The sister to Ripple has been christened Ripplette. The Belle Palmer filly, by Billet, will hereafter be known as Miss Palmer. The brother to Glenmore is to race under the name of Greenfield. The brother to Mr. Lorillard's grand colt Emperor, now in England, by Enquirer, out of Veepier Light, has been called Electric Light. The colt by Virgil out of La Polka, the dam of Postguard, was the highest priced youngster at the sale of Mr. Swigert's yearlings in 1883, and is appropriately named Elmdorff, after the place of his nativity. George Kinney's half brother, the colt by Glengary, will be called Summer, after the county in Tennessee where he first saw the light. The colt by Bramble out of Quartette has been named Bolter, whether because his dam had that characteristic, or after the famous Major Bolter, "sah," the deponent saith not. Certainly the sire of the colt was not one of this sort. Perhaps, however, he is of the Kinney type. The brother to Little Ruffin, Mate, Caramel, etc., by Monarchist, is now to be known as Petersburg; the colt by Billet out of Lucille Western as Col. Clay; the Brunette colt, by Enquirer, as Executor; the half brother to Beat-inde, Boulevard, Blise, etc., by Enquirer, will race as Emmet; the Tincture colt, by Virgil, is now called Detective; the Alert colt, by Virgil, is known as Richmond; the Spinola colt, by Lishon, as Lennox, and the Blandina filly, by the same sire, has been christened Sea Foam.—*Sportsman.*

### Care of Stallions.

With all kinds of animals it may be laid down as a universal rule that those in health need no medicine whatever to put them in condition for their work. This is so with a stallion. Let him be well and regularly fed on healthy, nutritious food, with plenty of exercise every day, in order that his muscles may be kept firm and hard, and let him be well groomed, so that his coat may present a fine appearance. The skin should be kept thoroughly clean by occasional washing and frequent rubbing and brushing. The mane and tail should be especially looked after with reference to cleanliness and skin. If it should be very dirty, soap may be freely used in the cleansing process, and when this is faithfully attended to there is little danger of the tail or mane being injured by rubbing, which is sometimes otherwise the case.

Feeding is a most important matter, and had food will injure the progeny through the injury to the sire. It should mainly be good, sound oats, which may be varied by an occasional feed of corn or barley, for horses are fond of variety in their food, and an occasional change of diet is conducive to health. Bran, that is, wheat bran of medium coarseness, is an invaluable adjunct to the grain, and it can never be dispensed with. It is the best of all regulators for the bowels, and is also rich in some of the most important elements of nutrition. It must be fresh and sweet, but this is easily known by the smell. The amount of exercise to be given a stallion will vary somewhat with its condition and habit. Should he be thin in flesh it is better to fatten him up, and in this case the exercise should be comparatively light. But if there is a tendency to become too fat, this may be corrected by increasing the daily amount of the exercise, and the speed at which the horse is made to go must be regulated by their nature. Hunters, roadsters, or racers should be made to go a good pace, for a walk would scarcely be exercise to them, but draught horses should rarely be led or driven faster than a walk in taking their exercise, and should not be given too much of it.

In keeping a stallion for stud purposes, the point to be aimed at should be to feed, groom, and exercise it so as to keep it to the highest possible condition of health and vigor. Feeding on this or that patent food will not do this, but anything that will add to the health, strength, and vigor of the horse will increase his virility or sexual power, just because his sexual organs are affected by the general tone of the system, and, of course, whatever tends to impair the health of the system generally must have an injurious effect on all parts thereof. A healthy horse—and only healthy horses should be used for the stud—requires nothing but good food, plenty of exercise, pure air, with due attention to cleanliness of the skin, and regularity in feeding and watering; and when all these things are attended to properly, the drugs the stable lore defines as necessary or beneficial under the circumstances should be dispensed with, and the animal will be far better without them.

Much depends on the breaking and management of a stallion, and it is easier to spoil him than to cure his evil habits when once these have been formed. If there is anything like a wild or unruly disposition in him he should never be led out except by a bridle that will enable the groom to have the most perfect control over him. The ordinary "snaffle," with rings of moderate size, and with the head-piece made in the ordinary way, can be made effective by getting a blacksmith to attach a well-polished, round iron bar to the right-hand ring, by means of a small link connecting the bar and the ring, and to the other end of the bar attach the usual sliding rein used on stallion bridles. Put the bridle on in the usual way, and then, with the right hand on the bar and the left hand on the bridle-rein next to you, press the bar back and the ring forward until the bar will pass through the ring in the left hand. This bar should be made just as long as it can be to admit of its being passed into the other ring in this manner, and the bit and rings should be so adapted to the size of the mouth and under jaw, that when a little pressure is brought to bear upon the rein attached to the end of the lever formed by this iron bar, the rings of the bit will be brought within an inch of touching each other. The leverage given by this appliance, when well-fitted, will enable anyone to hold the most unruly and headstrong horse in check. This is a most effective curb, and a horse can be brought on his haunches at once if there is need for it. It is, withal, cheap, simple and effective.

## FISH.

### The Carp as a Food Fish.

There is much inquiry concerning the German Carp introduced into this country by the United States Fish Commission. People want to know where it will live, how fast it will grow, and generally what it is worth now that we have it. Often as these questions are answered they come up again, and in truth, the different results reported are confusing unless accompanied with an explanation. Carp are not a first-class table fish, but they are immensely superior to no fish at all, when a fish dinner is wanted. They are not as good to eat as the bull-head, for instance, but then it may be said that the bull-head is a very excellent fish when well understood. So the carp can be made a table food feature of the dinner table, if the mistress of the kitchen comprehends the mysteries of the saucepot. Without that skill, which by the way is universally possessed by our adopted German fellow citizens, and can be learned from almost any of them, the carp is rather tasteless. In very cold spring brooks carp will not grow at all, they rather seem to shrink, if we can imagine a fish shrinking, with the cold. But in warm waters, especially in the southern states, where there is no trouble with frost, they attain an enormous size quickly. There have been instances of their growing to seven-pounds weight in two years, which far surpasses anything known of any other species of fish. In the North, if the ponds have hard bottom and freeze their entire depth, the carp will be killed; but if the bottom is soft and muddy, they will burrow into it and protect themselves. They are said to feed on vegetables, either the natural growth in the water or the refuse from the garden, but I imagine they are greatly improved by an occasional taste of the numberless insects that are found on all aquatic plants. The same rule applies to them that is found to govern in all other departments of nature; the best is always the hardest to get. Not only will carp never supply the place of trout, but they will hardly live in the same water. They need little care, and will exist on poorer food, are content in less water, and they are in the end an inferior fish. The common proverb says that whatever is worth having is worth working for, and that, translated into fish literature, means that an ordinary variety is more easily maintained than a superior one. Still, there is always more need of the lower class. Few men eat trout, infinitely more use cod, while the ponds that are adapted to trout, are not as one in a hundred to those fitted for carp. Any old sluggish pond, above a mud-hole, will answer for them. In conclusion, it is almost self-evident that carp are no more a game fish than a fattened hog is a game animal.

It is well known in tropical countries that the moon's rays occasion the rapid decomposition of flesh and fish. A number of bonitas having been caught one evening near the line by a friend of mine, the spoil was hung up in the rigging of the ship, and was thus exposed to the moon through the night. Next morning it was cooked for breakfast. Symptoms of poisoning were soon exhibited by all who partook of it—their heads swelling to a great size, etc. Emetics were promptly administered, and happily no one died. The natives of the south Pacific are careful never to expose fish (a constant article of diet in many islands) to the moon's rays by any chance. They often sleep by the seashore fishing, but never with the face uncovered. Aborigines of Australia do the same as well as they can with their fishing nets, etc. A fire answers the same purpose. May not the injurious influence of the moon, in addition to her beauty and utility, account for the almost universal worship of that orb throughout the heathen world.—*American Angler.*

According to the Ferndale *Enterprise* people are killing fish with giant powder in the south fork of Eel river. These depredations are rather out of the reach of the Fish Commission, but the local officers ought to enforce the law. Unfortunately, in many cases, that is just what they don't want to do.

There are 60,000,000 white fish eggs in the Detroit hatchery. When hatched the fry will be used to stock the waters of Michigan.

Alfred Deunneou, of Loudon, has the finest piscatorial library in the world.



PACIFIC COAST

Blood Horse Association.

Spring Race Meeting.

BAY DISTRICT COURSE, San Francisco.

First Day—Saturday, April 12th.

No. 1—California Stake—For two-year-olds, \$50 each, \$25 forfeit, \$250 added; to be run on the first day of the Spring Meeting; second to save stake dash of half a mile. Closed with 23 nominations.

No. 2—Hearst Stake.—For all ages, of \$25 each; \$10 forfeit; \$200 added, second to save stake; dash of three-quarters of a mile.

No. 3—Winners' Stake.—For three-year-olds, to be run the first day of the Spring Meeting; dash of one and a half miles; \$100 each, \$25 forfeit, \$300 added; second to have \$150, third to save stake. Closed with 28 nominations.

No. 4—Selling Race.—Purse \$200; \$25 of which to second; one and one-eighth miles; horses entered to be sold for \$1,000, and to carry the rule weight; two pounds taken off for every \$100 below that valuation, and three pounds added for every \$100 above.

Extra Day—Tuesday, April 15th.

No. 5—Purse, \$200; for two-year-olds; \$25 to second; dash of five-eighths of a mile; winner of California stakes to carry seven pounds extra, second five pounds above rule weights.

No. 6—Purse, \$200; \$50 to second; one mile and a furlong; for three-year-olds; maidens, colts and fillies that have not won a race.

No. 7—Purse, \$200; \$50 to second; dash of one mile.

No. 8—Selling Race, \$200; \$25 to second; 1 1/4 miles. Same conditions as Selling race on first day.

Second Day—Thursday, April 17th.

No. 9—Purse, \$200; for two-year-olds; dash of five-eighths of a mile; winner of either of the preceding two-year-old races barred; second to carry five pounds extra.

No. 10—Pacific Cup Handicap—\$50 each; \$20 declaration; \$500 added; second to receive \$150; third to save stakes; two and one-fourth miles; weight announced April 12th; declaration April 15th, at 3 p. m.

No. 11—Handicap Stake—For three-year-olds; 1 1/4 miles; \$25 each; \$10 declaration; \$200 added; weights announced at the same time as the cup.

No. 12—Purse, \$300; \$50 to second; for all ages; heats of three-quarters of a mile.

Third Day—Saturday, April 19th.

No. 13—Gano Stake—Dash of three-quarters of a mile for two-year-olds; \$50 each, \$25 forfeit, \$250 added; second horse to save stake. When any California two-year-old heats the time of Gano, 1:15 for three-quarters of a mile, the stake to be named after the colt which beats it. Closed with 23 nominations.

No. 14—"Spirit of the Times" Stake—Dash of one and three-quarter miles for all three-year-olds; \$100 each, \$25 forfeit, \$300 added; \$150 to second, third to save stake. Closed with 31 nominations.

No. 15—Purse, \$300; \$50 to second; heats of three-quarters of a mile; for all ages.

No. 16—Consolation Purse, \$200; \$50 to second; for horses that have run and not won at the meeting; five pounds allowed for each defeat; dash of a mile.

Conditions.

Entries to stakes and purses not marked closed will close March 1st, 1884.

Races to close will be run under weights adopted at the annual meeting 1883.

Starters in all races must be named at 6 p. m. the day preceding the race.

Entrance free for starters in purses. Non-starters can declare out at 6 p. m. the day preceding race, by paying five per cent. After that time can only be excused by Presiding Judge, and in such case, ten per cent. on amount of purse must be paid.

Non-members will be placed on the same footing as members of the association in regard to the payment of purses and stakes advertised; and should there be a deficiency, the winners will receive a pro rata division.

Parties making nominations will be required to record colors at time of making entries, and after record will not be allowed to ride in other colors. This rule will be strictly enforced.

All nominations in stakes and entries in purses must be made on or before the first day of March next, 1884, directed to Jos. Cairn Simpson, Secretary, 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco. To be valid, they must be delivered to the Secretary personally or plainly postmarked on or before that day, March 1st.

JAS. V. COLEMAN, President.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

State Agricultural Society.

TROTTING AND RUNNING PURSES

To Close March 10th, 1884.

No. 1—Trotting Purse \$1,000; mile heats for two-year-olds.

No. 2—Trotting Purse \$1,000; mile heats, three in five, for three-year-olds.

No. 3—Trotting Purse \$1,000; mile heats, three in five, for four-year-olds.

Entrance ten per cent., five percent of which to accompany nomination, remaining five per cent. payable July 15th, 1884. Those not making second payment forfeit first, and cannot start in the race; five to enter and three to start. If more than ten make second payment, \$200 additional will be added; four moneys. The meeting having been extended to nine days, these races will be so arranged as to permit the colts entered in other stakes to trot in these purses.

Running.

No. 4—Running Purse \$1,000; one-mile dash for two-year-olds.

No. 5—Running Purse \$1,000; one mile and repeat for three-year-olds.

Entrance ten per cent., five per cent. of which must accompany nomination, the remaining five per cent. to be paid July 15th, 1884. Eight entries required to make first payment; four moneys. If more than ten make second payment, \$200 will be added.

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.

P. A. FINNIGAN, President.

Hambletonian Trotting Stallion



BOB MASON

By ECHO. His dam Belle Mason by Belmont, thoroughbred. Echo by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Fanny Felter by Magnolia (by American Star). Belle Mason by Belmont (Williamson's). First dam, Lucy Johnson, by the Pony (son of imported Leviathan). Second dam Catalpa, by Frank. Third dam, by John Richards.

Will make the season of 1884 for a limited number of mares, at the OAKLAND TROTTING PARK.

Description.

Bob Mason is a mabogany bay, with inside of off hind ankle white and star in forehead; sixteen hands, and weighs 1,100. Foaled May 10th, 1875. He is of fine kindly disposition, a natural trotter, and has shown great speed, but as yet has no public record. For a fine portrait and full description of the horse see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of June 30th, 1883.

For full history of his sire Echo, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN July 29th, 1882. See also, for his full brother Exile, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN issue of September 16th, 1882.

Terms.

Fifty dollars the season, payable at time of service. All mares at risk of owners. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasture at \$5 per month.

CHARLES J. ELLIS, Owner.

WM. DONATHAN, Agent.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

HUBBARD,

Chestnut foaled in 1869, bred by R. A. Alexander of Woodburn Stud Farm, Kentucky. Sired by Planet.

First dam, Minnie Mansfield, by imp. Glencoe.

Second dam, Argenti, by Bertrand.

Third dam, Allegrante, by imp. Young Truffle.

Fourth dam, imp. Phantasia, by Phantoni.

Fifth dam, by Milton.

Sixth dam, Allegrante, by Pegasus.

Seventh dam, Orange Squeezer, by Highflyer.

Eighth dam, Mop Squeezer, by Matchem.

Ninth dam, Lady, by Turner's Sweepstakes.

Tenth dam, Shuffles and Syphon's dam, by Patriot.

Eleventh dam, by Crab.

Twelfth dam, Sister to Sloven, by Bay Bolton.

Thirteenth dam, by Curwen's Bay Barb.

Fourteenth dam, by Curwen's Spot.

Fifteenth dam, by White Legged Lothar Barb.

Sixteenth dam, Old Vintner Mare.

Some of his winning Performances.

1872, Baltimore, Md., Oct. 22d., Dixie Stakes for three-year olds. Ninety nominations. Won by Hubbard beating Joe Daniels, True Blue, Woodbine, Mate, Silent, Friend, Wheatley, Experience, Oak and Brookland. Won by six lengths.

1873, Long Branch, N. J., July 10th., Grand Sweepstakes, four-mile heats, won by Hubbard, distancing Wheatley and Bessie Lee in the first heat.

1873, Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 2d. For all ages, dash of three miles, won by Hubbard beating Harry Bassett, Wanderer and King Harry.

1873—Saratoga, N. Y., August 9th.—For all ages; dash of two miles and three-quarters; won by Hubbard beating Katie Pease and Boss Tweed. Total winnings in 1872 and 1873 \$12,950.

Will make the season at the DALE BREEDING FARM, Mountain View, Santa Clara County, commencing February 10th, and ending June 10th, 1884.

Terms, \$50. Mares not proving in foal can be bred the next season free of charge.

Good pasturage at \$5 per month. No responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Full pedigrees can be had by applying to

T. J. DALE, Mountain View, Cal.

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SPECIAL PURSES OFFERED BY THE

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\$3,000—Trotting.

For two-year-olds or under, Purse \$1,000 per conditions.

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For four-year-olds or under, Purse \$1,000 per conditions.

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For two-year-olds or under, Purse \$1,000 per conditions.

For three-year-olds or under, Purse \$1,000 per conditions.

Conditions.

If more than 10 paid up entries, \$200 added to each purse; \$100 of purse goes to winner's Sire if standing in the State. Four moneys in each race, viz.: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent.

Six or more entries to fill three or more to start. Only two entries allowed from any one breeding farm.

Entrance 5 per cent., positively payable with nominations, which close March 15th with the Secretary. 5 per cent. additional of purse payable to Secretary July 15th, 1884, or colt is declared out and first 5 per cent. forfeited.

This Association's rules of 1883 to govern, except as specified above.

Weights of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association to be carried in running races.

J. M. LARUFF, Secretary.

P. O. Box 186, Stockton, Cal.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.

Special Sale.

— OF —

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BY ORDER OF

E. H. MILLER, Jr.,

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At 11 o'clock, at the Sale Yards

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Comprising Brood-Mares and Stallions; also, Geldings and Fillies from the following well-known Stallions: Electioneer, Benton, Berlin, Blackbird; also, several with St. Clair blood.

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Corner of Fourth and Townsend Streets, Central Pacific Railroad Building; or WILBER F. SMITH, Sacramento.

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Credit will be given on bankable paper. The prices made will be same as cash, and interest on time payments.

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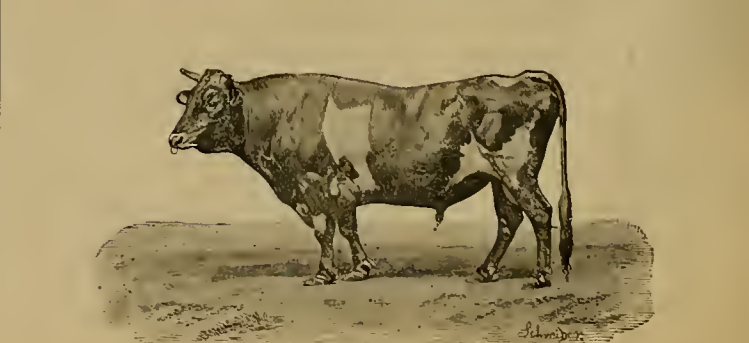
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Jerseys and Guernseys.

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SON.

The above is a cut of the unequalled cow Jersey Belle of Selnate that made 25lbs. 4 1/2 ozs. of butter in one week, and her only living son King of Selnate.

A GRANDSON OF JERSEY BELLE OF SELNATE is now in use in the Yerba Buena herd. This herd of Jerseys and Guernseys won all the herd prizes for 1882. Since then have been added young animals from Mr. Pierce's valuable herd East. He now has Jersey Belle of Selnate, Coonassie, Mary Ann of St. Lambert, Farmers' Glory and Korotas strains. These, with large selection on the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey from the best without regard to cost, and imported directly, make this the best herd on the Pacific Coast.

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Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-Hook of this kind.  
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## STALLIONS FOR SALE

HAVING ACQUIRED MORE STALLIONS THAN he has space for, the owner offers for sale the high-bred and well-known trotters

Inca  
—AND—  
Gibraltar.

INCA, RECORD 2:27, FOALD 1871, BRED BY L. J. ROSE, got by Woodford Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief; first dam Gretchen, by Mambrino Pilot; second dam Madame Kirkman, by Canada Chief, son of Davy Crockett; third dam by Fanning's Tobe; fourth dam by Leviathan.

GIBRALTAR, RECORD 2:23 1/2, FOALD 1872, bred by Geo. O. Tiffany, got by Echo, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian; dam the Tiffany mare, said to be by Owen Dale, son of Williamson's Belmont.

For terms and other particulars apply to

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH.

FASHION STABLE, Ellis St., San Francisco.



## FOR SALE.

Llewellyn Setter Brood Bitch POSHA, Druid ex Pocahontas, in whelp to McGregor, Rob Roy ex Queen Mab, 2 years old. Price.....\$100 00  
Llewellyn Setter Bitch PUP MAX D. McGregor ex POSHA, 7 months. Price.....\$25 00  
English Pointer GLEN BOW, Ranger Boy ex Josie Bow, 17 months, partly broken. Price.....\$50 00  
Also a few choice Pointer pups comprising the bloods of such cracker as Champions' Bow, Sleaford, Ranger, King Bow, and others.  
Price.....\$20 00  
Full pedigrees to all the above dogs warranted as represented.

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The Trotting Gelding  
STARR KING.

Record, 2:22. Sound and in fine condition. Sold only for the reason that his owner's business is such that he cannot give attention to the turf. For further particulars address

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For sale, to close an Estate, Ten Head of Pure-Bred Jersey Cattle, Registered in A. J. Herd Book and A. J. C. H. R. - Cows, Heifers and Calves.

All superior animals both in breeding and quality. Also a number of

Two and Three-Year-Olds, Geldings and Fillies, Thoroughbreds and by Thad Stevens Trotting Stock of the very best Families.

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THE  
STANFORD STAKES

1885.

A SWEEPSTAKES FOR TROTTING COLTS AND fillies of 1882, \$300 each, \$25 payable on the 1st of March, 1884, at which time the stake will close, \$50 on the 1st day of January, 1885, and \$100 ten days before the day fixed for trotting, whatever amount up to be considered forfeit, and the neglect to pay at the stipulated time incurring forfeiture of the previous payments. The race to be heats of a mile, best three in five, to harness. First to receive six-ninths of the whole sum, the second two-ninths, the third one-ninth. In addition to the stakes and forfeits, the proportion of the gate money, profit on pool sales and all other sources of emolument will constitute the gross amount to be divided in the foregoing proportion. Five or more subscribers to fill. The race to be trotted in 1885, not sooner than the latter part of August. The exact date to be fixed and announced on the 1st of January, 1885 or sooner.

Race to be governed by the Rules of the National Trotting Association. Nominations to be made to N. T. SMITH, Treasurer, S. E. Railroad office, Fourth and Townsend streets, or JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN office, on or before the 1st day of March, 1884. The colts must be named, the name and pedigree, so far as known, given.

Under the new trotting rules letters legibly postmarked March 1st will be eligible.  
Breeder of trotting horses will see that it is greatly to their interest that this stake should not be allowed to lapse, and now that the first payments are made so light it comes within the reach of everyone.  
It is the main Trotting Stake of California, and is fully entitled to support.

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HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK  
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FOR SALE—1 Cock, 4 Hens and a fine lot of Stags. Pitt-Games imported from McDougall, warranted dead game; also all leading varieties thoroughbred Poultry.

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Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.

## Crown Point For Sale.

This promising Hambletonian stallion, record 2:24, is offered for sale. He is so well known for thorough game and endurance that it is almost superfluous to say anything further. He has defeated Sweetness, 2:21; Starr King, 2:22; Del Sur, 2:24, and others of celebrity. Although having only served one season in the stud, he can show colts of as much promise as any. The dam of Crown Point has two representative in the 2:30 list. His blood being a combination of Hambletonian, Clay, and other strains, which proves him to be of the very best breeding.  
Crown Point is sound in every way, and will be ready to train, with a good show of trotting faster than ever.

For further information address

G. VALENSIN,

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Gordon Setter  
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Six years old, V. H. C., and winner of medal and special money prize at Boston as a performing dog. Winner in Nebraska field trials, and winner of first prize Pacific Coast field trials, also winner of second prize as a Gordon, and first as the best performing dog at San Francisco, 1883. Fee, \$25.

FRED. A. TAFT,  
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Llewellyn Set-  
ter Dog  
CARL,

BY LIECESTER OUT OF DART.

Color, Black, White and Tan; aged five years. Bred by L. H. Smith, of Strathroy, Ontario, Canada; broken by R. B. Morgan, now of Akron, Ohio; also handled one season by N. B. Nesbitt, of the Harvard Kennel Club, at Storm Lake, Iowa. Will be bred to a few first-class bitches.

Fee.....\$40.00  
Address W. W. MOORE, Oakland, Cal., or J. Y. ROSS, 123 California Street, San Francisco.

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THE ALMONT  
STALLION

## ALTOONA,

BY ALMONT, FIRST DAM THERESA BY Prophet, Jr.; second dam Molly Floyd by Mohawk; third dam by Davy Crockett, a Canadian pacer; fourth dam Fuss, a fine road mare imported from Canada. Prophet Jr. by Prophet, son of Hill's Vermont Black Hawk.

Altoona was bred by Gen. W. T. Withers of Fair lawn; is a dark bay, a little over 15 1/2 hands, of high form and breeding.

For particulars apply to

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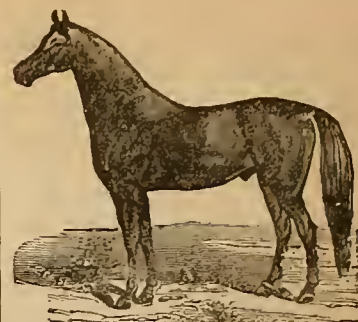
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Refreshments of all kinds the best the market affords.

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I DESIRE TO CALL YOUR attention to my new patent hand-made shoe. I guarantee to cure any horse with bad corns or contracted heels by using this shoe. I also guarantee to cure any horse with quarter cracks, interfering, speedy cutting, paddling and hitching, or no charge. Horses sent for and returned.

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## The Trotting Stallion BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Penniston, Philadelphia, Penn.  
By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr.  
Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old  
trotting mare Princess, by Andrus's Hambletonian. He has fifteen rep-  
resentatives in the 2:30 list.  
Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry,  
son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.  
Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.  
Brigadier will make the season of 1884 from February 10th to July  
1st.

**Terms.**

\$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be re-  
turned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at \$3 per  
month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.  
Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and  
cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

I. B. McDONALD.

## Fast Trotting Stallion

## HA HA.

Standard (See Wallace's Register.)

Ha Ha: Color Brown, 15½ hands. Extra fine style. Action and form  
perfect. As a three-year-old, with eight weeks' banding, showed  
2:29½, without a skip.

**Breeding.**

GILT-EDGE, combining, close at hand, Hambletonian, Alexander's Ab-  
dallah, Mambrino Chief, dam by McCracken's Blackhawk, the sire of  
the dam of Overman. Record 2:19½.

N. B. As a four-year-old, with proper handling, 2:20 or better, I  
would expect him to show.

FRED ARNOLD,  
Stockton, Cal.

## THE ELECTIONEER STALLION

## STANFORD

Will make the season of 1884, commencing February 1st and ending  
July 1st, at my stable near the Oakland Race Track.

**Terms.**

\$50 for the season, payable at the close of the season. No responsi-  
bility assumed beyond reasonable care.

**Pedigree and Description.**

Stanford was bred by George Faylor, late of San Francisco, foaled in  
1879; is dark bay, no marks, 15½ hands, and weighs 1,050 pounds; was  
sired by Electioneer, and closely resembles him in form and color; was  
not broken until last year; has been banded very little, but  
enough to show that his action is excellent and peculiar to the get of  
Electioneer.

First dam, Annie Laurie, by McCracken's Dave Hill, Jr., (sire of Geo.  
Treat, record 2:25½), he by McCracken's Dave Hill, he by Red Lion, and  
he by Vermont Black Hawk.

Second dam, Kitty, by Owen Dale, son of Belmont.

Dam of Dave Hill, Jr., by old St. Lawrence, granddam thoroughbred.  
Dam of Dave Hill by Vermont Hambletonian.  
Dam of Red Lion by Vermont Hambletonian.

J. J. FAIRBANKS,  
Agent.

Oakland, January 18, 1884.

## Trotting Stallions

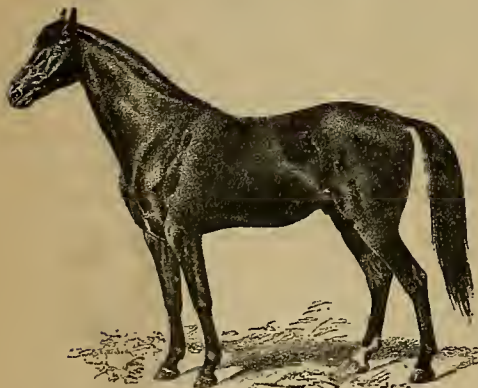
## Prompter, 2305, and Privateer

Will make the season of 1884, from February 1st to July 1st, at Agri-  
cultural Park, Sacramento, at \$50 the season. Mares not proving in  
foal can be returned next season free of charge. Pasturage at reason-  
able rates. Accidents and escapes at owner's risk.

**Prompter** is a bright bay, star in forehead, hind ankles white,  
seven hands high, and weighs 1,140 pounds. Sired by Wilson's Blue  
Bull, son of Pruden's Blue Bull, by Merring's Blue Bull, dam Prairie  
Bird (four-year-old pacing record 2:28½, and dam of Flight, five-year-  
old record 2:29, and three-fourths sister to dam of Pride, yearling  
record 2:44½, and three-fourths sister to dam of Buccaneer, public trial  
against time 2:24½, and full sister in blood to dam of Fawn, record  
2:30½), by Flaxtail, granddam by son of Tally Ho Morgan, great granddam  
by Irwin's Tuckahoe, great great granddam by Leffler's Consul.

**Privateer** is four years old, a beautiful brown with tan shadings,  
over sixteen hands high, and is by Buccaneer, son of Iowa Chief, by  
Green's Bashaw, dam by Marion, son of Mambrino Chief, yearling record  
3:05½.

For extended pedigree and further description of the above horses  
send for circular.

M. W. HICKS,  
Sacramento, Cal.

## MAMBRINO WILKES.

**BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE**  
D. Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of  
Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christian by Todhunter's  
Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Phil, Jr. Tod-  
hunter's Mambrino son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam by  
Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes (weigh-  
ing 1,200 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains,  
and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he  
possesses in an eminent degree the same facility of transmitting the  
family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front  
rank as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 27 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 14 have  
records of 2:25 or better, 5 of 2:20 or better, and 3 of 2:18 or better.  
These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson,  
William H., and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this  
prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1884, at the  
Lew Stable, STOCKTON, and L. M. Morse's near LODI.

**Terms:**

\$10 for the season, or \$25 single service.  
This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders,  
but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held  
at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address  
A. J. HINDS, Agent.

## STALLIONS

—AT—

## RANCHO DEL PASO.

For the Season of 1884.

## Thoroughbreds.

## Imp. KYRLE DALY.

Bay horse, by ARTILLERY.

First dam, Colleen Rhue, by Gemma-di-Verger.

Second dam, Princess, by Retriever.

Third dam, Echidna (the Baron's dam), by Economist.

Fourth dam, Miss Pratt, by Blacklock.

Fifth dam, Gadabout, by Orville.

Sixth dam, Minstrel, by Sir Peter.

Seventh dam, Matron, by Florizel.

Eighth dam, Maiden, by Machem.

Ninth dam (Pumpkin's dam), by Squirt.

Tenth dam (Lot's dam), by Mogul.

Eleventh dam, Camilla, by Bay Bolton.

Twelfth dam, Old Lady (Starling's dam), by Pulleine's Chestnut Ara-  
bian.

Thirteenth dam, by Rockwood.

Fourteenth dam, by Bustler.

At \$100 the season, due at the time of service.

## LONGFIELD.

Chestnut horse, by MONARCHIST, he by Lexington.

First dam, Dame Gourlay (Blue Gown), by Planet.

Second dam, Flora G., by Lexington.

Third dam, Fanny G., by imp. Margrave.

Fourth dam, Lances, by Lance.

Fifth dam, Aurora, by Aratus.

Sixth dam, Paragon, by imp. Buzzard.

Seventh dam, Indiana, by Columbus (son of imp. Pantaloon).

Eighth dam, Jane Hunt, by Hampton's Paragon.

Ninth dam, Moll, by imp. Figure.

Tenth dam, Slamerkin, by imp. Wildair.

Eleventh dam, imp. Cub Mare, by Cub.

Twelfth dam, Aramantus's dam, by Second.

Thirteenth dam, by Starling.

Fourteenth dam, by Croft's Partner.

Fifteenth dam, by Greyhound.

At \$50 the season, due at the time of service.

## JIM BROWNE.

Chestnut horse, by FOSTER, he by Lexington.

First dam, Flush, by Hiawatha.

Second dam, Fanny Bug, by imp. Ambassador.

Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belsazzar.

Fourth dam, Madame Bosley, by Sir Richard Tounson.

Fifth dam, Nancy Nichol, by imp. Eagle.

Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilke's Wonder.

Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.

Eighth dam, by imp. Sterling.

Ninth dam, by Clodius.

Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.

Eleventh dam, by Jolly Roger.

Twelfth dam, by imp. Partner.

Thirteenth dam, imp. Monkey.

Fourteenth dam, an imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Bran-  
don.

At \$50 the season, due at time of service.

## Trotting Stallions.

## ECHO.

Bay horse, by RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN.

First dam, Fanny Felter, by Magnolia, son of Seely's American Star.

Second dam, by Webber's Kentucky Whip.

Third dam, by Shakespear, son of Duroc, and out of a mare by Plato,  
son of imp. Messenger.

At \$100 the season, due at time of service.

## ALGONA.

Chestnut horse, by ALMONT, son of Alexander's Abdallah, son of  
Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam, Emma Kinkead, by Conscript, son of Cassius M. Clay.

Second dam, Edie Dean, by Mambrino Chief.

Third dam, by Powell's Bertrand, son of Bertrand, by Sir Archy.

At \$100 the season, due at time of service.

## ALASKA.

Brown horse, by ELECTIONEER.

First dam, by Washington, he by Geo. M. Patchen.

Second dam, by Williamson's Belmont.

At \$50 the season, due at time of service.

The season for thoroughbreds will commence February 10th and ter-  
minate June 20th. For trotting stallions, will commence February  
10th and terminate July 1st. Good care will be taken of mares during  
the season at \$6 per month; after the season \$10 per month will be  
charged, but no responsibility for escape or accidents.

John Mackey, Superintendent,  
Sacramento, Cal.

2:20 1-4.

## The Fast-Trotting Stallion

## ANTEEO.

Dark bay colt, near hind foot white; foaled May 6th, 1879; bred by  
Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

By ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.

Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.

Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.

Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.

Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.

Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.

Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.

Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.

Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.

Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.

Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.

Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.

Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol.  
1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 10th to June 15th, 1884,  
at the Fair Grounds at Santa Rosa.

**TERMS.**

\$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and  
at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.  
Anteo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States,  
well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the  
choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter  
as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20½, and at the same  
time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the  
teens.

For further particulars address,

M. ROLLINS, Agent,  
Santa Rosa,

## The Trotting Stallions

## DIRECTOR AND MONROE CHIEF

Will make the season of 1884 at

### Oakland Trotting Park,

Commencing February 1st and ending June 1st.

**TERMS.**

Director \$200, Monroe Chief \$100, the season. Good pasturage for  
mares at reasonable rates. Due care will be taken to prevent accidents  
or escapes, but no responsibility assumed should any occur.

**Director, 2:17.**

Black horse, foaled July 18, 1877, by Dictator (sire of Jay-Eye-See,  
2:10½; Phallus, 2:13½); first dam Dolly (dam of Potomac, 2:22½; On-  
ward, 2:25½), by Mambrino Chief; second dam by Potomac; third dam by  
Saxe Wiener.

Thornale, 2:22½, is the sire of Edwina Thorne, 2:16½, and Daisy Dale,  
2:19½.

**Monroe Chief, 2:18 1-4.**

Two-mile record, 4:16.

Brown horse, foaled 1870, by Jim Monroe (son of Alexander's Abdal-  
lah, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, first dam Madame Powell, by Bay  
Chief (son of Mambrino Chief); second dam by Toronto (son of St.  
Lawrence); third dam claimed to be of Whipstock. For a very lifelike  
portrait of Monroe Chief and a full account of his pedigree and per-  
formances, see the holiday number of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN,  
issued December 21, 1883.

For further information address

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,  
FASHION STABLE, Ellis St., San Francisco,

## THOROUGHbred STALLION

## X X,

**Pedigree.**

X X (Doublecross), bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson at Atwood Cottage,  
Riverside, Illinois, foaled May 23, 1872, by MALCOLM.

First dam, Columbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland.

Second dam, Young Fashion, by imported Monarch.

Third dam, Fashion, by imported Trustee.

Fourth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.

Fifth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.

Sixth dam, by imported Medley.

Seventh dam, by imported Centinel.

Eighth dam, by Mark Anthony.

Ninth dam, by imported Janus.

Tenth dam, by imported Monkey.

Eleventh dam, by imported Silvereye.

Twelfth dam, by Spanker.

See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

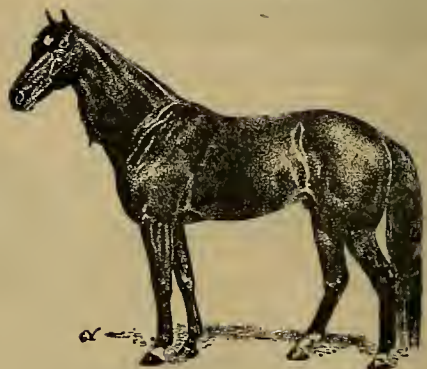
X X (Doublecross) is of as high and fashionable breeding as any  
stallion in the country. His sire, Malcolm, is by imported Bonnie  
Scotland, his dam Columbia, also by imported Bonnie Scotland; hence  
his name. Malcolm was one of the best race-horses of his day, and  
Columbia was also a fine race mare. Columbia is the granddam of An-  
teeo. Her dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland,  
Wanamita, Bonnie Kate (the dam of Bonnie Lizzie), Andes, Hock Hock-  
ing, Three Obbers, etc. The dam of Malcolm, Lady Lancaster, was the  
dam of Sagamore, Ontario (the dam of McWhirter), Regent, Lady Fair-  
field, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton, etc., and a reference to the racing  
calendars will show how distinguished the members of these two fami-  
lies are. This is the only Bonnie Scotland stallion in California, and  
from his inbreeding has as much of the blood as if he were a son of  
that renowned sire. He is a horse of immense substance, good size,  
high form, and of the best disposition.

Will make the ensuing season, 1884, from February 15th to June 15th,  
at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms, \$50 the season.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON.

Oakland or 508 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

## THE TROTTING STALLIONS



## SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1ST TO  
JULY 15TH, 1884, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of  
Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little  
touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is  
15½ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, and  
foaled in the spring of 1878.

**PEDIGREE.**

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by  
Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by  
son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Lusiris, thoroughbred  
(No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record  
2:44½), by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was  
Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, granddam by Leffler's Consul, by  
Schepper's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tucka-  
hoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

## LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and  
very powerfully built, weight, 1,180 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks, and  
foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fanie, he by Alexander's Bel-  
mont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldenbird  
Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino,  
he by imp. Messenger. Fanie's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star  
(son of Platt's Western Star by Blacklock). 1st dam by Bonerones, 2nd  
dam by Gallatin (1:04). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam  
of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:35). 2nd dam Fashion, by John the Bap-  
tist. 3rd dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. 4th dam by Leffler's  
Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred  
Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

**TERMS:**

For Singleton, fifty (\$50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal  
may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five (\$25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of  
pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three (\$3) dollars per  
month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on  
arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner  
owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on  
the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. MCINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.







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A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.  
Automatically Adjustable.

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Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.

### Russ House,

1009, 1011, 1013 and 1015 J Street,  
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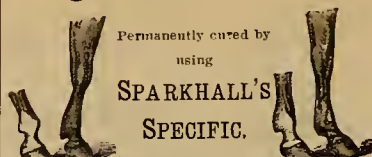
**M. J. HENLEY** ..... PROPRIETOR

THIS HOUSE IS A NEW BRICK BUILDING,  
newly furnished throughout, and with all modern  
improvements. Table first class. Everything neat,  
clean and comfortable. Public patronage respectfully  
solicited. Street cars pass the house every five minutes.

## Sprung Knees

.....AND.....

### Cocked-Ankles



PERMANENTLY CURED BY  
USING  
**SPARKHALL'S**  
**SPECIFIC.**

#### Testimonials:

From O. A. Hickok, Esq.,

San Francisco, Cal., June 8, 1881.  
I can with confidence recommend Sparkhall's Specific to any one owning a knee-sprung or cocked, ankled horse, being fully convinced that it will cure those deformities without injury to the animal.

O. A. HICKOK.

From Hon. C. M. Pond, Breeder of the celebrated trotter "Clingstone."

Hartford, Conn., March 29, 1882.  
This may certify that I have used Sparkhall's Specific in my stables, and consider it an extraordinary remedy, accomplishing in most cases all that is claimed for it.

C. M. POND.

The Specific is sold in quart bottles—price, \$2.00, by

**WAKELEE & CO.,**

Montgomery and Bush Sts., under Occidental Hotel, San Francisco.

## FAIRLAWN, 1884.

### TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

### 25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

### 130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale*.

**THE ONE PRICE PLAN** Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

### A L M O N T 33.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at \$300 the season.

### HAPPY MEDIUM 400.

Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at \$150 the season.

### ABERDEEN 27.

Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27½. Limited to 40 mares at \$150 the season.

### ALECTO 2548.

By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at \$50 the season.

### STARMONT 1526.

By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at \$50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:30 list. The sons of each of these stallions are rising trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information and catalogues containing full particulars, address

**WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.**

Lock Box 392.

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## TROTTERING STUD

NEAR LEXINGTON, KY.

**B. J. TREACY, PROPRIETOR.**

THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM, FOR though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawke. At Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest, Blackwood, Sentinel, American Clay, Administrator, North Star Mambrino, Bourbon Chief, Regular, Balsa, Howard's Mambrino and Homer. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed-producing trotting crosses, along all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred. For catalogues or further particulars address

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# CALIFORNIA VICTOR MOWER.

The only Mower made on this Coast, and the best Machine made in the United States

## GENERAL JOHN BIDWELL, OF CHICO,

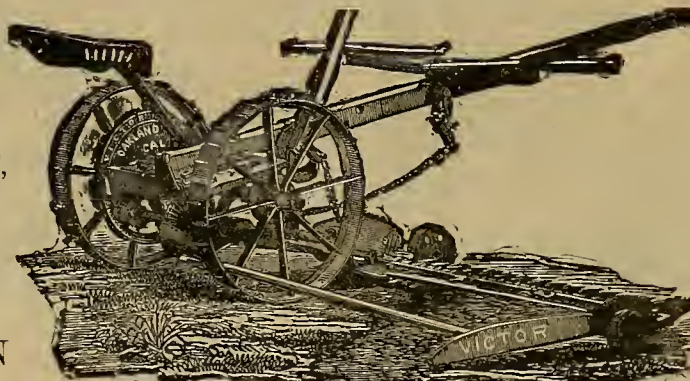
says: "I bought one of the Victor Mowers last Spring, and my Superintendent says too much can not be said in its favor."

GUN METAL BOXES

INSTEAD OF BABBITT,

AND STEEL GEARS

INSTEAD OF CAST-IRON



GUARANTEED TO

HAVE NO SIDE DRAFT,

AND NO WEIGHT

ON THE HORSES NECKS

For the season of 1884 we shall make four sizes, 4, 4½, 5 and 6 ft. cut.

THE VICTOR IS GUARANTEED TO DO MORE WORK, AND WITH LESS HORSE POWER, THAN ANY OTHER MACHINE MADE.

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FACTORIES IN OAKLAND.

329 Market Street, San Francisco.





Vol. IV, No. 7.  
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, FEB. 16, 1884.

SUBSCRIPTION  
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.



## ALGONA.

### Algona.

Algona is a bright chestnut, 16½ hands high. The shade could scarcely be improved, rather lighter than Piedmont and with equally as fine a coat. His chest is deep and the shoulders well-placed. The harrel is full with the back ribs long. From the loin to the nostrils he is almost a model, and his quarters are also good. Not quite so powerful as Piedmont displays, and this is a point in favor of the son of May Ferguson, though Algona is now highly finished, and with lighter action and more taking style. The limbs all through are first rate, and capital feet. It is unnecessary to extend the description further, especially when we would have to rehearse the terms used before, although it may be as well to

say that he is a remarkably "even-balanced" horse, and that there is not a weak point in his configuration. His pedigree will bear the most exacting scrutiny. His sire has gained such a high and emphatically well-deserved reputation that it is only necessary to refer to it to a large majority of our readers, the minority who has not a knowledge of the excellence of the Almonts being very small.

On the side of the dam Algona has strong support.

His first dam Emma Kinkead, by Conscript (son of Cassius M. Clay J., and brother to American Clay.)

Second dam, Effey Dean, by Mambrino Chief.

Third dam, by Powell's Bertrand, son of Bertrand, by Sir Archy, and his grandam by imported Mambrino.

Thus it will be seen that Algona has a double cross of Mambrino Chief and only one remove further off than Piedmont, and has also the backing of the thoroughbred.

Algona was foaled May 12th, 1876, bred by General W. T. Withers, sold by him to John H. Danielson of California, of whom he was purchased by Mr. Haggin.

That he is destined to be a successful stock-getter is beyond question. His form and pedigree would give ample token of that, and his only colt that has started in a race was Almoone at Stockton, in 1882, when, though suffering from the prevailing epidemic he was second in the last heat, in 2:43. For a two-year-old this is a very good showing, and there are others of his colts which are of equal promise.



## OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Entries to the Stakes at Louisville, Latonia, St. Louis and Chicago—Various Racing and Sporting Notes—Theatrical Matters, etc.

That 1884 is destined to be the greatest year the American turf has ever known, is patent to even the most prejudiced or careless observer. Now that the most of the racing associations, whose stakes closed this month, have made public their lists of nominators, this is more than ever seen to be a certainty, the long lists of entries giving token of increased numbers of horses in training, increased interest in the sport, and increased enterprise on the part of the racing associations. The most pleasing feature of this racing boom is the evidence of the vast extent of country over which it reaches—from Minnesota to the Gulf, from Maine and the Atlantic seaboard to California and the sunny slopes of the Pacific. So great an empire speaks volumes in behalf of the national sport racing has taken in the public mind, and it is more than likely not only to sustain its interest during the coming years, but to so increase as to rival the popularity and magnitude attained in the Old World, and perhaps to equal the Australians in their love for racing, a nation of race-goers, that turn out at their Flemington race-course frequently over one hundred thousand strong, on Cup day, every one of which vast multitude is able to see the whole progress of the race, and all of whom pay revenue to the Victorian Jockey Club, from one shilling up. If New York city, Brooklyn and Jersey City were to turn out with the same enthusiasm on race days as do the antipodians in Melbourne and vicinity, we would have at Sheephead Bay, Jerome or Monmouth Parks on notable race days over two hundred thousand persons; 1823, when Eclipse and Henry ran their great sectional race on Long Island, is the nearest approach to such multitudes in American turf annals. From Louisville, Covington and Chicago we read the lists of their stake entries, and not the least notable feature is the unusually large number of subscribers from California, made by E. J. Baldwin, Palo Alto Stable, J. B. Haggin, Theo. Winters, Wm. M. Ayres, etc. That these horsemen will lend great eclat to the racing campaign of 1884 is a certainty, and the races of Lucky B., Gano, Patsy Duffy, Prince of Norfolk, Duke of Monday, Jim Renwick, Shenandoah, Sweet Briar, etc., will be noted with great interest, from the character of the running of these and other cracks of the Pacific slope. It is lately reported that the Palo Alto Stable will send a string of horses to New Orleans in April, and make the south-western racing circuit through Tennessee, Kentucky, etc., but this is hardly likely, and Chicago is more than likely to see the first appearance east of most of your horsemen. Mr. J. B. Haggin, however, has made entries at Louisville, and may begin the campaign at that place. If the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN could ascertain the probable movements of these stables east, just when they will leave, etc., it would be a good bit of matter just now, interesting, and widely noted east. Of all the western associations whose entries are now in, those of the New Washington Park Club are the largest and most noteworthy. Eighty-two nominations to their American Derby, 71 to their Washington Park Cup, 103 to the Quickstep Stakes, 103 to the Oakwood Handicap, etc., shows that their enterprise and liberality were not unappreciated by the turfmen of the west and south. In those of this section, in this regard, the less said the better. They seem to be destitute of any reciprocal feeling in these matters, and prefer to stay at home and take a chance at the crumbs, where they might get a cut at the loaf elsewhere. The McElweels of Jerome park and Mr. Kelso of Philadelphia, are the only prominent exceptions to this almost universal eastern indifference to western meetings, and that grand horse General Monroe and Waterlily, Equipoise, etc., will vary likely make the trip to the lake city late in June or early in July. The Dwyers, and, indeed, many others in this section are beginning to turn the cold shoulder on cup races, and, indeed, on all the long distance events. The Saratoga Association has dropped altogether the Baden Baden Handicap, three miles; the American Jockey Club has temporarily shelved the Westchester Cup; the Monmouth Park Association has cut down the Monmouth Cup to two miles, and so it goes on, until our races of two miles or over are likely to be few and far between. It is a pity that such should be the case, and horsemen should support these races in a greater degree, or we will see the race-horse soon degenerate into a mere "sprinter." Of racing gossip here there is little or none. The heavy snow storms of the past seven weeks have kept the roads constantly covered with a foot or more of snow and ice, and from Kentucky the same intelligence comes. In the crack stables Himalaya from the Preknicks, Burton, El Dorado and Miss Palmer from the Dwyers; and Leo, Young Duke, Herbert, Parole and Inoquoie from Ranococas are said to please greatly their trainers and owners. From Com. Kittson's Chestnut Hill Stud good words are spoken of Issaquena, Panique, Rataplan, etc., while from Virginia, Eolite, a three-year-old brother of Eole has just been purchased by Freddie Gebhard for \$12,000. From Kentucky comes favorable news of Tyrant, Powhatan, Louisville and Bob Miles, while the owners of Leonatne, Messrs. Chinn and Morgan sell out all their string of horses in training on the 24th of February. At Covington, Ky., Latonia Park has leased their pool privilege for 1884 for the large sum of \$26,250 to Hughes & Cathcart. Last year \$18,000 was paid for the same privileges; showing that a revenue they must amount to. Hugh Gaffrey, the eteep-chase rider, has gone to Mexico to ride. Harry Welch has sold his brood-mare Marchioness for \$600 to Gen. Jackson of Nashville. The same gentleman has also bought of W. L. Scott of Erie, imported Blythwood, by Adventurer for \$750. Gen. Jackson's sale of yearlings at Belle Meade will take place about April 30th, just prior to the Nashville meeting.

Theatrical matters here are at the height of the season. Miss Latham of your city made a rather mediocre debut at the Star last week, but Tom Keene more than made up for it on last Monday night by his great success at Niblo's as Richard III. He was called before the curtain many times, and his rendition of the role bore favorable contrast with either Booth or McCullough. Separation at the Union Square. That Man at the Park, with Barton Hill in the cast, and Alpine Roses at the Madison Square, have all been received with favor, and the old success Cordelia's Aspirations, at the Comique and 7-20-5 at Daly's have renewed their youth, apparently.

PACIFIC.

New York, Jan. 31st, 1884.

Hughee, the jockey, has been offered \$2,000 for Bondholder.

## TURF AND TRACK.

## Observations at Arno Farm.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—The more I see of this wide world, the more astonished I am that so many men are found trying to make a little money by raising colts without any knowledge of breeding, without any familiarity with the history of the great families of horses, without any knowledge of the performances of horses, and without any turf journal to give them the information they require. A man might just as well try to be a preacher without a bible. I some time ago met a well-to-do farmer, owner of four good-looking mares, who does not know the breeding of any of them. He argued good-humoredly, and said he could raise just as good stock without a pedigree, and it was hard to prove to him that he was wrong. He takes considerable credit upon himself for the shrewdness of his views. He reads no breeding or turf journals. He breeds his mares to the lowest stud-fee, and in three years his colts are actually not worth raising. Colts from the same mares might be valuable if the mares were sent to a well-bred stallion representative of the best families. This man has a reputation in his town, and thinks he is a shrewd breeder; but to show that he is not shrewd in breeding, in a year or so he will see some right-minded breeder sell his colts, which have been carefully bred, at a yearling for \$500, while he will not receive more than \$50 or \$75 for his yearlings, the produce of the common and cheap horse.

I find in this State differently minded people in the matter of breeding. For the trotters let this shrewd farmer watch such breeders as L. J. Rose, Gov. Stanford, Santa Rosa Association, G. Valensin, James McDonald and others. I found at Hicksville, Cal., at Arno Stock Farm, G. Valensin, a differently minded man than my shrewd farmer. I was much pleased to see that Mr. Valensin was fixed so nicely. His stables, track, paddocks and everything are in perfect shape for the comfort of the youngster and trotter. Mr. Valensin invited me into the stable to see the trotters.

The first one I saw was Crown Point, a chestnut stallion, record 2:24, by Speculation, he the sire of Oakland Maid, record 2:22, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Crown Point's dam by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., record 2:27, and the sire of Sam Purdy, 2:20. Crown Point looks well, and his feet and legs are better than we have ever seen them. He is a trotter, and the sire of trotters. There are some colts of his on the Arno Farm that speak for themselves.

The next one we came to was an iron-gray filly, three years old, by Len Rose, dam by Echo. She looks like ready money, and a trotter all over. She can show a 2:25 gait, and is one of the finest gentleman's mares I ever saw.

Next we came to a brown two-year-old, by Buccaneer; first dam Fern Leaf. This filly, I think, from what I have seen, will beat 2:25 this fall. She is the apple of Mr. Valensin's eye.

Next we came to a brown four-year-old filly, by Buccaneer, that can speed a quarter in thirty-three seconds; she is another Trinket.

Next we came to a bay mare Sister, by Admiral, a son of Volunteer; first dam by Black Prince. She is looking very fine, and can trot a mile to-day in 2:25.

Next we saw Punch, an iron-gray colt, by Buccaneer, dam by Echo. He is a two-year-old and a beauty, can show a 2:40 gait.

Next we came to the handsome bay filly, two years old, by Buccaneer, dam Cassie Mc, the Munson mare. She is a Jersey Lily, and can show a mile in 2:50.

Next we came to a three-year-old, by Buccaneer, dam a thoroughbred, that is sixteen hands high, and as fine a looking young horse as I ever saw. This colt will make a valuable stallion to get carriage horses if not trotters.

Mr. Valensin invited us to his house where we found lunch prepared for his hungry guests. After lunch we went out to see yearlings by Buccaneer and Crown Point. These yearlings were shown up and down the lane to balter, and some of them in harness, and such young trotters I have never seen. One would not believe it without seeing. I have seen young ones in the east and also in California, but I never saw such young trotters as those at Arno Farm. I think your readers will see three yearlings out of this lot, trot a mile next fall in 2:40 or better. Buccaneer was a great sire of young ones, and he is a great loss to Arno Farm, and the State of California.

Mr. Valensin said: "Gentlemen, I have a fine mile track out here, and it is a little soft, but I want to show you that I have trotters, and that I can drive some myself." The first one was a gray three-year-old filly, with Mr. Valensin holding the ribbons. She showed speed enough to trot in 2:30. He showed others in harness, and we saw quarters trotted from forty-two to thirty-three and a half seconds, by colts from one to four years old, and such showing I never expect to see again by colts. The loss of Buccaneer is a great loss to the State. He was a great out cross, representing the Bashaw family that have eleven in the 2:30 list, and one better than 2:20 and the Blue Bull with thirty-seven in 2:30 list, and one better than 2:20. Mr. Valensin is a natural horseman and shows as much skill in driving a trotter in his work, as any practical experienced driver that I have ever seen on the trotting turf.

San Francisco, February 12th.

## Punctured by a Nail.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Jan. 29th.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON:—The copy of Tips and Toe-Weights I have received, and read with great interest. I have a very promising filly two and a half years old, sixteen hands high, 1,050 pounds weight, splendid proportions, dam thoroughbred atack, sire "Sanders' Knox," son of "General Knox"; have driven her a little since she was eighteen months old. I believe the first time she ever had a harness on her she struck a 34 clip, and she appears to know nothing but trot, as she will leave that gait very reluctantly when over-urged into a run, and strikes trotting gait again as quickly as possible. I have never sped her but very little. This winter I thought I would see her come on the ice two or three days before I took her to be shod. When she would first go out of the stable she would limp in one of her hind legs, and kind of drag the toe for two or three steps and then was all right; she would act that way the next time, that is, if she was in the stable any length of time. When I took her to the shop I looked at her foot and found a bent nail stuck in it. The joint I should judge, just went through the sole of the foot, no more. I got her shod; she still acts the same way, only, I think she is a little worse after she has been driven considerable and brought out next day, but never lame more than three or four steps. I have listened her stifle as I thought it might be a weakness there, and never took her out

of bar etall for ten days, but she is just the same. Since I got your book on Tips and Toe-Weights, I concluded, after reading it, that I should use tips on her after this. I had the shoes taken off intending to let her go barefoot awhile before putting tips on. The shoes I had on her were 18 ozs. forward and 12 ozs. behind. Her step was perfect, so far as I am able to judge. You could not make her touch a leg or heel. You know East, corks on shoes are from 1 to 1 inch in length forgoing on ice, and made sharp as a knife. She stays too long on the ground with that weight. Since the shoes are off she has not limped coming out of the stable, it might be the nail in the shoe had went part way in the hole that was made by the nail sticking in her foot and pushed horn or dirt into the sensitive part, as the nail was sticking on a line where the nail hole of the shoe would be. Would you kindly let me know what you think is the trouble, also, what weight tips would be best to use?

H. R. FAWCETT.

## Foals at Palo Alto.

The foals reported from Palo Alto for 1884, up to date, are as follows:

## Trotters.

Jan. 7th—Ameriquita, by Electioneer, her dam America, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; a brown filly, near hind foot white and white under fetlocks; by Gen. Benton.

Jan. 18th—Norma, by Alexander's Norman, her dam by Sir Wallace; a brown colt, near hind coronet white, off hind foot white; by Electioneer.

Jan. 18th—Midnight, by Pilot, Jr., her dam Twilight, by Lexington; a brown colt, near hind foot white; by Electioneer.

Jan. 20th—Lula, by Alexander's Norman, her dam Kate Crockett, by imp. Hooten; a brown filly, white around coronet of near hind foot; by Electioneer.

Jan. 26th—Nelly Walker, by Thorndale, her dam Rosalind, by Alexander's Abdallah; a bay colt, hind feet and ankles white; by Electioneer.

Jan. 26th—Lady Kline, by Mohawk Chief, her dam by Sparkle; a chestnut colt; by Peidmont. (Colt died.)

Jan. 28th—May Queen, by Alexander's Norman, her dam Jennie, by Crockett's Arabian; a bay filly, few white hairs in forehead; by Electioneer.

Jan. 29th—Mamie C., by imp. Hercules, her dam by Langford; a light bay colt, white face, near hind leg white; by Bentonian.

Jan. 29th—Minnie Norris, by Leinster, her dam Lady Tyler, by Belmont; a chestnut colt, white face, four white legs; by Whipple's Hambletonian.

Feb. 1st—Lady Ellen, by Carr's Mambrino, her dam by Owen Dale; a bay filly, near hind foot and ankle white; by Electioneer.

Feb. 2d—Marti, by Whipple's Hambletonian, her dam Ida Martin, by Rideman; a bay colt with star; by Electioneer.

Feb. 3d—Winona, by Almont, her dam Dolly, by Mambrino Chief; a bay filly; by Electioneer.

Feb. 5th—Gipsy, by Paul's Abdallah; a bay colt, near hind foot and back of ankle white; by Electioneer.

Jan. 5th—Florida, by Robert E. Lee, lost twin foals by Gen. Benton, and on Jan. 24th, Flushing Belle, by Dictator, lost foal by Bentonian.

## Thoroughbreds.

Jan. 16th—Fannie Lewis, by imp. Buckden, dam by Bay Dick; a chestnut filly, large star; by Flood, he by Norfolk from Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.

Jan. 20th—Dame Winnie, by Planet, dam Liz. Mardis, by imp. Glencoe; a bay colt by Shannon, he by Monday, from Hennie Farrow.

Jan. 27th—Hattie Hawthorne, by Enquirer, dam Little Girl, by Endorser; a brown colt, by imp. Young Prince.

Feb. 1st—Esther, by Express, dam by Colossus; a light bay colt, half moon and snip; by Flood.

Feb. 3d—Piney Lewis, by Longfellow, dam Lew Lewie, by Endorser; a bay filly, star, near hind foot and pastern white; by imp. Young Prince.

Feb. 5th—Lizzie Whips, by Enquirer, dam the Grand Dutch S., by Vandal; a brown filly, small star, white spot on each coronet; by Flood.

Feb. 6th—Glendew, by imp. Gengary, dam Glenroe, by Lexington, a chestnut colt, star, both hind legs white; by imp. Young Prince.

## Dan Mace as a Driver.

The writer is personally and well acquainted with Messrs. Mace, Turner, Bowen, Hickok, Colvin, McLaughlin, Splan, Murphy, Johnson, Golden, Dustin, Voorhies, the Goldsmiths, Penman, Saunders, McCarthy, Campbell, Bither, and many other good drivers, besides many that have gone, to drive no more: The above-named have all driven trotters last season, and are likely to drive next season. In speaking of drivers, we head the list with Mace's name, not only because he is the oldest of all the drivers named, but because we believe he possesses more of every quality required in the trotting-horse business than any other driver ever did. First, he can drive horses, all ways hitched, fully as fast as any one, and much faster if they never had copied after his ways of harnessing and hitching teams of trotters, and trotter with running mate. Having noticed Mace as a trainer and driver for about twenty years, and carefully compared him with all other drivers that I have seen from that time until the present, I have come to the conclusion that, "all in all," he has no equal among the past or present drivers. It will not be out of place to mention some of Mace's qualities that excel all others, in our opinion, as a trotting-horse driver; and we are not alone in this either, as it is generally admitted by those who know him well that he can almost invariably learn all the strong and weak points of every horse and driver in the race by the time he has scored a few times, and, at the same time, has judged every judge in the stand, so as to know with whom their sympathies are (if any), and by so doing get several of the dangerous horses and drivers more or less rattled, and thus get the word "go" (in heats that he intended trotting for) with an advantage over the most formidable ones in the race; and in heats that he intended to lay up and rest his horse he would generally manage to get the worst of the send-off, and by so doing the judge would generally watch to give him a little the heat the next heat to make up for it; and Dan was always ready to put them in mind of what a poor start they gave him the last heat, thereby working the judges on his side and getting the best of it all around. By so doing he has won many a race that could only have been won by clever tactics and his extra good driving. No doubt but what Mace has made mistakes in driving races, one or two in particular that I have seen, but less than any driver as a driver known. Mr. Mace has, in a sense, retired from the active turf, but still drives, buys and sells the best in which there is the most money, and not nearly so much hazard or annoyance.—"Hopeful," in Chicago Horseman.



## Seely's American Star.

American Star was a sorrel horse, with a star and snip in forehead, two white ankles behind above the pasterns, and about 15 hands high. He was foaled in 1837, his sire being Stockholm's American Star, son of Duroc, he by imported Diomed. Of Stockholm's dam nothing authentic is known. The dam of Seely's American Star was a mare named Sally Slouch, daughter of the race-horse Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by imported Messenger. That the thoroughbred blood largely predominated in Seely's Star will admit of no doubt. That his dam and granddam were both thoroughbreds is also true, although Edmund Seely claimed that his dam was a "Canuck" or Canadian mare. His lasting qualities, not only with him, but with his progeny, should be a proof most manifest that his mother was not a "Canuck." It has been said that American Star was not the horse raised by Henry H. Berry, of Pompton Plains, Morris county, N. J., but the gentleman quickly put an end to all such reports by looking up the horse while owned by Edmund Seely and Hiram Smith, and recognizing him as the same animal raised and owned by him until he was seven years old. In 1835 Ira Coburn, of New York, owned a horse called American Star. He was a bay horse, with star in forehead, 15 hands high, as round as a rope, with a good set of limbs, pleasant disposition, and could trot very fast. He left no record, however, as he was used afterward only as a gentleman's road horse. In the fall of 1834 Mr. Berry happened to be in the city of New York, and a friend of his urged him to buy a very fine mare for breeding purposes, the mare, at that time, being owned by a gentleman on Long Island. Having been driven on hard roads her feet had given out, and she showed other outward evidences of bad usage. The mare accordingly was offered at a sacrifice, but Mr. Berry declined to purchase her at any price, as he thought he had horses enough. It was claimed that the Henry and Messenger blood alone made the mare especially valuable for breeding purposes, and she finally found her way into the hands of Joseph Gennung, of New York. In the spring of 1835 Mr. Berry went to see the mare, and being well pleased with her looks purchased her there and then. She was a beautiful bay in color, somewhat advanced in years, 16 hands high, with a star and snip in forehead, and both hind feet white above the ankles. The mare was at once taken to Pompton Plains, and shortly afterward Mr. Gennung, her former owner, died, thus cutting off all hopes of ever tracing her correct pedigree. In the spring of 1835 Mr. Coburn sent his horse to John Riker's tavern, near Little Falls, Passaic county, N. Y., in charge of Nicholas Smalley, to serve a limited number of mares. Mr. Berry bred the daughter of Henry, but she failed to get in foal. The next season the horse was sent to the same place, but in charge of another groom, who neglected and treated him so badly that Mr. Riker sent word to the owner that he had better take him away. The horse was returned to New York. Very naturally Mr. Coburn became so disgusted with the stallion business that, meeting Mr. Berry a few days afterward, he urged him to take the horse home with him, breed him to as many mares as he liked, and then castrate him, an operation; at that time in the whole country performed only by Henry Berry. This was in 1836, and after breeding him to the Henry mare Mr. Berry carried out the other instructions of his owner. The mare proved in foal, and in June, 1837, dropped the colt which became so famous under the name of his sire, American Star. Some disappointment was manifested with the colt on its first appearance, both in color and in size. However, the youngster received but little care and attention, took it as he could catch it, hardly ever under a shelter until three years of age, when he was taken out of the barn-yard and broken to harness. There was nothing handsome or stylish about him, but he had a great deal of speed. Mr. Berry ran him in great many quarter and half-mile races, and never had him beaten. At five years of age he served mares at most any price, and was driven to a butcher wagon. He then began to show a fine trotting step. This was in 1842. The next season he received about the same treatment, and could out-trot any horse in the whole country and have that butcher wagon after him. In the spring of 1844 he was fixed up a little and advertised to stand for mares at New Milford and Warwick, Orange county, N. J., to insure a mare in foal for seven dollars, and warranted to haul a wagon on the road a mile in three minutes. For some cause he served but few mares. In August, 1844, the horse was sold to John Blauvelt, a silversmith in New York city, for \$350 and a set of single harness. He was used for a road horse, and his new owner claimed him to be a great horse for pluck, bottom and speed. The hard roads, and hard drives, however, soon showed the weak points of the dam, his feet giving out, quarter cracks making their appearance. The next season he came out all right; but his owner apprehending that the old trouble might again show itself, he was traded off to Cyrus Duhois, of Ulster county, N. Y., for a gray gelding. How long Duhois owned him is not accurately known, but he performed stud service in Orange county for a limited period. He was subsequently traded for a bay mare to a man in Hudson, who sold him to Walter Shafer, of Hillsdale, Columbia county, N. Y. After keeping him one or two seasons, Edmund Seely and Hiram Smith, of Goshen, bought him for \$750, in the fall of 1849. In the following year he stood for mares in Goshen and served 54 mares and got 45 colts, at \$15 a colt. His principle produce up to this period was Lady Sanford, the dam of Jay Gould 2:21½, by Old Hambletonian, for whom Mr. H. N. Smith, of the Fashion Stud Farm, Trenton, N. J., paid \$32,000. In 1848 he got Clara, the dam of Dictator, sire of Jay-Eye-See 2:10½, Phallus 2:15½, and Director 2:17, and who was purchased, it is said, in the interest of Robert Bonner, at a cost of \$25,000; Dexter 2:17½, who cost Mr. Bonner \$33,000, and Astoria, record 2:29. In 1851 American Star made the season at Goshen, at \$10 to insure. He served 87 mares and got 63 colts. Among the foals of this year were Conklin's American Star, sire of St. Cloud and Star, and the dam of California Dexter. In 1852, at the same place and same price he served 92 mares and got 62 colts. This year brought forth Lady Sears, the dam of Huntress 2:20½, and Trio 2:23½, and Stella, the dam of Lady Morrison 2:27½, all of whom were by Volunteer. Magnolia, sire of Magnolia, record 2:26, was also foaled this year. In 1853 he served 49 mares and got 35 colts. Lizzie Walker, the dam of Starlie, by Hambletonian, for whom Mr. Bonner paid \$16,000; Silvertail, dam of Driver, by Volunteer, record 2:19½; Jennie Hawkins, dam of Lady Blessington, by Middleton, record 2:27; Bolly Lewis, record 2:29½; and Julia Macree, dam of Chester, record 2:27, and Enfield, record 2:29, both by Old Hambletonian, were foals of this year. In the fall of 1853 he was taken to Elmira and trotted a race against Jupiter. It was a well-contested race and resulted in a victory for Star, who won the sixth heat and race in 2:45. In 1854 he was taken back to Elmira and stood for mares, served twenty and got fifteen colts, at \$20 a colt. All of these colts were mares. Lady Irwin, dam of Masterload, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and sire of Edward 2:19, Nancy Whitman, dam of Robert McGregor, record 2:17½; Jenny,

dam of Powers, by Volunteer, record 2:21, and the County House mare, dam of Nettie, by Old Hambletonian, were among the principle foals of the year. In 1855 Star was taken to Piermont, N. Y., and served 50 mares and got 35 colts at \$20. Sir Henry, the sire of Lady Star (Capitola) 2:24, and the dam of Joe Banker, by George Wilkes 2:19, were the foals of this year. In 1856 the horse was taken to Mendota, Illinois, and served thirty mares and got 20 colts at \$20. Well's Star, sire of the dam of Modesty, record 2:26½, was the prominent foal of this year. In 1857 he again stood in Goshen, and served 64 mares and got 53 colts at \$20. In 1858 he made the season at Goshen, N. Y., and served 55 mares and got 45 colts at \$20. Among his foals of the year were Dolly Mills, dam of Ajax; Orange Girl, record 2:20, and Walkin' Chief, all by Hambletonian. Up to this time Star had been owned by Seely and Smith. In the fall or winter of 1858 the latter, having found some little fault with the care and treatment the old horse was receiving, concluded to sell his share, and Mr. Seely became the sole owner of him. In the spring of 1859 American Star stood at Goshen, at \$25 to insure, and served 72 mares and got 43 colts. The foals of this year included Lady Fallis, dam of Kishar 2:27½, and Socrates, both by Hambletonian, and Imogene, dam of Leland, by Hambletonian. In 1860 he again stood at Goshen, but with all of Uncle Edmund Seely's ingenuity in digging pits for mares to stand in he failed to serve a quarter of the mares offered, yet he got ten colts at \$25. Mary Hulse, the dam of Charley Champlin, by Messenger Duroc, and Newburgh, record 2:30, were among the foals of the year. The same fall Mr. Seely gave Star away to Mr. Theodore Dusenbury, who took him to the farm of Hudson Duryea, near Goshen, where, out in a field, in February, 1861, he died at the age of 24 years. His last set of colts were foaled in 1861, among them being Starlight, dam of Maud, by Hambletonian, record 2:29½, and Lady Brown, dam of Pickwick, by Backman's Idol, record 2:29½. No horse ever lived that more certainly stamped upon his offspring his own characteristics of gait, bottom and disposition than did American Star.

## About Starting.

If anything can make a man grit his teeth and "think wicked," it is to train a horse for a whole season and when he has got him in proper condition and pays his entrance-fee for the privilege of competing for the prize, to see a straggling start made and his horse, after running faster than the first out, to be declared as nowhere, not even getting a place.

Yes, to race a half or whole second faster than the one first at the line, and not even be named in the result, is certainly putting the civility of a trainer to the severest test. Now just such starts have become frequent, so frequent as to be common and scarcely to be noticed. Is this thing to continue? Are we never to have anything better? Shall our racing contests be as unfair as the game of the thimble rigger or the slight-of-hand practice of those who deal from the bottom; or will the management take proper measures to remedy the wrong and insure something like fairness? The rules are not at fault, for they plainly require a fair start and fair riding afterward. The trouble comes of the disobedience of the riders. Any child can order a fair start and drop the flag for the purpose, and a general of cavalry can do no more unless he has the control of the riders.

The jockeys all know how this thing is. They go to the post with orders to get a "good send off" from the trainer, and this means to get the lead and the advantage if they can. They are often told to never mind the fines imposed, for these will be gladly paid, but to "get away well."

Now, as long as this thing is allowed we will have no fairness in racing. It makes no difference who is the official starter, the result is had enough. Fines and suspensions do no good. The fines are promptly paid as a cheap price for an advantage, and suspension for any time less than a life-time does no good. Riders laugh at suspension, and think it a good bargain for the chance they have enjoyed and the advantages obtained. A day, a week, or for the meetings is nothing, for a good "send-off" pays well for the privilege of being a mere spectator a few days. A chance to play the gentleman a few days and enjoy the profits of the race won is no punishment in these gambling times to impose on a forward rider. It is nothing less than a luxury cheaply obtained, yet it is the custom of every club, and nothing better will we have until suspension means punishment and becomes really what it means.

The tail end of the troopers also is at fault, and sometimes more to blame than those who lead off well. This class need the same punishment as the forward mover, for they delay the starts, and sometimes on purpose to worry the other horses, and evidently sometimes to get heat or to make as poor a performance as possible.

The remedy is very simple and easy. In order to insure fairness, nothing need be done but to make the punishment of the riders suited to the demands of the case. Anyone will do to order a fair start, but nothing short of proper punishment will cause the actors to obey the order. This is the business of the clubs. It is their duty to compel the riders to act fairly. The officer for this purpose finds his hands tied whenever he proposes adequate punishment. The inevitable "sneal" is heard, and numerous propositions are made to punish him by putting some one else in his place. His duty is a hard one. The starter is cursed for had started and cursed for punishing those who are most guilty in the case.

The jockeys should be required to move up in regular cavalry style, and charge to the front when ordered to do so, and those who do not break away at the order should be punished, same as those who break away before the order is given.

There is no other way to manage the business. If there was I would name it. All I ask for is fairness, even up all around. Put the horses in proper position, and then when all are in order give the command and let it be obeyed; then if some horses are quicker at getting in full speed than others, it is not the starter's fault, and it is fair for all alike.—*John Kay, in Turf, Field and Farm.*

## Mr. Haggin's Kentucky Stable.

The following horses, owned by J. B. Haggin, are now in training at Lexington, Kentucky, in charge of Jas. Browne, better known in California as "Brownie."

Chestnut filly, Nellie Peyton, 5, by imp. Hurrah—Emily Peyton.

Chestnut colt, Mark Daly, 2, by Kyrle Daly—Cordelia.

Chestnut filly Bessie Peyton, 3, by imp. Hurrah—Emily Peyton.

Chestnut colt Keene, 3, by Dutch Skater—Kapanga.

Chestnut colt Tyrant, 2, by Great Tom—Moselle.

Bay filly, 2, by imp. Mortimer—imp. Refreshment.

Lord Falmouth has won on the turf in the last ten years, over a million of dollars.

## Betting Jockeys Forestalling Owners.

We understand that it was the energetic action of Mr. Caledon Alexander which caused the stewards of the Jockey Club to put into force the resolutions that had been passed against jockeys owning horses and betting. We know that the club are only waiting for the opportunity to begin at the fountain head, and warn off one of the very foremost jockeys of the day, but as yet they have no tangible evidence against him. It must not be supposed that the jockey club do not see the large fortunes that are being accumulated by certain jockeys without inquiring how those fortunes have been made. Since the close of the racing season we have had a conversation with a very leading member of the Jockey Club on this subject. Said that member, speaking of a prominent jockey who possesses in a marked manner visible signs of wealth—and here we may at once state that it is not Archer to whom we were alluding—"That man five years ago had not a hundred pounds that he could call his own, and it is very easy to calculate what he has earned fairly since, as the list of winning jockeys will show that. During the five years his riding fees have perhaps amounted to £2,000 per annum, though that, I should say, is much over the mark, and he may possibly have £500 per annum more in the shape of retainers. Calculate his expenditure at £1,000 per annum, which is not extravagant, looking at his establishment, and the balance to go into the bank for the five years would be considerably under £10,000. And yet he is reputed to be worth fifty or sixty thousand pounds, and the property we know of is certainly worth three times the amount he has earned. Where has the £40,000 in excess of earnings come from? Those who were entitled to make him presents did not give £4,000, much less £40,000; and every shilling of the balance means payment either for betraying his trust or in indulging in that very betting we have prohibited, and perhaps both." We have related this conversation word for word, as nearly as we can recollect it. It is a very awkward way of looking at the matter, and yet it is difficult to answer. The same informant told us in connection with jockeys' betting, and of their relations with certain "professional backers" a very marked story. One of the non-betting owners had a colt that he tried to be almost a certainty for a forthcoming race. The outside public were not supposed to know anything with regard to that colt, and yet on the day of the race, when a friend of that owner went down the line of book-makers to back the horse—all that he wanted was a pony—the reply all along was "full," "can't lay," etc. At last one book-maker said, "Well, if all that you want is a pony, I will lay you 5 to 4 to that amount," and this was taken. The animal won very easily. Sir — who was the hacker in question, became curious as to where all the money had gone, seeing that the owner had not won a shilling beyond the stakes. He was not long in making the discovery. The moment the numbers were up, a well-known individual, who is believed, though there is no actual proof of it, to be the commissioner of the jockey who rode in the trial, skinned every book, except about £4,000 which went into the hands of Mr. Walton, who, of course, would reward this very particular merit, even if he, also, in addition to the ordinary commissioner, was not betting for the jockey. The question that arises is, has anyone other than the owner, or those immediately concerned, a right to give a jockey presents? Do outsiders give Mr. Charles Russell, Q. C., £500 here and £100 there for some fine speech which has gained an important law case? Do we give the grocer's man fivers and tenners in recognition of the merit he displayed in weighing out our pound of sugar? Why should racing be the only occupation in which one man is to give large sums of money to the servant of some other man for performing duties appertaining to that other man? In nine cases out of ten, these presents are not given as a reward for the past, but with a view to finding out all the jockey knows in the future. The past has merely put the donors in a position to make these presents.—*London Sporting Times.*

## Old Kate.

In Mr. Simpson's last paper he gives us to understand that Antevolo, brother to Anteo, is able to show a 2:24 clip, and he lacks some months of being three years old. Perhaps the high speed developed by this clever colt will account for the sale of his elder brother. The younger horse, he informs us in his issue of the 19th, has never worn an appendage of any sort upon his legs, and has never worn a shoe. His feet are as hard as iron and tough as those of the traditional government mule. He trotted in 2:41 at two years old, and got second money in the Embury Stakes, won by Carrie C. his half sister. He is likely to make a larger horse than his brother, and will be heard of in good time. Let him once get below 2:25, and the name of Columbine, by Richmond, will be enrolled among the Belgravia matrons of the trotting world.

There was a mare of this sort once owned in Oregon, but she is now dead, and all hopes of gaining any clew to her identity are utterly abandoned. She was brought into Rogue River valley in 1855, just when Sailor Diggings and Althouse were paying their best, by a man who sold her to James McDonough, of Willow Springs, Jackson county. Old Kate died in 1875, the property of Mr. McDonough, who was a man who never trained horses for the turf and did not bet money on anything. The old mare was a dark bay, with a rather plain head, but a magnificent eye and a neck that was almost faultless in its symmetry of mould. Kate was bred to Vermont in 1862 and produced Ella Lewis (2:27), and after old Vermont had left the country she was bred to his son, Pennington's Mike, and produced Barney (2:25½). She was also bred to a Linnux horse called Black Satan, owned by Jim Clugage, and produced the Wagner mare and Young Kate. The latter was bred to Vermont and produced b.g. Mountain Boy, afterwards owned by C. W. Kellogg, of San Francisco, who considered him the best pole-horse in California, and offered me \$3,000 if I would find a horse to mate him. Young Kate fell in a prospect hole and was killed, but not till she had produced four daughters, one of whom was called Ribbon.

Ribbon was own sister to Cal. Kellogg's horse, whom I drove nearly all the winter of 1870, while he was owned by Livy Swan, of Yreka. He was the greatest road horse I ever saw. Ribbon was bred to Pennington's Mike, the sire of Barney and produced Nellie, owned by C. W. Kahler and trained by Jim Sutherland of Yreka. She beat Maggie Arnold and Lady Clyde in 2:36½, and the following year was beaten by Maggie Arnold a neck in 2:35, the last quarter being trotted in 35½ seconds. Vermont stood a number of years in Jackson county and was brought into the Willamette valley in 1867, where he got Parrott, Faustina and Blue Mountain Boy. But in southern Oregon he never could get a three-minute horse from any mare that was not descended from old Kate. The Arabs derive all their pedigrees from their mares, and do from our stallions. The breeders of Jackson county are justified in imitating the Bedouin example.

Old Kate, in the hands of a shrewd man like the



Kiam M. Rysdyk, would have been a bonanza; but Mr. McDonough never had the management to bring about such results. He ran heavy freight wagons to Crescent city some years, and at other times to Red Bluff, and the old mare spent most of her best years in a six-horse team. When the snow on the coast mountains ended hanting for the year, this Belgravia matron would be ploughing the fields at Willow Springs or toiling along the road to Jacksonville with heavy leads of cord-wood. The old mare occupies such a place among mares in Oregon as Abdallah occupies among sires on Long Island. Never appreciated during her life-time, she will occupy a niche in the temple of fame among the famous matrons of the older states. After years of undeserved obscurity she will bloom out into a fame that nothing but a "dark age" can eradicate.—T. B. Merry.

### Breeding the Park Horse.

It is not a widely-known fact that the most eminent owner on the American turf, Mr. Pierre Lorillard has taken up a new branch of horse-breeding in connection with his thoroughbred interest. We refer to the rearing of park horses. A successful experiment of this gentleman has been the crossing of thoroughbred stallions upon fine Percheron mares, but he has gone a step further. The trotting stallion Howe's Bismarck, a fine son of Gen. Knox, is kept at Rancocas for the purpose of crossing upon roomy thoroughbred mares. We think the result will prove a success. The fine bone and conformation of the thoroughbred, combined with the size and action of the trotter, will be very apt to make a horse of fine etalon and style. Great speed cannot be looked for, but that is not the object in breeding a show horse. An animal that will become the glittering trappings of the private equipage is the one desired, for in the park horse the sense of sight is to be gratified. As a specimen of his efforts in the improvement of this type of the equine family, Mr. Lorillard is now using a superb chestnut to his coupe, that, in the opinion of good judges, is thought to be the finest animal of his kind in the city. Being a comparative beginner, it will be several years yet before Mr. Lorillard's new venture will give results. In going the right way about it the sequel will prove a source of wealth, maybe not so lucrative as the breeding of race-horses, but still a paying investment and productive of much good.—Sportsman.

### An Untimely Foal.

On December 24th, last, at Palo Alto, the thoroughbred mare Robin Girl, by Enquire, her dam Cynthia Sue, by Joe Stoner, gave birth to a fine colt. It was not premature in the veterinarian sense but fully developed, and there is great regret at the farm that the produce of so finely bred a mare as Robin Girl should be virtually lost for a season by the arrival of this colt eight days too soon. Investigation showed that nature had taken its due course, and the colt was fully due when dropped, the mare having been bred to Monday surreptitiously by an over officious groom. His only explanation of his action was that "all horsemen do the same thing." He strained the truth in the statement for it is very rare that breeders, nowadays at least, descend to such dishonesty. It certainly is not one of the methods in vogue at Palo Alto, and the groom was promptly dismissed when the facts came to light. The foal may be of service as a saddle horse or perhaps as a breeder, but is practically deterred from the turf by being fifty-one weeks younger than his age, as fixed by the rule.

### From Butte County.

Mr. Charles Sherman, proprietor of the Chico Race Track, was in the city this week and speaks enthusiastically of the outlook in Butte county this spring. The number of promising trotters that will be trained this season is larger than ever before, in fact, that part of the Sacramento valley is about to come to the front in the matter of fine and carefully bred stock. The track at Chico will be put in order, with some improvements over its old form, and a spring meeting given, at which time liberal purses will be offered, open to the State. Mr. Sherman has four sons of Brigadier which he proposes to "bring out" this year. He also reports some very fine Singleton colts in that neighborhood that will be heard from. D. M. Reavis will be on hand with some fast ones, and Fred Shafer, of Gridley, will train some good ones, Brigadiers, Singletons and others. Altogether the horses of Butte are showing great progress in point of merit, and although in the shadow of Gen. Bidwell and his self-sufficient wisdom, the turf flourishes and its devotees are prosperous, happy and bent on having the best.

## ROWING.

### The Oxford-Cambridge Boat-Race.

If the Oxford-Cambridge race takes place as usual on Saturday before Holy Week, it will be rowed on April 5th, about 11 A. M. The Cambridge President, Mr. R. G. Gridley, began work on the 10th, when under the supervision of Mr. E. H. Prest, an Old Blue, the following pairs were taken out: R. G. Gridley, Third Trinity, and E. Haig, Third Trinity; F. Pitman, Third Trinity, and S. Swann, Trinity Hall; F. E. Churchill, Third Trinity, and J. C. Brown, Lady Margaret; C. W. Moore, Christ's, and C. J. Bristowe, Trinity Hall, but the eight was not launched. Of the above oarsmen four are Old Blues, while the other quartette distinguished themselves in the Trial Eights last month. Neither Messrs. Fairbairn nor Meyrick are yet in residence, but it is understood that both are willing to row should their services be required. On the 11th, an eight was launched as follows: R. G. Gridley, Third Trinity, bow; second, E. W. Haig, Third Trinity; third, F. J. Pitman, Third Trinity; fourth, S. Swann, Trinity Hall; fifth, F. C. Churchill, Third Trinity; sixth, J. Brown, Lady Margaret; seventh, C. W. Moore, Christ's; C. J. Bristowe, Trinity Hall, stroke, and C. Tyndall Biscoe, Jesus, coxswain. It is stated on authority that the crew would continue to practice on the Cam until the end of January, when they will migrate to Ely, and for the next four weeks practice over the Queen Adelaide course. A new practice-boat by Foster, a local builder, was to be finished in a few days, and both Clasper and Logan have received orders for racing eights. Evidently Mr. Gridley means to leave no stone unturned to endeavor to turn the tide of ill fortune that for the last few years has dogged the steps of the Light Blues.

At Melbourne, Australia, on December 8th, the final heats for the Hunt Trophy were rowed. These trials were expected to develop the best man in the colonies, outside of Laycock, and the winner is to be pitted against Hanlan in case Laycock does not recover from his broken leg in time to train. Beach and Trickett were the final contestants, Beach winning easily in 20:53. He finished first by five lengths.

## STABLE AND PADDOCK.

### Queries about Tips.

DEER LODGE, Ma., February 4th, 1884.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON:—It was well that you sent me the bound edition of Tips and Toe-Weights, as it bids fair to be speedily well worn. It is the first volume I had got hold of in thirteen years that caused me to neglect our local paper for a week. I have been carefully over it three times, making many marginal notes for future reference. I propose to at once adopt the system on all my roadsters, and if it don't work on the old favorites that have been full shod every day of their lives, certainly no sane person would condemn the system on that account.

Since I first became interested in tips I have spoken to at least fifty horsemen and shoers, and not one of them have ever seen a tip.

Within find pattern of foot I want to work on first. Please have your shoon make a pair of tips (ordinary) to be used as a pattern or rather "model." Would like them to be tolerably smoothly finished, as I will keep them in my business house where all horsemen will see them, and where all questions pertaining to the track, horse or roadster are daily discussed. Please see to it that the nail-holes have the proper "pitch" or slant, also the counter-sunk, for if there is an error, rest assured it will be copied many times probably before we "fall down on it." I predict that unless some one in the near future invents an instrument to cut the channel to bed the tip, many a horseman that is a convert to the system will be "jawed loose" by the shoeing smith just when he is ready to experiment. I do not like the idea of cutting square across the toe, but think the sole should be left. How on earth do you get a snug fit or shoulder for tip—i. e., what tool do you use? Was the instrument alluded to so briefly on page 67 a failure?—as you use the words "which I used for a time." Blacksmith labor is very high here. Is there no place where I can buy tips? Would be pleased to hear from you at your earliest convenience, and if you cannot give your immediate attention to the "model" tips, please advise me as to their cost, and I will meantime remit by return mail. Send tips by post. What make of nail do you use? Have you used the Putnam?

Respectfully,

W. B. MILLER.

Inasmuch as there have been several inquiries of the same tenor as the above, the questioners can accept this as a reply to each. Regarding sending specimen tips we hope ere long to have a variety to select from in the malleable iron which we are now testing. So far the trials have been satisfactory, more so than was anticipated, as without recarhonizing they appear to wear better than steel. As the trials are so recent it cannot yet be authoritatively stated that there will be no objections to their use, though we have great confidence that they will prove in every respect satisfactory. In the first place, patterns or drawings will have to be made from which the brass models are fashioned, and these being polished the castings will have a higher finish than when made after wood.

The instrument alluded to was a machine which clamped on to the foot, and with a plan of cutters which would only remove so much of the horn as the metal replaced. The tool used, although partially successful, was not as perfect as was desired, and the improvements have been delayed owing to the man who made it being unable to complete the work. He will commence again this week, so that we hope to give full trials by the first of March, and should it prove to perform the work satisfactorily, will have some made at once. With the ordinary knife and fine rasps the shoulder can be cut and the wall removed without much interference with the sole. From descriptions of the Charlier method of shoeing, which is meeting with warm support in England, a knife is used which only cuts away the horn which is replaced by the steel rim. From these accounts it is simply a knife of peculiar construction, and not at all like the machine referred to. That will cut a perfectly true recess for the tip, and that when made equally true the joining of metal and horn will be correct. We have used nearly all kinds of nails. The Putnam is very good. In a short time we hope to give a description of a newly invented horse-shoe nail, which has novel features, and in all probability superior to any heretofore used.

### Affairs at Belle Meade.

We recently had the pleasure of a visit from Gen. W. H. Jackson, long and favorably known as the real head of affairs at the famous Belle Meade Stock Farm. As announced by us some weeks ago, Gen. Jackson, in conjunction with his brother, the Senator, will in future control this gigantic establishment. Judged by its success in the past the produce annually sold from this stock-farm is destined to hold its own against all comers. As usual with all men of enterprise, the General was full of plans for the future. There are 4,000 acres of land at Belle Meade sown in the famous blue-grass, now famous all over the world. In its paddocks roam no less than eighty mares, but this already large number will be speedily augmented to one hundred. The eighty mares now there will be equally divided into four parts, and each of the stallions, Bramble, Enquirer, Great Tom and Luke Blackburn, will have twenty, in addition to a limited number of approved mares, whose owners are clamoring to be accommodated. The terms of each stallion will be \$100. Now, any one will at once admit that this impartiality is the very best thing that the General could do to give confidence to buyers of yearlings. Owners may exclaim, "What! One hundred dollars for young, untried stallions like Bramble and Luke Blackburn! What are they thinking of?" Very well; for the same money you can get the services of either Enquirer or Great Tom. The first named had an established reputation years ago, and when his yearlings were sold last spring, twenty-two of both sexes brought over \$49,000, an average of nearly \$870. The Enquirer two-year-olds did not perform so well in 1883, but there probably never was a lot which were so unlucky, as we intend to show later on. The get of Great Tom showed wonderful speed, and if he doesn't get another race-horse in some years, Gen. Harding and Thackeray would cause his yearlings to sell at high prices. Bramble has grown into a magnificent horse, compared with what he was in racing form. His owner declares him a perfect likeness of his sire, and from the general appearance of his yearlings he will be the legitimate successor of old Bonnie Scotland. One of his yearling fillies, out of the dam of Gen. Harding, is as handsome and racing-like as was ever foaled at this establishment. Bramble has also in foal the dam of Luke Blackburn, while in return the latter covered Ivy Leaf (Bramble's dam), and her foal is due almost any day. Arizona (Aranza's dam) and Kathleen (dam of George Kiney) are also in foal to him. As to Luke Blackburn's chances as a stallion no one is safe in making such predictions concerning any horse, for many of the greatest race-horses of the world failed

at the stud. But if constitution, looks, muscular conformation, and certain indications best known to breeders go for anything, he is bound to make his name go down to posterity, equally famous at the stud as on the turf.

The annual sale of the yearlings bred at Belle Meade will take place on April 30th. Forty-nine head will be offered, including the get of Enquirer, Great Tom and Bramble. Catalogues will be issued in due time, and later on we hope to be able to publish full particulars concerning their qualities, judging from appearances.—Sportsman.

### Working Capacity of Unshod Horses.

I send herewith a photograph of the near fore-foot of my unshod, white-hoofed, low-heeled chestnut horse "Tommy." This photograph was taken after I had driven the old horse (he may be twenty years old) in a phaeton, a hundred miles, on hard roads in and around London. This does not include drives for exercise. It is impossible to say that the hoofs of this old horse (bought chiefly in order to test this question) are exceptionally good. The reverse is the case, as any of your readers who may favor me with a call shall see for themselves. That this animal, after having been for years "the victim of the farrier," should work, as he does, barefoot, is, I think, remarkable. As the old horse is nearly, if not quite, thoroughbred, he must have been shod (as is the vicious custom on the turf) very early; yet over all these evil influences incidental to "the miserable coerced shod foot," the unshod foot has triumphed. Shod, my horse "brushed" and stumbled badly, but barefoot he does neither.

In Africa, a horse working in a post-cart does barefoot, over bad ground, twenty-four miles in two hours. In New Mexico horses are ridden barefoot forty miles day after day, and perhaps twenty miles of this will be over a rough mountain track. In Brazil, little horses (they seldom exceed fourteen hands) carry, slung across pack-saddles, barefoot (they have never been shod) some thirty-two stone! Thus loaded (or rather, overloaded) they do twenty to thirty miles a day. Their journey may be some three hundred miles, and they load back the same. In England, even race-horses are shod. To gallop over a race-course, which no doubt may be hard at times, it is actually thought necessary to shoe a horse. Here, where weight is of the very utmost consequence, the heels of the English race-horse must be weighted with plates. The fact that Marden, when he ran barefoot in the Sandown Derby on June 2d, 1882, heat, in the deciding heat, his two shod opponents by three lengths (though in his first race with them that day Marden, with his plates on, could only dead heat them); such a fact as this weighs little with the horse Englishman, who will still be found to set his thoughts or opinions against facts. After all that can be said as far as argument goes, he will still be found to prefer mere assertion; it will still be the "I think this," and "I don't think the other," with him. But then is not the horse (and for the most part unraveled) Englishman, as a rule, in the language of "Freelance" in "Horses and Roads," "energetically conservative"?

Any one who will read this book will thereby much increase his knowledge as to the real capability of the horse's hoof. "Horses and Roads" was published in 1880, by Longman, Paternoster Row. I find quoted in it the saying, "An ounce at the heel tells more than a pound on the back." This explains Marden's success when, by removal of "plates," his heels were lightened for the deciding heat.

But many of our countrymen connected with horses, deeming themselves practical men, are too apt to think that they have, as Mr. Ransom ("Freelance") says, "gone into everything," and they may consider their knowledge as to the real capability of the horse's hoof complete. Now, is it complete? Is not shoeing horses very much a matter of routine with us? I will give two instances in order to prove this:

1. Some weeks ago I received a letter in which the writer said that he had been told by a veterinary surgeon that if a horse were worked barefoot his hoofs "would wear down to the quick in a few hours." Now, I saw the other day a horse which has been doing the work of his master, a doctor, barefoot, not for "a few hours," but for over five years. During this time the horse must have traveled, shoeless as he is, some thirteen thousand miles over the not too good roads of the east of London, and often with a heavy brumham behind him. The hoofs of this horse are the admiration of veterinary surgeons, and they show no sign of undue wear. This horse was unshod when eight years old.

2. I recently saw a pony seventeen or eighteen years old, never shod, except for a short time when in the breaker's hands. This breaker shod the pony. This was done against the master's wish and without his knowledge. The breaker was, I dare say, practical enough in other details of his calling, but like the majority of his countrymen, he "had always seen horses shod, and he thought they always must be shod." The pony was sure-footed without shoes, but with them she nearly fell with her master as he rode her home from the breaker's. The shoes were taken off, and the pony did her work admirably without them for years. She has done plenty of work, for her owner tells me that he has frequently driven her, and also ridden her, over forty miles in the day. The saying, "One horse can wear out four sets of legs," does not, of course, apply to this pony. The application of this saying is to the shod horse, whose every step is made upon iron. As a writer has well said, "It is the shoe, not the road, that hurts the horse."

Now, we see that both veterinarian and breaker mistook the nail-lacerated, contracted, unshod foot for the natural, healthy foot. The former, raised off the ground with an iron ring called a shoe, and with the insensitivesole and frog pared away, is not (when the shoe is first pulled off) fit for contact with the ground. In such a case time must be given for the foot to recover before the unshod horse can be asked to work barefoot.

I have a cast of the off fore-foot of a mare belonging to Mr. Whitmore Baker. This cast was taken in December, 1882, after the mare had worked barefoot on stony, hilly Devon roads for two years. She was unshod in December, 1880, being then seven years old. This foot shows no signs of undue wear, and I shall be happy to show the cast to any one.—Arthur F. Asley, in *Land and Water*.

Note.—The photograph shows very much such a foot as that of Anteeo, represented in Tips and Toe-Weights.

The well-known English race-horse, Scottish Chief, by Lord of the Isles, from Miss Ann, by The Little Knew, was sold, at Tattersall's, on the 14th inst., for 300 guineas, to Mr. Edward Blau, and will go to France. As a race-horse he was a success. He was third for the Derby, and won the Ascot Gold Cup, as a three-year-old. As a sire, his chief success was Marie Stuart, who, in 1873, won the Oaks and St. Leger. His sons have not, as a rule, been successful at the stud, but his daughters are highly valued as the dams of Adriana and Snippha.



## THE GUN.

### A Correction from Gilroy.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Please correct the statement that appeared in a recent issue of your journal to the effect that the live pigeon shoot advertised to come off in this city on the 22d instant is to be under the auspices of the Gilroy Rod and Gun Club. I am instructed by the club to say that it is not in any manner whatsoever interested in said shoot. The gentlemen who are getting it up are, however, citizens of Gilroy, and will no doubt make the affair a success in every respect.

J. A. PAYNE,  
Secretary.

### A Sportsman's Kit.

Dr. J. Fletcher Smith, who is now temporarily located in this city, exhibited the other day to an attaché of this office a very neat outfit in the way of armament. The doctor came to California at the solicitation of W. H. Porter, auditor of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, who desired his professional services, but having heard some thing of the game of this coast he brought along a few instruments not found in the surgical catalogue. He is an enthusiastic sportsman. His outfit contains seven fine rifles, a Ballard, a Remington, a Kennedy, a Colt, a Springfield, and two Winchester; three shot guns, all made to order in England, a Greener, a Scott and an E. Hollis & Sons; three pairs of revolvers of the Colt and Smith & Wesson patterns; six knives of the Bowie fashion, and a wicked looking stiletto that he picked up at the Paris Exposition in 1878. In the use of these arms the doctor is proficient, with the rifle and pistol particularly so. As the above enumeration indicates, the pleasure he finds in life is in the days he spends afield. He recently took a trip to Monterey county after quail and found fine shooting. Before he returns to the east he expects to visit the northern part of the State, and have a picnic with the larger game.

Our young friend, Dr. Knowles, a member of the Alameda Gun Club, and holding quite a prominent position among our crack shots at the trap, has lately been making some fine records. On four different occasions, within a short period, he has killed 122 out of 130 birds. From this performance the members of his club are anxious to back him for \$100 against any man in the State. In a conversation with Dr. Knowles on the subject, we find he is himself inclined to bar Messrs. Robinson and Lambert, as he readily admits their prowess at the trap. The members of the club, willing to back Dr. Knowles, however, strongly want the champions included as well as all others, as they think he is able to compete with them, and certainly his recent shooting justifies their confidence. If, therefore, Dr. Knowles, on consulting with his friends, will include Mr. Robinson, we personally know a match can be made in a few hours, and the stakes, within the same time, deposited in this office. Under these circumstances, we hope to hear from the doctor's friends definitely next week. In the meantime we assume the responsibility of saying there will be no hesitation on Mr. Robinson's part to accept any propositions that may be made public. A match between these gentlemen would open the season in good form.

We suggested last week that there should be a general mud-hen hunt, on the principle of extermination, by the different clubs, at the close of the season. We find the members of the Teal Club have killed a great many this year, each, when out, making a matter of duty to kill all he can. Last Saturday, Mr. Upham added ten more to his score. On the subject of these pestiferous birds an Eastern writer says:

"The next question that must occupy the attention of the duck hunter here is the mud-hen. It is safe to say that these pests get the lion's share of all the celery that grows in our lakes. And I also believe that their numbers could be greatly lessened by netting. My idea would be something of the nature of a fyke or pound net with long leads. It would not be necessary to cover any part of it, as it is well known that they cannot rise from the water without first getting under way by paddling or kicking the water for a number of rods. Any one who has noticed their motions has observed that they can be driven like a flock of sheep. Whether they can be trapped or not it would not be a very expensive experiment to try, if a number will unite in doing so."

We quote the following from the London World:

"Horatio Ross, the veteran Scotch deer-stalker, has celebrated his golden wedding. Mr. Ross has a record probably without parallel in sporting annals. On the 12th of August last he completed his 70th year on the moor, his experience of grouse shooting dating as far back as 1814. As a deer-stalker and champion rifle-shot he has stood unrivaled in his day, and even now, in his 83d year, his hand has not altogether lost its cunning. In August, 1882, he wrote to a friend, 'I was out at 3 A. M., the other day, fired 83 shots and brought down 83 birds.'"

Mr. Ross once sat in Parliament, but we do not know that doing so made him any better a hunter. We prefer his record of 83 birds in 83 shots at 83 years of age. The old gentleman evidently still gets up before breakfast to do his shooting.

Duck shooting has about ended for the year. Of course, no true sportsman would so disregard public opinion as to kill ducks after 1st of April, though doing so would not violate our State law. Since the storm there has literally been no birds on their accustomed haunts, and we failed to obtain, since then, anything worth publishing. The birds have all gone inland, and when they return, if they do so at all, they would not be fit for the table, even if the mating season was not close at hand. For these reasons, the Cordelia and Tule Belle Clubs have closed their barges for the season. The Teal Club have not killed any ducks to speak of for two weeks. Last Saturday, Mr. Upham got a tolerable string of snipe and a fine honker, which, on being properly cooked, he pronounced very good eating. This club may try again for snipe, in the meantime, but they will close on the 15th of April for the season.

The effect of a good example is shown by the action of the Gilroy Gun Club in passing a resolution to expel any of its members who kill ducks after the 29th inst. Quite a number of gentlemen have spoken to us on the matter, approving the action and expressing their intention of following the example. It is thus a wholesome public opinion is formed in all matters. By and by, without legislative aid, if we cannot obtain it, our clubs, by their own power, will cleanse the State from the disgrace of poaching and indiscriminate slaughter. Let them be encouraged.

Trap shooting for 1884 is about to open in earnest, Washington's Birthday being very properly selected as the opening day. In this city, the San Francisco Gun Club have their first annual official match on that day at the Oakland Driving Park. From reports reaching us there will soon be a grand tournament at Tehama and Gridley, open to the State, and one at Gilroy, but we are not informed whether the last named is exclusively for the club or not. If open to outsiders several local gentlemen would be pleased to attend. The Forester Gun Club will also have a shoot at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, February 22d.

Mr. Geo. W. Ellery, of Sacramento, has received several dozen of Arizona quail for propagation in this State. We have recently been trying to get something definite about the habits of these birds from parties who have shot them in Arizona, but have failed on the main point. Some say they are better for hunting with dogs than our own birds, others say they are not. The question remains—who is right? Mr. Ellery, a prominent member of the Pacific Coast Field Trial Club, is certainly going the right way to settle the question. In all honesty we wish him success.

At a late meeting of the San Francisco Gun Club the following officers were elected for the current year: James V. Coleman, president; Thos. Ewing, vice-president; Fred S. Butler, secretary. We shall be glad to receive the names of newly elected officers of our gun clubs from all parts of the State for publication. It may be useful to the clubs to furnish us with their officers for the year.

## THE KENNEL.

### Mr. Brady's Compliments to Cornkrake.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—In answer to an article in last week's edition of your valuable paper, over the signature of "Cornkrake," I will state on behalf of the Pacific Coast Coursing Club, of which I am a member, that we hold our spring open meeting at Merced on the 5th and 6th of next month, and on which occasion we will feel only too happy to have "Cornkrake" or any one else enter their dogs against ours, and we will guarantee them all the satisfaction, financially or otherwise, they may desire. Cornkrake has, without a doubt, taken advantage of the fact that our dogs are now in training for the open meeting, and would not compete in a private match until after the meeting. I am not addicted to bluffing as Cornkrake implies, but if he will put his name to any challenge or article, he will see that the superior qualities of "Wee Nell" and the dogs owned by the Pacific Coast Coursing Club can be backed with coin. THOS. BRADY.  
San Francisco, Feb. 12th.

### The First American Coursing Club.

Communications are constantly received at this office, and also by Mr. Clem Dixon, the veteran sportsman of the coast, asking information about the first coursing club formed in California. In order to give the information desired as publicly as possible, and to settle the matter for all time, we examined the old records with Mr. Dixon during the week, with the following result:

The first coursing club organized in the United States of America, to rule, was formed in Clem Dixon's saloon, the 26th of February, 1867. The charter members were J. Adams, W. Robinson, M. H. Kelly, C. L. Place, G. Bird, T. Bird, H. Buchanan, T. E. Marks, T. E. Ruffley, N. Curry, R. C. Saufly, J. K. Orr, and Clem Dixon. Of these Messrs. T. Bird, Saufly, Buchanan and Place are dead. The first official meeting for prizes took place at Suisun, the 20th of November, 1867. In the Puppy Stakes at that meeting, Mr. Adams' King Cobb won first prize, Mr. S. Tetlow's Dash second prize. The Old Dogs' Stake was commenced but not finished, owing to bad weather, being concluded at Pacheco, the 1st of December, 1867. In this race Mr. Adams' Fanny Grey won first prize, and Clem Dixon's Voucher second prize. The second annual meeting of the California Coursing Club took place at Pacheco the 15th of December, 1868. In the Old Dogs' Stake Adams' won first prize, T. Bird's second prize, and Adams' again won third and fourth prizes. In the record he gave the dogs' names were not given, but if wanted, with a little trouble we can get them. These particulars are now a matter of our local history, and being taken from the records may be relied upon as correct. Those wishing the information can keep this number of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, when bets are depending upon, as authority in future.

### Fritz Buys a Dog.

Mr. J. K. Emmet, having mourned a sufficient length of time over the death of his St. Bernard dog Bayard, Jr., for which he gave the sum of \$2,500 at the New York Dog Show of 1882, has been on the lookout for another gigantic pet. Rumors of the arrival of a canine giant from England had reached "Fritz" while journeying by theatrical stages to New York, and one of his first missions after his arrival there was to call upon a gentleman prominently known in connection with dog shows. Full information with regard to the dog inquired after was forthcoming—that he was owned by Mr. E. R. Hearn of Passaic, N. J., was named Rector, of pure St. Bernard breed, and beyond all doubt the largest dog in the world. On Friday Mr. Emmet went to Passaic to see "the mighty Rector," and as the large mountain of flesh rose upon his feet and elevated his shoulders to a height of thirty-five inches from the floor, memories of the lost Bayard, Jr., were wiped out by admiration of the new wonder. To see was but to crave for the possession of Rector, and although Mr. Hearn stated positively to begin with that his dog was not for sale, Mr. Emmet found out at last that every dog as well as every man has his price. The sum agreed upon was \$4,000, the largest amount ever paid for a dog, and the next day Rector was brought from Passaic and was exchanged for Mr. Emmet's check for the stipulated price. That night he was taken by Mr. Emmet to Albany, where he will be kept for some time. There is no question at all about this dog's height, and when placed under the standard used for measuring horses he touches the bar with his shoulders when elevated to a little over thirty-four inches. Measuring from the floor to the center of the shoulders with a tape the measure shows thirty-seven inches. He has a brindled head and a brindled and white body, and what is remarkable in a dog of such proportions he stands as straight on his legs as a terrier, and carries his 195 pounds of bone and muscle with surprising activity.

Mr. Brady's splendid greyhound Wee Nell has lately been doing some fine running at Dugan's Coursing Park. For speed and endurance she has placed herself upon an equal footing with the best dogs in the State.

So many promising young hunting dogs have lately died of distemper, that we publish the following remedy, taken from the *American Field*, for general information. There are many other remedies as good no doubt as this one, but the authority of the paper gives it respectability.

It is: "A good mixture for an ordinary case is the following: Take of elixir calisaya, iron and bismuth, an ounce and a half, tincture of aconite root thirty drops, syrup of tolu an ounce and a half, syrup of squills two drams, potassium chlorate two drams, water to make six drinks; mix, give a desert-spoonful three or four times a day to a setter dog one year old. The several complications require treatment to suit the case, but if taken in time, this will usually prove effectual."

The Butte Record, informs us, that some gentlemen in the county, who like a more exciting sport than the gun affords in the season, are now planning an old-fashioned English fox-hunt, with proper and competent bounds. When no foxes can be found hares will be substituted. The ladies of the district will be invited to join, and if successful in "taking the brush," will be handsomely rewarded in some manner. This project ought certainly to succeed, and we should like to have a good gallop with the hunt ourselves when the club is thoroughly organized. We most likely shall indulge our fondness for the fox-hunt.

A rare opportunity is offered in our advertising columns to purchase a perfectly bred Llewellyn setter. Topsy is quite unexceptionable in form, markings and quality, and has indomitable pluck and good staying power in the field. Mr. Briggs has received from Mr. Ellery a superb photograph of Beautiful Snow, a sister of Topsy, which we will publish next week. We are informed that Topsy will be sold at a low figure.

Although, Mr. George Bessford, has disposed of his business at Colusa, and bought a farm in Solano county, he will, we understand, continue to breed first-class pointers. At his present home he will have better opportunities for raising such dogs, as at an early age, he can prepare them for field work. We should like to have Mr. Bessford's post-office address.

The *American Field* says that when Gath, the champion field dog of last year, was offered for sale at New Orleans for \$500, nobody seemed desirous of buying; but on the way home his owner was offered \$1,000 which he declined, saying that \$1,500 would not buy him. The *Bee* says, it believes he was offered to a Sacramento gentleman a year ago for \$200.

### Indian Ponies.

[St. Paul Pioneer Press.]

"The possibilities of the Sioux pony have never been dreamed of," said a cow-gentleman (one of the aristocracy of the genius cow-boy) to a *Pioneer Press* reporter recently. "You know the old plains saying, 'Let a white man ride an Indian pony until he can't make him move a step farther, and, dismounting, give place to a Sioux—the latter will ride the brute twenty miles farther that day.' I tell you they're wonderful animals on their native heath. They don't seem to take kindly to civilization, I know, but that's because they never had a fair chance. Why, I can call to mind hundreds of instances of feats performed, to remember which makes me tired in seven sorts of ways, when I read the rot about Arab steeds and desert barbs the school books are full of."

"Unpromising looking? Well, they are not pretty as a rule, though I've seen some dandies. Turn Jay-Eye-See out in a Dakota winter, and give him just what food he rustled for—cottonwood twigs, and hark and scanty buffalo grass mostly—and I don't guess he'd show up in very marvellous shape in the spring. I was at Sully once just as a retreat was sounded off—enndown, you know. An Indian rode up on a pot-bellied, scrawny-skinned, splay-footed, matted-haired calico, and gave a letter from the Adjutant at Fort Hall to the Sully Adjutant. To an interpreter who happened to be standing by the Indian, a burly Sioux remarked that he had ridden a good ways that day and the pony was tired. The Adjutant noticed that the Hall letter was dated that morning, and his interest being aroused, asked the messenger when he left his post. He replied that he started just after first sergeant's call, (after daybreak). Subsequent investigation proved his truth. He had ridden that sorry nag fully one hundred and four miles in less than thirteen hours, and much of the road would have been hard on a bird. I tell you we treated that mangy-looking brute as if he had the bluest blood of all the bards in his veins."

"Almost any officer on the Missouri river can tell you of the famous ride Gorse the scout made from the Stanley expedition. I don't remember the miles (something over 300 in less than four days), but I know he only used one pony, and went straight across the most God-forsaken country in America. The Indians differ from the Arabs in that they have affection only for the best of their ponies. I guess I should say 'had' as to many of the Sioux, since they were pretty well dismounted in October, 1876. Their war ponies are always the best of the herd, of course, and receive a good deal of care. A 'buffalo pony' ranks next. You can tell one by the notch in the points of the ears. A good buffalo pony knows how to elude the charge of a mad bull as well as I know how to skin an antelope; stops just at the right time and runs at the proper speed. You take a green horse and hunt buffalo and you'll find the affair isn't so tame after all."

"I'd like to see some attention paid to raising good Sioux ponies. You can't imagine how quickly they show the effects of half-way decent care and plentiful food. Tricky? Well, not so terrible. You see they regard their masters as natural enemies, and treat them accordingly. They are apt to shy badly, but that is because they've stepped into prairie-dogs or fox holes occasionally, and every tuft of long grass or mound of gravel creates suspicion. I guess you can tell how his five companies of infantry got through the terrible campaign of 1880-81. The dough-boys had Indian ponies for mounts, and the little devils would paw away the snow to get grass—mercury froze in the tubes, mind you—and when they reached Keogh, after the campaign, were actually fat and full of kick."

A sore throat or cough, if suffered to progress, often in an incurable throat or lung trouble. "Brown's Little Troches" give instant relief.



## General Topics.

The concert of the frogs has had some short checks since the last writing. There was a hood of snow on Tamalpais on Thursday morning of last week, and the following morning the pure white hid the green well down the sides of the Contra Costa range. There were particles of frozen raindrops under the shade of the evergreens in Golden Gate Park Friday afternoon, when we accompanied Mr. Killip to the Bay District Course, although there was sunshine, and in the exposed situations the drives were hard and dry. The Bay District has one grand feature, there is no mud if even there has been a two weeks' rain. That is, about the house, stands and stabling, and so soon after the many days and nights of nearly constant showings, the harrow was at work, and the yellow soil fell loose and friable from the pointed teeth of that most indispensable implement in the preparation of a race-course. There is naturally dry ground there, and the sand permits a free percolation of water, and the top dressing of red trap, so lavishly spread in this very best material to give firmness to the surface, while there is grade enough to shed the water as fast as it falls.

The first time we visited the ground where that famous course has been built it was soon after work had been commenced. An army of Chinamen were carting away a hill and filling deep ravines with the surplus of sand. They took the place of horses, and in handcarts wheeled loads that would have been a fair amount for a two-horse wagon. Planks were laid from "outing" to "fill," and it did not require long observation to see that for the distance it was an economical way of handling the material. For all that it was so easily managed, shovels being the only thing needed; it looked like a tremendous job to cut down the hills and fill the deep hollows, and to a person accustomed to the prairies of the west appeared as unfavorable a location for a track as could be found. The stakes of the engineer showed that it was determined that the shape should be satisfactory, and in place of the sharp reverse curves at Fleetwood and Jerome Park there were semicircles of long radii at each end, and stretches of length enough to give a fair quantum of straight work. It was true that there was no "point of rocks" to wind around and blast away, as was the case at Fleetwood, and the rocky bluff which so nearly pushes what should be the backstretch into the homerun at Jerome was wanting. But there was a huge amount of sand to move, and then a deep coating of clay to give the proper consistency for the feet of the horses.

In a very few months from the time when the busy hordes of mongolians were carting sand from hills to gulches, there was a grand race-course, stately grand stands, club-house, hotel and stabling after the most approved model. The red trap rock was hauled by the hundreds of loads, and there was smoothness and solidity over acres of stable yards, and on every foot of ground between the buildings and track. The completeness of the work at first has done away with the necessity of further labor upon it, excepting at times a slight recoating of the same material, and now after nine years of service is in admirable order. Notwithstanding the course and buildings are so good, the immunity from mud and slop is one of the pleasantest features in the Bay District, especially at this season of the year when dryness is so highly valued.

The claim that the harrow is the most important implement in all of the machinery used to keep race-courses in order will be allowed by all who have paid attention to the business. Further still, it is the most effective in the working of trotting tracks, and with it and a leveller there is little necessity for anything else. Rollers will do to "pack" broken rock such as is used on the park drives and the grounds of the Bay District, but every time it is put upon soil that is fit for a race-course injury will follow. It makes a coating through which the feet of the horses break, and the surface will become "wavy" if frequently used. There are some soils which harrow up into clods, and in that case a clod-crusher will come into play. The best is what was known some years ago as the "Norwegian," and is as simple as it is effective. Planks of the desired length, from twelve to eighteen inches in width, and two and a half or three inches thick, are lapped over each other, and to break the clods it is hauled with the laps so as to give the clods a succession of blows which will pulverize them if not baked too hard. If the implement is not heavy enough, weight can be put on, though with planks of the size mentioned, that of the driver will be found sufficient. This machine, if too frequently used, will also make the surface wavy, and a leveller be required to correct this trouble.

We have oftentimes alluded to the superiority of the tracks of California over those of any other state, and this excellence is not only in original construction, but in the care taken afterwards. The peculiarities of the climate have made this in a measure obligatory, as without watering appliances during the dry season they would become hard and dusty. Sprinkling carts are of necessity a portion of the "outfit," and a plentiful supply of water a *sine qua non*. On any of the prominent courses there is daily work applied to keep them in order, and during the whole of the summer season there is rarely a day when they are not in good condition. In the eastern course there are times when the horses are so hidden by the dust raised by the gallopers as to puzzle those of the sharpest vision, and even when well down the homestretch it will be troublesome to form any idea of their relative positions. The short drouth in that country dry

the soil as effectually as those of so much longer duration here, and being without the appliances to overcome the annoyances it has to be borne. It does not require a large amount of water when applied daily to keep the top soil so that the harrow can cut it, and while trainers of race-horses do not insist on deep ground to gallop upon, the trainers of trotters recognize the importance of having sufficient loess dirt to break the jar. The advantage more than compensates, in their opinion, for the increased draft of the wheels, and as long as full shoes are worn there is no question of the value of bringing a pressure on the sole and frog, which can only be done by having a yielding bed for the shoe to sink in.

Many think that the harder the track the greater the necessity for the "protection" of a heavy shoe, whereas the concussion is greater the greater the amount of metal. More muscular energy is required to raise the loaded foot, and when brought into the air the ponderosity brings it with greater emphasis to the ground. The sinking of the shoe not only moderates the blow, the yielding soil acting as a "buffer," but it also enables the elastic frog to perform its duties, while the sole receives its allotted portion of the weight. It certainly does not require elaborate arguments to prove that when two hard substances come in contact, one of them propelled with great force, that concussion is sharper than if one be soft. A steel hammer will drive a nail where a wooden mallet of five times the weight would be ineffectual. An iron maul will sink a wedge into wood much further than a wooden one banded, but the wedge will soon be battered out of shape. When the former is used, with the latter the metal is not injured.

## THE RIFLE.

## ANCIENT AND MODERN ARMS.

The Telescopic American Rifle—Its Manipulation Referred to as a Science at Rest Shooting Compared with Off-hand—Open Sights as an Art—The Practice of Both Ways of Shooting Should be Cultivated and Fostered.

BY DR. E. H. PARDEE—No. 21.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Again I am called upon to correct an error in my last paper regarding the aggregate of the one hundred shots, made 220 yards by my cylinder bore rifle, when in competition with the choke bore. You made the aggregate read 181 inches when it should have read 81 inches. Those two targets are unprecedented in the wide range of target shooting, and I am desirous that their full merits be placed before the devotees of rifle shooting, as they are, in my opinion, marvelous in accuracy, and I know of no authentic one hundred consecutive shots in the world made by another marksman that approaches them in compactness and accuracy. 'Tis true, that a marksman may make a string of ten shots that will proportion shorter. I have often done it, but the shots are all played during the uniformity of the atmosphere, and before a change of its pacificative takes place. Under these circumstances, all one has to do is to load his rifle, take aim and fire.

There is no judgment or engineering qualifications brought into requisition; it is all automatic, cleaning the gun just alike after each shot, fire just as often in order to keep up an even temperature of the weapon, have your powder all weighed, bullets tried in the most sensitive scale, patching all sized, crimped and lubricated, automatic loader in order to start each bullet through the patent muzzle with the same precision every time, your wind-gauge giving you the force of the wind, the suspended barrel flags, the pots of asphalt or tar ignited throwing off dense smoke, showing the least disturbance of the air, your barometer and thermometer telling the changes of density or rarification of the atmosphere, and a score of little things, all to be watched as closely as a thief in the night. I say, when all these things tell the marksman that everything is the same every shot, he can run in a ten shot string down to three or four inches, but, like angels visits, such strings are seldom and far between. In fact, I have never been blessed but twice in all my practice, where I have succeeded in reducing my strings below four inches to the aggregate of ten shots, 220 yards, and one of those strings was made by a rifle made by George H. Ferris, of Utica, New York, and the other made by Mr. L. C. Kersey, of San Francisco, now of Red Bluff, Cal., under my own daily supervision. The string made by the Ferris gun measured 41 inches, while that of the Kersey gun 43 inches. Twenty years ago no power on earth could have made me believe that such a string could be or ever would be made under any circumstances. But they are the result of a long and hard struggle, taking years of hard thought, study and perseverance to accomplish.

The laws of gunnery all hang on nice intricate points, and he who does not reduce these points to a theory, to a science, can never become eminent as an expert or professional marksman. He must understand the *modus operandi* of the whole thing, and like the careful mariner who keeps a vigilant watch over his whole ship, so also must the eminent marksman be careful and keep a constant lookout for approaching tornadoes that will be most sure to engulf his high aspirations, and sink him down to a common level with him who prates about his "Old Bess" throwing her halcyon dead center 200 yards, with a point blank range at 100 yards.

It may be proper for me to state that the powder used in making the targets, the particulars of which were given in part in my last paper, was manufactured by myself, differing but very little from the formula now used by the United States Government, that difference being in the mechanical combination of the component parts, with a little more carbon and less sulphur. I also form my granulation by a little different process from the usual way, the kernels being ground as shot, and of any size to suit the calibre of gun, an advantage I am quite sure all marksmen will most readily perceive; as the interstices between the little pellets are of equal size, and the charge of powder, when ignited, the flame of fire penetrates evenly, and the same time must be taken for the combustion of the same amount of powder under the same condition, which is not the case with powder of different sized granules. As I stated in one of my early papers on the production of powder gas, I will again repeat, without, I hope, being tiresome to the reader. "The proportion of the United States gunpowder are  $S + C_2 + KONO_3 = 3CO_2 + N + KS$  (i. e.)

one equivalent of nitre, one of sulphur, and three of carbon. The high explosive power of gunpowder is due to the sudden development from its solid constituents of a large quantity of gases, producing, when ignited, nitrogen and carbonic acid gas. At a temperature of 68 degrees, or of our usual California temperature, these gases would demand a space about three hundred times greater than that occupied by the powder before ignition. But when the powder is confined as it is in a gun-barrel, from the intense heat generated at the instant of explosion the gases will occupy a space 1,500 times as large as that occupied by the powder. Therefore, powder made by the above formula would produce three equivalents of carbonic acid, one of nitrogen, and one of sulphuretted potassium." Not being much of a chemist, I reasoned, if the above formula is that which will produce the largest amount of gases, could there not be an improvement in their more perfect combination? and from quite a large number of experiments I satisfied myself that by making the component parts, reduced to an impalpable powder by creating the most minute state of subdivision, I could create a greater penetration and obtain a lower trajectory. I argued, that if the elements of gunpowder are imperfectly incorporated, a certain power must be lost which could only be gained by obtaining as complete a combination mechanically as art could do. I then changed my formula to the best of my chemical knowledge, and satisfied myself that chemical action is a force exerted at insensible distances only, and chemical substances having the greatest affinity for each other will not combine unless their elements are brought into close contact; for instance, oxygen and hydrogen may be mixed together in the exact proportions to form water, but no chemical union will take place from the simple fact that the fine particles of the two gases are not sufficiently close to each other for their chemical affinities to be brought into play; but if one will manipulate these gases and subject them to a very strong pressure so as to bring their particles into immediate contact, union occurs, and the production of water is the result. And so it is with other substances, and no one will obtain the greatest horse-power of gunpowder unless the most minute detail in the combining process is well looked after. As I have said in some former paper that common-sense engineering skill will demonstrate that according to the weight of matter to be projected must be the nature of the expellant, accumulative, until it has overcome the inertia of the matter, accelerative, until it has imparted to it the highest state of velocity its power is capable of doing, while on the other hand it is inferior to this. Then science has not extracted from it the full extent of its horse-power. And we but find ourselves needlessly expending our force and destroying machinery by undue pressure being exerted on one part and inferior pressure on the other.

I now speak feelingly to my friends who have become familiar with the telescopic rifle; for none other marksman can so keenly appreciate the necessity of close construction in every and all departments. It matters not to the off-hand shooter that all of his fittings be so close, for it is not one-half the time that his line of sight is on the bull's-eye. When his eye tells his finger all is in readiness, "let her go." While I admire the manly art of off-hand rifle shooting, as now practiced by our modern breech loader, with ammunition all prepared, no knowledge of the science of gunnery is necessary; all that is expected for one to do is to learn to stand still. It is merely an art, there is no science in it. The man who can pull down the scale of 200 pounds avoirdupois, though he be as ignorant as a last-year's bird's nest, though he can't tell B from a gad-fly, he may beat the man of science and letters at off-hand shooting, because nature has endowed him with a good physique, and by training himself, like the pugilist, he is only the stillest stander. And he who has a head like Boston Sullivan, I am sure could train himself to stand more like a statue than could a man with a physique like the lamented Starr King, or our own townsman and fellow citizen Col. E. M. Gibson. I do not argue the practicability of the two methods of target practice, for it would appear too silly indeed to argue the equipment of an army with telescopic rifles; but that this weapon in our civil war was used with telling effect in staying and picking off the artillery men of the enemy, as no other kind of a weapon could have taken its place for the purpose in which it was used. And I, for one, advocate the religious idea to keep the weapon polished up. Say do not let it pass into the shades of the past. How often I hear these little military fellows, men who stand erect when in the position to look at the hood in a bull's-eye, standing so erect, for all the world like a little ground owl, perched upon a squirrel hole, ready to make a hasty retreat should he be pursued by an interloping biped. Without any attempt at levity, Mr. Editor, one has a feeling of painfulness, mixed with that of pleasure, when standing as a disinterested party, witnessing a score or two of standstills on the target ground, and take in the evolutions and contortions practiced by the contesting parties. The score keeper, perched upon an elevated seat, calls in a loud and commanding tone of voice, "No one take his place and fire at target No. 1." The cast being made, out steps a little "stand still" red headed fellow, with his gun in left hand and walks up to the position, takes a backward glance over his right shoulder to catch the expression of a crowd of admiring disciples, which animates him, and his face flushed with red arterial blood, he raises the gun to his shoulder, and believing that every movement now is being watched by an admiring crowd, and that his position is par excellence, peculiar within itself, he flatters himself that the next "stand still" will pattern after him and take his position too. He elbows his hip, punches the butt of the gun well under his ear, places his manly index finger on the six-pound pull trigger, his well-behaved eye is turned toward the bull's-eye, and the weapon raised until the line of sight coincides with the angle of vision; that masterly eye now tells the cunning index finger all is ready; the finger carrying out its important part of the programme mashes itself against the vertical pendant six-pound trigger, down comes the hammer, bang goes the gun, and away speeds the bullet. A thousand eyes are now riveted on the 9-inch bull's-eye, a breathless silence reigns over the vast multitude, all are expecting to see rise beneath the target, the marker's disk locating the shot. A minute passes and a silent whisper begins to be heard "a miss," while the friends and relatives of the "stand still" who had just shot off his gun, were congregating in little squads, and condoling one another that the target-man is a fool, never attended target before, ought to be killed, he is there because he is a tramp and the proprietor of the gallery got him for grub—"tis too bad—when up goes the disk with the black edge toward the crowd (in deep mourning) waving to and fro like the waving plumes of the knight, but not for victory, but defeat—a miss, a miss; great God! a miss! passes through the promiscuous gathering. The shooter's face did not have impressed upon it the same satisfactory and self-reliant expression that it had before the shot—one of disappointment and sadness was locked upon his anxious and crest-fallen countenance. His friends gather around him, all eager to learn the cause of so sad a beginning; one thought it was the result of an imperfect cartridge; another inquiring the name of the manufacturer of the cartridge, "that is so," rejoins another,



"he never did make a good cartridge," says the fourth "I don't believe the fault was with the ammunition. I saw, him shake, he didn't stand still; his stomach is out of fix"; says another, "his liver is bad, he has been looking yellow for the past week"; "He'll never do to bet money on," says Bob McKillican, "he always has a pain in the bowels when ever he gets in a 'tight place'; a d-n poor 'stand still' that fellow, and 'don't you forget it.'"

Since the publication of my last paper I have read several letters asking certain questions regarding positions that I have taken in some of my former papers. To all of those I will most respectfully say that I have not the time to get up a private correspondence and give a detailed explanation, and neither can I, with propriety, give them attention in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, for the very simple reason that in former papers the very questions propounded have been most fully dilated upon, and to rehash them would be inflicting double punishment on those who have taken your paper, and become interested in my articles; to repeat them to those who have read only an occasional paper containing an article on gunnery, would be unfair. This asking too much, gentlemen; much better for you to subscribe for the paper since its first issue—better for us both, and really more satisfactory to the proprietors of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

One gentleman who is a gun-maker at Wilcox, Elk Co., Penn., writes: "Your remarks as to the proper twist or rotary motion may be all correct, if I thoroughly understand them, but I must confess they were not clear to my mind in all respects. Most of them were clear to me. For instance, that a large bore did not require so much twist as a small bore, but when you suggested the method of arriving at the proper twist by a mathematical calculation of proportion, etc., it was all Greek to me. I never could do it that way, it did not seem to work."

Now, Mr. Editor, I am willing to give a general system by which any man of genius could, by a proper chain of deductions, arrive at just such conclusions as I have written. But because a man does not fully comprehend the higher branch of mathematics, I am not to be made responsible for that. So far as the real merits of the manipulation of the rifle is concerned, in order to obtain from it the best possible performance, I hold myself second to no man in the world. This true that another may be in possession of some important facts that I do not have, and which would add to my already accumulation of knowledge, and would be too glad to get them if such exists, and would give proper acknowledgement for the same, and with a feeling of deep gratitude to the source from which they come. I have, throughout in all my papers on gunnery, endeavored to give the reader the result of my experience and deductions in every department, with the one exception, that of "construction." And in this particular I have no hesitancy, but think it lumbering up the columns of your paper with a mass of particulars that would make me appear to the general reader egotistical. In fact, I would consider it a trespass on the space allotted to me to expound my articles in giving the full particulars of my manipulations. I have no object in keeping secret for private advantage any real merit that I may be in possession of, for, in a case of honorable competition of skill I am willing to depend solely upon the *modus operandi* of deductions, and execute privately or publicly what I have so publicly written and published on gunnery in your paper.

I will also acknowledge the receipt of a letter from another mechanic and gun-maker at Marysville, Cal., who was formerly a journeyman with the late Wm. Billingshurst, the celebrated rifle-maker of Rochester, N. Y. Some of his queries I will be glad to notice at some future time, and will say to him now that nitre or saltpetre is strictly the essence of gunpowder. It is a triple compound of oxygen, nitrogen and potassium.

### The Eintracht Club.

A short time ago we gave the history of the California Swiss Rifle Club, and intended at the time to continue the subject without intermission until we had given the history of every club in the city. Although the fault is not ours, we have been unable to obtain the necessary material in the order we desired, that is, in giving the clubs according to their position, and so this week we give the club mentioned above. On this point, in order that no offense may be taken where none is intended, we may remark, we do not mean the word "position" to refer to the individual or collective respectability of our local clubs. In this respect there is no difference in them, for perhaps, we have no more manly, intelligent, well-to-do people in the city than the generality of those who belong to our rifle clubs. Whatever difference there is lies simply in the number of members, and in this respect we presume the California Schuetzen Club is entitled to precedence, but so far we have failed in getting the history of that club.

The real name of the club whose history we give this week is the Schuetzen Section des Verein Eintracht, and it was organized in 1877, with a limited membership of fifty. Up to the time of the disastrous fire at the Winter Gardens, which destroyed a portion of the Eintracht Hall, and a large amount of uniforms, rifles, and other material belonging to the club, amounting to \$600, fortunately covered by insurance, the average membership ran from forty-three to forty-six, but after the misfortune referred to it was reduced to thirty-six, the number roll at present. The Eintracht Rifles, as the name indicates, is under the direct jurisdiction of the Verein Eintracht, and the uniforms, arms, and other material of the club are the property of that society, and, in fact, in order to become a member of the Eintracht Rifles, the applicant must first be a member of the parent society. In no case is that obligation dispensed with. The uniform of the club is an imitation of the Tyrolean Sharpshooters; light-grey trimmed with green, a soft hat with the left rim held up to the crown by a gold star surmounted by a tuft of rooster's feathers. One peculiarity of this club is that it never participates in public demonstrations, but confines itself strictly to rifle shooting. Only once since its organization has it deviated from this rule, when, much to its honor, it turned out in full force to the last man on the roll to honor the obsequies of the late lamented President Garfield, and in that true spirit of patriotism and martial pride, ever conspicuous in the German people, aided to complete that magnificent military procession which filled Golden Gate Park on the occasion of those sad ceremonies.

The club or company, whichever may be considered the proper term, for it goes under both, has been under the respective command of Captains Schneider, H. Geilfuss and Wm. Hatje. The particulars of its progress in shooting are interesting. When first organized at a 25 ring target at 200 yards, the scores seldom went over 11 or 12; but by constant practice they kept increasing until the club now contains some of the best rifle-men in the State. The arm used is the common military rifle, six-pound pull, not exceeding 44-calibre with any trigger or sight, except the telescope. The club meets at Harbor View Range every Sunday in summer, and every other Sun-

day in winter, with a medal match every second Sunday in the month. It also has a drill practice twice every month at the Eintracht Hall. The officers for the present year are Captain F. A. Kullhs, Lieut. L. H. Kauffung, Lieut. H. Schubert and Ord. Sarg't. C. Schwartz. We shall henceforth give the scores of this club regularly in our rifle report. As a fitting conclusion to this little sketch of its history we append the average shot of the members for 1883.

CHAMPION CLASS.	
Capt. F. A. Kullhs.....	19 31 40
Lieut. Louis H. Kauffung.....	18 7 60
FIRST CLASS.	
P. Klare.....	15 13 45
H. Gnehm.....	15 17 50
G. Beckert.....	15 2 25
J. Hartmanshen.....	13 81 85
SECOND CLASS.	
A. Wirtner.....	12 13 44
G. Wolf.....	12 1 10
Hagerup.....	11 7 25
Schuck.....	11 5 15
Vock.....	10 17 20
Krueger.....	10 11 13
THIRD CLASS.	
A. Stamer.....	18 5 60
Roepeke.....	16 1 16
Streuber.....	13 37 40
Leu.....	13 87 60
Dafeldecker.....	12 11 20
Tapken.....	10 13 40
Schlicht.....	9 1 2
2d. Leut. H. Schubert.....	9 1 5
Chas. Lutz.....	8 6 11
Ord. Serg. C. Schwartz.....	8 1 2

### At Shell Mound.

Sunday was a gala day at this favorite resort of our rifle-men. The weather also was particularly suited to good shooting, and the general enjoyment of those present. Among the most conspicuous present were the gentlemen who are to take part in the contest to-morrow between the Second Artillery and Fifth Battalion of Infantry. The management of the shooting in this match, which is exciting an unusual degree of interest, will be under Captain Ed. E. Sproul for the artillery, and Col. Ranlett for the infantry men. Last week we gave the names from which the teams of ten men each will be selected, and we find nothing more definite can be given until the time of the match arrives, as the absence or indisposition of a single man will make all the difference. The contest is certain to be very close and interesting and the scores large. Sunday's practice by both parties shows a large percentage, but we understand every man on each side will have to shoot himself into the team to-morrow, that is, he will be selected for his merits. It is true, it is only a friendly match in which the losers pay for the supper, but for all that every effort will be made to win. The scores on Sunday were:

INFANTRY MEN.			
	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Kelllogg.....	42	48	90
Hovey.....	40	46	86
Williams.....	44	45	89
Pierce.....	45	43	88
Brown.....	43	43	86
Burrell.....	43	43	86
McEwen.....	44	42	86
Macdonald.....	43	42	85
Ranlett.....	41	43	84
Waltham.....	40	41	81
Mason.....	41	40	81
ARTILLERY MEN.			
Mangels.....	41	48	89
Fennell.....	45	42	87
Sim.....	43	43	86
Warren.....	43	43	86
Markus.....	43	41	84
Lods.....	41	42	83
Lemcke.....	43	35	79
Sturke.....	40	37	77
Last.....	39	37	76

The above returns show the infantry to have a little advantage in the score so far.

At the same place and time there was also an interesting match between Companies B and E, First Infantry, six men in each team, ten shots each, 200 yards. Company E. were the victors, as the following scores show:

COMPANY E.	
Barrere.....	5 5 4 5 4 3 3 4 4 5-42
Stevens.....	4 5 4 3 4 5 4 4 5 3-41
Pendleton.....	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 3-40
Haley.....	3 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4-38
Erzskiel.....	4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 3-39
Capt. Geo. Teller.....	3 4 4 5 4 3 4 4 4 3-38
Total.....	237
COMPANY B.	
Lieut. F. R. Townsend.....	4 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 4-44
Serg't. G. R. Burdick.....	4 3 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 4-37
Lieut. F. Kemple.....	0 2 5 5 4 3 3 4 5 5-35
Serg't. L. Knowlton.....	4 4 3 3 5 2 3 3 4 3-35
Private E. M. Taylor.....	4 2 3 4 3 4 4 4 3 4-35
Private Desmond.....	2 4 4 3 3 3 2 2 2 3-29
Total.....	216

### Beaver and Linville.

Police officer Linville, in spite of his ability with rifle and pistol, had to pay for Colonel Beaver's dinner, a choice one we may be sure, last Sunday night, together with the cost of one hundred cartridges and other little items included in their match, which resulted in the Colonel's favor, though by a close shave, as it took Creedmoor rules to settle the matter. The conditions were 50 shots each in strings of ten, with a 45-calibre revolver, six pounds pull of trigger, Creedmoor target, distance 33 1/2 yards.

Colonel Beaver.	
5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	4-48
5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	5-50
5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	5-50
5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	5-50
5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	5-50
Total.....	243
Officer Linville.	
5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	5-49
4 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5	5-47
5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5	5-49
5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	5-49
5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	5-49
Total.....	243

These are magnificent scores, and yet both men had the monumental nerve to complain they were out of practice or they would have done better.

We beg to call attention to the following wise and necessary order of Adjutant-General Kelton in reference to indiscriminate shooting at the Presido Reservation. The order does not come a moment too soon, nor is it at all too severe.

Adjutant-General Kelton of the Presido has issued orders that all persons found shooting on the reservation, other than at the shooting range, shall be arrested and their firearms taken away. The General has been compelled to put a stop to the reckless marksmanship around the ground by hunters, as last week a valuable horse, the property of the Government, was shot and crippled by some gunner who shot at a meadow lark.

### At Sacramento.

There was an interesting and successful match on Sunday at Twelfth Street Range, between Lieut. F. P. Lowell of Company B, and Lieut. H. W. Rivett of Company G. The match was for \$50 a side, with Creedmoor range. The scores were

CREEDMORE RANGE.	
Lowell.....	45 41 44 42 41 41 42 43 42 45-426
Rivett.....	44 43 44 42 44 43 45 44 44 40-433
ADORED TARGET.	
Rivett.....	53 50 63 60 63 51 55 52 54 46-517
Lowell.....	53 47 53 49 47 47 50 50 49 52-497

Rivett's score of 433 has never been equaled by any one in the regiment; the best heretofore being 432.

### A Challenge.

In Tuesday's *Chronicle* we find the following challenge. Lieut. Brown belongs to the Fifth Infantry Battalion, and is always in its rifle matches and acquires himself well. If Linville accepts this challenge, it may be worse for him than paying for Col. Beaver's dinner—or better. It will be just as it happens, but both are reliable men with the rifle.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 9th, 1884.

To the *Sporting Editor* of the *Chronicle*—Sir: During the past year two shooting matches have occurred between Officer Linville and myself, and in both matches Officer Linville was so unfortunate as to be defeated, but, as he says, so I am informed, from causes which do not now exist. If that be true, I am perfectly willing to give the gentleman another chance if he desires it to regain his lost laurels in a match of 100 to 200 yards, or 100 shots at 200 and 500 yards respectively, for the sum of \$50 or \$100; to shoot with any military gun, under the rules governing the California Rifle Association.

LIEUT. GEORGE H. BROWN.

Officer Linville, on Wednesday morning, accepted the above challenge.

The interest taken of late in rifle shooting has reached and, in a measure, enthused the First Regiment. It is a common thing now for the old reliable cracks of this corps to practice every week at different ranges. Very properly, they do not intend to be left behind in the numberless challenges spoken of to appear in the spring. We do not think they will be left far behind either.

We were curious enough to get the Age of Col. Ranlett's team now shooting for the Military Trophy. We find the average is 41 years, six months to the man. This shows the youngsters growing their first military mustache have not so much the advantage as they may think.

Major A. F. Klose, Brigade Inspector of Rifle Practice, tried his hand on Sunday at Shell Mound, and made the very creditable total of 86; 41 at 200 yards and 45 at 500 yards.

### Answers to Correspondents.

Question answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

J. W. W. Linden:—

Please give me your solution of the following points in a game of cribbage. A plays an ace, B a four, A a tray, B a five, and makes a run of three. A plays a deuce, making a run of five. B plays a tray, and claims a run of four, to which A objects. A and B finally agree to leave the disputed point to the decision of C, who sustains A's objections. Was C's decision correct?

Answer—The objection is valid, as the cards stand 3-2-5-3.

L. B. Artesia, Cal.:—

1.—Mary Chilton, the dam of Thad Stevens, was by imported Glencoe.

First dam, by American Eclipse.

Second dam, Queen Mary, by Bertrand.

Third dam, Lady Fortune, by Brimmer.

Fourth dam, Woodpecker's dam by imported Buzzard.

Fifth dam, The Faun, by Craig's Alfred.

Sixth dam, Shepherdeus, by Wormsley's King Herod.

Seventh dam, by imported Traveller.

Eighth dam, by imported Whittington.

2.—The race was on the Ocean House track, San Francisco.

3.—We cannot give the pedigree of Old St. Clair. At the time Occident made his debut most diligent inquiry was made, but nothing of the breeding or history of St. Clair could be ascertained.

4.—Ethau Allen was by Vermont Black Hawk; dam's pedigree unknown.

5.—Vermont Black Hawk was by Sherman Morgau, son of Justin Morgan.

6.—We never intended to say exactly that Twilight and Sallie Russel were sisters in blood, but very nearly sisters. Twilight being by Lexington and Sallie Russel, by Boston, the sire of Lexington.

G. W. A. P. Downey:—

The horse has no gall bladder like the cow, as well as the human species. The bile is received by a network of minute ducts, ultimately coalescing to form the hepatic duct which opens into the duodenum. The secretion of bile is entirely from the venous blood.

F. W. G. Norris Grant:—

We have no means of knowing just what Wm. M. Rysdyk "was worth" when he bought the Chas. Kent mare and colt, but the historians of that period class him as "a poor farmer," which we suppose had reference to his financial standing and not to his qualifications as an agriculturist.

On the 23d ult. Col. Wm. Babcock, of Canton, owner of Geo. Sprague, wrote to a gentleman in Peoria, Ill., that he would give him \$50 to get a match of \$1,000 against Mr. Studer's Durango, and then the latter issued a challenge containing a number of propositions, which has resulted in a match between the above-named stallions, to trot a race of mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness, over the Chicago Driving Park track, during the fall meeting there. The contest is to be under the auspices of the Chicago Association. The contract has been signed, and the stake, \$1,000 each, has been deposited with James Selby, Peoria, Ill., play or pay. The owner of Fairy Gift declined to take part in it. The event will be exciting, as Durango has a record of 2:23, and Geo. Sprague an exhibition mile of 2:21 to his credit, after five week's training.



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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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## Working Capacity of Unshod Horses.

The New York *Spirit of the Times*, in a notice of Tips and Toe-weights, spoke of the question of tips on trotting colts as "one of the liveliest of the day," and that this was correct ground is evident, as the subject of the proper care of the feet of horses is becoming interesting to those which heretofore have paid little attention to it. The article which is copied under the above caption, was found in the February number of the *Popular Science Monthly*, copied by that from *Land and Water* and written by Arthur F. Astley. Although there is nothing new in it to the readers of the *Breeder and Sportsman*, it is valuable as corroborative proof that others recognize the value of a natural method of the treatment of horses' feet, and that in other countries the same results have followed like experiments. We have frequently stated that in our opinion it was the most momentous question in the whole range of "stable management," and that before long it would force recognition in spite of the opposition that comes from a stubborn determination to follow old practices. There have been hindrances here which are not met in England. By far, the most prominent horse interest in America is that connected with fast trotters. The fast harness horse absorbs the attention of a large majority of the people of the United States who take an active interest in horses, and the questions of breeding, rearing and training give rise to any amount of talk and writing. Shoeing is regarded as one of the essential features of training, and since the dawn of the era of toe-weights there have been still livelier times. Weights on the feet were held to be indispensable to the fast trotter, and when we commenced experimenting with tips, more than eight years ago, the great problem was how to benefit by following Nature as closely as possible, and not surrender the advantages of loading the feet in the education of trotters. After these years of experience and close, unremitting study we can see the labor that was lost by starting on a false hypothesis. Had the inquiry been differently directed and the groundwork taken, how shall the fast trotting action be secured with as little weight on the feet as possible, and that so applied as to preserve the natural functions of the foot unimpaired? Better yet would have been the basis that perhaps weight on the feet was as unnecessary to speed at the trot as it was in the gallop,

and that in place of heavy shoes, weights and boots, more satisfactory results would follow the adoption of something like the plate of a race-horse. To this we have come after these years of experiments which have not been entirely barren, and though three-quarters of the time was spent in finding the correct place to start from, the mistakes have a value which we do not under-rate. It may be necessary to recall some of the lessons of the past, and cases arise when similar treatment to that of years ago be found beneficial. That a harefooted horse has the capacity to perform ordinary work we have long believed; that a trotter can show the maximum of its speed when nearly, if not quite, without metallic appendages to the feet is our present conviction. It may be that a "hold of the ground" can be better obtained by the use of a metal catch in place of the horn, and this, of course, will only apply to the portion of the foot which is employed in propulsion. As the instantaneous photographs have shown in the fast gallop, the fore-foot is the point from which the last grand effort is made, and in the fast trot the hind foot gives the final impetus before the body is hurled through the air. The toe leaves the ground last, and consequently there is the place to affix the "purchase." Pedestrians wear shoes that are spiked on the toe so as to avoid the slightest retrograde movement, and though the wall of the horse's foot is better fitted to give a catch, the still harder and sharper metal will be more effective.

## "Judge McShafter" and the Board of Appeals.

At this time of writing there is no intelligence of what action the National Trotting Association has taken in relation to the Board of Appeals for this district. Usually that portion of the business is not momentary, and in ninety-nine cases in a hundred the men selected will be reasonably well-fitted for the place. It is very different now. While two of the members are beyond adverse criticism, peculiarly well-adapted for the office, from every point of view, the third is so utterly unfitted for the trust conferred that the good is completely overshadowed by the evil, and should he be retained for the next two years the trotting interest of this coast will be seriously jeopardized. It may appear somewhat paradoxical that a majority of the Board should be governed by a minority, and that one should be so potent for evil when there are two on the opposite side. The same causes may not operate in the future, however, and that the legs of the Old Man of the Sea may be forced to relinquish the grip. That grip was owing to an over-estimate of the ability of Judge Shafter, due to an idea that he was a great legal luminary, that he was a man of intellect, so well versed in the law and all pertaining to the law, whether found in the old books, rendered venerable by centuries, racing rules or trotting codes. Ponderous in person, assuming an air of wisdom on all occasions when his opinion was sought, dogmatic in asserting, pompous, domineering, at times grossly insulting to his associates, high political aspirations, and large landed possessions imposed on the credulity of those who were not in a better position to judge, and they gave him credit for ability a hundred times greater than he was entitled to. It must be conceded that there is a total lack of ability, or his misdeeds must be charged to something far worse. Without going outside of the judges' stand, and the District Board of Appeals, there are abundant grounds on which to base the proof that his decisions have been absurdly stupid or ———. There is no necessity for going outside of these domains, though it can be clearly shown that the management of his own horses have been, to say the least, queer and that permitting one of them to run, and honoring by his presence a race on Sunday, and a race, too, which had to be brought before the Trustees of the Blood-Horse Association to adjudicate, is not calculated to give him "high standing." Postponing the chapter of individual doings to a future time we will briefly state a few of the decisions of this learned judge, and if they do not fully sustain the charge that he is entirely out of place when in a position to "decide away" large amounts of money. Without a particle of evidence, as all the main testimony bearing on the case was in our possession, and never called for, he decided that Bonnie was entitled to start in the Stanford Stake of 1882, when, as soon as her owner was cognizant of the facts, he promptly refused to accept the award and did not start her, although it was nearly certain she would have won.

The rulings of Judge Shafter in the Dawn case we will not discuss at present, further than to state that his owner did not avail himself of the benefits tendered. The Euhryo for three-year-olds in 1882, presents features that will completely justify the claim of a woful lack of ability, and that so palpably that no one will argue to the contrary who has the least knowledge of trotting rules. Shafter was the presiding judge. Bonnie won the first and second heats. The third, Fred Arnold beat her by at least half a length. There were no violations of the rules by breaking, foul driving on any of

the infringements, excepting that the driver of Fred Arnold was charged with loud shouting. The rules specify that the punishment for that offence shall be by fine or suspension during the meeting. The heat was given to Bonnie by this ponderous mass of legal learning, after a full examination of the rules, and notwithstanding, one of his associates disagreed with him and protested against the absurd decision. The comical part was to come. The question was brought up by the Chairman of the Board of Appeals, Captain N. T. Smith, the Board at the time consisting of the Chairman and Judge Shafter, and with scarcely a word of argument the decree reversed and the heat ordered to be trotted over again at a future time. A paper in New York lauded "the Judge" for the willingness shown to correct an error, but the error was so palpable that, while extolling the honesty of such a course, there was no defence for a lack of capacity that would have disgraced a schoolboy.

These were the only cases brought before the Board until the last was "dug up" which entailed a three-days' session. In the Dawn case, Judge Shafter claimed that there was a "lack of jurisdiction," for though the managers held a certificate of membership from the National Trotting Association, the nominations were made previous to the application for membership. This was a question which gave an opportunity for differences of opinion, but in the case of Burns against Bayliss, where it was clear that there was a lack of jurisdiction, the same judge said that the Board of Appeals had authority, and put men to the trouble of attending on three afternoons. The case stood thus: M. M. Allen leased the Oakland Trotting Park from the proprietor E. Wiard, to give a series of races, running and trotting. They were advertised over his own name and the entries made to him. The Oakland Trotting Park is not a member of the National Trotting Association, neither is Mr. Allen as proprietor. There was a pacing race which took two days to decide. No complaint was made to the judges in the stand that Bayliss, who drove one of the horses, did not try to win on the deciding day, but some time afterwards Burns brought the charge before the Board of Appeals. There was bad blood all around. Burns was bitter in his feelings against Bayliss owing to a quarrel about the driving of Nellie Burns. Bayliss was the trainer at the time when Haddington, Judge Shafter's horse, ran the notorious Sunday race on the half-mile track, and the trainer was made the scapegoat to carry the sins of the whole party, excepting that one of the participants was compelled to refund \$150 that Judge Shafter had posted in the match. There were revelations at the time and since, so that there was war between owner and trainer, and some have claimed that the desire to punish Bayliss came from animosity, and was not governed by a wish to "purify the turf." That can only be surmised, and as such wrong might be done Judge Shafter in charging him with such reprehensible conduct. But it is just as plain that it shows a failing of memory in not applying the same reasons as in the Dawn case; an utter incapacity to understand the laws of the N. T. A., or the purposes for which it was organized. Grant the right to the protection of the National Trotting Association to "non-members," and all that will be necessary is to appoint a Board of Appeals in each district before which all controversies shall come, and which shall have entire control over trotting affairs, and there will be a saving of the greatest proportion of the money paid in fees, etc., and in place of a membership limited to those which contribute to the funds of the association every track in the country will be "protected." The farce of a trial under these circumstances appropriately ended without a result, although the time of the members of the board, accuser, accused, and several witnesses was taken up in the three-day go-as-you-please race.

When Donathan was fined \$25 at Petaluma by Judge Shafter, under the charge of laying up heats in a race which he won, it appeared rather a harsh proceeding, especially when Donathan denied being guilty of the offense. The pools were also declared off through some process of reasoning that perhaps an eminent lawyer can reconcile with common sense, though those which were made public are certainly puerile. From a creditable source it was learned that this was a compromise, and that the presiding judge advocated a verdict that would have been still more objectionable.

A flagrant case was the decision in the case of May D., and though the judges who rendered the decree were, doubtless, innocent of any wrong intention, that much cannot be said of the President of the Sonoma and Marin Agricultural Society. May D. won a stake, the conditions of which, as published in all the advertisements preceding the closing of the stake, and previous to and during the fair, did not provide for any portion going to any other than the winner. Purses were divided so as to give the winner fifty per cent., the second twenty-five per cent., the third fifteen per cent., and the fourth horse ten per cent. of the amount of purse. It was not surprising that men not familiar with turf rules should confound



stakes and purses, but that a person of the least intelligence, who had read the laws of the association that were to govern that race should make such a blunder is almost impossible. As the manager of May D. protested against the decision, it must have been brought to the notice of Judge Shafter as President of the society, and failing to remedy the wrong promptly he cannot find fault that some people ascribed it to the fact that his mare Night-hawk ran second, and under the decision was entitled to receive something over \$90. Were this the only case, it might be said that avarice overcame the judgment, but when there is an array of blunders preceding this, that it is due to imbecility, and not the desire to get money to which he had not the shadow of a claim.

When his associates in the Board realize that he is not of the mental calibre they imagined; when they take charge of the business and will not permit him to dictate, or be led astray by thinking that admission to the bar forty odd years ago is a certificate of capacity; when they act in accordance with their own good sense, then it will not matter whether he is a member or not. And yet, after so many exhibitions of his peculiarities it is not to be expected that his presence will inspire respect, or that the universal distrust will be removed. Whatever may be the result of his political associations, in which he has shown the same lack of ability, or anything approaching ability, he is a dead weight on the sports of the turf and track, a handicap of such proportions that it cannot be carried.

### Spring Race Meeting.

Two weeks from to-day, the first of March next, the stakes which are still open, and the purses offered by the Pacific Blood-Horse Association close. In order to keep the bill prominently before owners and trainers, we republish it on this page. The numbers of stakes and purses which are yet to close are 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 15. Blanks to facilitate the making of entries will be sent to everyone who is likely to need them, and can be obtained at this office or of Henry Schwartz, 131 Montgomery street. The most important point to the owners and trainers is to know that the course will be kept in proper order. This we will guarantee, and have no hesitation in saying that the Bay District will be, in all respects, as good and as safe as it is possible to keep it. That is, of course, if the weather proves favorable, and at the time of the year when the races are to come off there is a good chance for the best kind of weather.

#### First Day—Saturday, April 12th.

No. 2—Hearst Stake.—For all ages, of \$25 each; \$10 forfeit; \$200 added, second to save stake; dash of three-quarters of a mile.  
No. 4—Selling Race.—Purse \$200; \$25 of which to second; one and one-eighth miles; horses entered to be sold for \$1,000, and to carry the rule weight; two pounds taken off for every \$100 below that valuation, and three pounds added for every \$100 above.

#### Extra Day—Tuesday, April 15th.

No. 5—Purse, \$200; for two-year-olds; \$25 to second; dash of five-eighths of a mile; winner of California stakes to carry seven pounds extra, second five pounds above rule weights.  
No. 6—Purse, \$200; \$50 to second; one mile and a furlong; for three-year-olds, maidens, colts and fillies that have not won a race.  
No. 7—Purse, \$200; \$50 to second; dash of one mile.  
No. 8—Selling Race, \$200; \$25 to second; 1 1/4 miles. Same conditions as Selling race on first day.

#### Second Day—Thursday, April 17th.

No. 9—Purse, \$200; for two-year-olds; dash of five-eighths of a mile; winner of either of the preceding two-year-old races barred; second to carry five pounds extra.  
No. 10—Pacific Cup Handicap—\$50 each; \$20 declaration; \$500 added; second to receive \$150; third to save stakes; two and one-fourth miles; weight announced April 12th; declaration April 13th, at 3 P. M.  
No. 11—Handicap Stake—For three-year-olds; 1 1/4 miles; \$25 each; \$10 declaration; \$200 added; weights announced at the same time as the cup.  
No. 12—Purse, \$300; \$50 to second; for all ages; heats of three-quarters of a mile.

#### Third Day—Saturday, April 19th.

No. 15—Purse, \$300; \$50 to second; heats of three-quarters of a mile; for all ages.

### Death of Hon. A. P. Whitney.

Regrets over the death of A. P. Whitney will not be confined to any portion of California, and though the great loss will be the most keenly felt by his family and neighbors, the mourners will include all of those who were acquainted with him. It did not require a long acquaintance to appreciate his many sterling qualities, for though strikingly unobtrusive there was so much geniality in his composition, so unaffectedly cordial, warm-hearted, gentlemanly—or it is still better to write, so much manliness, that there was an attraction from the first, a magnetism which further acquaintance ripened into sincere friendship. While of such great service to the district in which he lived, while none stood higher in the affection and esteem of the people of Sonoma and adjoining counties, he was so well known all over the State that there will be regrets from all sections. Keenly alive to every project that was beneficial to the whole State, there was no selfishness to be gratified in restricting his labors to his own district. He was an ardent patron of agriculture in all of its branches, and any scheme which gave promise of benefiting the farmers met his hearty approval. He entered heart and soul into the work of building up the Sonoma and Marin fair, industrious and indefatigable in his efforts to place it in the front rank of California exhibitions. The change from the old grounds to the magnificent new park was mainly

effected by his exertions, and his enthusiastic temperament appeared to inspire his confederates so that all worked with a will. Language is scarcely adequate to express the grief that follows the loss of men of the class to which A. P. Whitney belonged. While we all join in the mourning, there are the lessons which his life work left for emulation and example, and the knowledge that his good deeds will long be cherished is some consolation.

### Stallions Advertised—Hubbard, Bob Mason.

So numerous have been the additions to the stallions advertised for service in the *Breeder and Sportsman* that it is troublesome to keep up with them as they come in. So early in the season, however, there is not the hurry there will be a month hence, and by that time we hope to have our say about all of them. Fortunately all are so well worthy of encomiums that the task, if task it can be called, is a pleasant job, and to have such good grounds to praise is very gratifying. Among the late entries in the advertising column are Hubbard and Bob Mason, the former being the celebrated thoroughbred which came here in 1873 to take part in the big four-mile races. Bob Mason, one of the great family of Echo and Belle Mason, every one of which can trot fast.

Hubbard unfortunately went wrong, so that he never ran in this country, which was a sore disappointment to all concerned in him, especially to Col. McDaniels, who regarded him as one of the very best race-horses he ever saw. As Col. McDaniels, in his fifty years of active participation in the sports of the turf, has owned and trained many of foremost celebrity, a certificate from him is as good as can be. A brother to Katie Pease, Hubbard is not confined to his individual performances on which to base his claims, and as he is the only son of Planet we can recall as being owned on this coast, his blood will be a valuable acquisition to the thoroughbred stock of California. Few of his colts have been trained, all that we know of being the fillies bred by Putnam Robson and Jas. B. Chase, and both of these could race. His fine size, powerful build and capital breeding is a guarantee that his stock will be good for any service to which horses are put. Jo Hamilton was the first of the Belle Mason family to appear, and as a four-year-old he showed that he possessed a wonderful flight of speed and any amount of endurance. Exile is of the same stamp, and there is little question that Bob Mason is endowed with the family characteristics fully as strong as the others. The California Belmont blood mingles kindly with all the trotting strains, and in this case it is backed by imported Leviathan, Frank and John Richards.

### Our Pictures.

Fortunately, there were some pictures on hand to draw upon, or we could not have kept the resolution to offer a representation of the "notable horses of California" each week for some time to come. From unavoidable causes, others have been delayed, and those which we anticipated presenting will not be ready as soon as was expected. Mr. Wytenbach has lately made drawings of Prompter, the first of the great clan of the Blue Bulls to become domiciled on this coast; of Echo, Jr., a son of the great horse whose picture was in the paper of last week; Stanford, an Electioneer who is wonderfully like his sire, and who gives promise of being a worthy offshoot; and Director, who gained so much fame in the "grand circuit" of 1883. The engagements were made in the order named, and as there is nearly an absolute guarantee that this will be the last disappointment, they will come in good time. Undue haste meant a poor job, and that could not be afforded. While some of the pictures are better than others, the whole series has been so good as to elicit praises from all quarters. We shall endeavor to sustain the reputation gained, and though it is provoking to be forced to wait, that is better than to spoil by hurry.

### Jersey Herd Book.

From Major Beck we have good reports of the progress of the Jersey Cattle Herd Book. On the first of January over seven hundred had been registered, and there are still so many of the foundation stock for the committee to pass upon that in all probability there will be at least one thousand when the volume goes to press. This is a grand showing which must surprise even the most sanguine of the projectors, and places the Pacific coast in a high position with regard to this favorite breed of cattle. There is little question that ultimately the Jerseys of the sunset slope will rank as high, if not higher, than those of any other country, and that the race will improve in this climate, so favorable to physical perfection. In a few generations there will be an increase in size, while the milk and butter producing qualities will not be diminished, more likely to be enhanced in proportion.

### The Stanford Stake.

This stake for trotting colts, which will be three years old in 1885, has been modified to meet the desires of breeders who thought that as heretofore published the first risks were too great. As it closes on the 1st of March we place it on this page, where it is not likely to be overlooked. Under the amended requirements there should be a long list of nominators, and we confidently anticipate a still finer array than in the Stanford of 1882.

**ASWEEPSTAKES FOR TROTTING COLTS AND FILLIES** of 1882, \$200 each, \$25 payable on the 1st of March, 1884, at which time the stake will close, \$20 on the 1st day of January, 1885, and \$100 ten days before the day fixed for trotting, whatever amount up to be considered forfeit, and the neglect to pay at the stipulated time incurring forfeiture of the previous payments. The race to be heats of a mile, best three in five, to harness. First to receive six-ninths of the whole sum, the second two-ninths, the third one-ninth. In addition to the stakes and forfeits, the proportion of the gate money, profit on pool sales and all other sources of enrollment will constitute the gross amount to be divided in the foregoing proportion. Five or more subscribers to fill. The race to be trotted in 1885, not sooner than the latter part of August. The exact date to be fixed and announced on the 1st of January, 1885 or sooner.

Race to be governed by the Rules of the National Trotting Association. Nominations to be made to N. T. SMITH, Treasurer, S. P. Railroad office, Fourth and Townsend streets, or JES. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN office, on or before the 1st day of March, 1884. The colts must be named, the name and pedigree, so far as known, given.

Under the new trotting rules letters legally postmarked March 1st will be eligible.

Breeders of trotting horses will see that it is greatly to their interest that this stake should not be allowed to lapse, and now that the first payments are made so that it comes within the reach of everyone.

It is the main Trotting stake of California, and is fully entitled to support.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.  
JES. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

### The Oakland Trotting Park.

For many years we have cherished the hope that the Oakland Trotting Park would be purchased by a stock company, one of the conditions being that it should be retained as race-course and fair ground for at least ten years. The land is becoming too valuable for an individual to hold it much longer, as the temptation to place the lots in market is becoming too strong for most men to resist. It can be purchased now for one-half the sum that, in all probability, could be realized from the sale of lots in the next two years, this opportunity arising from the desire of the proprietor to close it out at once, and thus avoid the trouble which will attend partition. Mr. Wiard feels that he is too old to bother himself with the cares which are sure to follow a sale of lots, and for that reason will offer terms which will make it a remunerative speculation.

The park is so favorably situated, with so many natural advantages, that little will be required outside of buildings to make it one of the most attractive places of the kind imaginable. There is not a handsomer site on either side of San Francisco bay, and there is utility as well as beauty. The "lay of the land" could not be improved for track and fair ground, and it is equally as well adapted for building purposes. There is slope enough to insure perfect drainage, and this is augmented by a stream which runs through it, and the channel of which is deep enough to insure the carrying away of all the sewage of a large city. For convenience of access, both from San Francisco and Oakland, it cannot be improved, as on one side is the railway track, the station only a short distance away, and on the other the horse-cars and fine drives to Oakland and Berkeley.

There is a project now under contemplation, which we feel quite sanguine will be carried through, and which will be outlined in the next issue of this paper. There will be a necessity for active movements, as the longer the purchase is delayed the more danger there is of the chance being lost.

Regarding the claim of Dr. Hicks, that Prairie Bird should be credited with a record of 2:28 1/2, Col. W. H. McDoel, of Quincy, Ill., writes: "I notice Dr. Hicks's note regarding the record of Prairie Bird. I saw her pace the race at Canton, Ill., when she made her record of 2:28 1/2 and could have paced in 2:25 or 2:26 just as well, as she jogged under the wire. She was driven by F. N. Fancher and was only four years old."

The "blue laws" of 1794 are still in force in Pennsylvania. Eight citizens of Reading have been arrested for racing their horses on the streets, and they are to be tried under the "blue laws," which provide that the horses shall be sold and the proceeds go to the county treasury.

Distemper has been at work among horse stock in Montana. Huntly & Clark, Radersburg, have lost the colt Almost, and the mare Becky Bird. The former was foaled in 1880, sired by Alarm, dam Ella, by Norwood. The latter was sired by Balsora, dam by Eagle Mambrino.

New York horse buyers are busy picking up gentlemen's roadsters down in Maine, while some of the Maine horse dealers are down in Texas purchasing a supply for the home market.

Notice has been filed of the increase of the capital stock of the Washington Park Club of Chicago to \$100,000, and attested by Gen. Phil Sheridan, president of the club.

Mr. Goldsmith has transferred Director and Monroe Chief to the other side of the bay, and his address is now Oakland Trotting Park, Oakland.

Rosa Wilkes has lately been blistered. Golden Girl will be in a condition to trot the coming season.



## HERD AND SWINE.

### Salting Butter.

What do we salt butter for? "We salt it to preserve it," says one. "I salt it," says another, "to improve its taste." "And I," adds a third, "because I have been accustomed to, and never thought much about why I did so. I only supposed I must, or it would go wrong in some way." This last reply will answer for the multitude, and it will answer for much that is done outside of the avocation of butter making. If one will stop and ask himself at every step why he does each thing, he will be surprised to find himself doing about all he does from habit, or by way of imitating the habits of others. Man is very properly credited with being a reasoning animal, because he does sometimes reason, but he is moved much more by the force of custom than of thought, and our conduct in salting butter is only the outgrowth of our most prominent human characteristic, which is thoughtlessly following in a rut.

If anybody has succeeded in preserving butter by salting it, we would be much obliged if he would send a report of his success, and how he obtained it, to this *Journal*, for publication. It could not fail to be interesting news to butter makers generally, for it is becoming a serious question whether salt ever preserves butter, or whether it prolongs or shortens its lifetime. Salt does not save butter, for every body in this country salts his butter, and yet it is notorious that it does not only not keep, but, on the contrary, spoils in great haste. There are, however, some exceptions to this rule. We have seen butter keep with and without salting till it was upwards of three years old.

The writer saw and examined carefully a considerable number of packages of butter at the Centennial Exhibition, in Philadelphia, which were from one to more than three years old, and which were nearly all well preserved without any salting. A half dozen or so of these packages were exhibited at the World's International Exposition, held at Vienna, three years before, and, of course, they had acquired some age previous to being shown there, but they were still sound. He also saw in Central New York a package of salted butter which took a premium for best butter in its class at the local agricultural fairs for three years in succession, and was still sound. The flavor, however, had changed considerably, having become intense, and approximating the flavor of cheese, but was not in the least degree rancid. This butter, we should think, from its taste, had been salted at the rate of three-quarters of an ounce of salt to the pound, and what was further of interest in its history was the fact that it was kept during the whole of its long life, except when it was on exhibition, in a common farm cellar, in a half-covered jar, without cloth, or salt, or lime to protect it, its surface being all that time exposed to the cellar air. We have occasionally come across other samples of equal age, and have had reports of others which we did not see. Such experiences go to show that salt neither preserves nor spoils butter, but that its keeping or not keeping depends on some other cause or causes, which the average dairyman, at least, certainly has not yet discovered; for, while it has been demonstrated that it can be made to keep either with or without salt, the great bulk of the butter of the country begins to fail the very next day after it is made, and we have sometimes suspected it began to fail two or three days sooner than that.

Perhaps, if the proverbial dairyman should venture to become a little enterprising, and strive a little harder to become worthy of the appellation of a reasoning animal, instead of a creature of habit, he might often strike the causes which preserve or spoil his goods. It would be a good idea, anyway, to turn over a new leaf once in a while, and not be reading a soiled page always.

"Butter will keep," says one, "if it is excluded from the air. The corroding influence of oxygen decomposes the traces of albuminous matter which adhere to it, and from this beginning the decomposition of the fats follow." This is often preached, but, like a good deal of other preaching, it is only theory. The case just cited in central New York disproves it; and besides this, we had a bit of experience in this line at the Centennial, which was rather interesting. Some western men who thought the air wholly to blame in the matter of spoiling butter determined to circumvent it, and show the assembled world that the west could do some things as well as others. So they put up three packages in prepared tin, and sealed them with solder the moment they were filled. Thus protected, it was predicted they would keep, with or without refrigeration, anywhere. The butter was made in June, and presented for inspection in August. Fortunately, your humble servant was selected as the judge to decide on its merits; so we carefully opened them before a crowd of curious eyes, only to find every package spoiled, and the question, what spoils butter from keeping is still open for somebody else to guess.

Since salt cannot be relied on, either for preserving or spoiling butter, the only good purpose left for its use in butter is for seasoning. As to its use for this purpose, consumers are not agreed. Some want much, others little, and others still, none.

The safest rule to follow in salting for seasoning is the one followed by a horse jockey in harnessing his horses. He said, when he had an ugly-looking horse, he covered him up with all the nice harness he could get on him. The harness looked better than the horse, and the latter got the benefit of the improvement. When he had a fine-looking animal, he used as little harness as he could. The horse looked better than the harness, and it only served to obscure his beauty. If butter must be salted, this is the true rule to follow, for the favor of choice butter is very much more pleasing than the taste of salt, and the more of it there is used the more the butter flavor is hid, but the taste of salt is better than no flavor or bad flavor. So, when butter is afflicted with such faults, liberal salting will improve the defects by disguising them with its prominence.—*Live Stock Journal*.

A writer for the *Dairy* says: For years I have pursued the plan of keeping the faces of my bulls muffled, and then I have them at a disadvantage. I simply put a stout, five-ringed balter upon them, and fasten to this, with stout straps and buckles, a wide strap of leather, bagging it so that it springs out from the eyes and admits light from behind, not the sides. Then the bull knows that he is in your power. Here in Ohio, where it is the custom for bulls to run with the dairy, the muffle is very serviceable in several ways. The bull remains quiet with the herd, and is not liable to jump fences, for being thus hampered, he is obliged to follow, and that cautiously, for a few falls into holes and ditches are sufficient to teach him that it is far better to follow than to mark out paths for himself.

### Ensilage Congress.

The third annual Ensilage Congress was held on Wednesday of last week in New York city. J. B. Brown of the New York Plow Company called the convention to order, and Dr. A. S. Heath was elected president. Prof. Manly Miles read a paper on the prevention of acidity in ensilage. He said that fermentation is the result of a process of vital activity in which microscopic germs are nourished. These germs are called bacteria and they produce the acidity. If the bacteria could be killed, there could be no acidity. The way to kill them, he thought, was to fill the silo leisurely, and not put on the weights until the temperature is high enough to prevent its falling below the point necessary to kill the bacteria. This temperature, he had found, was from 115 degrees to 122 degrees. The result, he believed, would be uniformly sweet ensilage.

Edward Gridley and Dr. Tanner of Wassau, Dutchess county, recited the history of the opposition to the use of ensilage by the New York Condensed Milk Company, which claimed that milk made from ensilage would not keep. They declared that the company had used freely this milk for over three years without discovering any ill results from it, and that the consumers of the milk to whom it was now sent were perfectly satisfied with it. The increased quantity of milk from the ensilage-fed cows excited attention from the Condensed Milk Company, to which it was furnished, but no fault was found until February, 1883. The Borden Company's claim was not that the milk furnished was bad, but that the condensed milk made from it would not keep.

Dr. Tanner said that after hreshing with the Borden Company he put on his farm 100 steers for the market. To each of them twenty pounds of ensilage was fed twice a day, with six pounds of grain at noon. During the month of December the average gain in weight was seventy pounds each, one gaining 120 pounds in fifty days. Mr. Gridley thought it a question which was the way to make most money, but he thought it was by selling milk. However, he was not so certain of that when he found two old oxen gain 2½ pounds a day on ensilage. Dr. Tanner remarked that he had 150 cows, and after the trouble with the factory he sold 100 of them, and took the milk of fifty to New York city. The customers who used the ensilage-fed milk did not complain of it.

John Mayer of Theodore A. Havemeyer's Mountain Side Farm, near Mahwah, N. J., was enthusiastic in the praise of ensilage. He said: To each of 100 Jersey cows is given twenty pounds of ensilage in the morning, seven pounds of hay at noon, and twenty pounds of ensilage at night. Mixed with the ensilage is one quart of corn-meal and one of ground oats. Under this fodder, the cattle have grown in weight from two to 2½ pounds a day, while expenses have been reduced from \$2.40 to a ton, when ensilage was not fully adopted, to \$1.57. Horses are fed on ensilage three times a week, and hogs constantly. No bad results have been experienced on the farm from overfeeding cattle with ensilage. Their health is perfect. The cattle were never turned out to pasture, and had been fed in this way for three years. The ensilage had been taken from sixty-three acres of land, producing about twenty tons to the acre. Cows when taken from ensilage, fall off rapidly in milk production, which increased at once as soon as they were again placed on the diet.

In regard to the use of ensilage as food for horses a variety of opinions was expressed. Dr. Baxter of Virginia said that it had been tried with fatal results in his state, and that anapnoea showed that death was due to the presence in the throat of stomach-worms, which caused suffocation. This was due, he thought, to the acidity of the food, which drove the worms from the stomach. The experience of the superintendent of the Greenfield Park Farm in Connecticut was somewhat singular. Of ten horses fed for a week on ensilage, eight had died, the trouble appearing to be in the throat. Henry Goodwill of Wassau, N. Y., had tried the experiment of feeding ensilage, and his horse thrived under it and got fat. Another New York farmer said he had fed ensilage to mules with good results. The general opinion seemed to be that the use of ensilage for horses was not desirable.

Except in the matter of the Condensed Milk Company, the ensilage farmers report themselves successful during the past year. The only complaints against the milk have been made in cases where the cows were fed immediately before milking, and a change in the hour of feed has rectified this. B. Rogers, of Binghamton, said he furnished the milk of ensilage-fed cows to many people in Binghamton. They complained of the milk just after the silo was open in winter. Out of three hotels, one had complained. Elder Evans of the Lebanon Shakers said the Shakers filled three silos last summer, and had fed out two of them. Their butter was as good as ever. Elder Evans thought that it is easy to make a poor article, but that there is no reason why ensilage is not a perfect food. He saw no injurious effect on the cattle. A resolution was passed asking the Department of Agriculture at Washington to make an analysis of ensilage milk and of that produced by the ordinary feeding, and to publish the result, and also requesting the State Experimental Station of New York to make a similar comparative analysis.

### Feeding Pigs the First 150 Days.

A reader asks why pigs will sometimes grow into short, dumpy, fat pigs at nine or ten weeks old, and can't be made to stretch out and become large, thrifty hogs afterwards?

This question involves the proper feeding of pigs till the frame and muscular system are developed. The pigs, in the case mentioned by our correspondent, were, undoubtedly, plied with too purely fattening food before the frame was developed, and the small pig simply fattened and finished like a mature hog; and when this is the case the pig may as well be killed, for it is too late after that to grow the bones and muscles profitably. The simplest way to cure this early fattening is to turn on thin grass, and let it wear off its fat, when you may grow its frame and muscular system, preparatory to fattening into a large carcass. But this will cost much more than it comes to, and the most profitable thing to do is to kill such pigs and make the most of them.

This leads us to point out the proper way to feed the pig for its first 150 days. Up to this age, and perhaps a month or two beyond, it should be simply developing its body into a condition for ripening into a fat hog.

As we have often said, pig raisers should avoid giving young pigs a specially fattening food. In the dairy there is plenty of skim-milk, which is well adapted to grow the young pig, as it is rich in phosphate of lime to grow the bones, and of cheesy, albuminoid matter to grow the muscles. A little corn may be given with the milk. Such pigs never grow into little round dumpy fat, but grow into rangy animals. Yet, probably a majority of our readers have the pigs without the skim-milk, and we must name the food for pigs under such circumstances. One of the best foods for the young pig is a small quantity of linseed-oil meal, a tablespoonful to the fifteen-pound pig, increased as the pig grows; this fed with oats

and corn ground together, made into a slop, will cause rapid growth, but not premature fattening. Cotton-seed meal is sometimes used, but we can not recommend it for young pigs. It is not so easily digested, and it has not the same beneficial laxative effect as linseed meal, which is found to be a promoter of health in the pig. This can be procured at any considerable town all over the country, and those who raise and feed large numbers of hogs can afford to send to the oil mills for it and get it at wholesale rates. It can be bought at the mills at \$20 to \$25 per ton, and it is always worth these prices as a food. It is so rich in muscle-forming matter as to be of great value to feed with corn, which is so deficient in this quality.

Peas are also an excellent pig food, rich in muscle-forming matter, and can usually be purchased at about the same price as linseed meal. Peas and corn, ground together, make an excellent food when cooked for young pigs. Millet, ground with oats, will grow young pigs without fattening them. Another combination of food for young pigs is ten bushels of oats, five bushels of corn and one bushel of flaxseed, mixed and ground fine together. This small proportion of flaxseed will keep the digestive organs in the best condition. That makes a ration just laxative enough for health. We have seen a herd of pigs make a magnificent average growth upon this ration in winter. Bran and fine middlings are also often used for pigs; they are often used to mix with corn meal, and make a great improvement over feeding the meal alone, but pigs do not digest bran so well as ruminating animals. We have fed bran to pigs with profit to make bulk in the ration, but, as a food, we do not consider it as good as the other foods we have named.

In the summer, small pigs will be given the benefit of grass in pasture, and, in that case, they are not likely to fatten much on any food. The grass and exercise change the effect of the other food materially.

The feeder must watch the effect of food upon his pigs, and if it has too much of a fattening effect, he must at once change the combination of food, remove the most fattening part of the ration, and substitute something less so.

Why should not those who feed animals as carefully study every element in their business as the master mechanic in his? He studies mechanical principles; let the feeder as carefully study the effect of foods, and know precisely how to apply them to produce the desired effects. Feeders have, heretofore, paid so little attention to the different qualities of foods, that their principal concern was to see whether the animals eat the food with a relish. It was taken for granted that any food eaten readily by animals must be good for them, and feeders did not seem to think it necessary to have more than one food at a time. But the last few years have shown much progress in studying the relative value of foods, and the methods of combining them in the ration.—*Live Stock Journal*.

### The First California Creamery.

Hon. Rush McComas, manager of the Santa Clara creamery, addressed a meeting of dairymen, farmers, and others interested in the subject, in the Grangers' hall, Gilroy, last Saturday afternoon, his subject being the history of the Santa Clara creamery and its workings. The Grange threw open its doors to admit persons not members of the order, and the attendance was quite large. Daniel Tuttle introduced Mr. McComas to the audience, and the latter proceeded to give the history of the successful organization he manages. He said that no dairying had been done near Santa Clara, farmers received but small prices for their butter, and with the hope of bettering themselves they had formed an association and established the creamery. He explained how they received and paid for milk, how cheese was made, etc. He read from statements of the factory, showing that the lowest price milk brought was 97 cents per 100 pounds (about 12 gallons), that the highest was \$1.42 and a fraction per 100 pounds. Milk dividends are paid on the 15th of each month. Two dollars per 100 pounds of cheese is charged for manufacture, that being sufficient to pay all expenses of the creamery. Milk is delivered early in the morning, is measured by weight, and must be pure and fresh. About 80 percent of milk received is discharged as whey, after the process of cheese-making, into a large tank, and each farmer is expected to take his proportion of the whey on his return home. The whey when mixed with shorts or bran, is fed to hogs, and is even used for feeding calves. Mr. McComas' figures were interesting, showing that the creamery was profitable to the farmers of that section. From his figures we make one selection: A farmer having twelve graded cows sold, as their milk production, to the creamery, for the year ending February 28th, 1883, 71,859 pounds of milk, and for the same received \$846.23—nearly \$71 to the cow for the year. Besides, he had the whey which he fed his hogs. After the conclusion of his address, Mr. McComas answered questions asked by dairymen concerning the creamery, and stated that at any time he would be pleased to show Pajaro dairymen through the creamery. It is well known that store-keepers lose money on all butter except that made by dairies, and we believe the establishment of a creamery would not only meet their hearty support, but would be profitable.

A Colorado farmer and stock raiser declares strongly in favor of alfalfa for hogs. He says:

Hogs can be kept on it the whole year round, i. e., they will graze upon it in summer and eat the dry hay in winter. It is claimed that pork can be made from alfalfa alone, and, in a measure, this is probably true. The last few pounds of excessive fat which are secured by the use of corn may not be secured when alfalfa is the exclusive food, but likely the hog can be made fat enough. I had a few in the corral last summer, and they had nothing beyond a little alfalfa thrown to them twice a day, as the cows were fed. I was not trying to make pork, but the hogs were certainly as fat as I would have cared to have had them for my own use. I noticed the youngsters made unusual growth. A litter of pigs now on the place, a month to six weeks old, has discovered where alfalfa is daily thrown over the fences from one of the stacks, and can be seen there almost any time eating of the leaves scattered over the ground.

Ed. Younger of Santa Clara, has sold to F. S. Hatch of Stockton, a chestnut colt two years old, by Nutwood, first dam Addie, by John Nelson, second dam Adalene, by Langford, third dam from a mare imported from Kentucky. Mr. Hatch will keep this colt for breeding purposes, and his breeding should commend him, combining, as he does, all the strains now accounted potent and fashionable.

Rebecca, by Hubbard—Electra, the property of Mr. J. B. Chase, dropped a very fine bay colt, by Whentley, January 27th.



With the New York bookmakers, betting has been quite brisk the past week. Burton has been backed for the Withers, \$600 to \$100 having been accepted about him by one person. The reason for the run on Louisville, in the Kentucky Derby, is said to be that J. McLaughlin has been engaged to ride him, and one bookmaker took \$3,000 to \$150 about him. Buebanau is also being backed. Our St. Louis correspondent reports some considerable transactions there the past week. The season opens well, and after the acceptances for the Suburban Handicap are known, that race will be the medium of a great deal of plunging. Already Checkmate, Aranza, Parole, Monitor, Eldorado, and others, are mentioned as the probable winners.—*Sportsman*.

STALLIONS THOROUGHBRED.

BELLE MEADE

1884 STALLIONS. 1884

BRAMBLE,

By imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Ivy Leaf, by imp. Australian.

ENQUIRER,

The sire of McWhirter, Fortuna, Harkaway, Falsetto, Blue Eyes, Pinafore, Getaway, W. P. Burch, etc.

Imp. GREAT TOM,

The sire of Gen. Harding, Thackeray, Swift, Tennyson, Trombone, Tarquin, etc.  
And the grand Race-horse,

LUKE BLACKBURN,

By imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Nevada, by Lexington.  
Each of these horses will be bred to a limited number of approved mares, at

\$100-The Season-\$100

\$5 to the Groom.

Mares will be kept at reasonable charges during the season. The annual sale of Belle Meade Yearlings, 49 in number, will take place April 30th. Catalogues of the sale will be issued to the public in due time. Address,

W. G. HARDING,  
Nashville, Tenn.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

HUBBARD,

Chestnut, foaled in 1869, bred by R. A. Alexander of Woodburn Stud Farm, Kentucky.  
Sired by PLANET.  
First dam, Minnie Mansfield, by imp. Glencoe.  
Second dam, Argenti, by Bertrand.  
Third dam, Alleganti, by imp. Young Truffle.  
Fourth dam, imp. Phantonia, by Phantom.  
Fifth dam, by Walton.  
Sixth dam, Alleganti, by Pegasus.  
Seventh dam, Orange Squeezer, by Highflyer.  
Eighth dam, Mop Squeezer, by Matchem.  
Ninth dam, Lady, by Turner's Sweepstakes.  
Tenth dam, Shuttle and Syphon's dam, by Patriot.  
Eleventh dam, by Crab.  
Twelfth dam, Sister to Sloven, by Bay Bolton.  
Thirteenth dam, by Curwen's Bay Barb.  
Fourteenth dam, by Curwen's Spot.  
Fifteenth dam, by White-Legged Lowther Barb.  
Sixteenth dam, Old Vintner Mare.

Some of his Winning Performances:

1872, Baltimore, Md., Oct. 22—Dixie Stakes for three-year olds. Ninety nominations. Won by Hubbard beating Joe Daniels, True Blue-Woodbine, Mate, Silent, Friend, Wheatley, Experience, Oaks and Brook, land. Won by six lengths.

1873, Long Branch, N. J., July 10th—Grand Sweepstakes, four-mile heats, won by Hubbard distancing Wheatley and Bessie Lee in the first heat.

1873, Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 2d—For all ages; dash of three miles; won by Hubbard beating Harry Bassett, Wanderer and King Harry.  
1873, Saratoga, N. Y., August 9th—For all ages; dash of two miles and three-quarters; won by Hubbard beating Katie Pease and Boss Tweed. Total winnings in 1872 and 1873 \$22,950.

Will make the season at the DALK BREEDING FARM, Mountain View, Santa Clara County, commencing February 10th, and ending June 10th, 1884.

**Terms.** \$50. Mares not proving in foal can be bred the next season free of charge.  
Good pasturage at \$5 per month. No responsibility for escapes or accidents.  
Full pedigrees can be had by applying to

T. J. DALE,  
Mountain View, Cal.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

WILDIDLE.

By imp. AUSTRALIAN. Dam Idlewild, by Lexington.

This great race-horse and successful sire will make the season of 1884, from February 10th to June 10th, at Judson's Wildidle Farm, Santa Clara, Cal.

Wildidle is the sire of Gov. Stanford's Frolic ally record of one mile, 1:42, at two years old, May D. (with a record of one and one-half miles in 2:36, the fastest on the Pacific Coast), Jim Douglas, Ella Doane, Wildidler, and others of note.

**Terms** of season, \$75, payable at time of service, and in all cases before removal.

Mares taken good care of at \$8 per month. No responsibility for escapes or accidents. For further particulars address

H. C. JUDSON, Owner, or  
W. L. APPELEY, Supr.,  
Santa Clara, Cal.

P. O. Box 223.

STALLIONS

—AT—

RANCHO DEL PASO.

For the Season of 1884.

Thoroughbreds.

Imp. KYRLE DALY.

Bay horse, by ARTILLERY.  
First dam, Colleen Rhue, by Gemma-di-Vergy.  
Second dam, Princess, by Retriever.  
Third dam, Echidna (the Baron's dam), by Economist.  
Fourth dam, Miss Pratt, by Blacklock.  
Fifth dam, Gadabout, by Orville.  
Sixth dam, Minstrel, by Sir Peter.  
Seventh dam, Matron, by Florizel.  
Eighth dam, Mafden, by Matchem.  
Ninth dam, Pumpkin's dam, by Sir Squirrel.  
Tenth dam, Lot's dam, by Mogil.  
Eleventh dam, Camilla, by Bay Bolton.  
Twelfth dam, Old Lady (Starling's dam), by Palleine's Chestnut Arabian.  
Thirteenth dam, by Rockwood.  
Fourteenth dam, by Bustler.  
At \$100 the season, due at the time of service.

LONGFIELD.

Chestnut horse, by MONARCHIST, he by Lexington.  
First dam, Dame Gourlay (Blue Gown), by Planet.  
Second dam, Flora G., by Lexington.  
Third dam, Fanny G., by imp. Margrave.  
Fourth dam, Lances, by Lane.  
Fifth dam, Aurora, by Aratus.  
Sixth dam, Paragon, by imp. Buzzard.  
Seventh dam, Indiana, by Columbus (son of imp. Pantaloon).  
Eighth dam, Jane Hunt, by Hampton's Paragon.  
Ninth dam, Moll, by imp. Figure.  
Tenth dam, Slammerkin, by Sir Richard Tonson.  
Eleventh dam, imp. Cub Mare, by Cub.  
Twelfth dam, Aramantus's dam, by Second.  
Thirteenth dam, by Starling.  
Fourteenth dam, by Croft's Partner.  
Fifteenth dam, by Greyhound.  
At \$50 the season, due at the time of service.

JIM BROWNE.

Chestnut horse, by FOSTER, he by Lexington.  
First dam, Flush, by Hiawatha.  
Second dam, Fanny Bugg, by imp. Ambassador.  
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.  
Fourth dam, Madame Bosley, by Sir Richard Tonson.  
Fifth dam, Nancy Nichol, by imp. Eagle.  
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilke's Wonder.  
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.  
Eighth dam, by imp. Sterling.  
Ninth dam, by Clodius.  
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.  
Eleventh dam, by Jolly Roger.  
Twelfth dam, by imp. Partner.  
Thirteenth dam, imp. Monkey.  
Fourteenth dam, an imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.  
At \$50 the season, due at time of service.

Trotting Stallions.

ECHO.

Bay horse, by RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN.  
First dam, Fanny Felter, by Magnolia, son of Seely's American Star.  
Second dam, by Webster's Kentucky White.  
Third dam, by Shakespeare, son of Duroc, and out of a mare by Plato, son of imp. Messenger.  
At \$100 the season, due at time of service.

ALGONA.

Chestnut horse, by ALMONT, son of Alexander's Abdallah, son of Rydyk's Hambletonian.  
First dam, Emma Kinked, by Conscrip, son of Cassius M. Clay.  
Second dam, Effie Dean, by Mambrino Chief.  
Third dam, by Powell's Bertrand, son of Bertrand, by Sir Archy.  
At \$100 the season, due at time of service.

ALASKA.

Brown horse, by ELECTIONEER.  
First dam, by Washington, he by Geo. M. Patchen.  
Second dam, by Williamson's Belmont.  
At \$50 the season, due at time of service.

The season for thoroughbreds will commence February 10th and terminate June 20th. For trotting stallions, will commence February 10th and terminate July 1st. Good care will be taken of mares during the season at \$8 per month; after the season \$10 per month will be charged, but no responsibility for escape or accidents.

John Mackey, Superintendent,  
Sacramento, Cal.

THOROUGHbred STALLION

X X,

Pedigree.

X X (Doublecross), bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson at Atwood Cottage, Riverside, Illinois, foaled May 23, 1872, by MALCOLM.  
First dam, Columbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland.  
Second dam, Young Fashion, by imported Nonarch.  
Third dam, Fashion, by imported Trustee.  
Fourth dam, Bonnets of Blue, by Sir Charles.  
Fifth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.  
Sixth dam, by imported Medley.  
Seventh dam, by imported Centinel.  
Eighth dam, by Mark Anthony.  
Ninth dam, by imported Janus.  
Tenth dam, by imported Monkey.  
Eleventh dam, by imported Silvercye.  
Twelfth dam, by Spanker.  
See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

X X (Doublecross) is of as high and fashionable breeding as any stallion in the country. His sire, Malcolm, is by imported Bonnie Scotland, his dam Columbia, also by imported Bonnie Scotland; hence his name. Malcolm was one of the best race-horses of his day, and Columbia was also a fine race mare. Columbia is the grandson of Auteco. Her dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland, Waunania, Bonnie Kate (the dam of Bonnie Lizzie), Andes, Hock Hocking, Three Cheers, etc. The dam of Malcolm, Lady Lancaster, was the dam of Saganore, Ontario (the dam of McWhirter), Regent, Lady Fairfield, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton, etc., and a reference to the racing calendars will show how distinguished the members of these two families are. This is the only Bonnie Scotland stallion in California, and from his inbreeding hasas much of the blood as if he were a son of that renowned sire. He is a horse of immense substance, good size, high form, and of the best disposition.

Will make the ensuing season, 1884, from February 15th to June 15th, at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms, \$50 the season.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON,  
Oakland or 508 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

PACIFIC COAST

Blood Horse Association.

Spring Race Meeting.

BAY DISTRICT COURSE, San Francisco.

First Day—Saturday, April 12th.

No. 1—California Stake—For two-year-olds; dash of half a mile. Closed with 23 nominations.  
No. 2—Hurst Stake.—For all ages, of \$25 each; \$10 forfeit; \$200 added, second to save stake; dash of three-quarters of a mile.  
No. 3—Winters' Stake—For three-year-olds; dash of one and a half miles. Closed with 28 nominations.  
No. 4—Selling Race.—Purse \$200; \$25 of which to second; one and one-eighth miles; horses entered to be sold for \$1,000, and to carry the rule weight; two pounds taken off for every \$100 below that valuation, and three pounds added for every \$100 above.

Extra Day—Tuesday, April 15th.

No. 5—Purse, \$200; for two-year-olds; \$25 to second; dash of five-eighths of a mile; winner of California stakes to carry seven pounds extra, second five pounds above rule-weights.  
No. 6—Purse, \$200; \$50 to second; one mile and a furlong; for three-year-olds; maidens, colts and fillies that have not won a race.  
No. 7—Purse, \$200; \$50 to second; dash of one mile.  
No. 8—Selling Stake—Purse, \$200; \$25 to second; 1 1/2 miles. Same conditions as Selling race on first day.

Second Day—Thursday, April 17th.

No. 9—Purse, \$200; for two-year-olds; dash of five-eighths of a mile; winner of either of the preceding two-year-old races barred; second to carry five pounds extra.  
No. 10—Pacific Cup Handicap—\$50 each; \$20 declaration; \$500 added; second to receive \$100; dash of one mile and one-fourth miles; weight announced April 12th; declaration April 15th, at 3 p. m.  
No. 11—Handicap Stake—For three-year-olds; 1 1/2 miles; \$5 each; \$10 declaration; \$200 added; weights announced at the same time as the cup.  
No. 12—Purse, \$300; \$50 to second; for all ages; heats of three-quarters of a mile.

Third Day—Saturday, April 19th.

No. 13—Gano Stake—Dash of three-quarters of a mile for two-year-olds. Closed with 23 nominations.  
No. 14—"Spirit of the Times" Stake—Dash of one and three-quarter miles for all three-year-olds. Closed with 31 nominations.  
No. 15—Purse, \$300; \$50 to second; heats of three-quarters of a mile; for all ages.  
No. 16—Consolation Purse, \$200; \$50 to second; for horses that have run and not won at the meeting; five pounds allowed for each defeat; dash of a mile.

Conditions.

Entries to stakes and purses not marked closed will close March 1st, 1884.  
Races to close will be run under weights adopted at the annual meeting 1881.  
Starters in all races must be named at 6 p. m. the day preceding the race.  
Entrance free for starters in purses. Non-starters can declare out at 6 p. m. the day preceding race, by paying five per cent. After that time can only be excused by Presiding Judge, and in such case, ten per cent. on amount of purse must be paid.  
Non-members will be placed on the same footing as members of the association in regard to the payment of purses and stakes advertised; and should there be a deficiency, the winners will receive a pro rata division.  
Parties making nominations will be required to record colors at time of making entries, and after record will not be allowed to ride in other colors. This rule will be strictly enforced.  
All nominations in stakes and entries in purses must be made on or before the first day of March next, 1884, directed to Jos. Cairn Simpson, Secretary, 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco. To be valid, they must be delivered to the Secretary personally or plainly postmarked on or before that day, March 1st.  
JAS. V. COLEMAN, President.  
JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

State Agricultural Society.

TROTTING AND RUNNING PURSES

To Close March 10th, 1884.

No. 1—Trotting Purse \$1,000; mile heats for two-year-olds.  
No. 2—Trotting Purse \$1,000; mile heats, three in five, for three-year-olds.  
No. 3—Trotting Purse \$1,000; mile heats, three in five, for four-year-olds.  
Entrance ten per cent., five per cent. of which to accompany nomination, remaining five per cent. payable July 15th, 1884. Those not making second payment forfeit first, and cannot start in the race; five to enter and three to start. If more than ten make second payment, \$200 additional will be added; four moneys. The meeting having been extended to nine days, these races will be so arranged as to permit the colts entered in other stakes to trot in these purses.

Running.

No. 4—Running Purse \$1,000; one-mile dash for two-year-olds.  
No. 5—Running Purse \$1,000; one mile and repeat for three-year-olds.  
Entrance ten per cent., five per cent. of which must accompany nomination, the remaining five per cent. to be paid July 15th, 1884. Eight entries required to make first payment; four moneys. If more than ten make second payment, \$200 will be added.  
EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.  
P. A. FINNIGAN, President.

MONMOUTH PARK.

Long Branch, New Jersey,

The Following Stake Is Now Open.

THE CHAMPION STALLION STAKES for 1885, for colts and fillies two years old (now yearlings), to be entered at the course by 1 o'clock P. M. on the day appointed for the race, of \$20 each, with \$5,000 added by the Monmouth Park Association to subscription of \$500 each by owners of stallions, whose get alone shall be qualified to start; the second horse and the subscribing owner of his sire each to receive \$500; the winner to receive the stakes of horses entered for the race, and one-half of the money remaining after the foregoing deductions; the other half to go to the subscriber who is the sire of the winner; the death of a subscriber not to disqualify the get of this stallion, if the subscription be paid; each nomination to be accompanied by a contract in the form subjoined, which, if not fulfilled punctually by the subscriber, may be transferred to and fulfilled by any owner or owners entering in the race the get of the stallion, and such owner or owners shall in that case be entitled to start and to the benefit accruing to the subscriber from first, second or third place in the race, and to recover from him the money contracted to be paid, if no benefit accrues; fifteen subscriptions to fill. Three-quarters of a mile.

Form of Contract.

In consideration of the money to be added by the Monmouth Park Association to the Champion Stallion Stakes for 1885, and in further consideration of the increased value given to the get of my stallion by the right of entry thereto, which right of entry is not to be invalidated by my decrease, I agree to pay to the Monmouth Park Association, or order, five hundred dollars on the first day of July, 1884, at its office in the city of New York.

Not to be repaid by me, but to be added to the above stake, will close and run on August 15th, 1884.

The Lorillard Stakes for 1885, for three-year-olds, of \$50 each, h. f., of only \$10 if declared by January 1st, 1885, or \$50 if declared by January 1st, 1886, or \$100 if declared by June 24th, 1886, with \$5,000 given by Jy. Pierre Lorillard; the Association to add \$1,000 for the second, the third to save his stake; horses bred in the United States are not eligible for this stake unless their sires are represented by subscription to the Champion Stallion Stakes for 1885. One mile and a half.

GEORGE L. LORILLARD, Preside  
J. H. COSTER, Secretary.



## The California Theater.

We are now approaching the close of W. E. Sheridan's engagement at this establishment, in which he has again given us some really splendid and intellectual representations of Shakespeare's leading creations. Of Mr. Sheridan's ability as a tragedien of high order, it is unnecessary for us to say a word, for it has long been recognized in San Francisco and the principal cities in the east. Perhaps it is not too much to say he has no superior on the stage at the present day, if judged by those requisites which go to make up a great tragic actor—freedom from rant, correct attitudes, capacity of voice, touching pathos and passion. It may be only a fancy, but still in our opinion, he has much improved in voice since his last appearance in this city. The great drawback to Shakespearean representations, as a rule, is the vast difference which generally exists between the star and the rest of the company. But this is not the case at the California at present. Leaving out the star, the company is well balanced, presenting a combination of more than average ability, and this is a great consideration. We are glad to say the audiences have been large and of the highest respectability during the engagements. Next week *Richelieu* and *Hamlet* will be the attractions, according to the nights advertised, and as it will be Mr. Sheridan's last week, and the characters are considered his best, we hope the patronage will be large. All the plays are exquisitely mounted, showing no expense has been spared in either costumes or scenery.

## The Grand Opera House.

At this theater, there is, at present, a most excellent and painstaking company under the leadership of Miss Jeffreys Lewis. The piece occupying the boards during the current week has been Willing's melodrama, the *Ruling Passion*, which like all English productions, with London for the location, is full of startling incidents, extreme mixtures, and fearful sufferings. It is, however, only just to Miss Lewis and her company, but especially to the lady herself, to say they are always equal to the occasion whatever is required to be portrayed. The plot, with its moral of long delayed retribution through successful villainy, is that of a deserted wife who is made to undergo every possible suffering and degradation to foster the scheme of her husband to marry wealth. All through the piece Miss Lewis appears to great advantage, especially in the madhouse and balcony scene, and shows herself a refined and true actress, and cultured woman. Henry Wilson as Dr. Dwinning, and George Oehorne as Isacher Solomons, also deserve especial mention. The piece was admirably mounted, the scenery all through doing the management great credit. The houses, as they ought to be, have been large, and drawn from the better classes. Next week Miss Lewis appears in Steele Mackay's great production *Won at Last*, in which she will have a much better opportunity to display her fine taste and abilities. Popular prices prevail at this theater, the sale of which may be seen by reference to advertisement in another column. The arrangement shows wisdom in the management.

## The Oakland Theater.

The Bert Company, composed of really meritorious and vivacious performers, has long been doing a successful business in our sister city, and if reward follows merit, the patronage has been earned. A very high class of plays, to the exclusion of all that is low or vicious, has been produced so far, and only such will be produced. The respectability of Oakland has recognized this effort to please, and responded in a gratifying manner. The outlook now is that a good theater, conducted as the Colosseum is by Mr. Bert, will be supported in Oakland as long as it is worthy of support. As the advertisement shows, popular prices prevail here also. This is a concession to the condition of our people which is now absolutely necessary to success in theatrical management. Henceforth we shall look in at the Colosseum, and have something to say about the individual merits of the performers. In the meantime we recommend the Colosseum to our numerous readers in Oakland.

## Vienna Gardens.

To-morrow night will be the last appearance of the popular *Ladies' Orchestra*. In a musical and financial view the engagement has been a success, the only complaint we heard being repetition in the pieces selected, which, considering the vast amount of operas and orchestral music at command was perhaps an error in judgment. A portion of the ladies, Miss Masineck, and the three Misses Poesehl, go to Portland under a limited engagement, and we congratulate our northern neighbors that they will have an opportunity of having these accomplished musicians. The Tyrolean singers, with Mr. Walters himself at the head for first base, will continue, and we are glad it is so. Miss Edgar has for some time been singing in French, English and Spanish songs, and proved herself an accomplished and popular vocalist. We hope to hear her again. Next week a male orchestra will be resumed with a variety of performances, including Miss Nelson with her trained pigeons, Master Bulzar on the slack wire, and

the Marvels of Peru. All these are well worth seeing, and in combination with other artists appearing, we look to the house being crowded, as usual. No manager catering for the public amusement deserves a more liberal patronage than Mr. Walters, of the Vienna Gardens.

## Chicken Chat.

Fanny Field, under the above heading, writes some useful notes in *Prairie Farmer*. The following will be found interesting to poultry fanciers:

Somebody says that "Plymouth Rock pullets are not always early layers, for they often grow for ten or twelve months before laying, though some lay as early as six months after hatching."

Well that's news to us, and we have kept Plymouth Rocks quite a while, too. We have had Rock pullets commence laying at six months, and once we had a few that didn't do a thing toward earning their own living till they were almost eight months old; but seven months is nearer the average, and that is what we count on when selecting the pullets that are to be kept for winter layers. The pullets that are hatched from the 1st of March up to the 1st of May commence laying all along from the middle of September to the 1st of December. Pullets that we want to commence laying in February are selected from those hatched in July. It would really be very gratifying to me if the people who know no more about the Plymouth Rocks than they do about the fete of Charlie Ross would keep their twaddle out of print.

One of my correspondents is very anxious to know if the Langshans are the "coming fowls." Hardly. Fanciers who have tried them pronounce them the "best birds that were ever imported from China," which is pretty high praise, but all the same they are not popular with farmers. They will never hold the place that the Plymouth Rocks hold. Since you wish to buy fowls of the breeds for which there will be the greatest demand next season, I should advise you get Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes. These, in addition to the Light Brahmas and Brown Leghorns that you already have, will give you the four breeds that are the most popular, and if you have good stock, and let people know that you have eggs to sell for hatching, you will probably have orders for all the eggs that you will care to sell.

Another correspondent wants to know the meaning of the word "strain," as applied to fowls, and I don't wonder that he asks the question, for the word is used "promiscuously" like by every toy in poultry breeding.

When any poultry-raiser has bred fowls of any breed long enough to fix his notion of what constitutes a standard fowl of that breed upon them permanently, he may claim a "strain." For instance: Smith believes that the Light Brahmas should have very short legs, and he breeds for short legs until they are permanently fixed, and everybody who knows anything about Light Brahmas knows one of Smith's short-legged Brahmas at sight; then, but not before, Smith may claim a strain of his own, and it is proper for others to speak of "Smith's strain" of Light Brahmas. But Johnson, who buys of Smith, or of some one who has Light Brahmas of Smith's strain, this year, should not next year talk about "my own strain" of Light Brahmas. It takes years of steady, judicious breeding after a certain type to establish what may truthfully be called a strain, and it can only be done by breeders of rare skill and long experience in mating fowls for breeding.

J. S. Campbell continues to sing Richball. He should keep it up until the other pacers have been shaped and the track season commenced, then it can be seen how near he has finished his tune.

The Directors of the National Horse Show Association held a meeting on Friday, January 25th, and decided to hold another exhibition at the Madison Square Garden during the last week in May.

General W. H. Jackson, of the Belle Meade stud, Tennessee, has purchased of Harvey Welch, of New York, for \$600, the bay mare Marchioness, foaled 1876, by Monarchist, from Heliostrophe.

## FOR SALE.

Pure Llewellyn.  
TOPSY.  
EX.

Dad.	Sybil.
Prince.	Dora.
Dora.	Leicester.
Leicester.	Doll.

Topsy is 15 months old, blue belton in color, won V. H. C. at last, S. F. Bench Show, gives great field promise, is in perfect health, and is sold simply because her owner has too many dogs.

For price, full pedigree, etc., apply to GEO. W. ELLERY, Sacramento, or to H. H. BRIGGS, 629 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

## TRAINER.

WANTED—By a competent man a situation as trotting-horse trainer. Understands the care of brood-mares, stallions, and breaking colts. References. Address

G. W. B.  
1715 Leavenworth Street.

## AMUSEMENTS.

CALIFORNIA THEATRE  
FRED'K W. BEIT MANAGER.

THE LEADING THEATRE

Monday Evening, February 18th.

FAREWELL WEEK

Of the Distinguished American Artist

Mr. W. E. SHERIDAN

MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS grand production of

RICHELIEU.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

HAMLET! HAMLET!

Box office open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. where reserved seats can be had  
Six days in advance.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE  
MISSION STREET, ABOVE THIRD.

A reserved seat in this magnificent theatre for 50 and 35 cts.

Monday Evening, February 18th.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK

Miss Jeffreys Lewis.  
Miss Jeffreys Lewis.

And her Company in Steele Mackay's Great Play

WON AT LAST!

WON AT LAST!

POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.

Prices for all... 75, 50, 35, 25, 20 and 10 cts.  
Secure your seats in advance and avoid the rush.

OAKLAND THEATRE  
TWELFTH STREET NEAR WEBSTER, OAKLAND, CAL.

THE PEOPLE'S THEATRE

Monday Evening, February 18th.

Grand production of G. B. Densmore's sensational Idyl of the Sierras, entitled

REDDY! REDDY!

—MISS ALICE HARRISON—

AND OUR

COMPLETE COMPANY

SPECIAL NOTICE—For the accommodation of the residents of Berkeley, Alameda and Brooklyn, curtain will rise at 7:45, performance terminating at 10:45.

Admission..... 25 cts.

## The Vienna Gardens,

Cor. of Sutter and Stockton Sts.

## THE POPULAR

FAMILY RESORT  
OF THE CITY.

The Ladies' Orchestra, composed of accomplished musicians is the feature of the entertainments, with the talented Miss Bertha Neuber as leader. Refreshments of all kinds the best the market affords.

G. F. WALTER,

Sole Proprietor.

ADMISSION FREE.

## INFORMATION!

ANY PARTY OR PARTIES DESIRING  
GRAZING

For stock can obtain the necessary information relative thereto by calling on or communicating with

W. H. MILLS,

Land Agent Central Pacific Railroad Company, corner Fourth and Townsend streets, San Francisco, California.



KERR'S  
ASTHMA  
CURE

Cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat and Lung affections, Coughs, Colds, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Soreness in the Chest or Lungs, Weakness in the Back, Pains in the Back, Bowels, Stomach, Colic, Cramp, Frequent Headaches, Whooping Cough and Indigestion. It heals the entire system. Pleasantly tasted as ice cream. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle.

REDDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents, 529 and 531 Market Street, San Francisco.

## FOR SALE.

## Special Sale.

— OF —

## FAST STOCK

BY ORDER OF

E. H. MILLER, Jr.,

Who, on account of ill-health, will close out all of his breeding stock on

Wednesday, February 27th, 1884.

At 11 o'clock, at the Sale Yards

— OF THE —

San Francisco Horse Market,

33, 35 and 37 New Montgomery Street.

18 HEAD OF STOCK,

Comprising Brood-Mares and Stallions; also, Geldings and Fillies from the following well-known Stallions: Electioneer, Benton, Berlin, Blackbird; also, several with St. Clair blood.

Catalogues will be issued in a few days. Apply for same at the above place, or to

E. H. MILLER, Jr.,

Corner of Fourth and Townsend Streets, Central Pacific Railroad Building; or WILBER F. SMITH, Sacramento.

N. B.—The above stock can be seen on the 21st day of February at the above place, or at any time after up to the day of sale.

S. C. BOWLEY, Auctioneer.

S. C. BOWLEY & CO.,

GRAND COMBINATION  
SALE.

Commencing April 10th, 1884,

AT THE

Bay District Race Track,  
AND CONTINUING SIX DAYS.

Thoroughbred Horses and Standard Trotters, Roadsters, Jersey, Durham, and Devon Cattle, Spanish, Merino, and

Leicestershire Sheep, from all the principal breeding establishments on the Pacific Coast.

750 HEAD OF STOCK

Have already been entered for sale and further instructions from leading breeders are daily arriving. Breeders and owners desirous of entering stock for this sale should apply at once to

S. C. BOWLEY,  
33, 35 and 37 New Montgomery St.  
The benefit of the combination sale to breeders and stockmen cannot be too highly estimated. Combination sales have been found of immense advantage in the East, and such a sale as this, comprising, as is anticipated, not less than 750 head of fine stock from all the leading breeders of the Coast, cannot fail to attract a large number of buyers from Honolulu, Australasia, and the East. The fame of California trotters is world-wide, and when it is known that for this sale already entered the get of Electioneer, The Moor, Almont, Nutwood and all the best known stallions on the Coast, the advantages to both breeders and purchasers must be obvious. Large or small lots will be taken for sale. As soon as the catalogues can be prepared they will be distributed all over the world; so it is necessary for those desirous of taking advantage of the sale to send in their lists of stock, with complete pedigree, at an early date.

S. C. BOWLEY & CO.



FOR SALE.

Thoroughbreds  
OF ALL AGES.

ENQUIRE OF

HENRY WALSH,

Sup't. Running Horse Dept  
Palo Alto Stock Farm.



## ATHLETICS.

## Advice to Young Athletes on Training.

[L. E. Myers in New York Sportsman.]

Four Hundred and forty-yard Running.—Without doubt this is the most popular distance that figures on our programmes, and it is also the distance at which most beginners make their debut. Probably of all the races run this is the most difficult to get the "hang of." The first race I ever won at a regular athletic meeting was at this distance, and I can remember even now how foolishly I ran the first heat. I was on the 18-yard mark, and the limit was 26 yards. In less than 100 yards from the start I was leading man, and running as if my life depended on my getting home first. When I got into the homestretch some kindly disposed athlete yelled to me to "let up, and take it easy." I eased a bit, but finally won by all of 15 yards, death tired, in 56 seconds. The person who had given to me the kindly advice to let up followed me to the dressing room, and there further advised me how to run the final heat. Said he, "You have plenty of speed; now just lay behind your men, and do not make an effort until you reach the homestretch. I was very leg-weary, and felt very little like running the final at all. By the time the final heat was called I had partly recovered my strength and wind. I followed my unknown friend's advice, and coming away in the straight, won easily in 55 seconds. The chances are that had I not been told how to run the race I never would have finished. I mention the facts of this particular race because it is identical with the hundreds of others that I've since witnessed, and because it is liable to suit the cases of most beginners. To run a quarter-mile properly you must be a judge of pace above all things, and besides must have both speed and stamina. It is a cruel race at best, and especially so when forced to run yourself out. The mere fact of running oneself "out" in a race is not so bad if you are at the finish when your powers leave you; but to be thoroughly pumped at 300 yards in a race of 440 yards is to endure misery beyond description for the balance of the distance, and often for hours after the race.

The beginner will most naturally want to know how to become a judge of pace. As I have said before I do not believe in too many trials, and if you can do without them give them a wide berth. But it is very necessary to know how "to run on a watch." Say, for instance, that you can run or think you can run a quarter in 58 seconds. Then get a friend to time you for say half the distance, or 220 yards. Try to run that distance in as near 29 seconds as you can. If you should run it too fast or too slow, then the next time you try it decrease or increase your effort, as the case may be, so as to bring you nearer the mark. After a while you will find that you will know exactly how much effort to put forth to do a given distance in a given time. This is judging pace. It is very simple. The work necessary to enable you to run a quarter does not differ much from that prescribed for 100 and 220 yards running, only that after the sprinting work is through with you must run a longer distance at a good stiff pace than for those events. I believe in all distances, whether it be 100 yards or five miles, being trained for by going more than the distance. The fact that a man has to run "so many times around" often has the effect of making him dislike the distance, in fact, makes him afraid of it. If you say to yourself, "I can run further than that in practice and not hurt myself, I ought, therefore, to be able to stay that distance whatever the pace may be," you will find it comparatively an easy task. To sum up, the exact work necessary to run 440 yards properly is as follows:

Practice sprinting, not at your best pace, but running through several hundred yards from four to five yards within yourself. When you have recovered your wind and strength, run from 500 to 600 yards at a good stiff pace, and even a half-mile now and then will not hurt you. Our athletes very seldom confine themselves to one particular distance, but the fact that they do not is no reason why they should not. I could mention a score of athletes who would make good performers at certain distances were they to confine themselves to these distances. Because this or that man runs a quarter, a half, a mile, etc., apparently equally well, it is no reason why you should try the same tactics. It is a fact that these very men who are equally successful at most any distance would do much better at some one of them were they to confine themselves to that distance. When I cautioned the beginner "not to roll all over the track," or to lose form while running, I did not mean that he should not "run himself out" now and then. In fact it is very necessary for those who do not compete very often to do this very thing. It answers almost the same purpose of a race to bring out the latent power of the men. But it is not at all necessary to run a trial to do this. It is very seldom that a person is satisfied with a trial, and it is very easy to be discouraged by the figures of a watch. If you are in the habit of racing, say every Saturday, this is enough to thoroughly extend you without running yourself out during the week. Racing is one of the best possible means of getting into "form." A man is not unlike a horse in this respect. How often do you hear this or that horse-trainer say, "Wait until my horse gets a race or two into him, etc." A great mistake that you are liable to make in running this distance is to over-ride yourself. I would rather see a runner stride too short than too long. The stride for this distance is the most natural you can take. Length of stride never won a race. It is much better to stride 6 feet 10 inches and recover properly, than to take 7 feet 10 inches in a stride and "dwell" each time you go from one foot to the other. The shorter stride, under these circumstances, will win at the finish every time.

At Providence, a suburb of Scranton, Penn., on the 1st, an audience of one thousand people witnessed a *rara avis*, a genuine wrestling match. Edwin Bibby was matched at catch-as-catch-can against John Connors, a miner, for five hundred dollars a side. Connors is an Englishman who stands 5 feet 7½ inches in height, weighed 175 pounds, and was in perfect condition. Bibby, who is 5 feet 4½ inches in height, weighed 135 pounds, and was also in fine form. Betting was even, and a large amount of money was wagered. For an hour after time was called each athlete tried all he knew how to floor the other; but while Bibby showed the greatest science Connors' superior strength saved him from going under. After a ten-minutes rest the struggle was resumed, and shortly afterwards Connors seized Bibby, and dashing him head first to the floor, grasped his left arm and wrung it under Bibby's body. He held the fallen man in this position until Bibby's shoulder blade was dislocated, and his elbow muscles wrenched, when he settled fairly on his back. Bibby's arm was crippled, and upon being offered \$100 of the stakes not to continue, the match was declared in Connors' favor. Connors was fitted for the contest by Joseph Acton, while Bibby was attended by Alfred Hoefler.

James Pilkington issues a most remarkable challenge. He wishes to make a match with any amateur athlete in the world for an all-round competition, for a prize to cost not less than \$250 nor more than \$500. He proposes to compete at the following games: Rowing from one to three miles; running from a half mile to a mile; walking from one mile up to ten; fencing with broad swords and single sticks; Græco-Roman wrestling; catch-as-catch-can wrestling; boxing; pigeon-shooting and rolling at tenpins. The winner of six out of eleven events to take the prize. Mr. Pilkington has been amateur champion of America at heavy weight boxing, Græco-Roman and catch-as-catch-can wrestling; was champion of the Police Department at walking and boxing, and held the diamond badge emblematical of champion senior single sculler of the Harlem river for a year. He is captain of the Metropolitan Bowling Club, and has won several watches at shooting pigeons.

The much talked of Græco-Roman wrestling match between Ed. Wilson and Dick Rule, at Tombstone, Arizona, last week, resulted in a victory for Rule. The first fall was scored by Wilson in 21 minutes, he then having 30 minutes wrestling time to win the fall under the rules. This he failed to do, owing to the fact that his opponent, made wary by experience, put himself entirely on the defensive, and by resorting to the devices known to wrestlers, exhausted the time without losing another fall, thereby winning the match, the conditions being that Wilson was to throw Rule twice within an hour or lose. There was no betting on the event.

Axel Paulsen's attempt to lower all previous skating records from one mile to twenty-five miles, was successful beyond all expectations. On Saturday afternoon, February 24, at the Washington Skating Park, Brooklyn, the event took place, and Mr. Paulsen succeeded in lowering every record from one-fourth of a mile to twenty-five miles, notwithstanding the bad condition of the course. The twenty-five miles were skated in the extraordinary time of 1 hour, 33 minutes, 28 2-5 seconds, which is almost 26 minutes better than any previous time.

## Football.

The opening match of the season was held at the Recreation Grounds last Saturday afternoon, the University and Merions contending for supremacy. The match was announced to start at 3 o'clock, but owing to the want of punctuality of a few of the players, particularly at the Merion team, it was fully half an hour later when the ball was kicked off by the University toward the upper goal, the Merion captain having won the choice. The ball was soon in close proximity to the Merion goal, and after a great deal of scrimmaging, Sutton secured a touch for the University. Palche, who was entrusted with the kick, sent it well over the beam, thus scoring the first goal for the University. The ball was soon set in motion again, and the play at once became general, with a tendency for tight scrimmages, in which the heavy weight of the University forwards showed to great advantage, but the play, nevertheless, up till half time was very even, the Merions struggling hard to make up their lost ground. After the usual rest of ten minutes, hostilities were again resumed. The Merions rallied but for a few minutes only, as the superior condition of the University team, and their splendid working together, kept the ball very close to the Merion goal, and before the time was up the University had secured three more touches, one only yielding a goal, however. The game resulting in favor of the University team by two goals and two tries to nil. The University team of Saturday last is without doubt the strongest that ever upheld the honor of the purple and white. They were skillfully handled by Bosse, and worked splendidly together, particularly Ramm, Bosse and Sutton. The Merion team suffered from want of practice, a great many being completely played out before half-time was called. Bosse, Ramm, Palache, Rothganger, Waterman, Sutton, McAllister, McKee, Bigan, Putnam, Lathbone, Turner, Dunn, Rowell and Gallardo, fought for the University, as did Foster, Wooley, Campbell, J. Theobald, C. Davis, Frost, E. Eyre, Raymond, Heyl, Sime, Burnett, Tracy, Finlayson, B. A. and B. S. Benjamin for the Merions. Messrs. Pond and O'Kell umpired for the University and Merions respectively. A very fair attendance witnessed the game, and it was easily noticed that a great number hailed from the University.

This afternoon the University will play against a picked team from the Merion, Wanderer and Phoenix Clubs, at the Recreation grounds. The team will be selected from the following well-known players: O'Kell, Campbell, Woodward, Alexander, Cohn, Deane, Wooley, George and John Theobald, George, Page, Foster, Burnett, Eyre, Sime, Finlayson, Tracy, and Benjamin (2). Game called at 3 o'clock. A close and exciting game is anticipated.

The annual match between Scotland and Wales resulted in a victory for the former, by a goal and try to nil.

Ritchie, the champion amateur sprinter of England has distinguished himself in the football field.

## Polo.

The following from the San Luis Obispo Tribune notes the introduction of this equestrian game in California:

Through the influence of Messrs. Vachell and Sanford a Polo Club has been organized at Arroyo Grande, in which the young gentlemen of that lively village take great interest. Polo was invented by the officers of an English Cavalry Regiment in India, and is a game in which there is great life and energy, good horsemanship and manly courage required to play. From India it was brought to England, where it became very popular, many clubs being formed in that country and in various parts of Europe. James Gordon Bennett introduced it in New York, where it soon became the rage with the jeunesse doree of that gay city.

Polo is played on horseback, small horses or ponies being preferred. The players divide into opposing parties each having its captain. The game is to drive a ball through the goal of the adversary, which is attempted by striking the ball with a mallet having a long handle. As this is all done on horseback, it is very evident that good horsemanship, and very active work are required. One who has played football where the effort is to drive a ball past a certain line, can form an idea of the efforts in polo. The polo ground should be about 300 yards in length by 150 yards broad, and at each end posts should be set about 25 feet apart for the goal. The opposing parties take their station on their ponies, the ball is pitched and all rush for it to drive it with their mallets between the posts of the opposite goal.

On Sunday, the 20th inst., the Arroyo Grande Club met for their first game. The parties were, first, H. A. Vachell, Capt., E. Ballard, F. Branch, Mr. Manning and Mr. Fox, against A. Wells Sandford, Capt., M. Low, Mr. Balsam, Mr. Pollard, and

W. Dendy. There were present a large number of spectators, who took a lively interest in the game, the fair sex especially. Considering that this was the first public attempt, all played so well that it would be invidious to make distinctions, but Messrs. Branch, Low and Balsam proved themselves anything but novices. The game was closely contested throughout, but was at last won by the side of Capt. Sandford by one goal. Thanks were returned by the club to Mr. H. X. Stanley for the use of the ground for the game. It is the intention of the club to repeat the game Sunday, playing from 2:30 to 4 p. m. The Arroyo Grande Club hope the young gentlemen of San Luis will organize an opposition and meet them for a contest. The sport is a manly one, and where there are so many good horsemen the game would be very interesting. Mr. Vachell, the Secretary of the Arroyo Grande Club, will give any instruction and information required.

A Chicago correspondent of the *Turf, Field, and Farm* says that Woodside & Morgan, the professional bicyclist, have changed the location of the starting point for their great bicycle ride across the continent. They have decided to start from New York on May 1st, and will ride via Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Chicago, Salt Lake City, etc., and have made arrangements with the respective backers to have an extension of time. They will have nine weeks to ride the distance; they are confident of riding from shore to shore, or from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in the time allowed them, and hope to have a few days to spare.

The New South Wales Cyclists' Union recently held their inaugural race meeting at Sydney, Australia. The events were keenly contested, and were witnessed by three thousand spectators.

Audy McDowell, late trainer at Arno Farm, is now at Los Angeles, organizing a stable of trotters for an eastern campaign. The string will be mainly taken from sunny Slope, but will probably include Mr. Titus' mares Echora and Belle Echo.

## TROTTING STALLIONS.

## ELECTOR, 2170.

STANDARD—See Wallace's Register Vol. V.

By ELECTIONER, his dam Gilberta by Fred Low, son of old St. Clair. Second dam Lady Gilbert by Gen. Knox.

Will make the season of 1884, commencing March 1st, and ending June 1st.

Elector is a mahogany bay, both hind feet touched with white, 15:3½ high, weighs 1,650 pounds.

Terms \$50 the season. Mares from a distance properly cared for and pastured at \$5.00 per month. Due care taken but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address

C. E. PERKINS, Stockton.

## The Trotting Stallions

## Baywood and Fleetwood

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884, COMMENCING FEBRUARY 15th, and ending July 1st, at the corner of Third and Empire streets, San Jose.

## BAYWOOD

Is five years old, dark bay, with black points, 16 hands high, and weighs 1,200 pounds, fine bone, level-headed and a good mover.

Sired by Nutwood; first dam by Geo. M. Patchen; second dam by Champion; third dam by Belmont.

## FLEETWOOD

Is four years old, sorrel, with both front feet white and white stripe in face; 15½ hands high, and weighs close to 1,100 pounds. He is a model of a perfect horse; high life, fine style and action, and looks like a thoroughbred.

Sired by Nutwood. First dam Copper Bottom Mare, by Young America; second dam the Tillotson Mare, pedigree unknown but she was reported to have been bred in Kentucky.

Terms, \$25 for the season, or \$10 to insure.

E. S. SMITH, San Jose.

## The Trotting-Bred Stallion



## A. T. STEWART,

Will stand for mares at the FRESNO FAIR GROUNDS during the season.

A. T. Stewart is a dark brown stallion with white hind ankles, six-teeth and one-half hand high, and weighs over 1,300 pounds. Bred by D. L. Harris, of Fayette County, Kentucky. Foaled in 1872, and is an inbred Mambrino. Sired by Mambrino Patchen (full brother of Lady Thorn, record 2:28½), sire of Katie Middleton, 2:25, and mare in 2:30 bel. Plot, Jr., brother in blood to the sire of the dam of Maid S, 2:20½. Mambrino Patchen sired by Mambrino Chief, he by Mambrino Fox master, and he by Mambrino, thoroughbred son of imported Meander.

Terms for the season, \$50.

Address

SOMERS &amp; AYLE



## Wren's Nest Stallions.

"THE CHAMPION TROTTING STALLION OF THE PACIFIC SLOPE"  
**SAM PURDY,** - - - - - \$50

(Magony bay, black points, sixteen hands, 1,900 pounds), by GEORGE M. PATCHEX, JR. ("California Patchen"), dam Whiskey Jane, by Illinois Medoc. Record, 2:20½, Buffalo, N. Y., August 2d, 1876. Public trial two-mile heats, on Bay District Course in San Francisco County, Cal., 4:45½-4:46.

### Thoroughbred

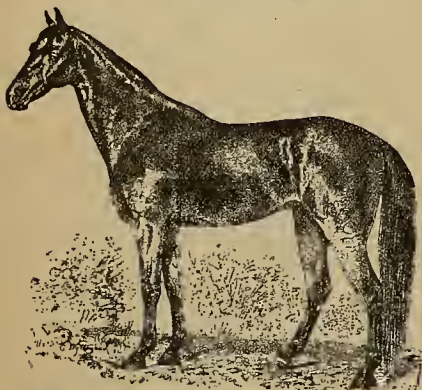
**DAN SPARLING,** - - - - - \$25

(Blood bay, black points, sixteen and one-quarter hands), by imp. Glenelg, dam Item (own sister to Tom Ochiltree). Item is also the dam of Idalia, Bob Woolley, etc.

### TERMS CASH AT TIME OF SERVICE.

Address the undersigned at Harrisonburg, Rockingham County, Va.  
**FOXHALL A. DAINGERFIELD, Owner.**

## Hambletonian Trotting Stallion



## BOB MASON

By ECHO. His dam Belle Mason by Belmont, thoroughbred. Echo by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Penny Felter by Magnolia (by American Star). Belle Mason by Belmont (Williamson's). First dam, Lucy Johnson, by the Pony (son of imported Leviathan). Second dam Catalpa, by Frank. Third dam, by John Richards.

Will make the season of 1884 for a limited number of mares, at the OAKLAND TROTting PARK.

### Description.

Bob Mason is a mahogany bay, with inside of off hind ankle white and star in forehead; sixteen hands, and weighs 1,100. Foaled May 10th, 1879. He is of fine kindly disposition, a natural trotter, and has shown great speed, but as yet has no public record. For a fine portrait and full description of the horse see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of June 30th, 1883.

For full history of his sire Echo, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN July 29th, 1882. See also, for his full brother Exile, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN issue of September 16th, 1882.

### Terms.

Fifty dollars the season, payable at time of service. All mares at risk of owners. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasture at \$5 per month.

**CHARLES J. ELLIS, Owner.**  
**WM. DONATHAN, Agent.**

### Fast Trotting Stallion



## HA HA.

Standard (See Wallace's Register.)

Ha Ha: Color Brown, 15½ hands. Extra fine style. Action and form perfect. As a three-year-old, with eight weeks' handling, showed 2:23½, without a skip.

### Breeding.

GILT-EDGE, combining, close at hand, Hambletonian, Alexander's Abdallah, Mambrino Chief, dam by McCracken's Blackhawk, the sire of the dam of Overman. Record 2:19½.

N. B. As a four-year-old, with proper handling, 2:20 or better, I would expect him to show.

**FRED ARNOLD,**  
 Stockton, Cal.

### Trotting Stallions

## Prompter, 2305, and Privateer

Will make the season of 1884, from February 1st to July 1st, at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, at \$50 the season. Mares not proving in foal can be returned next season free of charge. Pasturage at reasonable rates. Accidents and escapes at owner's risk.

**Prompter** is a bright bay, star in forehead, hind ankles white, sixteen hands high, and weighs 1,140 pounds. Sired by Wilson's Blue Bull, son of Pruden's Blue Bull, by Merring's Blue Bull, dam Prairie Bird (four-year-old pacing record 2:28½), and dam of Flight, five-year-old record 2:29, and three-fourths sister to dam of Pride, yearling record 2:44, and three-fourths sister to dam of Buccaneer, public trial against time 2:24½, and full sister in blood to dam of Fawn, record 2:30½, by Flaxtail, grandam by son of Tally Ho Morgan, great grandam by Irwin's Tuckahoe, great great grandam by Leffler's Consul.

**Privateer** is four years old, a beautiful brown with tan shadings, over sixteen hands high, and is by Buccaneer, son of Iowa Chief, by Green's Bashaw, dam by Marion, son of Mambrino Chief, yearling record 3:05½.

For extended pedigree and further description of the above horses send for circular.

**M. W. HICKS,**  
 Sacramento, Cal.

### THE ELECTIONEER STALLION

## STANFORD

Will make the season of 1884, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, at my stable near the Oakland Race Track.

### Terms.

\$50 for the season, payable at the close of the season. No responsibility assumed beyond reasonable care.

### Pedigree and Description.

Stanford was bred by George Taylor, late of San Francisco, foaled in 1879; is dark bay, no marks, 15½ hands, and weighs 1,050 pounds; was sired by Electioneer, and closely resembles him in form and color; was not broken until last year; has been banded very little, but enough to show that his action is excellent and peculiar to the get of Electioneer.

First dam, Annie Laurie, by McCracken's Dave Hill, Jr. (sire of Geo. Treat, record 2:25½), he by McCracken's Dave Hill, he by Red Lion, and he by Vermont Black Hawk.

Second dam, Kitty, by Owen Dale, son of Belmont.  
 Dam of Dave Hill, Jr., by old St. Lawrence, grandam thoroughbred.  
 Dam of Dave Hill by Vermont Hambletonian.  
 Dam of Red Lion by Vermont Hambletonian.

Oakland, January 18, 1884.

**J. J. FAIRBANKS,**  
 Agent.

### The Trotting Stallions

## DIRECTOR AND MONROE CHIEF

Will make the season of 1884 at

## Oakland Trotting Park,

Commencing February 1st and ending June 1st.

### TERMS.

Director \$200, Monroe Chief \$100, the season. Good pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Due care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no responsibility assumed should any occur.

### Director, 2:17.

Black horse, foaled July 18, 1877, by Dictator (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10½; Phalaris, 2:15½); first dam Dolly (dam of Thorndale, 2:22½; Onward, 2:25½), by Mambrino Chief; second dam by Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiener.

Thorndale, 2:22½, is the sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16½, and Daisy Dale, 2:19½.

### Monroe Chief, 2:18 1-4.

Two-mile record, 4:45.

Brown horse, foaled 1870, by Jim Monroe (son of Alexander's Abdallah, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, first dam Madame Powell, by Bay Chief (son of Mambrino Chief); second dam by Toronto (son of St. Lawrence); third dam claimed to be of Whipstock. For a very lifelike portrait of Monroe Chief and a full account of his pedigree and performances, see the holiday number of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, issued December 29, 1883.

For further information address

**JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,**  
 OAKLAND TROTting PARK.

### The Trotting Stallion

## BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Peniston, Philadelphia, Penn.  
 By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr.  
 Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.  
 Brigadier will make the season of 1884 from February 10th to July 1st.

### Terms.

\$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at \$3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.  
 Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.  
 February 2d, 1884.

**J. B. McDONALD.**

2:20 1-4.

### The Fast-Trotting Stallion

## ANTEEO.

Dark bay colt, near hind foot white; foaled May 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

By ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.

Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.

Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.

Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.

Fifth dam, Bonnets of Blue, by Sir Charles.

Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.

Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.

Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.

Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.

Tenth dam, by imp. James.

Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.

Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.

Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 10th to June 15th, 1884, at the Fair Grounds at Santa Rosa.

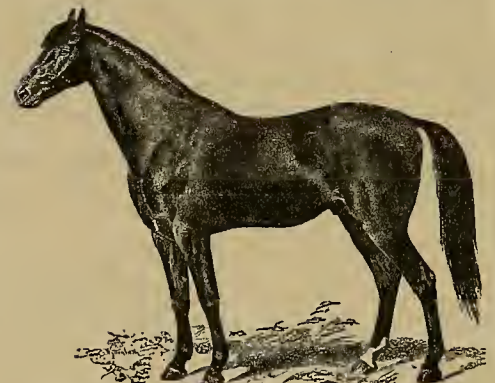
### TERMS.

\$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20½, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

**M. ROLLINS, Agent.**  
 Santa Rosa.



## MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE B. Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christian by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes (weighing 1,280 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 27 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 14 have records of 2:25 or better, 5 of 2:20 or better, and 3 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H., and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1884, at the Drew Stable, STOCKTON, and L. M. Morse's near LODI.

### Terms.

\$40 for the season, or \$25 single service.  
 This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

**A. L. HINDS, Agent.**

### The Trotting Stallion

## STEINWAY,

With two-year-old record, third heat, of 2:31½, and three-year-old record, fourth heat, of 2:25½.

### Terms.

He will serve mares the present season, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, 1884, at the

**Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County,**

At \$100 for the season, payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage \$5 per month, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McClevery & Noble, Fashion Stable, Oakland, or of S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S. Smalley's Stable, Hayward, will be forwarded immediately to the farm.

### Description.

He is a bay, 15½ hands high, weighing 1,175 pounds, long flowing main and tail, two white hind ankles, remarkable style and lofty carriage; has a good, resolute head set on a stout neck; his shoulders do not mount very high on the withers. He has great length and a capacious middle piece, plenty of bone and substance; his gait is big and square; his disposition is the very best.

### Pedigree.

Steinway, by Strathmore; first dam Abbess, by Albion, the sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24; second dam by Marshall Ney, by imported Emancipation; third dam by Bertrand, he by Sir Archy; Albion by Halcyon, a pacer; he by Virginian, a son of Sir Archy. Steinway's dam is the dam of Solo, five-year-old record 2:28, and Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, two-year-old record 2:31½, winning the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall, beating the Palo Alto colt and others. Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway. Steinway's dam is also the dam of W. S. Buckner's colt Currency, that trotted as a yearling, the fall of 1882, in 2:46. See New York "Spirit of the Times" of November 18th, and "Turf, Field and Farm" November 18th, 1882.

Strathmore is the sire of Santa Claus, 2:17½; and Tucker, 2:19½; Chestnut Hill, 2:24; Alice Stoner, 2:24; Steinway, three-year-old, 2:23½; Nannie Talbert, five-year-old, 2:27; Solo, five-year-old, 2:28; Monitor, 2:28½; Henderson, 2:28; Strablan, three-year-old, 2:29½; and Stuart, three-year-old 2:28. Stuart is full brother to Belmor, who trotted a mile in 2:52½ at fifteen months old. Bedford trotted in the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall; was timed the second heat in 2:32½; is by Strathmore also. Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, the sire of Dexter, 2:17½; first dam by North American, the sire of Whitehall, he the sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23½, and he in turn got Governor Sprague, record 2:20½; and he got Kate Sprague, record 2:18. The dam of Scott's Thomas, record 2:21, and Scott's Chief, record 2:23, was by Whitehall; also North American, by Sir Walter; he by Hickory, sire imported Whip; North American's dam is a pacer. Strathmore's second dam is by Harris Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by imported Messenger.

### Performances.

Steinway has trotted four races; at two years old he won the Lexington stake, mile heats, beating Memento, Jewett, Verbeena, Admiration, Mystery, in 2:39, 2:32, 2:31½. Memento won the first heat as three-year-old, at Sharpsburg, Ky., August 8th, 1879, over a miserable half-mile track, he beat Bushwhacker, record 2:27, and Blackwood, Jr., record 2:22, in four heats, 2:38, 2:37, 2:37, 2:35. Bushwhacker winning second heat. At Lexington, August 18th, 1879, he trotted six heats, 2:38, 2:35, 2:30, 2:24½, 2:30½, 2:30½. Steinway winning fourth, fifth and sixth heats, beating Jewett, Catchy and two others. At the fall meeting of the Horse Breeders' Association for the Kentucky Stakes for three-year-olds he was beaten in three heats by Jewett, in 2:26½, 2:23½, 2:26½, but Steinway was lame in this race, and really not in fit condition to start; he was timed second, in 2:27½, 2:23½, 2:27½.

Address

**GEORGE WILEY.**

Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.

### THE TROTting STALLIONS



## SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1ST TO July 15th, 1884, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15½ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, and foaled in the spring of 1875.

### PEDIGREE.

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Bunsie's Thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:44½) by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was daughter of Irwin's Tuckahoe, grandam by Leffler's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

## LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings belted and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built, weight, 1,180 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks, and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star (son of Platt's Western Star, by Blackhawk), 1st dam by Boatswain, 2nd dam by Gallatin (1881). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:33). 2nd dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. 3rd dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. 4th dam by Leffler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

### TERMS.

For Singleton, fifty (\$50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five (\$25) dollars the season, cash. Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three (\$3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

**J. T. McINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.**







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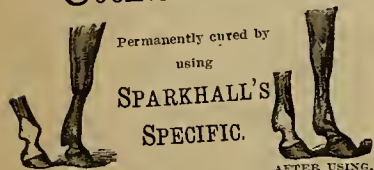
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**PATHOLOGICAL HORSE-SHOER,**

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.....AND.....  
**Cockled-Ankles**



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using  
**SPARKHALL'S**  
**SPECIFIC.**

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San Francisco, Cal., June 8, 1881.  
I can with confidence recommend Sparkhall's Specific to any one owning a knee-sprung or cockled-ankled horse, being fully convinced that it will cure those deformities without injury to the animal.

O. A. HICKOK.  
From Hon. C. M. Pond, Breeder of the celebrated trotter "Clingstone,"

Hartford, Conn., March 23, 1882.  
This may certify that I have used Sparkhall's Specific in my stables, and consider it an extraordinary remedy, accomplishing in most cases all that is claimed for it.

C. M. POND.  
The Specific is sold in quart bottles—price, \$2.00, by

**WAKELEE & CO.,**  
Montgomery and Busb Sts., under Occidental Hotel, San Francisco.

## W. H. Woodruff,



**VETERINARY DENTIST.**

### References:

Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Corral; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. F. Kerri, city; R. E. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lapbam, Oakland.  
Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.

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Address 291

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NEAR LEXINGTON, KY.

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THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM, FOR though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawks. At Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest, Blackwood, Sentinel, American Clay, Administrator, North Star Mambrino, Bourbon Chief, Regular, Baisora, Howard's Mambrino and Homer. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed-producing trotting crosses, along all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred. For catalogues or further particulars address

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Harness, Saddles, Blankets,  
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## CHECK HOOK.

Simple in its Structure and Practical in its Use.

The horse never loosens the check-rein when this Check-Hook is used.

Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-Hook of this kind.

There being no springs or hinges to break connected with it, makes it serviceable and easily appended, as the check-rein passes through a solid ring attached to the front of the hook.

Orders sent to **A. C. DIETZ,**  
No. 9 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Will receive prompt attention.

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Gordon Setter  
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Six years old, V. H. C., and winner of medal and special money prize at Boston as a performing dog. Winner in Nebraska field trials, also winner of first prize Pacific Coast field trials, also winner of second prize as a Gordon, and first as the best performing dog at San Francisco, 1883. Fee, \$25.

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Truckee, Cal.

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Llewellyn Setter Dog  
C A R L,

BY LIECESTER OUT OF DART.

Color, Black White and Tan; aged five years. Bred by L. H. Smith, of Strathroy, Ontario, Canada; broken by R. B. Morgan, now of Akron, Ohio; also handled one season by N. B. Nesbitt, of the Harvard Kennel Club, at Storm Lake, Iowa. Will be bred to a few first-class bitches.

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## FAIRLAWN, 1884.

### TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

### 25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

### 130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale*.

**THE ONE PRICE PLAN** Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

### A L M O N T 33.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at \$300 the season.

### HAPPY MEDIUM 400.

Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at \$150 the season.

### ABERDEEN 27.

Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27½. Limited to 40 mares at \$150 the season.

### ALECTO 2548.

By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at \$50 the season.

### STARMONT 1526.

By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at \$50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:30 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

Lock Box 392.

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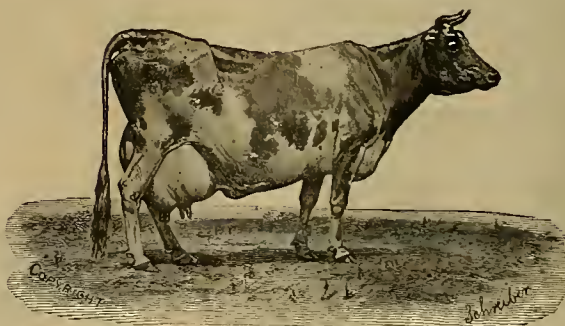
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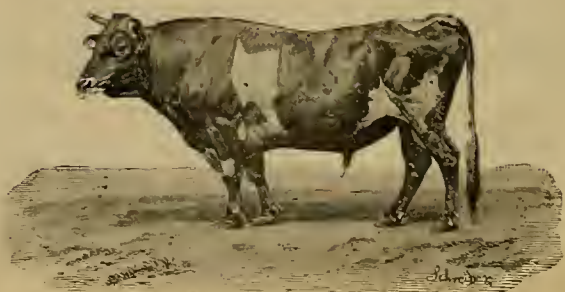
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## Jerseys and Guernseys.

Registered in the A. J. C. C. and the A. G. C. C.



MOTHER.



SON.

The above is a cut of the unequalled cow Jersey Belle of Seftnate that made 25lbs 1 1-2 ozs. of butter in one week, and her only living son King of Seftnate.

A GRANDSON OF JERSEY BELLE OF SEFTNATE is now in use in the Yerba Buena herd. This herd of Jerseys and Guernseys won all the herd prizes for 1882. Since then have been added young animals from Mr. Pierce's valuable herds East. He now has Jersey Belle of Seftnate, Coonassie, Mary Ann of St. Lambert, Farmers' Glory, and Eurotas strains. These, with large selections on the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey from the best without regard to cost, and imported directly, make this the best herd on the Pacific Coast. Mr. Pierce has interest in two herds in the East of 20, at the head of which stand King of Seftnate (only living son of Jersey Belle of Seftnate), Romeo de Bonair (87½ per cent. Mary Ann's blood) and Pierson, the best show bull in America. These bulls are valued at \$10,000 each, and stand for \$100 to \$200. The blood of these celebrated animals can be had, at moderate prices of

**HENRY PIERCE** San Francisco.

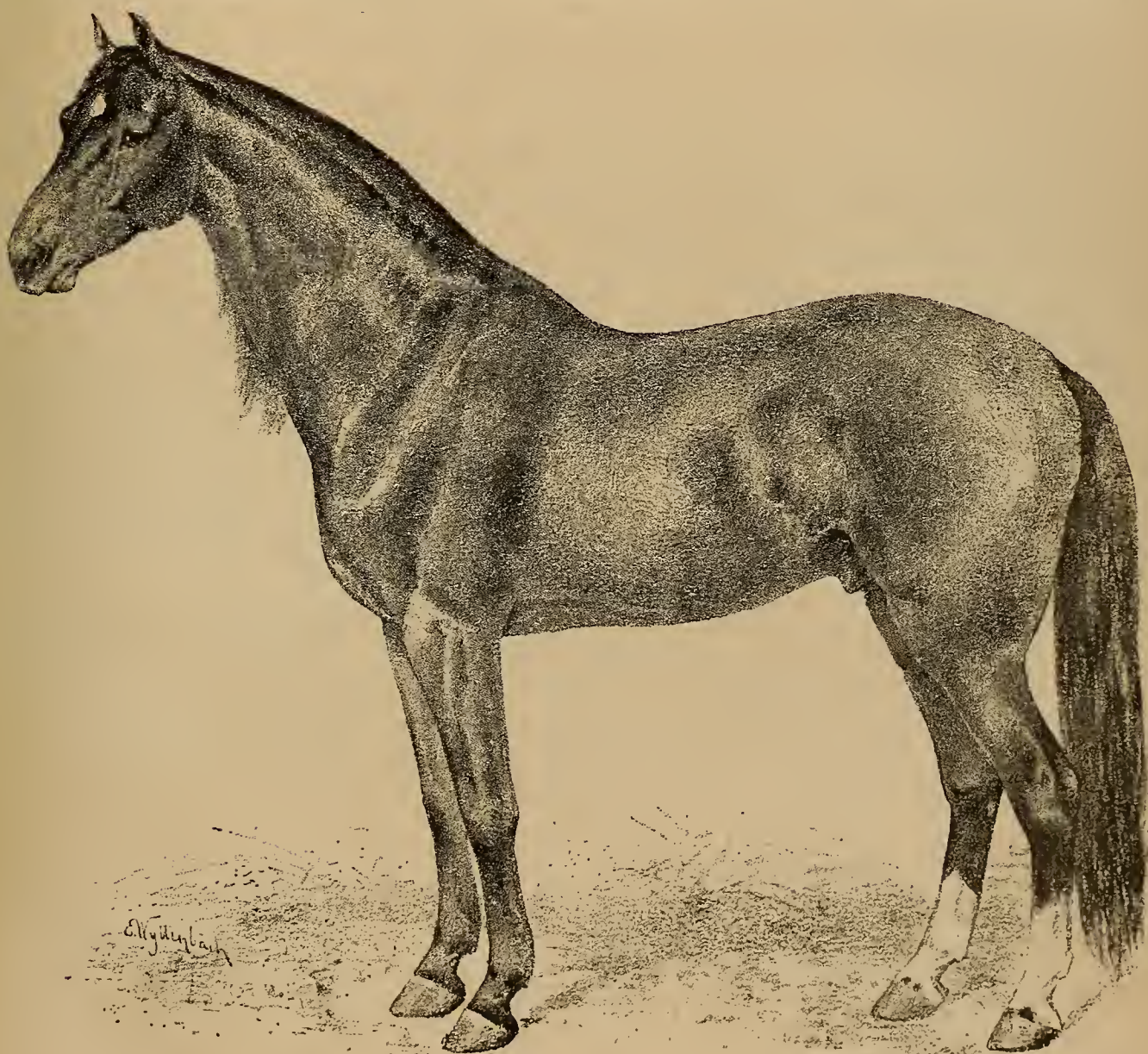


# BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. IV. No. 3.  
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, FEB. 23, 1884.

SUBSCRIPTION  
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.



PROMPTER.

It is not surprising that those immediately interested in the stock should be enthusiastic over the merits of the Blue Bulls. In some respects this family occupies the foremost position in the trotting calendar, and, in the proportion of fast trotters for the number trained, is unquestionably in the lead of all others. Without taking time for exact research it is probable that Privity was the first of his get to enter the 2:30 list, and when she trotted that fast it was so short a time ago as June, 1871. Mila C. was the next celebrity of the family, and she trotted in 2:26½, in 1873. Thus only fourteen years have elapsed since what may be termed the debut of the Blue Bulls, and now they stand the foremost in the list of 2:30 horses, according to some compilers, and in the annual table, published by the New York Spirit of the

Times, Blue Bull is credited with thirty-four, Rysdyks' Hambletonian with thirty-six. To take this as the basis for estimate, and the showing is closely akin to the marvelous, as without the four which others say surely belong, and taking the table in the same journal for 1882, there is an increase of seven in one year. With the other as the guide there are nine Blue Bulls for 1883, so that after taking into consideration all probable causes to reduce the numbers of newcomers in succeeding years, this horse will lead the great regiment of trotting sires for some time to come. Blue Bull died in 1880, July 11th, so there are colts not yet three years old, and it is not beyond the bounds of probability to predict that for several seasons in the future there will be fresh accessions to the list. We shall not be surprised to see the names of fifty Blue Bulls that have trotted in 2:30 or better, and this is partly based on other evidence than comparison

of annual tables. The gift of fast trotting is so much a natural inheritance of this family, that we have learned from those who were intimately acquainted with the practices which prevailed in the section of country in which they were reared, that if great speed was not exhibited after a few weeks handling they were thrown aside as not warranting the expense of training. Progress, such as would have been thought very satisfactory in other parts of the country, was held to be of no account, and a Blue Bull which did not show a rapid flight in a six weeks' vacation from the plow or farm wagon was relegated to its old duties. There was one system followed, or so nearly alike were the teachings of the preceptors of this clan, that it was practically the same. An overcheck was thrown the head up, oftentimes drawn to an extreme, and weights in many cases of ponderous proportions. There was little variation in the treatment,



because it was efficacious in some instances it was thought applicable in all. Some of those which have been condemned through failure to benefit from the heroic course of studies may fall into hands that will try a different method, and, without doubt, with good results. These added to the youngsters are nearly sure to bring the count to the half hundred predicted, and that not further off than the next three years.

That the blood of Blue Bull will be of great service to the trotting stock of this coast, we have not the least doubt, and that the horse which is the subject of the illustration is a worthy representative of the family is also assured. As an "outcross" for the various strains of blood in California, it is admirably adapted. By referring to the pedigree of Prompter in the advertisement it will be seen that he is inbred to two celebrated families of pacers, that of his sire, and collaterally to that to which Smuggler belongs. Back of that is Morgan and some of the staunchest families of the old-time thoroughbreds. It is safe to assert that there is not a mare in California, outside of some bred by his owner, the blood of which will not "nick," and from what we learn, his form, disposition, action and size are such as to give reasonable assurance of valuable offspring. Never having seen Prompter, we cannot write from personal knowledge, but in addition to the appended account which was supplied by Dr. Hioke, we have heard still higher encomiums from others. That the portraiture is just, we have not the least question, as Wytenbach has never failed to put the horse on paper as he stands before him since his first sketch for the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN was made.

Prompter is a bright bay, star in forehead, hind ankles white, sixteen hands high, and weighs eleven hundred and forty pounds. He is a plain, unattractive, but very powerful horse, with great intelligence, and the kindest disposition. His dam was a rangy, stylish and handsome mare, and his get resemble her in these qualities. His produce are large, inherit his fine disposition, and all that I have seen are bays, browns, or chestnuts, and, without exception, show remarkable speed, and a fine gait.

Prompter, an inbred Blue Bull, is his first representative on this coast. But for an accident he would probably have been a trotter of high order. He was injured in foaling, so that his left leg was partially paralyzed, and for two years he dragged the toe of that leg, and he still swings the leg out, not having the free use of the hock and stifle joints. The hip on that side is a little lower than the other, and the muscles on the inside of the thigh are not so fully developed. It was not supposed that he could ever trot in four minutes, but in spite of this great disability, after the close of last season's services in the stud, which lasted until late in July, he was given six weeks of irregular handling, and trotted in a stallion race of five heats, winning the last three, and distancing Young Challenge in the third heat, and Tilton Almont in the fourth, and obtained a record of 2:33½.

Backed up with such stout blood as Diomed, Cousin, Lee Boo, etc., and in obedience to the laws of heredity and development, the wonderful prepotency of Blue Bull ought not to be diminished, but rather to be increased in Prompter, as his dam was as fast as his sire, was as deeply bred in pacing blood, and her family were all gifted with speed, and the power of transmitting it with great uniformity.

From the above it will be seen that Dr. Hicks has been very candid in his statements, and in calling his horse "unattractive" gives evidence that he does not intend to mislead. From the picture and descriptions we have heard, the unattractiveness consists in not being what is termed a "showy" horse, as with the exception his owner notes he is very well formed, with "points" such as to please the critical eye, and exhibiting more than ordinary power and substance in his whole conformation.

Flaxtail, the sire of his dam, as we remember him, was a very handsome horse, and possessing wonderful speed at the lateral motion. A point the Doctor makes in a pamphlet he has published is that the Blue Bulls have had to fight their way without the assistance that the more prominent families have received. This is well taken, for after Purity appeared the *clat* which followed her performances and the purchase by Mr. Wallace, at that time one of the wealthy supporters of trotting interests, there was a persistent determination to run down the stock. Purity fell dead on the track at Buffalo, in August, 1871, so that the derogatory statements could not be contradicted by her testimony. The old cry was raised that the Blue Bulls were "soft," and this old scandal so freely urged against some of the best horses in this country had its effect. For a time the get of the Indiana stallion were unnoticed, and the flight was kept up under circumstances that were not the most favorable. In this respect there was no difference from others. When Rysdyk's Hambletonian first came into notice the Vermont Black Hawk was the fashion. When Mambrino Chief was sent to Kentucky, he was held to be a failure in New York state, George Wilkes was in the same category, and illustrations could be multiplied to cover quite a number of cases of the same import. But in these there were the advantages of being in a country where the trotting horse was domiciled and a good deal of attention paid to his education, whereas in Indiana, especially that portion of it where Blue Bull was located, scarcely any one had a leaning that way. Had it not been that Purity was bred and in the hands of a Kentuckian, Lewis Loder, in all probability there would have been a longer delay in bringing them before the public.

In addition to the long list of fast trotters, which stand to the credit of Blue Bull, he was the sire of the following fast pacers: Billy S., 2:16½; Hattie Shanahan, 2:24, and Lottie P., 2:25½. Now that the pacers are playing so prominent a part in the sports of the track, that gait is more highly valued. As a component of the fast trotter the pacing crosses have stood deservedly high, ever since the great mare Pocahontas was purchased for the express purpose of breeding trotters from.

## TURF AND TRACK.

### The Ladies' Apartments at a Fashionable Race-course in Australia.

There is a pleasant surprise in store for the visitors to the Flemington race-course during the coming racing carnival, in the shape of extensive improvements for their convenience and comfort. It was thought last year that little remained to be done in that way, but now it must be confessed that that little, supplemented by a great deal, has been effected, and that Mr. Byron Moore has spared no pains in the beautification of the finest race-course in the southern hemisphere. For not only have the natural resources been made the most of, but artificial means have also been used to supply everything in the shape of luxury and beauty, leaving nothing to be desired by even the most fastidious. In the first place, additional accommodation for 5,000 people has been provided in the grand stand, and so ingeniously has all this been planned that everything seems to be in perfect keeping. The hill at the back of the grand stand has been scooped out, and an upper stand erected with seats so arranged that should people stand in the front row they would interfere in no way with the view of those behind. But the great feature in the way of improvements is the suite of rooms on a level with the main grand stand. These consist of two immense retiring rooms for ladies, a dining-room for His Excellency, one for the ladies of the Vice-regal party, a large tea and coffee room, and a room for the press. The two retiring rooms for ladies I can compare to nothing but two large ball-rooms. And here ladies will find that Mr. Moore has thoughtfully provided for their every comfort. In addition to the row of lavatories there are to be mirrors and chandeliers *ad libitum*, and everything that a lady of fashion can desire in the shape of powder, cosmetics, etc., will be at hand. Even should the lady have the misfortune to tear her dress, she will have countless pin-cushions filled with needles threaded with silk of every color in the rainbow to choose from; or should she feel faint she can have recourse to smelling bottles innumerable. These little things just show what thought has been expended on the comfort of visitors to the race-course. A handsome ornament in one of these rooms is a large fountain of majolica-like ware in the center of the floor, which is to be decorated with pot plants, and in the future is to send forth jets of eau-de-Cologne. At certain distances round the room are ventilators in the walls, which though not ornamental are decidedly useful, and these are to be concealed by brackets of ferns. The dining-room which is to be luxuriously furnished for the Governor has a large niche in each corner in which is placed a huge but beautifully modelled terra-cotta vase. A beautifully tessellated passage intervenes between this and the two retiring rooms for the vice-regal party, which are to be furnished as boudoirs. The room for the press, which supplies a deficiency long felt, has two private staircases, one of which leads to the upper stand. Here the reporters can do their writing and send telegrams in the one room without any trouble. All these rooms that I have described have large frosted windows, and being below the hill are deliciously cool, even on a hot day. The spacious tea and coffee room will prove a boon to many who do not wish to go to the luncheon rooms, and small tables will be provided for parties of two or three who merely wish some light refreshment. The luncheon rooms, too, have been enlarged by the addition of what was formerly the ladies cloak-room, and they now extend the whole way beneath the stand. The lawn in front of the stand has also been beautified still more, the most remarkable position being a magnificent fountain, which combines many bright colors in a way most pleasing to the eye. There are terra cotta dolphins on a red ground, and ornamental knobs of red and blue. Ferns are to be arranged round the centre pillar below the dolphins, out of whose mouths will come streams of water, while the whole will be covered with a dome-like veil of water. In addition to the usual blaze of flowers in the parterres, urns filled with pot plants, and festoon-shaped beds of the brilliant yellow gazania, in the velvety grass, will add to the brightness of the scene. A rustic dome-shaped little structure has been erected for the sole purpose of boiling water for ladies' afternoon tea, so that those who like to bring their own tea can procure boiling water from the man in attendance. This is in close proximity to the luncheon awning, where tables are provided for private luncheon parties, and those who choose to proceed to the race-course by train have only to give their hamper over to Messrs. McCulloch & Co., when they will have it delivered at the luncheon awning in good time. When we add to this that the gravel path from the vehicle stand to the grand stand has been replaced by one of cement, out of consideration for the ladies' hoots, and that vines and hops have been planted alternately at the pillars of the luncheon awning, and that ivy is rapidly transforming the stone wall into a thing of beauty, we only swell the list of improvements which are too numerous to mention. Great additions have been made to the Hill also, a large piece of land having been taken in, seats scattered over it, flower beds laid out, and rockeries, fountains and grottoes introduced, besides a rustic arbor furnished with mirrors. Ample provisions have been made, also, for the book-makers, for whom posts have been erected, and on the slope of the hill railings, or rather hurdle-like erections, have been placed to prevent an accident, for without them, if a stampede occurred, the result would be fearful. I might go on enumerating improvements which everywhere meet the eye, but visitors to the course will see for themselves, and will, I am sure, all unite in gratitude to Mr. Moore, who seems to be possessed of Aladdin's wonderful lamp, and whose ingenuity has devised what by his energy has been carried out. Last Tuesday afternoon a number of ladies availed themselves of Mr. Moore's kind invitation to inspect the improvements, and all were loud in their praises of everything they saw.—*Melbourne Leader*.

Mr. F. T. Walton's horses in training at Epsom, England, by Mr. T. Sherwood, include the American-bred mare Girofle, now seven years old, and the following French and English bred horses: Bay horse Sutler, aged, by Pace or Vaucresson, dam Barhionne; bay horse Mr. Pickwick, six years, by Hermit, dam Tomato; bay colt Deceiver, four years, by Wenlock, dam Boot-and-Saddle; chestnut colt Hopeful, three years, by Uncas, dam Fairweather, and the two-year-old chestnut colt Harold, by Reverberation, dam Lady Blanch.

The total amount realized by the sale of the horses belonging to the late Count Lagrange was £13,734. The highest priced lots were the black two-year-old colt Influent, by Insulaire, for £1,140, and the three-year-old colt Flick, by Beau-Merle, for £880.

It is said there are six double teams in New York city that can beat 2:20.

### Turf Topics in Oregon and Washington.

[Tom Merry in Oregonian].

The eastern Oregon folks never allow themselves to be outdone in enterprise, but more particular in matters of turf enterprise. The little town of Union gave a purse of \$800 at mile heats, three in five, in 1880, which was won by Trade Dollar; and in the same year, not to be outdone by Union, the neighboring town of Baker City gave a purse of \$800 for a dash of two miles, which was also won by the daughter of Eva Ashton, beating Winters and Richard III, in the excellent time of 3:35½. The following year Baker City gave a purse of \$600 for a mile and three-quarters, which was won by Red Boy, beating Patsy Duffy and Richard III, the little chestnut breaking down entirely. They came, in the same year, the victory of Patsy Duffy over Frankie Devine and Billy Coombs, all great races run in little, insignificant towns. But if this showed enterprise, and now that enterprise is beginning to bear fruit. The entries for the July meeting are lying on our table, in which is a two-year-old stake the entries for which have already closed with fifteen nominations, making \$800 in all, for a dash of five furlongs. Looking over the entries we find that four are by the dead little giant Monte Christo; two each by Chesapeake, Wildwood and Ophir; and one each by Marmaduke, Lodi, Oceola, Ballot Box and Compromise. Among these entries is John Young's sumptuous-looking brown colt Villard, by Lodi out of Rosa Mansfield, second to no horse in America for purity of lineage as he has three crosses of Glencoe, one through Star Davis, and two through Topez which was the dam of both Rivoli and Lodi. He has also the famous crosses of Revenue, Bertrand, and Sir Charles among native sires, and Trustee, Priam, Yorkshire, Leviantan and Margrave among imported stallions. The entry of Mr. Thomas Smyth, of Idaho City, is one of equal richness. He is by Marmaduke out of Firouette by a son of Asteroid, his granddam being Farfaletta, the dam of Falsetto and Fortune, by Anstrahan. His sire, Marmaduke, was by Enquirer out of Catina, by Australian out of Ada Cheatham by Lexington. So this colt has four crosses of the slightest hero of Woodburn, one through Ada Cheatham, the second through Elkhorna, the dam of Farfaletta, a third through Lize, the dam of Enquirer, and a fourth through Asteroid. In addition to these valuable strains, this colt has also the blood of Envoy, Glencoe and Leamington among imported crosses, to add to the strong native strains of Medoc, Edinse, Sir William and Sumpter. Ophir, the sire of Lasley's two entries was brought out here by Ben Holladay in 1871. He was got by Maelstrom, a son of Lapidist, he by Touchstone out of Io by Taurus.

The Trotting Sire stake, to be trotted for in September, will close on the first day of next month, and embodies nine sires as entries, to-wit: Dead Shot, Lemout, Anvil, Bashew, Black Strangler, Challenger, Orange County, Alwood and Lusby. The amount contributed by the owners of stallions is \$260, and \$200 more will be added by the association, thus making \$460 exclusive of what will be put in by the owners of the colts themselves. It is quite probable that this stake will reach a total of \$700. These good people up there show a commendable degree of enterprise, and they will soon begin to gain returns for it in the shape of high prices for their horses. They have three sons of Almont in that neighborhood, and use none but the best blood. The Mambrino family is well represented by Dead Shot, Anvil and Lusby, the latter horse being owned in Walla Walla. He is a large horse, good gaited and of perfect temper. The Almont family is represented by Alwood, Challenger and Lemout, all fine-looking horses. Alwood is the largest and a trifle the best bred, to our liking; but Challenger has a greater look of his sire and is a trifle the prettier horse. There is no gainsaying the fact that horses bred in the bunch-grass plains of eastern Oregon have more bone and better feet than those bred in this part of the state; and that fact, once becoming evident, will soon conduce to the advantage of our Oregon breeders. Besides the horses above named there are two sons of General Knox owned in Wasco, as well as a son of Almont named Marshall, record 2:41, at three years old. He is owned by a breeder named Engleman, who does not race; hence his stock will not come to public notice except by accident.

The papers get the name of Acker's horse fearfully mixed up, the BREEDER calling him "Billy B. A.," and the *Turf* dubbing him "Billy Barker." The horse's former name was Billy Barlow, and he is now known as Ben B. A. the name being given in honor of Mr. Acker, who was the first to discover his merits at Baker city nearly four years ago. Ben B. A. was the first horse to enter the 2:30 list this year, and if he has no bad luck, he is liable to enter the 2:20 list a year hence. He is the purest gaited of all the Bellfounders we have seen, and may be safely pronounced a worthy scion of the "Messenger of the Wilderness."

Old Bellfounder has now six horses in the 2:30 list. He was brought to California in 1864 by Aleck Gamble, and stood one season at Menlo Park, where he got Gus, 2:27. He stood near Whipple's Hambletonian, who got all the best mares, and at last was exiled into the wilderness of Butte creek, on Wasco county, Oregon. Then Bigham sold him to Dr. Mack, who gave him a name and fame that will never die out in the northwest. He might have had a fame equal to that of Electioneer had he remained in the shadow of the tall redwood where the sire of Anteeo and Hinda Rose is now domesticated and where he is certain to end his days. But it was otherwise ordered by fate. I never expect to see a horse for which I had a like degree of reverence to that I bore Bellfounder. The last time I saw him he was heavily crested with age and the hair was worn away about his eyes, but he went up the main street at Walla Walla, looking like a king among horses. And he was then away up in the twenties, for it was only a few months before his death. The old fellow was full of the highest order of animal life until within a few days of his final lie-down; and when he was buried, was there ever such a funeral since the day that they had cakes and ale about the grave of the Godolphin Arabian? This horse added at least \$100,000 to the taxable property of Walla Walla county, and many of his best sons and daughters were bred by men of moderate means. This is what made the old horse such a favorite in the inland empire and built up for him an undying fame as a prepotent horse above all contemporary trotting sires. He was, indeed, a landmark among horses.

Lute Lindsay gave me a friendly call on Thursday, and showed me the stock list of the new track north of town. It will be commenced as soon as all the stock is taken, and there is \$3,440 on the list already. There will be some time occupied in getting in the balance of the stock, as almost everybody likely to sign for \$100 worth of stock has already done so. But Luther is a good canvasser, and can whoop 'em up after awhile, so that the graders can begin throwing up the turfs of the track as soon as the frost begins to come up out of the ground. Then there is fencing to be had and a lot of sheds and buildings to be put up on the grounds, so that it will eat up the bulk of the summer before the track is in good driving order. But the predilection is for a track on this side



of the river, and that feeling will last as long as the river is crossed by ferries. Whenever it is covered by a bridge, so that there are no delays and no crowding of teams, then there may be some hope for a track on the opposite of the river to become a paying investment.

Dr. C. H. Mack has sold four head of Alwood colts, coming two years old, during the past three weeks. The first of these was a pair of bay stud colts, both by Alwood, one being out of a Bellfounder mare, and the other out of an inbred Bellfounder mare. The price paid was \$600, and the purchaser was R. G. O'Brien, of Olympia. The other pair were purchased by Mr. William Jones, of Walla Walla. One of these is a bay colt by Alwood, out of Zoe by Bellfounder. He is own brother to An Revoir, and is called Arberry, in honor of "Old Tex." The other is a chestnut colt by Alwood, out of a mare by Bellfounder. Terms private. The doctor is beginning to see the advisability of selling off the first lot of his colts at comparatively low prices. By doing this he gets other people interested in developing Alwood's colts, and lifts from his own shoulders the greater portion of the expense of training. He has some large and stylish horses, and has long been ranked among the select breeders of the northwest. Starting with nearly forty mares by Bellfounder ought to be the foundation of a successful business in breeding here or anywhere else.

There are now nearly forty stallions kept for service in Oregon and Washington territory on the strength of alleged trotting qualities, and yet the list of actual contestants does not embrace quite a dozen sires. Hambletonian, Mambrino, Altamout, Deadshot, Alwood, Champion Knox (dead) and the dead hero Bellfounder, were about all the winning sires in sight last year. Rockwood's get did win one race, but he had less of his get trained than most other sires in this part of the world; and it will not be fair to judge him upon his merits until his colts are equal in numbers with those of the rival sires against whom he is to compete. He is well-bred and highly formed, although not a large horse; and size is a secondary consideration compared with acrobacy of form. Dictator is barely fifteen hands high, and he was the sire of the three phenomenal trotters of the past year—Director, Phallas and Jay-Eye-See. So with Rockwood. He is a horse built upon true lines, and more likely to prove a successful sire than many of the sixteen-handers now kept for service in this state and elsewhere.

#### The Power to Preserve Order on Race-courses.

On July 26th, 1882, John W. Stokes, proprietor of the Hotel Brighton, Long Branch, New Jersey, left the Hotel with several of his guests. At the railroad station at Long Branch he purchased a ticket to Monmouth Park. He entered the grounds, where he exchanged his ticket for a badge to the grand stand. In the third race Mr. Stokes and his friends bought Bye-and-Bye in the pools for a place in the race. At the finish Bye-and-Bye, he said, came in second, Girofle winning first place. The judges put up the number of another horse, Malise, and shut Bye-and-Bye out. At once there was a rush of several hundred people from about the grand stand towards the track and judges' stand, and considerable excitement ensued because of Bye-and-Bye not being given a place. Mr. Stokes and Mr. Thomas S. Byers, of New York City, started towards the timer's gate. Mr. Stokes said to Mr. Byers, "If they don't give Bye-and-Bye a place it is a swindle and I hope every gentleman who has bet any money on this race will lose it."

Immediately Mr. Stokes was seized by Mr. William J. Bradley, the Monmouth Park Superintendent—since deceased—who said to him: "We don't allow such talk on these grounds, and if you repeat it you will be expelled from the grounds." Stokes did repeat what he had said before, and thereupon Bradley handed him over to an officer, who took Mr. Stokes by the coat and led him out under the grand stand to a carriage which Mr. Stokes hired, and in which he was driven away. The occurrence took place in front of the grand stand in the presence of about 5,000 people. In a few moments, but not until after Mr. Stokes had been ejected, the numbers were changed and Bye-and-Bye given second place.

The association offered proof to show that Mr. Stokes was insulting, abusive and much excited, and said more than he and his witness detailed. They showed the badge of admission, on the back of which are these words, to wit: "This badge of admission is issued on the following conditions: Any person whose presence is deemed objectionable \* \* \* will be liable to be expelled."

Mr. Stokes brought a suit against the Monmouth Park Association for \$10,000 damages for his arrest and ejection, and the case was tried on the 25th ult., before Supreme Court Justice E. W. Scudder, in the Monmouth Circuit Court. The hearing resulted in a judgment for the association, Judge Scudder holding that while Stokes had an undoubted right to protest the ruling of the judges, he must do so in a reasonable and proper way.

#### Training Horses with Bad Legs.

We were struck, says the editor of the Kentucky Live Stock Record, with an article by a correspondent in *Bell's Life* in London, of January 19th, how Melbourne, the sire of Blink Bonny and West Australian, was trained. There are a number of horses of high character that owners seem doubtful about standing a preparation, and we thought the plan pursued by the owner of Melbourne may be worth adopting by persons having horses in a like condition as to legs.

It seems after Melbourne was broken at two years old he was severely kicked on the fetlock by a cart horse, having got out of his box and gone into the cart horse's stable whilst they were feeding. Luckily no bones were broken, but he had to be slung for several weeks, and for a long time it was very doubtful whether he would ever stand training; as it was he had always to be worked very carefully, and was never in his life thoroughly fit. He did not run at three years old, but ran with success at four and five years old. At six years old his owner, Henry Robinson, determined to have a last try with Melbourne for the Chester Cup, as he was then in better health than he had ever been, but his legs, especially the injured one, were so queer that Robert Haseltine, who was very intimate with Robinson, and had let him train Melbourne on his grounds at Middleham, refused to have anything to do with it. Tom Dawson, Scott and the Maltou trainers all ridiculed the idea of bringing the horse fit to the post; but Henry Robinson, who had studied Coombe, Capt. Barclay, and other authorities on the development of physical powers, resolved to train the horse himself, after his own ideas. He always held with Capt. Barclay that the proper way to train a horse as well as a man was to get him "fit for training," that is, to get the flesh off him as much as possible by two or three months slow work before attempting to get him into wind. He instanced the remarkable case of Tom Cribb, who, before his fight with Molyneux, had been living very freely as a London publican, and weighed very nearly

17 stone (238 lbs.). Capt. Barclay, who had made the match, sent Cribb to his estate in Scotland, made him walk about with his gamekeepers before he attempted to put him into anything like work. Cribb, it is said, was very obstreperous at first, but the passive imperturbability of the Captain's gillies—one of whom was more than a match for Cribb himself—was not to be gainsaid. Cribb could at last walk with the best of them as much as thirty miles a day and was reduced to lower than his proper weight. He won the battle by sheer condition. It was pretty certain that Melbourne could not stand galloping; indeed the chances were that the first broke him down; and his method may be useful in similar cases, especially to some trainers I wot of, whose only idea of training is longer or shorter gallops day after day, and if the legs will not stand it so much the worse for them, and the animal. He is "no use here," away with him and let another fill his stall. He was luckily a light-fleshed animal, who had not been overfed in his youth, as is too much the custom nowadays, when so many yearlings must be got ready for the prize ring, as if they were bullocks for Smithfield and not animals intended for the severest and fastest work conceivable. Melbourne was by degrees brought up to five hours early walking exercise a day, and was sweated by being heavily clothed, and put in a box artificially heated, after as fast exercise as he could judiciously bear. Turkish baths were not invented in those days, and perhaps it was as well, for although they will certainly reduce the flesh, they evidently relax the muscular system too much for training. During the whole time the horse never had a gallop, and the Yorkshire trainers who took great interest in the case, used to make very merry at the "amateur preparation." The laugh was very nearly against them, and as it was they were all quite out of it, for the winner came from Newmarket, and their cracks were hopelessly beaten.

Some very good horses were entered for the Chester Cup that year and twenty started, including Lanercost 5 years, 131 pounds, the top weight; Melbourne 6 years, 130 pounds; King Coleaged, 117 pounds; Bellona 5 years, 112 pounds; St. Bennett 6 years, 110 pounds; Tubal Cain 4 years, 110 pounds; the Dean 4 years, 108 pounds; Dey of Algiers 4 years, 105 pounds; Gilbert Gurney 5 years, 104 pounds, and the Irish mare Cruiskeen 6 years, who had won the Cesarewitch the year before, and who also won the Chester Cup the year after, 102 pounds. Job Marson, who rode Melbourne, had strict orders to make use of Melbourne's speed and stamina and, notwithstanding his weight, "to wait in front," for it was felt that any extra effort in making up his ground would inevitably break him down. This proved to be the case, and Job was severely blamed for not obeying his instructions; but I always thought that his excuse was a very fair one, and that he deserved great credit for getting the horse where he did. The Dey of Algiers was a very fair horse; he had the year before represented Col. Peel's stable in the Derby and Ascot Cup, and Nat made great play with him from the start, forcing the pace with the view of ensuring Melbourne's breaking down. Marson pleaded that as Nat made the pace so hot Melbourne would have fallen lame long before the finish, and he hoped to make up his ground gradually when the Dey "came back to his horses." At the distance Melbourne closed followed by Cow Boy, and Lanercost got up to the Dey. The two latter were then done with, and Melbourne was seen to falter, but he struggled on with great gameness, and was "only beaten by a here half neck," according to the official record. Marson made a great effort on the post with Melbourne, who was discovered to have broken down so badly with both forelegs that he was with difficulty got off the course. The Dey of Algiers was never headed.

#### The Law of Warranty.

We copy from the *Country Gentleman* the following decision in reference to a warranty of a horse through a servant or agent. The decision will interest many in the trade and lawyers engaged in such cases:

In the Court of Queen's Bench recently, a case was heard before Lord Coleridge, Mr. Justice Stephen and Mr. Justice Mathew, which will be of interest to all concerned in horse-flesh. It raised a question as to the sale of horses which for more than a century has been a vexed question in the law, and yet, strange to say, though often "put" by judges or counsel in arguing, had never been definitely decided. The question was that once put by Mr. Justice Cresswell in discussing a case thirty years ago. "If I send my servant to a fair with a horse to sell and say nothing about warranty, and he sells it with a warranty, am I bound by it?" Lord Ellenborough early in this century had held at *nisi prius* that the master would be bound, but that was only a *nisi prius* ruling. More recently, though more than twenty years ago, in 1861, in a case which was decided in the Exchequer, it was decided that at such a sale, by a servant, on a farm or other private premises, there was no authority implied to give a warranty, but the case of a sale at a fair was expressly reserved, and curiously enough, it did not appear that this point so long mooted had ever been decided, nor is it quite clear that it has been settled now. In the present case, the owner sent it by a servant to Stockport fair to sell it, saying nothing (as he declared) as to warranty. The servant sold it for £40, saying that it was "perfectly sound." The purchaser resold it, also with the same warranty, and it was again sold. It was sent back to the first purchaser as unsound, and he sued the first seller in the County Court at Stockport upon the warranty received at the sale. The seller denied that he had given any authority to give a warranty, and, indeed, that he had told his man not to warrant, and the servant not only confirmed this, but denied that he had, in fact, given the warranty which the purchaser swore to. Nevertheless, the Judge (Mr. T. Hughes, Q. C.) found for the plaintiff. This was an appeal from his decision.

Mr. Marshall argued for the plaintiff in support of the decision, citing Lord Ellenborough's ruling in his favor, and pointing out that in the case in 1861, "Brady vs. Todd," this case of a sale at a fair was expressly reserved.

Mr. Clier, for the defendant, urged that in principle the case in 1861 decided that there was no authority in a servant to give a warranty, and here, he urged, both master and servant deny any express authority to give a warranty. [Lord Coleridge—So he denied the actual warranty, why might not the Judge believe the plaintiff?] Even if so, the plaintiff could only speak to an actual warranty by the servant, which was without authority. As to an implied or legal authority, it was in effect negatived by the decision in the case cited—the case in 1861, "Brady vs. Todd"—since which, it is believed, there has been no decision. It would be very inconvenient that a servant should have authority to bind his master by a warranty against his will, and the purchaser should inquire as to the authority. [Mr. Justice Mathew—How could he, when the owner, the master, is at a great distance?] [Mr. Justice Stephen—And when the horse is resold with the same warranty as the first purchaser had, how can the subsequent purchasers inquire as to the original in-

quiry?] [Lord Coleridge—How, practically, could the affairs of life be carried on without such an implied authority?]

Lord Coleridge said the question must depend in some degree upon the circumstances of each case—whether, when a stranger met a stranger at a fair, and sold to him a horse with a warranty, it is or is not to be implied that the apparent seller has authority to effect a sale with a warranty. It is implied in the case cited that such authority may, under circumstances, be inferred, and that the buyer may have a right to trade upon the assumption that the inference is correct. The Judge in this case had found that, in his judgment, the circumstances of the case did warrant the inference, and he was right in so finding.

Mr. Justice Stephen concurred, observing that there could not be a contract without mutual assent, and assent to the same terms; and if the one party said he would buy with a warranty at a certain price, and the other said he would sell at that price without a warranty, where was the contract of sale?

Mr. Justice Mathew also concurred.

The judgment of the County Court judge was therefore affirmed.

The result of this trial will teach those who sell horses to caution their representatives against being too zealous in their efforts to serve those who employ them.

#### Decadence of the Derby.

Will the Derby, as a racing event, be able to hold its own in popular estimation against the rich attractions that the "gate money" meetings may be expected to offer during the next decade is a question often asked in England. To hastily say no would be stirring up a hornet's nest, for of all people in the world none are so difficult to move out of regular beaten tracks as the English masses. But the outlook certainly favors such an idea and the Epsom authorities no doubt thought so when they made the Epsom Grand Prize, with its £1,200 added money, one of the features of the Derby meeting, a move that the Sandown Park authorities have seen and gone better to the amount of £10,000 for an alleged stake to be run at their pretty inclosed resort in Surrey. That the Hampton Park, Manchester, Newcastle and other gate-money associations will offer big money for special stakes is certain, Manchester already being in the field with its Whitsuntide Plate of £2,000 for two-year-olds. With such innovations, coupled with the suggestions that the ancient Roodee at Chester shall be inclosed, it is not surprising that the senior members of the Jockey Club already fear that the day is not long distant when perhaps even the meetings at Newmarket will be gate-money affairs in fact, as they are now nearly so in reality by reason of the heavy charges to witness the races.

That the Derby is not the race it was a few years ago the number of starters plainly shows. Last year but eleven horses went to the post, fourteen in 1882, fifteen in 1881 and nineteen in 1880. In fact all through the "seventies" there was a big falling off from the average number of starters seen during the "sixties," for in 1867 Hermit beat a field of 30, with respectively 29, 30, 31 and 34 starting in 1865, 1864, 1863 and 1862. With only 11 starters last year, many complained that the race was not worth the trouble of a trip to Epsom to witness it, while the stake was only worth £3,150 as against £6,375 in 1880 and £7,025 in 1879. Nor is the outlook for the race on the 28th of May next any more promising, death having reduced the number of subscribers to 191, the same as in 1872 and 1855; while, with the retirement of the Duke of Westminster and the breaking up of Lord Falmouth's stable, there is a possibility that the number of starters may be even less than last year. Of course much will depend upon the condition and how well the several prominent candidates for "blue ribbon" honors stand the pressure of training, coupled with the "form" shown by those that start for the 2,000 guinees four weeks previous to the Derby. The most fancied candidate, however, at the present time for the Derby is the Adelaide filly, and she was not nominated for the Two Thousand.

#### A Plea for Road-Carts.

Breeders of trotters should encourage the sale of road-carts. Wherever they get into general use among the business and road riders of a section, speedy horses unexpectedly develop that would never otherwise be heard of. Especially is this true where roads are not suitable to the fragile side bar. The trotters that used to graduate from the heavy lag of a business buggy were apt to be hitches, while their vitality most likely had been impaired by the constant strain of too great a load at a rapid gait. The ordinary road-cart is of very much less than half the draft of a common buggy. So easy does a horse bowl along in one that a slight predisposition to speed is soon made use of in the practical purposes of making and saving time without fatiguing a horse or getting him ringing wet. It is the extra effort to pull the load that brings out the cold sweat that won't dry up, which all stablemen call "black sweat."

The nerve and energy that is wasted in pulling four wheels, two of them away back, with all their weight and friction, is unconsciously devoted, in a road-cart, to learning to trot. Learning in the very best and surest way, acquiring bottom and endurance with the speed, not getting stable and track-weary, half the trotters in the country would lower their records, driven judiciously on the road five days out of the six. There is a good deal of humbug about the mystery of training—not only humbug but positive mischief. Any gentleman with good common sense and a road-cart, who lives a little distance from his business, will have a faster horse if he drives his trotter himself, with an occasional trial at the track.

Ninety-nine trotters in a hundred will trot faster this way than with all the fussing of a third-rate professional trainer, their legs will stay right without the bother of handages, their feet will be easily kept in shape, and they will be willing and able to trot for a man's life when they do strike a track. What is the evidence in support of this? It is that the winners are managed by a set of drivers who have mastered their profession sufficiently to know that their profession is half humbug. Ought not the records of Hancock, made a trotter by a boy on the road, after being abandoned by professionals, and Cleora, who learned to trot going to and from town, to set men a thinking of the truth of this history?

Brother breeders of trotters, don't hold on for a big price, but sell your youngsters to business men who have use for a roadster. Encourage the purchase of a road-cart, and assure your customer that good results will ensue from judicious and careful everyday use. With such sales as these, you will wake up some morning to find your farm famous, your customer enriched, and again a customer without your own pocket having been depleted by expense which cannot be afforded.

I stood in a stall, not long since, with one of the very young drivers in America. He had advised a relative



breed to a certain stallion because he and his family were all natural trotters.

"Yes, but they have to be trained."

"No, sir; if the trot is there it will show; it is bound to come out."

Many of the trotters that are made by mysterious appliances, would have lasted longer and trotted faster if they had come naturally to their speed with careful road-work on a vehicle not so heavy as to impair vitality.

Of course, it is much better for those who can afford it to employ, for the development of their youngsters, first-class talent; but this is not always attainable, even for those who can afford it, while it is by no means indispensable in the education of a road-horse or trotter. If it is, then we must admit that the management of horses is a mystery beyond the comprehension of the average gentleman and amateur driver. That this is not the case, thousands of speedy roadsters prove. For road-riders who have access to finely prepared roads, this speed has not much value, but to those who live in a section of difficult roads, where a buggy must be too strong for ease of draft, I say, lop off the hind wheels and have faster and better horses.—*M. T. G., in N. Y. Spirit.*

### National Trotting Association—Doings of the Biennial Convention.

The following is the New York *Spirit's* resume of the proceedings of the National Association last week:

The tenth Congress of the National Trotting Association was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in this city, on the 13th inst. There was a large representation of members, 180 answering the roll-call. It was found that five members had recently joined, viz.: Prairie-du-Chien, M. A. and D. P. Association, of Prairie-du-Chien, Wis.; Ailsa Driving Park Association of Ailsa Craig, Ontario; Central Agricultural Association, Wyoming, Ill.; Farmington Valley Agricultural Corporation, Collinsville, Conn.; Otse County Fair and Driving Park Association, Syracuse, N.Y., making in all 222 members. Each of the Grand Circuit members was represented by one of their officers, but the interests of the small associations were mainly in the care of a few delegates, the largest proxy-holders being Secretary Vail, Mr. D. L. Hall, of Chicago, Ill.; Mr. A. G. Hancock, of Kansas City, Mo., and Hon. Jesse D. Carr, of San Francisco, Cal. There were about fifty delegates present. The Congress was opened at 2 P. M., and concluded its session in the evening. The business was proceeded with in the following order: The Audit Committee on Secretary's and Treasurer's accounts reported that they were in order, and the balance on hand on January 1st, 1884, was \$5,959.75. A Nominating Committee composed of Messrs. Burdett Loomis, Wm. Edwards, A. G. Hancock, D. L. Hall, and Geo. Sturges, was appointed by the President. Major H. C. McDowell, Chairman, submitted the report of Committee on Rules. The following changes in, and additions to, the by-laws were adopted. The sections as amended now read as follows:

ARTICLE VI.—Sec. 2. The Treasurer shall receive and take charge of all moneys that may belong to the Association, and make therefrom such payments as shall have been ordered, or may be approved, by the Committee on Disbursements, or by the Board of Review, of which a statement in detail shall be submitted at the end of the year, or when required by the Board of Review.

The words, "or may be approved," having been inserted.

ARTICLE XII.—Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of each member to forward by mail, as registered matter, to the Secretary of said National Association, within one week of the close of each meeting, the judges' book, or official record of the meeting or races, said record to contain the date, the amount or value of the purse, match, or sweepstake, the full terms and conditions of the race, all the entries they have received for the same, the position of each and every horse in each heat, the drawn, distanced, and ruled-out horses, the official time of each and every heat, the signatures of the judges, and such notes and remarks as are necessary for an understanding of the whole.

The changes made in the above section provide that each member shall "forward by mail, as registered matter, to the Secretary, the judges' book, or official record of the meeting or races, said record to contain all the entries for the same, etc., and the signatures" of the judges.

The Committee recommended that Section 2 of Article XIV be amended so that each member shall be entitled to one vote "for every \$25 that it has contributed to the annual fee of membership." This was strenuously opposed by the representatives of the weaker associations, and not being pressed by the others, it was rejected.

Then Mr. Geo. M. Stearns of Chicopee, Mass., in good, set terms showed how the foundations of the institution might be shaken or removed at any time by the abuse of the proxy system, and as a safeguard against the danger he proposed an addition to the by-law which was adopted. It substantially provides that no by-law shall be adopted until after its presentation to one Congress and acceptance by the following Congress.

The recommendations of the committee as to the Rules and Regulations were next discussed. The addition herein-after quoted was adopted after a clear explanation by Mr. A. G. Hancock, that the amendment is designed to protect horse owners from "snap judgments," and the section now stands:

RULE 3.—Sec. 2. No suspension for non-payment of dues as aforesaid shall be lawful unless ordered within one week of the close of the meeting, and no suspension shall be imposed for non-payment of such dues contracted in a class wherein a horse was permitted to start, or in any case when the member has applied for membership subsequent to the closing of its entries.

Sec. 3. All entries shall be governed by the published conditions, and shall be bound for the entrance fee regardless of any proposed deviation from such published conditions, and any member who shall make a collusive arrangement to allow a nominator privileges differing from those allowed by the terms of the race to other entries in the same class shall, upon satisfactory evidence thereof produced to the Board of Review, be held to forfeit to the National Association the amount of the purse in which such collusive arrangement was made, one-half of such forfeit to go to the informant upon recovery of the same, and the member, upon a second conviction of like character, shall be expelled.

The above section formerly stated that fifty per cent. of the amount of the purse should be forfeited.

RULE 5.—Sec. 3. It shall be distinctly stated whether the entry be a stallion, mare or gelding, and the names of the sire and dam, if known, shall be given in all cases, and when unknown it shall be so stated in the entry. If this requirement as to pedigree is not complied with, the entry may be rejected, and when the pedigree is given it shall be stated by the member with the publication of the entry, and if the pedigree or record of a horse be falsely stated for the purpose of deception the guilty party may be fined, suspended or expelled, by order of the Board of Review.

The new addition to the above section provides for the punishment of a false statement of pedigree.

RULE 13.—Sec. 1. A person obtaining a purse or stake through fraud or error shall return it to the Treasurer of the National Trotting Association, if demanded within one year, by the member, or by the President or Secretary of this Association, or by order of the Board of Appeals, or he shall be punished as follows: He, together with the parties implicated in the wrong, and the horse or horses, shall be suspended until such demand is complied with, and such purse or stake shall be awarded to the party justly entitled to the same.

The words "or by the President or Secretary of this association" having been inserted.

RULE 23.—Sec. 5. This section fully provides for the punishment of a rider or driver who pulls a horse to prevent his winning a heat, and the words "or place" have been added, so that the paragraph as amended reads:

With a design to prevent his winning a heat or place which he was evidently able to win.

RULE 29.—Sec. 2. The judges shall, after the first scoring, choose one of the contending horses (the pole horse being selected, if deemed suitable) to score by. And no driver shall come up in advance of said horse, nor shall he wilfully hold back, under penalty of a fine of not less than \$5, nor more than \$50, which shall be imposed and collected at once.

The word "wilfully" was stricken out, and the extent of the fine defined in these words "of not less than \$5 nor more than \$50," etc.

Sec. 10. Although a leading horse is entitled to any part of the track, except after selecting his position on the home-stretch, he shall not change from the right to the left, or from the inner to the outer side of the track, during any part of the race, when another horse is so near him that in altering his position he compels the horse behind him to shorten his stride, or causes the rider or driver of such other horse to pull him out of his stride; neither shall any horse, rider, or driver cross, jostle, or strike another horse, rider, or driver, nor ever or "carry him out," "sit down in front of him," or do any other act which constitutes what is popularly known as "helping," or which shall impede the progress of another horse.

The words from "or carry him out," etc., having been instituted for previous closing language of the section.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the judges of the races to take the time, as aforesaid, or to appoint some suitable person or persons to assist them in that respect, and no official timing shall be announced or admitted to the record, but in any case involving alleged suppression of time, or false announcement of time, nothing in this rule shall be construed to limit the Board of Review as to the evidence admissible. [See Article 20, of By-Laws; See also Rules 40, 41 and 43].

Sec. 3. In any case of alleged error in the record announcement or publication of the time made by a horse in a public race, the time so questioned shall not be changed to favor each horse or owner, except upon the sworn statement of the judges and timers who officiated in the race.

The words beginning with "but in any case," etc., were added to Section 2, and Section 3 was also added.

RULE 41.—Sec. 1. In any public race, if there shall be any intentional suppression or misrepresentation in either the record or the announcement of the time of any heat in the race, it shall be deemed fraudulent, and any horse winning a heat or making a dead heat wherein there was such a fraudulent suppression of time, together with the parties implicated in the fraud, shall by operation of the rules be henceforth disqualified from the right to compete on the grounds of members; which disqualification may be removed only by order of the Board of Review, when upon investigation the Board shall believe that the constructive fraud was not premeditated, but only then upon a restitution or return to the custody of the Treasurer of this Association of any premiums that under any circumstances have been awarded such horses on the grounds of members during the time of disqualification, and upon the payment of a fine of \$100, to go to this Association.

The following provision was added to Sec. 1 of Rule 51 as to suspensions:

And further provided that any suspended person who shall ride or drive in a race on the grounds of a member while so suspended shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 for each offence, one-half of such fine to go to the informant upon conviction and recovery.

RULE 52.—Sec. 3. Any person who shall appeal from any order suspending him or his horse for non-payment of entrance-money or a fine may deposit the amount claimed with the Treasurer of said National Association, who may thereupon issue a certificate or notice, through the Secretary, temporarily reinstating or relieving the party and his horse from such penalty, subject to the final action of the Board of Appeals; and any person who shall make deposit under this rule or under protest shall file with the Secretary of this Association, within sixty days thereafter, a sworn statement of the grounds of appeal or protest, in the absence of which the protest or appeal shall be regarded as and become void, and the deposit may be administered as a payment applicable to the claim involved.

Sec. 4. In any case of deposit with any member of this association for account of any claim of another member, or on account of any claim of which notice has been furnished from the office of this Association, the deposit shall be forwarded within one week of the close of the meeting to the office of this Association, for custody of its Treasurer pending appropriate action thereon; and it shall be the duty of the member receiving any such deposit to notify the Secretary of this Association of the same by telegraph when possible, otherwise by mail, within forty-eight hours from the receipt of the deposit.

The additional clause attached to Section 3 begins with the words "and any person who shall make deposit," etc. Section 4 was also added.

The exemption idea of absolving horses from the handicap of a record or bar when they trot for purses of, say, \$200 and less, did not find favor, notwithstanding the vigorous advocacy of Mr. M. T. Grattan, supported by Mr. C. J. Hamlin. But it was so clearly shown by Messrs. Goldsmith, Edwards, Payne and others that such class legislation was inimical to the best interests of the National Trotting Association, that the mover deemed it prudent to withdraw his proposition.

The following resolution was passed unanimously. Resolved, That the President of this Association be requested, and is hereby authorized, to secure at an early date the incorporation of "The National Trotting Association."

Major McDowell then read the following resolution, and in a pertinent speech, presented the question, with the petitions of numerous breeders.

Whereas, Numerous breeders of trotting horses from all sections of the country have petitioned this Association to edit and publish a stud-book or register of trotting-hred horses, such as may be eligible to entry therein under such rules and regulations as may be determined by this Associa-

tion, which petitions have been duly considered, and are on file with the Secretary.

Wherefore, Be it resolved that the National Trotting Association does accept and take the supervisory control of said proposed stud-book for the registration of the pedigrees of trotting horses, to be called the National Trotting Stud-book; that a committee of seven be appointed by the President to consult the views of breeders residing in each section of the country and to agree upon a standard of registration, said committee to report its conclusions to the Board of Review of this Association, which body, upon approving the report of said committee, shall have power to select a compiler of said stud-book, and that such compiler shall act under the advice and instructions of a Board of Censors, to be appointed by the Board of Review; that all questions affecting the records of horses in connection with their eligibility to registration shall be determined by the Board of Review, and that the evidence upon which registration shall be based must be in writing, and shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the National Trotting Association.

And it is further understood and reserved that the funds of the National Trotting Association shall not in any manner be devoted to the cost involved in the compilation and publication of said stud-book. Neither shall any of the funds of said National Association be expended for the composition or expenses of said compiler or committee, or be used in any way, directly or indirectly, for the cost or expense caused by the work provided for by this resolution.

This gave rise to a stormy discussion. Alden Goldsmith characterized the proposition as a firebrand that would breed discord in the National Trotting Association, and finally destroy it. Burdett Loomis said the resolution was premature, as the breeders should organize with a paid-up capital, and put themselves in shape for recognition by the National Trotting Association. That the new organization should be an independent body, and manage its own affairs, receiving only the moral support of the National, and nothing more. Alex. Herhison contended that the resolution should not be pressed on this meeting. Messrs. L. J. Powers, William Edwards, A. G. Hancock, M. J. Payne, Geo. M. Oyster, and others who were opposed to the resolution, finally conceded that the whole matter should be referred to a committee of seven, to report their views to the Board of Review at its meeting in May next, with power for the Board to act thereon, and Mr. Powers moved an amendment to that effect, which was accepted by Major McDowell and his followers. The amendment was passed *viva voce* by both parties, and almost unanimously confirmed by calling the roll. The names of the committee are: Messrs. H. C. McDowell, Alex. V. Harrison, L. J. Powers, L. Brodhead, Wm. Edwards, Edwin Thorn, and Dr. Geo. H. Bailey.

The Committee on Nominations for Officers and District Board of Appeals, to serve for the ensuing two years, reported as follows, which report was unanimously adopted: President, Judge James Grant of Davenport, Ia.; First Vice-President, Gen. W. S. Tilton of Togus, Me.; Second Vice-President, Hon. S. K. Dow of Chicago, Ill.; District Boards for the Eastern District, Burdett Loomis, Hartford, Conn.; Geo. M. Stearns, Chicopee, Mass., and John Shepard, Boston; Atlantic District, George Sturges, Philadelphia; Paul H. Hacke, Pittsburg, Pa., and David Bonner, New York; Central District, H. C. McDowell, Lexington, Ky.; M. J. Payne, Kansas City and Thomas Asworthy, Cleveland; Western District, M. M. Morse, Illinois; U. C. Blake, Cedar Rapids, Ia., and D. L. Hall, Chicago; Pacific District, N. T. Smith and J. McM. Shafer of San Francisco, and L. J. Rose, San Gabriel, Cal.

Mr. Stearns made a strong plea for a more effectual plan of preventing conditional entries, and the Rule Committee accepted his emanations of Section 3, Rule 3, throwing the onus on the member accepting a conditional entry, and enabling the owner to start his horse without payment of entry-fee, and to collect the full amount of premium won by him. Should the member collect such entry-fee it shall be forfeited to the National Association, but the majority present considered the proposed change so radically in favor of the owners that it was tabled.

After the stud-book attachment was disposed of, a motion was made by Dr. L. Hall that the Congress for 1886 shall meet in Chicago, which was carried by a vote of 87 yeas to 84 votes for New York. A vote of thanks was enthusiastically passed to its President, Judge Grant, for the warm interest he has invariably taken in the affairs of the Association, and the Congress adjourned to meet as above stated.

### Answers to Correspondents.

Question answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

J. W. T., Walla Walla, W. T.—April Fool, b. m, foaled 1868, bred by Dr. W. H. Henderson of St. Louis. By Waterloo.

First dam, Fanny Daily, by Blacknose.  
Second dam, Ann Harper, by imp. Luzborough.  
Third dam, Ellen Puckett, by Sir Richard.  
Fourth dam, by Stockholder.  
Fifth dam, by Couqueror.  
Sixth dam, by Brinkley's Peacock.  
Waterloo, by imp. Yorkshire, dam Topaz, by imp. Gleucose.

Subscriber, Lakeville.—The rule of the National Association regarding names of horses is as follows:

Every horse shall be named, and the name correctly and plainly written in the entry, and after entering or trotting in a public race, such name shall not be changed without procuring a record thereof to be made in the office of the Secretary of the National Trotting Association, for which there shall be paid a recording fee of \$50, the fee to go to said National Association. To each violation of this requirement a fine of \$100 shall be imposed, together with suspension of the horse until paid. [See Sec. 4 of Rule 6.] The italics are ours.

J. W. M., Oroville:

1. The mare Lady Clarke does not appear in the records at all, and if she ever started it was under another name or in some race that was not reported.

2. It is not material whether a track belongs to the National Association or not. If the race is to rule, that is to say, if the regulations regarding weight, distance, timing and judging are observed, time made is a record. If there is any variation from the rule in the above named particulars the time made is a bar.

The Lorillard Club, of New York, of which Mr. Pierre Lorillard is the controlling spirit, has begun the construction of a new race-track on the outskirts of Paterson, near Little Falls. The club has purchased fifty acres of ground and will build a club-house, hotel and stables on the spot.



THE KENNEL.

Field Trial Winners of America.

We publish herewith a portion of the field trial winners of America, beginning with the first regular trial meeting. This list was mainly compiled by the *Turf, Field and Farm*, and we shall continue the publication in sections until the list is complete, adding the events that have been decided since the *Turf's* list was printed, and bringing the record down to the close of 1883. Intelligent breeders will appreciate the value of this record, as a knowledge of the winning strains is an important factor in the breeding problem.

First American Field Trials, Memphis, Tenn., October, 1874, under the auspices of the Tennessee Sportsmen's Association. Prize, a silver set. Points for merit and demerit, Ten starters—eight setters, one pointer and one dropper. 1st. Mr. H. C. Pritchitt's setter Knight, 88 points of merit.

Second American Field Trials, Memphis, Tenn., November, 1875. Table of points: Nose, 30; pace and style, 20; breaking, 15; pointing, style and staunchness, 15; backing, 10; roading, 5; retrieving, 5; total, 100.

Puppy Stakes.—For setter and pointer puppies under 18 months; \$150 and cup to first; \$100 to second; \$50 to third; Four entries. 1st, Maud (Leicester-Dart), English setter bitch, owned by P. H. Bryson; score, 93. 2d, Paris (Leicester-Dart), English setter dog, owned by L. H. Smith; score, 86. 3d, Duke (Prince-Dora), setter dog, owned by Luther Adams; score, 74.

Brace Stakes.—For either setter or pointer braces, regardless of ownership; \$250 and cup to first; \$150 to second, \$100 to third. Four braces entered. 1st, Tom and May, owned by Geo. Campbell; score, 77. 2d, Romp and Rake, owned by W. A. Williams; score, 74. 3d, Maud and Paris, owned by L. H. Smith and P. Bryson; score, 72.

All-Aged Stakes.—For setters and pointers; \$250 and cup to first; \$150 to second; \$100 to third. Five entries. Judges, Messrs. Adams and Sterling. 1st, Tom, owned by Geo. Campbell; score, 92; 2d, Harry, owned by R. C. Nicholson; score, 71; 3d, Maud, owned by P. H. Bryson; score, 67.

Third American Field Trials, Memphis, Tenn., November 13th, 1876, under the auspices of the Tennessee State Sportsmen's Association. Judges for Puppy, Greenwood Plate and Champion Stakes, Edmund Orgill, Col. James Gordon and J. H. Whitman; for Brace Stakes, Col. James Gordon, Major Taylor and Edmund Orgill.

Puppy Stakes.—For pointers or setters under 18 months; \$150 to first, \$100 to second, \$50 to third; sixteen entries. 1st, Isabella (Chester—Annie 11), black and white setter bitch, owned by John Davidson; 2d and 3d, Pride of the South (Leicester—Dart), black, white and tan setter dog, owned by Capt. Pat Henry; and Countess (Joe—Kate), red Irish setter bitch, owned by W. A. Wheatley; divided.

Champion Stakes.—Open to all; \$250 to first, \$150 to second, \$100 to third; twelve entries; 1st, Drake (Prince—Dora), black and white setter dog, owned by St. Louis Kennel Club. 2d, Stafford (Rake—Dart), black and white setter dog, owned by P. H. Bryson; 3d, Paris (Leicester—Dart), blue belton setter dog, owned by L. H. Smith.

Brace Stakes.—Brace may be owned and hunted by two persons; \$150 cup and one-fourth entrance-money to first; one-half entrance-money to second; one-fourth entrance-money to third. Five braces entered. 1st, Erin, red Irish setter bitch, owned by St. Louis Kennel Club, and Drake, English setter dog, owned by Luther Adams; 2d, setter dog and setter bitch Maud, owned by P. H. Bryson; 3d, Paris, English setter dog, owned by L. H. Smith, and Pride of the South, setter dog, owned by Capt. Pat Henry.

Greenwood Plate Stake.—For imported Irish setters only, for gold plate presented by E. O. Greenwood, Cincinnati. Three entries. 1st, Erin, red Irish setter dog, owned by St. Louis Kennel Club.

Iowa Field Trials.—Hampton, Iowa, September 4th, 1877. Judges, John E. Long, Henry Miller and H. J. Edwards.

Puppy Stakes.—For setters and pointers under 18 months; \$100 to first; \$75 to second; \$50 to third; \$10 to fourth. Seventeen entries. 1st, Nellie (Belton—Dimple), black and white setter bitch, owned by D. C. Sanborn; 2d, Berkley (Elcho—Loo II.), red Irish setter dog, owned by St. Louis Kennel Club; 3d, Carry II. (Pilot—Carrie), red Irish setter bitch, owned by Jesse Sherwood; 4th, St. Elmo (Pride of the Border—Jesse), black, white and tan setter dog, owned by Dr. S. Fleet Spicer.

Champion Stakes.—For setters and pointers of any age; \$100 to first; \$75 to second; \$50 to third; \$10 to fourth. Thirty entries. 1st, Nellie, black and white setter bitch, owned by D. C. Sanborn; 2d, Black Ned (Rick—Dinah), black setter dog, owned by Geo. Waddington; 3d, Queen (Rick—Sport), black and tan setter bitch, owned by Geo. Waddington; 4th, Dash (Joe—Kitty), English setter dog, owned by Dr. Nicholson.

Minnesota Field Trials.—Sank Centre, Minn., September 17th-20th 1878. Run on pinnated grouse or prairie chicken under the management of the Minnesota Kennel Club. Judges, Messrs. John Davidson, William Mulliken and C. B. Whitford.

Nursery Stakes.—For pointer and setter puppies under 12 months; \$20 to first, \$10 to second. Six entries, setters. 1st, Prairie Belle (Rake—Pearl), orange and white setter bitch, 6½ months, owned by R. B. Morgan; 2d, Tempest (Charm—Gypsy), orange and white setter bitch, 7 months, owned by Geo. Waddington; 3d, Jennie (Leicester—Dart), blue belton setter bitch, 10 months, owned by D. C. Sanborn.

Minnesota Kennel Club Stakes.—For pointer and setter puppies under 18 months. \$50 to first; \$20 to second; \$20 to third. Seven entries—setters. 1st, Strathroy (Leicester—Dart), black, white and tan setter dog; 10 months, owned by D. C. Sanborn; 2d, Dan (Rake—Fauny), black, white and tan setter dog, 14 months, owned by D. C. Sanborn; 3d, Maggie May (Roh Roy—Daisy), blue belton setter bitch, 14 months, owned by J. H. Whitman.

All-Aged Stakes.—For pointers and setters, any age; \$50 to first; \$30 to second; \$20 to third. Thirteen entries, eleven setters, two pointers. 1st, Friend (Lehigh's Flash—Stall), red Irish setter bitch, owned by E. F. Stoddard; 2d, Jet (Pilot—Nellie), black setter dog, owned by J. S. Jones; 3d, Strathroy (Leicester—Dart), black, white and tan setter dog, owned by D. C. Sanborn.

Brace Stakes.—Two entries. These stakes were not run.

A District Coursing Club is being talked up among the dog fanciers of San Jose, Gilroy and Hollister. The outlook is that a membership of about forty will be secured, of which one half will be from San Jose and the rest from the other towns named. With so much good coursing ground at hand it is singular that the spirit has not got a footing before this.

The coursing match of the Vallejo Club will be held on Sunday next, in the vicinity of Bridgeport. It is expected that twelve dogs will participate, and good speed shown. The sum of \$45 divided as follows, will be given as prize: First dog, \$25; second, \$15; and third, \$5.

Another Proposition from Cornkrake.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Having read Mr. Brady's reply to my challenge in last week's edition of your paper, I must say I am not much disappointed, as I knew he would not dare back Wee Nell for coin against several greyhounds that I can name. He says Cornkrake wants to take advantage of the fact that his dog is in training for the spring meeting, and would not compete in a private match until after the meeting. If Mr. Brady will read my challenge once more he will find that I left the time of race to be mutually agreed on, and I did not claim it should be run before his club meeting. Now I will match a greyhound against his wonderful Wee Nell, any time after the spring meeting, for \$250 a side. Is there any advantage in that? Mr. Brady also says he is not addicted to bluffing. Now, it is well known by a number of coursing men that since the late coursing match at Newark he is continually offering to match Wee Nell against any dog in the State, and when he finds a man willing to accept he backs down. If that is not bluffing what is it? But perhaps it is business, or it may be caused by the red sunsets. Now I will give the owner of Wee Nell another chance to make a match, as I wish to demonstrate to his satisfaction that he has not an animal worthy the name of greyhound. I will match one greyhound against Wee Nell and three of her sisters and brothers, and run a single dash against each of the four in succession for \$100 a course, the race to be run between the hours of 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. on the San Joaquin valley, on any day satisfactory to both parties. In conclusion, I must thank Mr. Brady for his very generous invitation to enter my dog in the Pacific Club, but respectfully decline, for when I go to Merced I go to see greyhounds run.

I hope the above will be acceptable to Mr. Brady, and in future when he wants to match his wonder he will not forget CORNKRAKE.

P. S.—Fifty dollars forfeit np.

The following remedy for mange is furnished by a correspondent of the *Field*, who pronounces it first class: Take equal parts of sulphur, ter and veseline, and having mixed the last two thoroughly, rub in the sulphur, adding sixty drops of carbolio acid to each ounce of the mixture. This ointment should be well rubbed into the dog's skin with the hands; on the third day wash off with castile soap, and when dry apply again, repeating it until the third or fourth application if made. If vasaline can not be had use in its stead fresh butter without salt.

Mr. Carroll's greyhounds Monarch and Banthan met with an unlucky accident this week, at Livermore, by running against a barbed-wire fence. Banthan was cut between the shoulders, and Monarch a cut in the neck, a deep gash in the back and a split tail. These are but flesh wounds, and Mr. Carroll hopes to see them all right in time for the spring meeting, March 26th and 27th.

G. W. Bassford's Llewellyn setter bitch Posha (Druid ex Pocahontes) whelped on the 5th inst., fifteen, seven dogs and eight bitches, by McGregor (Rob Roy ex Queen Msh). Though every precaution was taken the cold snap killed them all before they were a day old.

G. W. Bassford has sold four pointer pups to be entered in the Derby of the Pacific Coast Field Trial Club; also one setter bitch, May D. (McGregor ex Posha). We will give details of these sales next week.

The Pacific Coast Coursing Club will hold their spring meeting at Merced, March 5th and 6th.

ATHLETICS.

Advice to Young Athletes on Training.

[L. E. Myers, in N. Y. Sportsman.]

Eight Hundred and Eighty-yard Running.—This distance is the next after the four hundred and forty yards that is given by our athletic clubs, although now and then one does hear of a five hundred or six hundred-yard race. This latter distance is quite popular in England, and some of the most spirited competitions of the London Athletic Club, for club honors, are at this latter distance. But as the training for six hundred yards is practically the same as that for half a mile, I will let the former pass. There is not the least doubt that this is the prettiest distance that figures on our programme, and an athlete with a fair amount of speed and stamina will show to better advantage in such a race than in any other we could name. The first race I ever won from scratch was at this distance, and naturally I have always been partial to it. At the games of the old Scottish-American Athletic Club, given at Gilmore's Garden, February 28th, and March 1st, 1879, I was one of the starters in the "scratch-half." The only training I had done for the race was running three or four times from 144th street and Third avenue to the Knickerbocker Yacht Club, Port Morris, with all of my clothes on, and in addition a heavy pair of rubbers. I was probably the least fancied of the lot, but the advice I had received in my first quarter-mile race rung in my ears, so I waited and won easily. I do not advise all half-milers to wait until the finish. If you are sure that you can outprint all of your competitors, why, then, you can win by following these tactics. If, on the other hand, you know that you are inferior to your opponents in this respect, then let the pace so as to feel at the finish that you have done your best. It is very unsatisfactory to run a race, and afterwards feel you could have done better had you run differently. A good rule to follow is, always run your own race. There are, of course, cases where your opponents through lack of judgment may make the race easy for you, and you should not be slow to take advantage of such cases. For instance, suppose your most dangerous competitor is a man that you are sure you can run away from at the finish; then if you start with him, your place is at his heels. If you are required to give him a start, and you feel that you can catch him easily, then do so, and lay with him until the finish. In handicaps all of the men are so placed that if all were to run themselves completely out they would be in a bunch at the finish. But this is seldom the case, and if you keep your eyes open you will easily learn how to gauge your men. You should be careful to have a bit left for the finish. This article is rather how to run half a mile than how to train for it. The advice given for the quarter will answer for the half as well, only you should go farther in your slow work than for the shorter distance. In short, run several quarters at a pretty good pace, or a pace faster than you could possibly maintain for the half, and when you are rested, and feel equal to the task go about from one thousand yards to three-quarters of a mile at a moderate pace. This will help your staying powers.

I know of no distance at which an athlete can show so much improvement by constant practice as this. It seems to

be the happy medium in the running line. If an athlete fails at sprinting or distance running, there is still hope for him at the half mile. I can mention the names of two athletes who could not break 2 minutes 10 seconds for a half mile for quite a long while, and who finally developed into splendid runners at this distance, one of them besting 2 minutes before he retired. There is no distance at which constant practice is likely to make perfect, or comparatively so, as the half mile. If you have failed at other distances don't give up until you give it an honest trial.

The one-quarter-mile walking match between Gaffney and Eiseman for a gold medal was announced for yesterday afternoon, which, of course, was too late in the day for us to give the result in this issue, but it might be well to state that the match is not for the championship, as stated in the daily papers. Both men competed last year in a one-mile walk on different occasions, but as neither secured a position it is very difficult to understand how they can walk a quarter of a mile for the championship. If Gaffney wins, he is to receive a twenty-five-dollar medal, while if Eiseman wins he will receive a twenty-dollar medal. This last statement is made for the benefit of those who read the sporting columns of our daily papers.

Ed. Wilson, of Tombstone, declares that he will challenge Rule to wrestle him again on the same conditions as the late match. He claims that during the first fifteen minutes of the late wrestle he severely sprained his left ankle, so much so as almost to incapacitate him from finishing the match.

Keen and Robinson have arrived in London. The former is inclined to the opinion that there is not an amateur bicyclist in England who can defeat George M. Hendee next year.

James McLeavy died in Glasgow January 25th. It will be remembered that for a considerable time Mr. Leavy was the champion runner of England, from one to ten miles.

Ross and Geary are matched to run a two-hundred-yards race Sunday, March 2d. The ground where the contest will take place is not yet decided on.

THE DRAMA.

California Theatre.

During the week Mr. Sheridan has again been very successful in his representation of high drama. It would, indeed, require a very searching criticism, perhaps a cynical criticism to determine in which character he has most excelled. That he is a close student of high drama, a man of keen judgment, always faithful to nature in his portrayments, and strictly correct in his conceptions of character, there can be no doubt. It is beyond question that his present engagement has raised him immensely in the estimation of the wealthy and cultured classes of our city who nightly crowd to see him. So far, we personally prefer his Shylock and Richelieu. Both were highly wrought, and intensely interesting performances. In the latter perhaps there is a little too much rant, which should be guarded against. Rant is no more power in declamation than noise is music in an orchestra. In Richelieu he was repeatedly called before the curtain in the most enthusiastic manner, and he well earned the honor. Next week will positively be his last, and those who have not seen him should not lose the opportunity. See advertisement for the characters.

The Grand Opera House.

During the week Steele Mackay's *Won at Last*, has occupied the boards at this establishment. Although not calling for any particular dramatic effort in the leading characters, it is varied, amusing, and at times effective in its scenes. Miss Jeffreys Lewis as Grace Fleming the heroine is graceful and effective all through the piece, although sometimes her relations with her husband J. E. Grismer after their marriage are very strained. The company, however, are all good in their respective roles. After Miss Lewis and Grismer, Miss Hattie Church as Mrs. Bunker, the treacherous French woman, ranks next. Her impersonation was certainly an excellent piece of acting. Misses Campbell and Young both deserve special mention. Altogether, *Won at Last* is very well worth seeing. For two weeks previous to the 10th of March, this theater will be closed to undergo a thorough renovation previous to re-opening with Her Majesty's Opera Troupe, the strongest and best selected perhaps ever in San Francisco.

Oakland Theatre.

The company here had another successful week with Densmore's *Reddy an idyl of the Sierras*. With Alice Harrison as Reddy, and Charlotte Tittel as Kathleen O'Dwyer, it could scarcely be otherwise, for both are artists of great natural abilities. We feel much pride in the rapid and continued success of Miss Tittel. We made the first efforts to get her on the legitimate stage, being previously much impressed with her acting in *Marble Heart* with the amateurs in Sratoga Hall. Since then, about fifteen months, she has risen rapidly in her profession, and received the united indorsement of the press. Next week the residents of Oakland will have a great treat in the grand production of *Under the Gas Light*, for which the company will be enlarged and strengthened.

The Vienna Garden.

Although the retirement of the Ladies' Orchestra was much regretted on all sides, it does not appear to have had any perceptible influence on the audience, for the house every night is crowded as usual. This shows that the Vienna Garden is in itself a popular place with the masses. This week the Tyrolean Alpine singers have been the popular feature of the entertainment, with Miss Dittmar's cornet solo, the laughable comic pantomime by the Marvels of Paris, and last though not least, Miss Nelson and her trained pigeons. The latter lady is always well received. The orchestra also is very good. The programme in many respects is changed every night.

The Bush Street Theatre.

Fanchon, is having a successful run at this popular theatre. Miss Putnam, is repeatedly called before the curtain with much enthusiasm. Messrs. Gilmour, Devlin, and Glassford, Sr., also share the public approbation in a large measure. Considering the general excellence of the performance, it certainly ought to be well patronized.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are widely known as a admirable remedy for Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Coughs, Throat troubles. Sold only in boxes.



## STABLE AND PADDOCK.

### The Coming Horse.

The most intelligent of all farmers is the American. The European beef cattle and draft horses have taught him the benefits and the necessity of breeding for a definite purpose, and with intelligent and persistent efforts. The random, careless breeding of horses, from whatever stallion the cross-roads jockey may proffer, has proved a failure, and he is disgusted with the method and its results. He now demands a horse, for his own use and for sale, far different from the scrub, the trotter and the thoroughbred, and also from any horse usually imported.

When he sets himself to produce results in any direction, he beats the world. His farm implements and methods, his roadster and trotter, his wool, pork and beef, his corn and sugar, testify to his unrivaled skill and success. And now that he is setting himself resolutely to produce an all-purpose horse—a heavy farm horse, a quick draft, an American coacher—he will succeed better than ever; for every effort will pay, every step will be a pleasing one. All his progress will be manifest, and visible, and useful to himself. If he raises a very fast trotter, he may not perceive the difference between 2:30 and 3:30. If a very heavy draft, the excess over 1,500 lbs. may be only an inconvenience to himself, while for selling it is worth a dollar a pound. But every approach towards the American coach and farm horse makes a horse more useful, more salable and more agreeable.

The horse for which there is a vacancy in all markets is the American roadster of 15½ hands and 1,100 pounds weight, with three inches more of height and three hundred pounds of weight added, without any loss of his present unrivaled excellencies. Already in every direction there are sires that are within one hundred pounds of this standard, and they are fast growing in popular esteem and petronage. And it is inevitable that, in the natural course of things, the active, heavy horse will ere long be developed and generally diffused.

To satisfy the demand, this horse must walk with the plow, or binder, or loaded wagon five miles an hour; must trot three hours together twice a day, with his own weight behind him, at ten miles an hour; and, as the most symmetrical form proves the strongest, he must have a form of perfect symmetry, and a step and carriage elastic, vigorous and graceful. To do his best he must be under perfect discipline and control, and have the highest culture, so that his intelligence, gentleness and docility must be conspicuous. Such a horse is needed not only on the farm-machine and wagon, but also on the hack, the coach, the express wagon, the single family carriage, the transfer wagon, the fire engine and the artillery-carriage and caisson; and is in increasing demand for estate carriages for our own and European cities. English buyers are coming regularly to our inland cities and paying high prices for roadsters of over twelve hundred pounds; and New York and Chicago dealers are watching the breeding districts, and paying from \$600 to \$2,000 a pair for horses for exportation; while the French government demands ten thousand foreign horses a year, has just found the way to our shores. But the horses needed are wanting in weight and in the perfect education essential for securing the highest prices.

Will such larger and more docile horses soon be secured in ample numbers? No doubt they speedily will. The demand at such prices will insure a supply. Already in many places the progress in this direction is satisfactory and firm, and a chief hindrance to it, the fattening of sires without exercise, is exciting the censure of all horsemen. Active sires of thirteen hundred weight are becoming numerous, and, with another rise and a multiplication of their progeny, there will naturally be an approach in size and number towards the supply of the demand.

Horses can be bred up or down in any direction, and they are now bred up. The weight of sires is becoming more and more a decisive object of attention; and little, light-boned animals are being thrown aside. Moreover, hundreds of coach-horses have recently been imported, and are being freely used all over the west, and are very profitable. It needs only that this movement in the right direction should become judicious, systematic and general to accomplish the object. To add two hundred pounds each to the weight of a million of horses in Illinois, without any lessening of other excellencies, would add fifty dollars each, or fifty million dollars in all, to their value. They would be far more useful and profitable for farming or other work, and would lessen the hours of toil for many workers. It is a consummation devoutly to be wished.

And it is worth asking, what can be done to secure the general breeding of larger and stronger roadsters? Multitudes are now successfully at work. Other multitudes would gladly follow any successful leadership. How can past results be ascertained, made use of and multiplied, and future progress and full success be secured? There is an agency intended and precisely adapted to assist in such work, and which, with its two auxiliaries, the industrial press and the industrial college, can greatly hasten its accomplishment.

It is the industrial exhibition—the state, county or national fair. It is established for just such work. It has done a great deal of it. Forty years ago, when the Vermont Morgan had blossomed out anew into the Black Hawks, a state fair was held at Middlebury on purpose to test and advertise the stock. Fifteen years ago, when so great an event as the importation from Europe into Illinois of four draft-horses had occurred, it was largely through the fair that the work was so encouraged that now five hundred a year are imported into that state.

But at present the efforts at the fairs are directed to help sporting horses rather than workers. Tenfold more is offered in prizes for fast horses than for workers. The sporting horse is tested as to his speed, while the worker is only judged by his looks, and prizes are often given and withheld according, not to his value, but to his fatness and grooming. It is as unsatisfactory and unjust to judge work-horses without tests as it would be trotters. Some twenty years ago there was a thousand-dollar contest between two reapers at Rockford. One of the makers asked a farmer (under whose roof this is written), "Where is the best team for a big day's work?" "I do not know," was the reply, "but there is one that has been breaking prairie all summer. They are hard as bricks, and I know of nothing I would sooner trust." They cut twenty acres in ten hours and three minutes. The other contestant then offered to put up fifteen hundred dollars and try it over again with a change of teams. One of these horses, as he was, was perhaps unsurpassed as a draft-horse by anything in the state. But, "as he was," he would stand no chance in any show ring against the most worthless fating.

During a fair at Kansas City in 1877—as you recorded at the time—Goldsmith Maid, then at the height of her glory as queen of the trotting turf, was offered at auction on the streets of the city, and was bid in at \$30, no one caring to

bid so high as that on so poor a mare when \$30,000 would have been too little for her. The slowest large horse that ever trotted a heat, if fat and sleek, might have outsold her or taken a prize over her as a trotter, if there had been no tests of speed, and in any competition on mere looks, without tests, the Goldsmith Maid of any class are always liable to be overshadowed by lunkheads fattened for showing. Then if it is desirable to raise horses combining size with strength, speed and endurance, it is essential to have tests of capacity for the sires.

Let prizes be offered for strength and speed combined, as liberal as those now offered for speed alone, and we shall learn what horses are worthless and what are worth having and multiplying. Without tests, fatness is half the battle. It covers up faults and simulates excellencies. Only one man in a million can see through and beyond it. But it is a very great injury to a horse, and when tests are required it forbids success.

Let prize be universally offered for entire horses weighing not less than 1,400 pounds, and drawing a wagon and load together weighing not less than a ton, for an hour's walk and for an hour's trot, and for ten miles, and the world will be surprised at the capacity and endurance of many horses that we now have. Others will be developed at once to constantly increasing capacity. Those proving the best will be bred to and multiplied to any extent desired.

A few years since it was not believed that any horse ever had or ever could trot a mile in three minutes. A thousand-dollar test was offered. One was found to do it. Other tests were made, and now every school district boasts a three-minute trotter. A handsome prize will bring out a loaded ten-mile-an-hour traveler, and a general test will multiply such animals as trotters have multiplied. This will give us just the stock that is desired. The undersized animals of such a stock, instead of being worthless rats, will furnish the best of horses for street cars and other light work. While the full-sized ones, for all but the very heaviest work, will be as useful for draft as much larger horses.

Farmers are eager to raise such horses, but when they breed to a 1,400 pound horse, usually three hundred of that weight is fat. This makes the horse weak and impotent. The dam, being worked and vigorous, controls the product. The foal, puny and weak, fails of its natural development, and the results are often less desirable than in breeding from a smaller, healthy, muscular and vigorous sporting horse.

Give us tests which will compel stallions to break, harden and develop their large horses, as smaller ones are fitted for racing, and which will teach the farmer the differences in size, capacity, strength and endurance, between different horses and different families of horses, and it will be of immense benefit to all who raise horses, to all who use them, and to all affected by their use. It is just as absurd to judge work horses without tests at work as it would be to judge trotters and runners without tests of speed. If the occupants of any judges' stand at a trot or race should come down and examine the horses and assign the prizes according to their grooming, as is done with work horses, it would be exactly as reasonable and just as is the custom of judging work horses at fairs.

But let the faire establish prizes for actual superiority at work of all the work horses on exhibition, and they will at once lift up the size, the strength, the health, the longevity, the intelligence and docility of all the work horses of the land. The faire will at once command the interest, respect and attendance of multitudes by whom they are now despised. And they will soon give the American coach horse the first place in all the markets, and in the admiration of all nations.—*Rapier, in Breeders' Gazette.*

### "Raising Young Mules."

While the rearing of mules is not yet a very large interest in California, quite a number of our readers are engaged, and to them the following article, written by N. J. Shepherd, of Milton county, Mo., for the *Prairie Farmer*, will be welcome reading:

Where land is not too high, and pasturage good as well as cheap, keeping good mares from which young mules can be raised is certainly a profitable business, especially so where corn and hay are grown on the farm, and the mares can be profitably worked at least part of the year.

With a liberal supply of corn fodder for winter feeding, and a good pasture, with hay and corn during the coldest weather, and when at work, this branch of farming is not only easy, but certain and profitable. A mare in good condition, not counting pasturage, can be kept for eight dollars a year. Service of jack here is generally six dollars, making keeping of mare and service cost fourteen. There has been no time since I came to this part of the state when a mule colt would not bring all the way from twenty-five to fifty dollars, depending, of course, upon the size, form and general condition at weaning time. Allowing nothing for the work the mare would be able to do, which certainly ought to be sufficient to pay for her keep, there is left a good margin for profit. Or if we count the interest on the money invested in the mare, still we have a good profit left. The difference paid for young mules shows two facts, first, the importance of a good sire, or jack, and the other of a well-formed mare. It certainly costs no more money to keep a well-formed animal than it does to keep a poor one. Of course, at the start one may require a somewhat larger outlay of money, and in this way, if we count the interest on the money invested, cause young mules to cost a trifle more than if cheaper animals were used. But this is more than compensated for by the larger price the colt will bring.

The difference between a mare that will bring a mule that only sells for the lowest price here at weaning time, twenty-five dollars, and one that brings a mule that will sell for fifty, the highest generally obtained, would make quite an item in the amount of profit to be derived from her keep, and especially where the same animals are kept quite a number of years for this purpose, as is often the case.

And this is not all; the mule will himself pay handsomely for keeping. Mules a year old, that are broken to the halter so that they can be led, bring from eighty to one hundred dollars. When two years old, and broken to the wagon as well as saddle, one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five dollars is the general price. Of course, a pair of well-matched mules, well broken to harness, at three or four years, will sell all the way from three to five hundred dollars, depending upon their color, form, size, etc. And this difference is, in nearly all cases, the result of the difference between good and poor jacks, as well as good and poor mares. One other point must always be taken into account in this work, and that is in having mares that are sure breeders.

I find that those who have made most money out of this line of farming or stock raising are those who, when they have secured a valuable brood-mare that is sure of bringing a first-class mule colt, they not only keep her, but they take good care of her, and in this way they secure the very best results and realize the largest profits.

Where proper care is taken not to overwork or strain them, mares can always be profitably worked in planting and cultivating the corn crop, as well as cribbing it in the fall; fully enough work can be done to pay for what they eat and the pasturage; so that the cost of service and interest on the money invested is what the mule costs at weaning time. After that time, of course, they cost something more, as weaning time generally comes in the fall at about the time that pastures fail, and corn fodder, wheat, straw and hay, with a small amount of grain during the winter, must be fed to keep the colt growing in good condition. Many farmers who do not care to go to the trouble of breaking young mules, dispose of them at weaning time; while others find it profitable to buy these up at whatever prices they are obtainable, and keep until they are two or three years old; during this time they are broken to lead, to ride and to work.

To be sure, there is some risk connected with this, but on the whole it is considered very remunerative—so much so that many young men who manage to get enough cash ahead will buy one or two mule colts in the fall at weaning time, and keep them until well broken in, and they sell at a profit, and in this way make a good start for themselves. As compared with other branches of stock-raising, there is less risk in this than in almost any other branch of farm stock.

### Stock in Madeline.

A *Gazette* reporter interviewed D. G. Moulton, of Madeline Plaine as he passed through Reno a day or two since on his way to Sacramento. Mr. Moulton is raising horses quite extensively and as he is well posted on all the northern country he made a good subject. He is raising the grade of his band of 400 horses by keeping two good Norman stallions. He also has a fine road stallion with a record of 2:28 as a four-year-old. He calls him John Mackey, in honor of J. B. Haggins' race-horse man who raised him.

Joe Evans has between 400 and 500 horses which he is mixing with Norman and Blackbird blood. He has a thousand head of cattle also. Van Loan also has 400 head of horses that are part Norman. Barney Clow, of Reno has cattle and 2,000 head of horses on Madeline. Jacob McKisick has lots of cattle and 12,000 sheep. Frank Horn has 1,000 cattle and Nelson 2,000. G. W. Bailey ranges on Madeline in Summer. The Kramer Brothers, of Horse Lake 10 miles from Madeline, have probably 2,000 cattle and operate largely in horses. They now have about 400 head of graded Normans.

Ringbone in colts, says an exchange, comes from permitting the colt to stand on a wooden concrete, brick, stone or other hard floor any time before attaining about eighteen months' age. Previous to this they should be kept on pasture of a dry soil during the summer, and if eteblid in the winter, the floor should be dry, loose earth. If the soil here is clayey, then it ought to be covered several inches deep with sand, tan-bark, sawdust or straw, or coarse hay, the two latter being cut up short in the straw cutter. If this is not done, the straw or hay gets piled up in heaps on some parts of the floor, and in others it is left bare, rendering it so uneven as to be uncomfortable and dangerous for the colts to stand on. If suffered to run out in a yard with open shade, the soil should be loose and dry, and free from stones or coarse gravel. Thus treated, colts are pretty certain to grow up with well-shaped, sound, tough hoofs, pasterns, ankles and legs.

Vicious and unpleasant habits are often acquired by horses through the treatment they receive from those who handle them. The disposition of a horse is easily changed, either for better or for worse, hence the necessity of an effort to direct them in the right way. As the value of a horse materially depends on his disposition, it is of importance from a financial standpoint, and well worth considering.

### OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

#### Racing at New Orleans—Betting on the Spring Stakes—Californians Entered East—Stakes for Monmouth Park, etc.

Since my last letter the winter race meeting at New Orleans has assumed a more cheerful aspect, and the unprecedented Arctic season of wintry frosts and rains that has prevailed all through the south so far this year, has given place to sunnier skies and balmy winds, giving the turf public of the Crescent City a chance to see something else besides a track ankle deep in frozen slush. This has been the case all through the meeting thus far, until the last two or three days, when good racing has taken place over an improving track. On Saturday the 2d, the first day to show this much-to-be-desired improvement, the races were won by Foster, five years, by Foster, out of Minnie T. Morgan; C. H. Harrison, late Turfman, aged, by Chillicothe, and Brunswick, six years, by Barney Williams. The first-named, a son of the winner of the great \$50,000 purse at your Bay District Course, in 1876, has been on the turf four years, won second many times, won a heat, yet until the present occasion he was never bracketed a winner. Out of the dam of the noted racer Gen. Monroe, Foster has thus far failed to do credit to his relationship, only coming to be a "maiden" by a nose the distance he won the race by. Brunswick's win was easily achieved, and as he had been beaten badly the previous day, some ugly rumors were stated about the party controlling the horse. The owner stated to several that on the night preceding the race he lost the horse's muzzle, got off in the stable, and he eat all the hay he could reach. This, with a good feed the next morning, virtually "stuffed" him, hence his defeat. A very flimsy excuse, for if the horse had been known to have eaten hay during the night no good feed should have been given him the next day. The affair is to be investigated, it is said, and if behooves the judges at New Orleans, or anywhere else, to promptly veto any rascality in whatever shape, only when it may come. The present boom in racing is a great one, and the public at large seem thoroughly enthused with a racing ardor, but a few scandals may dissipate this interest of the masses just as quickly as it has come. The remedy lies with the judges and the associations. Let them look well to these matters before it is too late. On Tuesday of this week the track at the Crescent city had got to be really fast, and three interesting races were run, the winners being Carter H. Harrison, Manitoba, three years, by Gleulyon, and Mareh Redon (late, the Julietta colt) five years, by Stonehenge out of Julietta. Two years ago, this horse was one of the most promising three-year-olds we had. Bred by Mr. D. D. Withers, of Brookdale, New Jersey, he was one of the prominent contestants in the great Spring Stakes of 1882, running second to Forester in the Withers, to Rinnymede in the Tidal at Sheephead Bay, and beating Barrett in a sensational race at the same place. Last year he did not come to



a race, and his leg being slightly bowed Mr. Withers sold him to G. S. Caldwell last summer for \$550. His new owner took him to Brighton and from thence to New Orleans where he won a good race above. He carried 105 pounds, and beat Centennial, Boz Sedam, Princess, Foster and three others a mile in 1:47, a good race for the track. He was a strong "tip" in this city on Tuesday, and the New York hook-makers were pretty hard hit by several speculators. To-day (Thursday) Princess, four years, by Princeton, won a race of a mile and half a furlong in 1:53, and Manitoba a mile in 1:48. The latter colt has been well wound up by that shrewd trainer Green Morris. Last fall at Sheephead he ran like a dufer, and his breeder, Pierre Lorillard, sold him to the Missouri turfman cheap, who took him west where he won once or twice, and this year so far he has run nearly every day of the meeting winning four good races. Morris' other horses, however, are some of them not doing so well, and he has turned out Apollo and Mediator, while Slocum has not yet started.

Betting in this city on the stakes to be run this spring is assuming quite a lively aspect. Bob Miles, Powhatan, Buchanan and Louisville have been well backed for the Kentucky Derby, Eole and Monitor for the Cup races, Burton, Reveller, Himalaya and Leo for the Withers' and Belmont Stakes at Jerome, and John Davis, Lida Stanhope, etc., for the Louisville Cup. Much interest attaches to the expected debut East this season of your California contingent of race-horses from Palo Alto, Santa Anita, Rancho del Paso, Winters, Sacramento, etc. The ninety-six entries made at Chicago show that your horses mean business this summer, and their arrival this side of the Rockies will be looked for with great interest. They should more than hold their own, judged by their record on your coast during 1883. The Monmouth Park Association has opened a long list of rich stakes for their summer meetings at Long Branch during July and August. Twenty-three days' racing will be run, and the average money added each day will be \$5,000. During the two months \$115,000 will be given in stakes and purses, a large amount even in these days of liberality. Their stakes close March 1st, and California turfmen will find the lists in full in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of February 23d. Entries to be addressed to J. H. Coster, Secretary, corner 27th street and Madison avenue, New York city.

PACIFIC.

N. Y., Feb. 7th, 1884.

## HERD AND SWINE.

### The Standard of Capacity.

The dairyman who buys a bull for the improvement of his herd, and expects his reward in the increased amount of butter to be sold, naturally looks at the breeding subject in a different way from a breeder who is trying to fix a special blood value in the animals which he produces. The aim of the breeder is ultimately to supply the wants of the dairyman, but in producing the desired material he works with a view of arriving at some future time at a higher average standard of butter quality than he can at present supply. The dairyman wants butter immediately. He cannot wait for the improved butter stock of the future. He will doubtless take that when it comes along if he is still in the business, but for the present he must take what is at hand. He visits a breeder and inquires into the characteristics of the butter families of the herd. He finds the breeder has two kinds of stock. One bull is shown whose daughters are of such uniform good quality that the poorest give 12 pounds a week on second calf, and though none have ever exceeded 17 pounds, and rarely any have reached 16 pounds, the average is so good that the bull may be relied on with great certainty to impart an average of 14 pounds a week to his daughters, and he finds that they hold out well through their milking period. On investigation the dairyman learns that the family from which this bull comes has produced a liberal number of cows capable of making 14 pounds, and some have gone as high as 18 pounds a week, which appears to be about the summit of the family capacity. The breeder has another bull that breeds less evenly. Of a like number tested, one of his daughters has made as high as 24 pounds in a week, but some of them are not above mediocrity, and while a few show unusual capacity, their average butter quality seems to be no higher than that of the first bull.

On investigation the dairyman finds that this bull is a grandson of a very remarkable butter cow, and that the strains of blood which he derives have occasionally, but only at intervals, produced other very remarkable butter cows, which not only made great yields under flush tests of a week, but evinced great rating capacity in trials for a longer period. The thought passes through the mind of the dairyman that if he could get a bull that would breed proportionately as near the highest capacity of the second bull, with as much uniformity as the first bull approximated his highest capacity, he would command a very potent means of improving his herd. But the breeder tells him that is the thing he must of necessity wait for, and that the best bull for his use at present is the one which breeds uniformly well. If the dairyman obtains a given product per year from his herd, it matters not to him whether each cow gives an equal share, or some of them more and others less, the total amount being the same in either case. His income depends upon the total amount of butter produced. It is just as well for him to have three cows, each of which gives him 300 pounds per annum as to have one which gives 500 pounds, and two others that give but 200 pounds each. Whether he obtains his herd by purchase or by breeding, he will find it easier to secure three 300-pound yielders than the one 500-pound yielder, which brings up his average in the last-supposed case. The reason why this is so is that in whatever the department of breeding the more extreme the capacity required the more uncertain are the chances of reaching the standard. Both the bulls above instanced imparted a 14-pound average to their daughters. The first bull accomplished it without any very extreme result in any one case. The second bull reached his average by the aid of one very extreme case and some others quite unusual, while many of his get were not superior. If the dairyman investigates and finds as the average of general experience that more than two hundred cows have given 14 pounds of butter a week to one that has given 24 pounds a week, and that only fifty cows have given only 14 pounds a week to one that has given 17 pounds, he will readily see that as far as he has to rely on the blood of his foundation herd, his chances are four times as good with a bull that imparted a 14-pounds average without in any one instance needing to go above 17 pounds, than in breeding to a bull that required a 24-pounds cow among a like number of his progeny to make a 14-pounds average. Experience has shown the two bulls to have been even in average result in the breeder's herd, but if the experiment is to be repeated on an ordinary dairy herd which is to supply half the blood to the improved herd, we must consult average experience outside of special blood influences, and these teach

that the less extreme the requirement the more easily it is approximated. The first bull never exceeded a 17-pound cow, but in other instances approximated it closely. The second bull never but once reached a 24-pound daughter, nor closely approximated it. Until he has shown another it is impossible to judge what percentage of 24-pound cows it is possible for him to reach, or how much was due to fortuitous circumstances apart from his average blood power for the one 24-pound cow that was essential to his average. On general breeding experience it is safe to assume that the first bull will again produce a 17-pound cow, in a less number of opportunities than the second will require to produce another 24-pound cow, and hence he is safer for the dairyman to rely upon than the first.

But to the breeder the case has a different bearing. It is his mission to provide the dairyman with the best possible seed stock to-day, but not only that. He must, if possible, improve his thoroughbred herd so that a few years hence he can give him blood that will impart just as uniform improvement as he can offer to-day, but in addition thereto a higher degree of improvement. If we have already produced bulls that are so prepotent in butter quality that they can on good dairy herds impart to their daughters an average flush yield of 13 pounds or 14 pounds of butter a week at their prime; not long hence we will have those that can impart fifteen and anon sixteen pounds. Twenty years ago breeders of trotting horses found it difficult to breed any considerable percentage of trotters that at five years old could trot in three minutes. To-day the same breeders can count upon a larger percentage to trot in 2:40. They did not secure this improvement by selecting stock because it would most uniformly produce three-minute horses. But they sought that stock which produced the fastest trotters in the country, and bred from its best specimens. Instead of taking a three-minute standard, they took a 2:30 standard, with a partiality to that blood which reached the fastest end of the list. Other things being equal a sire with only two representatives in the 2:30 list, one of which had beaten 2:20 was preferred to another sire, perhaps of similar blood strains with six representatives in the 2:30 list, all of which were at the easy end. Capacity was made a leading feature, and became so inherent by breeding exclusively among prepotent individuals, that in time we find it quite uniformly imparted up to a certain degree.

The reason why some butter bulls that never produced better than a 17-pound cow give as good an average impress as another bull that may have produced a 24-pound cow is, that while some portion of the bull's inheritance is better than any of that possessed by the first, the prevailing average is no better. But if we take the superior individuals got by the best bull, and unite them with other animals of like very extreme capacity, we soon create pedigrees of which the near portions (which in the long run are the prevailing portions) are of great average capacity. Thus tendency to butter giving, as well as capacity for the same, becomes an attribute of the blood, and not only do the very great individuals appear oftener in the strain, but aside from that the tendency is still toward a large percentage of animals of any given grade of capacity less than the most extreme, and yet indicative of superiority. Capacity nourishes tendency, as want of it dwarfs it.—Hark Comstock, in Country Gentleman.

### The Creamery System.

The rapidity of the development of the American associated dairying system is one of the many marvels found in the growth of our agriculture. In many of its features this system is peculiarly American. Twenty years ago the cheese factory plan was only beginning to attract attention, and was not introduced into the west. Ten years ago butter factories were little known. Five years ago little was thought of the most recent plan, that of collecting the cream for butter making in a central establishment, leaving the milk to be fed on the farms. While it has attracted less attention, the growth of this gathered-cream system has been, perhaps, as remarkable and as rapid in the west as was that of the cheese-factory system. It has been estimated that there are now sixteen hundred creameries in the west, at least six hundred in Iowa alone, and the number is steadily increasing.

The system is not an ideally perfect one. Objections can be found to it. There are localities for which other plans are better. But it has many advantages. It tends to develop interest in the dairy, and in the rearing of calves in regions which would not sustain a cheese or butter factory to which milk must be carried, and which can not engage in milk selling for city consumption. Except home butter making, no other system is so well adapted for allowing the sweet skim milk to be used for rearing calves, a better use, as we think, than making cheese of it.

Cream can be collected from farms twelve or fifteen miles from the creamery, or much greater distance, if brought by rail. It is shown it can be carried such distance with little or no perceptible injury. The farmer with only a few cows can sell his cream, avoiding both the labor necessary to make it into butter and the loss of time incident to delivery of small quantities of milk to a factory. The cream, being skimmed and carried by representatives of the manufacturers, gives daily opportunity for noticing the care or cleanliness of the farmer, or the opposite qualities. Only a low-priced and a simple outfit is necessary for the farmer, and the factory buildings and fixtures need not be so costly as when the milk must be handled.

There is no place so good for the manufacture of the very best butter as the farm, or the village or town home where the milk is produced. The owner of one cow may be able to make as good butter as any one in the world. He does not have some difficulties to contend with which meet the operator in a large factory, using the milk and cream from many herds. It is the truth, however, that factory or creamery butter ranks much higher than farm dairy butter, that much less of it is of poor quality, while most of it is good. There is no probability that skillful butter-makers at home will find their occupation gone. In many cases they would be unwise to make a change from their present system.

We give a hearty endorsement to the creamery or factory system, for many regions in which dairying has now hardly a place, and where what is done in it is done at great disadvantage and little or no profit.—Breeder's Gazette.

Whatever tends to promote the comfort of the cow tends to increase her yield of milk and to improve its quality. The first consideration, says Henry Stewart, for the farmer should be to make his animals comfortable. As he knows how grateful on a cold morning a cup of hot coffee is to him, let him provide a warm bran slop for his cows, and follow it up with a generous feed of cut hay and meal. The result will be seen in the full milk pail and the thick cream from the cows and the continuous and healthful growth of the calves. This comfortable lodgings and generous feeding is the key to successful winter dairying, and when butter is 35 or 40 cents a pound it will pay to give cows the best of care.

Dr. Reynolds reminds dairymen that increased attention needs to be given by cheese makers to this matter of curing cheese. Cheese factories should be provided with suitable curing rooms, where a uniform temperature of the required degree can be maintained together with a suitable degree of moisture and sufficient supply of fresh air. He thinks the expense of providing such a room would be more than compensated for in the increased value of the cheese. He thinks small makers could supply a room approximating these conditions, while such rooms are absolutely needed in order to enable our cheese makers to produce a really fine article. He lays great stress upon good ventilation to such a room.

The latest novelty in cream-rasing is to have a large pan nine to twelve inches deep; cover the bottom with solid blocks of ice held down with galvanized iron rods; pour the milk directly on the ice, and the cream will rise in a very short time. This plan will, it is claimed, give more cream than any other system, leaving the milk sweet if not to be made into cheese at once; the morning's milk can be made into cheese the same day. Mr. Kellogg, the inventor, claims that he can raise all the cream in forty minutes by his plan.

About 130 tons of alfalfa seed have been shipped from Bakersfield to various points this season, some of it to the eastern states where experiments in the cultivation of this forage plant are to be tried. About 100 tons are said to have been raised on Mr. Haggins' farms in that vicinity the past season. This is now being rapidly sown, and all of it will go into the ground within the next two months.

Prof. E. W. Stewart speaks of the cow as "the most remarkable producer among animals." She gives, at her best, nearly seven times her own weight per annum in milk, of food value twice as great as the beef creature of equal size gains during the same time.

A dairyman at Point Reyes feeds beets, hay and bran with some oil-cake meal, and claims to be making an average of a pound of butter a day for every cow in his herd.

### Playing Circus.

It is nearly certain that after the periodical visits of a circus to a country town, that for weeks after the boys will be busily engaged in imitating the antics of clown and rider. The following account, however, is the first time we remember of reading of an amateur rendition of the acts of sawdust, and unless the correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Telegram used a rosy-colored brush to linn the scenes, the amateurs could obtain first-class engagements without trouble. Heretofore the stage has given the cue for imitation, now there are likely to be a copying of Dan Rice's and Jim Robinson's of the bluest blood, and ringmasters with pedigrees as long as a Knight of the Garter:

PAR, France, Jan. 24th.—The amateur circus performance, which was postponed owing to a slight accident to Mr. Torrence, took place finally last night. It was an immense success. All the seats in the entire house had been secured for more than a month in advance. The chaste *outrances* of the Theatre des Varieties, where this unique representation was given, might have said with Johanna of Orleans, "Wie kommt soicher Glanz in meine Hütte?" Indeed, such a brilliant and fashionable gathering has rarely been seen before in Paris, even in the palmiest days of Italian opera at the Grand Theatre.

The performance commenced with *exercices de voltige* by Mr. William K. Thorn, Jr., of New York. He fairly took the house by storm by his grace, agility and daring. Messrs. Dresden and De Cuadra, magnificently gotten up as clowns, followed with an amusing comic scene. The next number was the poodle "Black" introduced by his owner, Mr. Cruger. "Black" wore around his neck the gold medal awarded to him last summer for his gallantry in rescuing a drowning man at Biarritz. He is the same poodle that used to astonish the *habitués* of Biarritz by jumping into the sea after his master's stick from a height of forty yards. Beside an infinity of amusing tricks, "Black" performed on horseback, jumping through hoops and over flags in the most improved style familiar to circus-goers.

Baron d'Este presented a diminutive white pony, beautifully trained, and Mr. Foster then astonished every one by the extraordinary manner in which he handled his tandem in the ring, turning them about so as to design all sorts of figures.

The first part terminated with the *grande scene equestre*, executed by Mr. Alfred Torrance, of New York, who, without exaggeration, was simply marvellous. It seems impossible to conceive how this gentleman has been able, in so short a time, to learn to stand on his horse, dance, strike attitudes in such a graceful and easy manner. The applause was most enthusiastic and the bravos almost deafening as he came forward to accept the crown offered him by the Societe d'Encouragement.

Count Fritz Metternich was extremely elegant and much admired as he executed the *haute école* on a handsome black horse.

Immediately after Count Metternich, a large, handsome girl bounded into the ring, dressed in a superb corsage of blue satin and a muslin skirt of the same color. She was assisted on to her horse by the ringmaster and went through a variety of exercises standing and dancing on the bare back. The applause was delicious. All the men turned their long necks upon the belle *ecuyere*, who, however, did not seem to respond to the amorous glances of her admirers. She was laden with bouquets and it was only when she advanced to make her bow that it was discovered that a thick coating of *poudre de riz* only imperfectly concealed a slight blonde mustache, which betrayed M. de Cuadra, the ingenious author of this amusing joke, which was decided the hit of the evening.

Captain Lafoucaud was great as a Hercules in a flesh-colored *maillot*, his arms bare and his shoulders covered with the traditional tiger's skin. The "capitaino" performed really extraordinary feats of strength with heavy weights, while "Punch" Russell amused the audience by imitating him in an irresistibly comic manner with some enormous dumb-bells made of cardboard.

Baron d'Este, the ring master, closed the entertainment by presenting *en liberté*, a fine thoroughbred. The Baron handled his *chambrière* with the ease and grace of a Loyal or a Renz. Messrs. Dresden, Russell and Hutton as clowns were most amusing in the *intermèdes*.

The receipts of this performance, destined never to be forgotten in the annals of Paris, were enormous. They were handed over to a town charity.



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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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## STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

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Director, Jno. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.  
Monroe Chief, Jno. H. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.  
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X X (Doublecross), J. C. Simpson, 508 Montgomery St., S. F.  
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Altoona, A. H. Hecox, Oakland.

## STALLIONS--EASTERN.

Bramble, W. G. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.  
Enquirer, W. G. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.  
Imp. Great Tom, W. G. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.  
Luke Blackburn, W. G. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.  
Sam Purdy, F. A. Dangerfield, Harrisonburg, Va.  
Dan Sparling, F. A. Dangerfield, Harrisonburg, Va.  
Almont, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.  
Happy Medium, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.  
Starmont, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.  
Aberdeen, " " " "  
Alecto, " " " "  
Ethan Allen, Jr., Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.

## Stallions Advertisd--Thoroughbreds and Trotters "Back Home."

Heretofore we have confined our notices of stallions advertised to those which are to make the season on this coast, the cause being that the season commences so much earlier here than it does on the other side of the mountains. While it is unlikely that any mares will be sent from here, it does not follow that these far-away representatives of the best families do not interest our readers. In the first place the *Breeder and Sportsman* is widely disseminated, and though, of course, the bulk of the circulation is on this coast, there are many subscribers in the eastern states, and the list is constantly increasing. Then there are quite a number of mares owned here which will remain in the East until they are served, and consequently, information will be acceptable to their owners. There is an advantage in a variety of strains that people are prone to overlook. Carried away by the glamour of successful nicks, there is a propensity to ignore other blood until it asserts itself too emphatically to be kept longer in the dark. The fashionable strains of to-day sink into inferior places when other seasons come, and that from the rage to follow in one course. The true plan for breeders, who have establishments large enough to give the opportunity, to secure a variety of the best, and then by suitable selections so conjoin them as to bring about the desired result. This is the superlative charm of breeding, the scope it affords for the exercise of the judgment and the gratification of the fancy, are the magnets which make it so fascinating. With one stallion, and mares of nearly the same blood, the breeder is forced to keep one path. With one sire and a chance to select fitting mates, there is an opportunity to commence right, and a reasonable expectation of success can be indulged.

Commencing with the thoroughbred stallions, those which are located at Belle Meade are certainly worthy

of a high place. Two of them are already noted through the performances of their get, all of them are of breeding that must please the most exacting. Enquirer deservedly stands at the head of the list. This famous son of imported Leamington and the Lexington mare Lida, is without doubt entitled to rank with the best of any country. He was a fine race-horse, and the sire of one, at least, that, in our opinion, was the equal of any that ever carried jockey to victory. This was McWhirter, and, though others give preference to Falsetto as the best son of Enquirer, the former is our choice. A horse of wonderful speed, game that impelled him forward when the shattered bone was tearing through the tissues, and endurance to carry him any distance. As he was a son of a Bonnie Scotland mare, in signifying our admiration, it may be said that favoritism for the old hero may cause us to look at the grandson with partiality. Any one who will take the trouble to refer to Krik's Guide of the years when he was running, cannot fail to acknowledge that the liking is well grounded. General Harding and his son-in-law, General W. H. Jackson, who has had the active management of Belle Meade for many years, were not likely to be influenced with undue partiality, and the selection of Enquirer was probably owing to the fact that from him and a Bonnie Scotland mare came McWhirter, and that with so many dams of that strain to couple with him there would be a succession. We trust that at the coming sale of yearlings "our folks" will secure several of this combination of blood, feeling so confident that it will prove as valuable here as it has in the East. There cannot be more fashionable blood than that which comes through the veins of imported Great Tom, a brother to the Derby winner, Kingcraft, and every one of the near crosses of the approved sort. A massive horse, and his stalwart proportions without the coarseness which oftentimes accompanies great size.

Then he was a good performer, having won the St. James Palace Stakes at Ascot, the Doncaster Stakes at Doncaster, and in nine races in his three-year-old form was only "unplaced" in two. There is scarcely a question that he will take a prominent place among the "winning sires," as his colts start out well. This is further guaranteed, as the sons of his sire, King Tom, are proving more than successful, and not a single one of the offspring of that favorite of "the Barons" can show a superior pedigree, and few can equal it. It may appear singular to some that two of the sons of Bonnie Scotland should have been selected for service at Belle Meade. That it was a judicious move to add Luke Blackburn after Bramble had been secured we think will be proved beyond cavil when years enough elapse to bring their progeny on the turf. Which will have the best of the contest no one can foretell. The dams of each are so richly bred that they stand alike on that score. Luke Blackburn may be rated the best race-horse, and yet it is hard to award a preference on that account, as Bramble won fifteen races in twenty starts, when four years old; at five won the Centennial Stakes at Nashville, one and one-eighth miles in 1:58; and the last race he ran, when six years old, won the first heat of a race at Baltimore in 1:44½, which is a remarkable performance for that course. His racing career was certainly brilliant enough to be a good augury for his colts, and from a private letter from a friend who has examined the Bramble yearlings we learn that he considers them the "highest-formed" lot he ever saw. As he is familiar with the stock of all the eastern stud-farms, and a competent judge, the encomiums are doubtless well deserved. As there are thirteen Brambles in the sale catalogue of Belle Meade, there are sufficient members to predicate an opinion upon. It would be supererogatory to write much in relation to the racing career of Luke Blackburn. In his three-year-old form he met with a success that may aptly be termed phenomenal. He ran twenty-four races, losing two, one of these when sick; in the other he fell down. He was an every-day race-horse, and of all the great race-horses the Messrs. Dwyer have owned and run, he is probably entitled to be placed first. This quartet of sires is certainly a grand showing for one stud-farm, and places Belle Meade in a position to compete successfully with all the others.

Among the "Wren's Nest" stallions is the thoroughbred Dan Sparling, by Glenelg, his dam Item, by Lexington. A fine and fashionably bred stallion, and a race-horse to boot, but inasmuch as he is a stable companion of Sam Purdy, about whom we will have a good deal to say, the notice of Dan must be brief.

When Fairlawn is given the first place of all the trotting stud-farms of the East, there will be few to take exceptions to the prominence awarded. This has been gained by actual worth on the part of the stock, and honest straightforward dealing on the part of the proprietor General Withers. In forwarding his individual interests he has been of immense service to others engaged in the business, by introducing the "American trotter" in countries before unknown, and by rescuing the pursuit of breeding and rearing harness horse

from the approbrium which encircled it. Before his time there were many gentlemen engaged in the business equally as honest, just as straightforward, but they lacked the tact to bring it before the people so emphatically as General Withers has done. It is safe to say that while opening markets for horses of his own breeding he has incidentally aided the breeders of Kentucky to a far greater extent than they imagine. Visits have not been restricted to Fairlawn, and hundreds who were induced to make the trip by the renown of that place have extended the journey to every breeding farm in the section.

Six stallions domiciled at Fairlawn are advertised in the *Breeder and Sportsman*. Almont, Happy Medium, Aberdeen, Alecto, Starmont and Ethan Allen, Jr., the latter being a "private stallion." The trio named on the list stand higher than any three in any state when the measure is taken by the number of the get which have trotted in 2:30 or better. In fact, with one exception, we cannot recall three living stallions which make so good a showing. Almont has twenty-four representatives ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Happy Medium has eighteen. Aberdeen has ten with the same range as Almont. The exception noted to the trio are widely separated. Daniel Lambert in Massachusetts, Volunteer in New York, and Mambrino Patchen in Kentucky. The youngest of these is older than the eldest of the Fairlawn string, Volunteer and Daniel Lambert being eight and ten years respectively older than Almont, and, of course, that much longer in the stud. The great success of Almont has been ascribed to the high quality of the mares that he has been favored with. So much the better for those who purchase of General Withers. Fairlawn with its corp of tried stallions would have been in comparative obscurity if the mares had not been selected with the judgment displayed by the discriminating proprietor, and the stallions that have been bred there would not have been worth a tenth part of the purchaser's money had their claims rested on only one side. Kentucky owes the high position it occupies as the great breeding country for trotters to the mares which were coupled with trotting stallions and the selection of the best of them, and the best from other sections has been one of the most important features in the management of Fairlawn.

"Wren's Nest" appears rather a singular name for a breeding farm, and without explanation would suggest a "tasty" cottage embowered among trees and vines, and nestling in a glen where the rays of the morning sun set a million dewdrops sparkling, and a thousand birds singing. But when Californians see the name of Sam Purdy attached to the place, there will be no further need of informing them that one of the important requisites is on hand. A great horse truly, and when "put up" at auction on California street, his greatness was fully acknowledged as the bidding showed. A friend of ours was authorized to bid \$15,000, and as his fancies ran more to race-horses, he told his principal that was an extravagant sum to pay if even it was for the greatest trotter in the world. "Never mind," was the response, "If you are lucky enough to get him for that I'll be well pleased." The start was made at \$10,000 and our friend thinking that a "big bluff" was the way to play his hand, went to the "limit" the first move. It did not rest twenty seconds and in less than a minute \$20,000 was the offer. That was not the end. Considerably over that amount in gold, when the metal was at quite a premium, and Sam Purdy was struck off for a larger sum than has ever been paid for a trotter at an auction sale. Rather sluggish in his disposition, and the obstinacy heightened by severe treatment, he did not show the capacity he possessed and even his record of 2:20½ and trial heats of two miles in 4:45½, 4:46, no measure of his powers. His stud services in California were limited. All of his get that we are acquainted with are two colts bred by Mr. Cushing, and a mare which was in training on the Oakland track last summer. She is a fine-looking chestnut with the high finish of a thoroughbred, and with very little handling trotted a mile in 2:28, and quarters at a much faster rate. On the "old Virginia" blood Sam is sure to leave many such, and though his dam was by the thoroughbred horse Illinois Medoc, the mare mentioned is from a daughter of Woodburn, by Lexington, and her grandam claimed to be thoroughbred, there is no danger of getting too much of what has inaptly been termed "hot blood." The original meaning of the term has been perverted, so that in place of designating blood which ran warmly through the veins when there was stagnation in those which could not claim kindred with the notables of the turf, it has been twisted to carry the impression that thoroughbreds were "hot-headed," and unreliable when placed in harness. From nearly thirty years experience, we have learned that the thoroughbreds are the reverse, and of the many we have owned every one which was broken to harness has been more than ordinarily reliable.

In giving this much space to our far-away clients we are justified by the excellence of the animals, and the



account might be extended to a far greater length and then he far within the bounds. We take a great deal of pride in our list of sires at home and abroad, confident that there is not a journal on the continent which can show such an array.

### Belle Meade.

Who, that has the slightest acquaintance with the turf of America, is not familiar with Belle Meade? The great horses of the clan of Bonnie Scotland that have raced and gained distinction for themselves and their sire have made the name of this grand breeding farm a household word, and others are coming along to keep up the luster, so that there are good reasons to believe that there will be no diminution of the brightness for many years to come. In the first place, there is not a stud-farm outside of California, though the whole world be searched, that is better adapted for the rearing of thoroughbreds. We say outside of California, as the climatic advantages are so great that even the palm cannot be awarded where there is such a union of favorable requirements. There is no better blue-grass in Kentucky, and the pasture fields of Belle Meade are as perfect as can be. That the "range" is of the first importance in the rearing of blood colts will be readily admitted, and in the first year of their life especially. In this few months the foundation is laid for future excellence or future inferiority, and strive as we may it is a difficult matter to overcome the back-sets which poor pasturage and want of attention entail. There is something, however, of prior importance, and which California, Tennessee or Kentucky, with all their wealth of resources, cannot make amends for when that is lacking. That chief desideratum is proper breeding. "Blood" is the foundation, and when with blood is united form, close relationship to celebrities and skillful selection of parents, then the superstructure being correctly reared, there is little chance for failure. Elsewhere we write of the Belle Meade stallions, and hereafter we will show that the matrons are just the sort to mate with the sires, with the best sort of ground to build high expectations upon. We sincerely hope that it will be some time yet before Californians give up the purchase of yearlings at the annual sales. In this way there is a chance to obtain the best at a fair figure, and not only that, as this plan secures mares which can be transferred to the stud when young. It is generally conceded that long periods of training and running in races is inimical to the perfection of what may be termed the procreative qualities, and the most noted dams in the Stud Book sustain the belief. Then a young mare has a number of years to add to her progeny, and when she has proved herself to be of the right stamp, these additional years mean additional recompense to her owner. The mares in the Santa Anita Stud could not have been bought at a mature age, for ten times as much money as they cost when yearlings and three times as much if the delay had been a year older.

The Belle Meade sale of yearlings for 1884 is to be held the 30th of April, and though that is some time off it gives intending purchasers an opportunity to become conversant with the stock offered.

### Judge Shafers Racing Rules.

We have seen a proof sheet of the rules which have been submitted to the California State Agricultural Society for approval and adoption, and though partially acquainted with the intentions of the author, did not anticipate quite so much blundering as the "last effort" shows. Whenever changes have been made in existing rules, in lieu of improvement, there is retrogression, verbose, obscure, ungrammatical, couched in language which betrays a servile attempt to follow the style in vogue in law books before the era of printing, and yet these are minor faults when compared with the more weighty objections that are patent to any one at all conversant with racing affairs. Were it at all probable that this code stands a chance for adoption, there might be a necessity for specific charges. So palpable, however, are the vagaries, so emphatic the proof of a total lack of ability to legislate, that it will be a waste of space to occupy our columns in showing absurdities that are so apparent as not to mislead. There are some that are laughable. Making all due allowances for the hieroglyphics, which the judge uses for words, it is hardly possible that the printers can have made so many mistakes as are incorporated in 2 of Section 6. Rule 3, too, of the "racing rules," shows an attempt to sustain the decision in the May D. case, and we are informed by William Appleby that Judge Shafter at San Jose fair, offered Mr. Judson the same terms to compromise. The clause is as follows: "In all cases when the entrance is in the form of a stake, and money is added from any source, such race shall be deemed a purse race, with an inside stake, in which the winning horse shall receive the entire stake and the added money shall be divided, as in the case of other purses." We must apologize to the old-time

chroniclers of ancient edicts for comparing the "style" of this quotation, though there are worse examples, to that they used. As there appears to be something yet in the way of Mr. Judson obtaining a settlement of the May D. matter, and having the fullest belief that the obstacles are not the work of the Association, it may be that the president is awaiting the adoption of this rule by the State Society to claim that a race of last August was governed by it, and that the stake was a "purse race," notwithstanding the printed conditions to the contrary.

### Queries About Tips.

J. C. SIMPSON: Dear Sir—I have read carefully, and with much interest your different articles on the use of tips, and if I can get them, shall give them an extensive trial this coming season on my colts. I have used some of my own designing, but find great trouble in getting our smiths to either make or apply them.

If you succeed in producing a satisfactory tip from casting, could you supply me with a keg of them of different sizes? If you can do this I would like to have them as early as possible, and one of your books on the subject, also. Do you think that they would protect the horses' feet sufficiently to be driven over our rough turnpikes? Your advice on this point would be very great weight with me.

You have, no doubt, forgotten me, but I met you at the Oakland track in 1875 or '76, and it was a never ending source of instruction and pleasure to me to examine the many models of shoes, etc., that you then had in your workshop. It would be a great source of gratification to me to have your opinion on the questions asked above.

Yours, very respectfully, R. S. WITHERS.

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 8th, 1884.

We have not the least hesitation in recommending tips to be used on the Kentucky "pikes." There is little difference between them and the Oakland streets that are much traveled, and San Pablo avenue is fully as rough as the macadamized roads of Kentucky. There is no more danger from broken stone when tips are used than with shoes, except that there is a larger surface exposed, and a sharp-pointed stone will pierce if it strikes the opening between the heels of the shoes. We have become satisfied that the malleable iron will be found suitable, and anomalous as it may appear will wear longer than steel. Just as soon as the brass models can be made will send our correspondent the number desired. In the meantime, Paul Freidhoffer will make specimens for those who have written for a pattern. We remember Mr. Withers very well when here, and the experiments alluded to were in relation to anti-concussion shoes which led soon after to the use of tips. From these experiments we learned the proper method of setting which did away with the objectionable features. That, and changes in the shape are all the novelties we claim to have originated, the plan of imbedding being by far the greatest improvement.

### The Stanford Stake.

Owing to careless reading of the "proof," the change from "\$300 each" to \$175 was not made in the advertisement, though the figures in the payments showed that it was an error. The stake is \$175 each, \$25 to accompany the nomination, \$50 on the first day of January next, and \$100 ten days before the time set for trotting the race. We sincerely hope to see a large number of nominations, as this stake is of so much consequence to the breeders of trotters in California that failure to receive the support it is entitled will have an injurious effect on their interests. As it originally stood, the objections advanced were that the first and second payments were too large. This cannot be urged now, as no one can find fault with investing \$25, that amount giving the whole season of the two-year-old form to form an estimate upon. Fifty dollars additional gives until ten days before the race, so that with the prospective number of nominations there will be a large sum to reward those who have the spirit to make the engagement, and fortunate enough to have a good colt. But there is an object in sustaining this stake beyond the amount of money to be won. The nominations in it are proof that the breeders of California have confidence that the stock they are rearing are worthy of being classed as trotters, and that the flyers are not restricted to two breeding farms. No argument is so convincing as that which comes from the evident sincerity of those who show their faith by work in accordance with the views promulgated, and the fact that the colts are worthy is proved by the owner testifying in the practical method of making entries.

### The Oakland Trotting Park.

The plan for the purchase of the Oakland Trotting Park alluded to last week, has not been definitely fixed yet, so that there necessarily is delay in giving it publicity. That it will be carried through we have not the least doubt, and in that case both sides of the bay can show as fine courses as there is in any country. One will aid the other and be of vast benefit to the horse interests of the whole coast.

### Dog Breeding.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Will you be kind enough to give me your opinion of the following remarks of Mr. Buckell, Mr. Lewellin's breeder of dogs, and a great English authority on such matters. Mr. Buckell says: "To control the influence of sire and dam, as well as back ancestry, is the very essence of correct breeding." I presume, that is a proposition self-evident. But he goes on to say, "My plan of breeding is that of controlling the influence of progenitors both near and remote." Will you please to tell me how he can "control the influence of progenitors both near and remote?" Mr. Buckell also uses the term "nicking," when he makes a successful cross in breeding dogs. Does not that imply accident, and show that the influence of the various progenitors are not under his control?

E. LEAVESLEY, Gilroy.

There is an evident absurdity in the above proposition quoted by Mr. Leavesley, as it is beyond human power to control the influence of sire and dam, though after the birth inherited tendencies may be modified by education. The aim of the breeder is to overcome the tendency in one parent by the selection of another, and to effect this it is highly necessary to know the peculiarities of "remote" ancestry to take the proper steps to guard against reversion to undesired qualities. Sire and dam are the potent influences which govern the progeny, though back of them are others which play an important part. It will be better to state that by proper selection the bad is avoided, the good intensified, and in this way the faults of remote ancestry can be corrected, the good rendered subservient. "Nick" was formerly used to express a good combination and when preceded by "happy" a very fortunate conjunction.

### Auction Sale of Horses.

Two weeks ago we published a list of horses owned by E. H. Miller, Jr., to be sold at public auction Wednesday next, at the San Francisco Horse Market, No. 35 New Montgomery Street, and in that were such full descriptions that it is unnecessary to repeat them. That the stock has merits which should attract the attention of purchasers is patent to all of those having the least acquaintance with the genealogy of trotters, and their form is in keeping with the pedigrees. The sire offered, Berlin, is valuable from every point of view. His sire with a record of 2:22, his dam a record of 2:36½, and well authenticated trial of 2:28. Berlin's record is 2:32½ with repeated trials under 2:30, and his son Thapsin is thought to be the equal of any colt in California, having shown 2:30 as a three-year-old, and with action that is faultless. The brood-mares and youngsters are of a quality that is rarely offered at an auction sale. Of St. Clair, Blackbird, Electioneer, Gen. Benton, General Taylor, and Vermont Black Hawk blood, a glance at the sale catalogue will convince any one that the pedigrees are of the right kind, and a careful inspection of the animals will show that there are other desirable characteristics. The owner parts with them solely on account of ill health and business cares, which require all his attention. The stock being now on exhibition at the place of sale, there is plenty of opportunity to examine before the auction takes place.

### The First of March.

A week from to-day the stakes and purses of the Spring Meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association closes, and though nominations and entries are eligible, if the letter containing them is plainly postmarked on the day of closing, it is better not to defer posting later than the day before. Post-office clerks may make mistakes, and the custom in some of our post-offices is to stamp the date that the letter is sent off, so that though deposited at the proper time it is not shown by the envelope. We have not the least hesitation in predicting that the Bay District Course will be in as good order when the meeting takes place as it is possible to make it. The fine soaking from the late rains ensures that the substratum will be in the proper shape, that the top will be kept so as to please the most fastidious trainer, is just as certain. There is scarcely a doubt that the Spring Meeting of 1884 will be one of the most brilliant ever held in this State.

### The Arno Auction Sale.

The auction sale of the stock of the Arno Breeding Farm has been fixed for the 11th of March, at the Oakland Trotting Park. The intelligence came too late for extended notice this week, and as a large number of valuable animals will be offered it will require a good deal of space for suitable comment.

Mr. Whalen, the owner of Carter H. Harrison, has challenged the owner of Kats Creel for a race between the two horses for \$500 a side, to be run on a fixed day, regardless of weather or condition of the track, at any of the following distances: Mile and a half on the flat at welter weights, mile and a half over six hurdles, or a steeple-chase over the short course.

Jumbo, by Happy Medium, five years old, is 14 hands three inches high.



## General Topics.

In all countries "the weather" is held to be an entertaining topic. It is certainly one in which all are interested, and even when a hundred or more similar remarks are heard in a day, the weariness is nothing like so profound as a rehash of other subjects. There are a great many things to fear in other countries. Floods, cyclones, tornadoes, blizzards, lightning, hail, and in some of them falls of snow that imprison. Here droughts and north winds are the hangers-on. There are no fears in relation to the troubles which are so momentous in the East, and the only one which California can claim as being entirely her own is the baleful wind from the north which is as singular as it is unwelcome. For a breeze from that quarter to come like the breath of a furnace seven times heated is something of an anomaly; to possess the properties it does is still more wonderful. A fair field of grain is blighted in a few hours, and where there was a good prospect for a bountiful harvest there is nothing left but dry straw and a few shrunken kernels. It is full of electricity. The tails of horses will spread to twice their natural size, and though there is a repellent force which throws them apart when switched against the side, they are attracted so as to hang for some time before the magnetism loses its power.

That there is a depressing effect is also apparent. A large wheat-grower claimed that he could tell, before the actual change came, that it was on its way, and when fairly at work the gloomy feelings could not be overcome. It might be that his despondency arose from the danger to his crops, but this feeling would not influence animals. It is rare, indeed, that two as distressed trotters are seen as was the case with Occident and Bodine some years ago at Chico. The demon of the north blew fire from his nostrils, and as the race progressed it came fiercer and more difficult to endure. There were ten seconds between the first and the last heats, and before the start of the deciding one both horses looked as though they could not trot around the track. There was no perspiration, the hair as dry as the air, and there were heaving flanks, distended nostrils and glassy eyeballs. Under the circumstances, it was surprising that 2:31 was scored, and yet there were people to question the honesty of the drivers, and those, too, who saw the state the horses were in, and who should have been able to account for the discrepancy in the time of the heats. Heat has nothing to do with bringing that kind of prostration, and there must be other causes to aid it.

In the east there are hot days nearly as bad as those which here have a north wind at their back. There is a distinct difference, however, inasmuch as there is a surplus of moisture in the atmosphere in that country, and usually rainfall precedes. "Hot and sweltering" is the phrase not inaptly used to express the sensation, and old farmers call it "hot and muggy." It was such an afternoon when Privateer beat Aldebaran, Onward and Local at Jerome Park, nearly sixteen years ago, and the winner came within an ace of dying on the track. We went by train as it was too hot to drive, and the walk from the station to the park was the most serious short pilgrimage we ever endured. A suffocating steam rose from the ground, and the sun's rays came through it with boiling effect. The course also reeked, and the shade of the stand gave little relief. The pool-seller cried the bids like a man in a dream, and the most inveterate of the speculators sought refuge when only a small portion of their money was invested. This was the sort of a day when Mollie McCarty met with defeat at Louisville, and if she could have made known her opinion, doubtless the worst northern she had ever endured on the banks if the Putah would have been given the preference.

Take the whole of California as a guide to the estimate, and we doubt if the same extent of territory in the Mississippi Valley is as free from the bad effects of dry weather. With the exception of a portion of the San Joaquin there has not been a failure of crops in many years. There are years of such abundance that a falling off from the big yield is held to be a calamity, and there is grumbling and growling when there are cords of well-filled grain sacks in the fields. Should it be somewhat dry at the time when the ploughs should be busy, and the spring rains rather tardy, and not up to the gauge of former years, there is nothing to fear in the shape of the grain sprouting in the swath, and no attacks to pull apart and sheaves to unbind. Credit the dry weather with a portion of the advantages it brings, and no matter how industrious you have been in scouring the ditches, there will be a balance in its favor that should make you ashamed of the unmerited maledictions.

There is one great boon in this country which none of us properly appreciate, that is those of us who have spent a few years on this coast. That is relief from the peddler of lightning rods. Here the bolts are so taken up with the fairer mark which the Sierras and Rockies present that none stray in this direction. Yonder scarcely a summer passes without some token of Jove's displeasure in every neighborhood, and the worst of it is that when you feel perfectly safe there comes one of these malignant fiends, and tortures you with words that trouble when a portentous cloud comes across the sky. The rods that his predecessor has persuaded you to buy at four times what they should have cost, as you afterwards learn, are of no account. The points are so faulty that the lightning will dodge from them into the roof, and the insulators are still worse than the points. He will "fix" them for you, and if the services are accepted there is a conviction of having been swindled worse than before. If you decline, his

lugubrious prophecies haunt you, and every thunder clap thrills you with terror. He is about as subtle as the mysterious fluid he discourses so glibly about, and if his victim is the least nervous he will find out his weak point and play upon him with the skill of an Old Bailey lawyer.

The scientists are divided in opinion regarding the terrible force displayed in the cyclones which work such devastation in some of the fairest portions of the eastern country. Whatever it is to be free from apprehension is another boon which cannot be too highly appreciated. Strong buildings wrecked as though made of straw, horses and cattle carried through the air, many things done still more incomprehensible, and the only escape a deep cave or cellars run under the ground, so that the falling buildings cannot crush those who flee to them for protection. In the tornado that nearly wiped out Camanche, Clinton Co., Iowa, in 1860, there was a hotel, the lower story of which was stone, three above that brick with a good thickness of wall. It was a square building of about fifty feet on each side, by all odds the most substantial of any in the village. The brick portion was thrown apart as though from an explosion inside, not a brick falling inside of the stone walls which were intact and without a mark. The son of the landlord, a young man of twenty-five years, was asleep in the upper story when the house was demolished. He was carried quite a distance through the air, and laid so gently on the ground that he was uninjured, while several of the other inmates were killed. In another instance, a lower story of brick was swept away, the upper frame being dropped so truly as to rest on the stone foundation scarcely two feet out of place.

There had been another tornado the season before in the neighborhood of Iowa City, and the residents of these and adjoining counties were in dread. Some twenty miles from Camanche a man had built on the summit of a hill which was fully exposed to the quarter from which the tornadoes came. Another drawback was the want of water, and to obtain a supply cisterns were made. To hold what was shed from the roof of the barn, a very large one was dug, and as there had been no rain since it was finished it was yet dry though the conducting pipes were laid. He had a son who was in terrible dread whenever a dark cloud hung in the west. There was one blacker than usual rapidly making its way from the dreaded quarter, and thinking the cistern the safest place he lowered himself, with the aid of a pair of reins, into the snug quarters. They were not long enough for him to reach the bottom, so he dropped the remaining distance and congratulated himself on the security of the quarters. The strong wall, with the smooth coating of cement, the strong timbers that supported the top covering of two feet of earth. The curb was substantial, too, and in his asylum he felt as safe as need be. The heavy black cloud came rapidly. There was a stronger power than the surface current against which it swept, a succession of terrible detonations, and then on the roof of that big barn there was a crash and a charge of water through the spouts. It did not take many minutes to bring the water up to his knees; it was waist high, and still the thunder reverberated, and the huge drops pelted against the aingles. Up to the chin, and the reins dangled far beyond his reach. The frenzied shouts were drowned by the water-spout, and lucky it was that a residence for years on the banks of the Mississippi had given him a nautical education. He paddled about until the reins were within reach, and when the violence of the storm was spent his cries attracted attention. After that there was a stronger terror than tornadoes; water was quite as dreadful as wind.

When repining over the minor climatic troubles here, the thoughts of the far greater is always a panacea. Sadly pondering over the fact that the races are only seven weeks away, we are prone to grumble that there is mud in the way of gallops, and that the sand on Eighteenth street is about sure to crack the heels, there is a fear that the "length" will not be obtained, and short courses, perhaps, beyond the condition, or rather lack of condition, through enforced idleness. Then the thoughts revert to the snow, the mercury so far down in the tubes that the observer has to stand on tip-toe to see it, and by and by the "frost coming out of the ground," when the bottom appears to have dropped out, too. Then there is a search for sandy knolls, and the hills where the blue-grass has formed a firm sod, a few yards of cantering ground brings a smile on the gloomy visage of the trainer. The white buds glint among the brown twigs on the Hawthorn, there are roseate specks among the gnarled branches of the crabapple. A robin or two has piped some welcome notes, and the geese, a few in a flock, are pointing their flight northward. In the night comes the north wind, and the next morning the opening buds are a shrunk, the scream of the blue-jay in place of the song of the robin, and the advance guard of waterfowl are retreating, so demoralized that the trumpeter fails to touch his bugle to a single hawk. Whaw! what a change twenty-four hours have brought, and the firm sod patches are frozen and slippery.

This famous old-time trainer Tom Patterson abided by a rule adopted many years ago, to never to miss a gallop on account of rain or mud, and a majority of the eastern trainers adhere to the same practice, modified somewhat on account of the change in the race to be run. When heats for long distances were the rule there was thought to be a necessity for "harder work" than is now deemed proper for the longest distances. One thing is certain, that the fast pace which is now essential to win for a mile, and from that to two and a quarter miles, is as trying as longer and repeating routes, and that even three-quarters of a mile can-

not be compassed without plenty of exercise. A noted foot-racer, some years ago, informed us that he never met a "long-distance runner" whom he could not tire out in going a hundred yards, provided he had a turn of speed, and that to fit himself to run, his forte being from fifty to one hundred and fifty yards, he had to work hard and regularly. A break in the fast work now is not so bad as it will be a month in the future, and then should there be mud in the tracks the gallops will have to be given. It is true that there is danger in slop as well as sand to crack the heels, but we shall try an experiment which we hope will obviate that difficulty, and if there is a prospect of success will describe it so that others can avail themselves of the benefit.

Although it is seldom we recommend anything that has not been put to an actual test, in this case it may be as well to precede the experiment with a description, and should it strike others favorably there will be a chance to give the more satisfactory trials of several experimenters. It is simply to exclude the wet, mud or sand from the pasterns without interfering with the motion of the joints. In the first place a strap with an elastic attachment will encircle the upper part of the hoof, being kept in place by a short piece of leather or thin metal fastened with a small screw at the toe. From the encircling strap and fastened to it will be thin rubber, such as is used for bandages, cut to fit and extending above the ankle and secured by another strap around the leg. This will also in a measure exclude the air and prevent rapid evaporation, which is one of the causes of cracked heels. As in a large majority of cases the cracks are confined to the fore-feet, a pair will be all that is necessary for each horse. We feel so much confidence in the efficacy of this plan that, notwithstanding one of our colts is slightly troubled in that way, we shall gallop him through the mud, if necessary, without much fear.

Cracked heels are one of the most tormenting ailments that beset the trainers of runners and trotters, especially the former. Trivial though it may seem, when there is a bad case the sufferer is incapable of showing its true form. Slight disarrangements of any of the functions are sufficient to place "the flyer" on a level with those which are pounds below, and the separation of the skin in that sensitive place is not so slight as many imagine. There are a hundred "sure cures." Every trainer has a favorite remedy, and it is safe to say that he has little faith in any. Easily managed when there is slow work, he is well aware that when the fast gallops are resumed it is long odds that there is a return of the trouble. Besides lessening the danger from mud adhering to the pastern there is the further benefit of preventing evaporation. This will be sufficient in cases where there has been no cracking; in the latter it will be necessary to apply a liniment bandage, put on loosely, with some kind of a cerate to induce healing. Twenty years ago glycerine was our favorite remedy. Now we are partial to the preparations from crude petroleum. Vaseline, cosmolina, cuticura, any emolient in fact that will soften the rigidity of the skin, which is always an accompaniment of cracked heels, and tend to the healing of the fissures.

The pernicious practice of washing the legs is still worse than galloping in mud when that is done before the animals are thoroughly "cooled out." There is a speedy diminishing of the temperature through evaporation, whereas the heat is kept down in the gallop by the envelopment of the cold material, and if left until dry there is partial protection from the plastic encasing. When the boot described above is used it must be left on until the circulation is normal, and afterwards the moisture from the confined sweat must be carefully absorbed by a soft rubber. With proper care in fitting we can not imagine any drawback that will preclude the use. Still, however, until tried it is in the speculative field, and until theory is sustained by practice there is uncertainty.

## How the Favorites Don't Win.

"Odds never won a horse race" is an old expression, and there is also an equally ancient belief that favorites do not always have everything their own way. An ingenious correspondent has compiled the following statistics, which are designed to show that the favorite has by no means a monopoly of the good things of racing:

Jarome Park, 1883.—Purses, 9 favorites won 5; selling purses, 14 favorites won 6; two-year-old stakes, 4 favorites won 1; three-year-old stakes, 5 favorites won 5; cup, 1 favorite won 1; handicaps, 21 favorites won 6; handicaps over jumps, 13 favorites won 9. Total, 67 favorites won 33.

Monmouth Park.—Purses, 14 favorites won 6; selling purses, 24 favorites won 10; two-year-old stakes, 16 favorites won 7; three-year-old stakes, 9 favorites won 5, and 1 walk-over; all-aged stakes, 8 favorites won 3; gentlemen's race, 1 favorite won 1; handicaps, 54 favorites won 21, and 1 walk-over; handicaps over timber, 24 favorites won 12. Total, 150 favorites won 63, and 2 walk-overs.

Coney Island.—Purses, 30 favorites won 12; selling purses, 28 favorites won 4; two-year-old stakes, 4 favorites won 0; three-year-old stakes, 5 favorites won 4; all-aged stakes, 3 favorites won 2; handicaps, 32 favorites won 17; handicaps over timber, 17 favorites won 11; purses over timber, 3 favorites won 1. Total, 122 favorites won 51.

Saratoga.—Purses, 81 favorites won 34; selling purses, 16 favorites won 10; two-year-old stakes, 8 favorites won 4; three-year-old stakes, 8 favorites won 3; all-aged stakes, 3 favorites won 3; handicaps, 8 favorites won 3; handicaps over timber, 16 favorites won 10. Total, 140 favorites won 67.—N. Y. Spirit.

There was a trotting race on the 9th at the Bay View Driving Park, Santa Cruz. The contestants were entered by J. G. Tanner, J. Soper, A. J. McLann and T. Brady. The purse was \$80. Brady's horse won in two straight heats; time, 3:06 and 3:07.







The judges M. Lewis Clark, Jr., and Chas. L. Hunt have reviewed the evidence in the McBowling-Silvio race, run at Louisville October 12th, and we understand that Harlan will be reinstated. The complaint against Corrigan has been dismissed, but the evidence taken warrants the expulsion of Stoval and Barnes.

### TRAINER.

WANTED—By a competent man a situation as trotting-horse trainer. Understands the care of brood-mares, stallions, and breaking colts. References. Address

G. W. B.  
1715 Leavenworth Street.

## MONMOUTH PARK, LONG BRANCH, NEW JERSEY.

1884 SEASON OF 1884.

Added Money—23 Days—\$115,000.

The Racing will begin on Friday, July 4th, and continue on Saturday, July 5th, and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday of each week thereafter, until Saturday, August 23d.

NOT LESS THAN SIX RACES EACH DAY.

The following Stakes are now Open, to Close and Name on March 1st Next

### For First Summer Meeting, 1884.

#### The Long Branch Handicap.

A sweepstakes of \$50 each, h. f., or only \$10 if declared by 4 p. m. on July 3d, with \$750 added; the second to receive \$200 out of the stakes; weights to be published by July 2d; the winner of any handicap after publication of the weights to carry five pounds extra; one mile and a quarter.

#### The Shrewsbury Handicap.

A sweepstakes of \$50 each, h. f., or only \$10 if declared by 4 p. m. on July 7th, with \$1,000 added; the second to receive \$250 out of the stakes; weights to be published by July 6th; the winner of any handi-

cap after publication of the weights to carry five pounds extra; one mile and a half.

#### The Ocean Stakes.

Of \$100 each, \$25 f., with \$1,000 added; the second to receive \$500 out of the stakes; one mile and an eighth.

#### The Monmouth Cup.

A sweepstakes of \$50 each, p. p., with \$1,500 added, of which \$500 to the second; the winner of the Baltimore, Westchester, or Coney Island Cup for 1884, to carry three pounds; of two of those cups, five pounds; of three, seven pounds extra; two miles.

### For Midsummer Meeting, 1884.

#### The Atlantic Stakes.

For two-year-olds, of \$50 each, \$15 f., with \$1,500 added, of which \$500 to the second; those not having won a stake of \$2,000 allowed five pounds; maidens allowed ten pounds; three-quarters of a mile.

#### The Seabright Stakes.

For two-year-olds, of \$50 each, \$15 f., with \$1,500 added, of which \$500 to the second; a winner of a stake of \$2,000 when carrying weight for age or more, to carry three pounds; twice, five pounds; thrice, seven pounds extra; those not having won more than \$500 when carrying weight for age or more allowed three pounds; maidens allowed seven pounds; three-quarters of a mile.

#### The Red Bank Stakes.

For two-year-olds, of \$50 each, \$15 f., with \$1,500 added, of which \$500 to the second; a winner of a stake of \$2,000 when carrying weight for age or more to carry five pounds; twice, seven pounds; thrice, twelve pounds extra; maidens allowed seven pounds; three-quarters of a mile.

#### The Camden Stakes.

For two-year-olds, of \$50 each, \$15 f., with \$1,500 added, of which \$500 to the second; those having won a stake of \$2,000 (handicaps and selling races) when carrying less than weight for age not counting; excluded from starting; those not having run second for such stake allowed three pounds; maidens allowed seven pounds; winners not qualified to start not to pay forfeit; three-quarters of a mile.

#### The Optional Stakes.

For two-year-olds, of \$50 each, \$15 f., with \$1,000 added; the second to receive \$250 out of the stakes; the winner to be sold at auction, or to carry seven pounds extra, if entered to be sold by 4 p. m. on the day before the day appointed for the race for \$2,500, allowed seven pounds; or, if for \$1,000, fourteen pounds; maidens allowed five pounds; allowances accumulative; three-quarters of a mile.

#### The Eatontown Stakes.

For two-year-olds and upward, of \$100 each, \$25 f., with \$1,500 added, of which \$500 to the second; horses three years old and upward not having won when carrying weight for age or more, in 1884, more than \$1,000, allowed five pounds; or, if not more than \$500, seven pounds; or, if they have not won in 1884, ten pounds; maidens allowed, if three years old, fifteen pounds; if four years or more, twenty-five pounds; one mile.

#### The Barnegat Stakes.

For three-year-olds, of \$50 each, \$15 f., with \$1,500 added, of which \$500 to the second; the winner of the Belmont, Coney Island Derby, Lorrillard, or Travers Stakes to carry five pounds; of two of those stakes, seven pounds extra; those not having won a three-year-old stake of \$2,000 when carrying weight for age or more allowed five pounds; maidens allowed ten pounds; one mile and a half.

#### The Harlan Stakes.

For three-year-olds not having won a two-year-old stake of \$2,000 when carrying weight for age or more, of \$50 each, \$15 f., with \$1,500 added, of which \$500 to the second; the winner of a three-year-old stake of \$2,000 when carrying weight for age or more to carry five pounds; twice, seven pounds; thrice ten pounds extra; those not having won when carrying weight for age or more, in 1884, more than \$1,000, allowed three pounds; or, if not more than \$500, five pounds; maidens allowed ten pounds; one mile and a quarter.

#### The Elizabeth Stakes.

For fillies three years old not having won a two-year-old stake of \$2,000 when carrying weight for age or more, of \$50 each, \$15 f., with \$1,500 added, of which \$500 to the second; the winner of a three-year-old

stake of \$2,000 when carrying weight for age or more to carry five pounds; twice, seven pounds; thrice, ten pounds extra; those not having won when carrying weight for age or more, in 1884, more than \$1,000, allowed three pounds; or, if not more than \$500, five pounds; maidens allowed ten pounds; one mile and an eighth.

#### The Palisade Stakes.

For three-year-olds, of \$50 each, \$15 f., with \$1,500 added, of which \$500 to the second; winners in 1884 when carrying weight for age or more of \$2,000 to carry three pounds; twice, five pounds; thrice, seven pounds extra; of less than \$1,500, allowed three pounds; of less than \$1,000, five pounds; of less than \$500, seven pounds; maidens allowed twelve pounds; one mile and an eighth.

#### The Newark Stakes.

For three-year-olds, of \$50 each, \$15 f., with \$1,500 added, of which \$500 to the second; the winner of a three-year-old stake of \$2,000 when carrying weight for age or more to carry seven pounds; twice, ten pounds; thrice, twelve pounds extra; those not having won when carrying weight for age or more, in 1884, more than \$1,000 allowed three pounds; or, if not more than \$500, five pounds; or, if they have not won in 1884, ten pounds; maidens allowed fifteen pounds; one mile.

#### The Trenton Stakes.

For three-year-olds, of \$50 each, \$15 f., with \$1,000 added; the second to receive \$250 out of the stakes; the winner to be sold at auction for \$5,000, or to carry seven pounds extra; if entered to be sold by 4 p. m. on the day before the day appointed for the race for \$4,000, allowed three pounds; if for \$3,000, seven pounds; if for \$2,000, twelve pounds; if for \$1,000, twenty pounds; one mile and an eighth.

#### The Freehold Stakes.

Of \$100 each, \$25 f., with \$1,500 added, of which \$500 to the second; horses three years old to carry ninety-seven pounds; four years and upward, one hundred and ten pounds; maidens three or four years old allowed three pounds; horses not having won when carrying weight for age or more, in 1884, more than \$2,000 allowed three pounds; or, if not more than \$1,000, five pounds; or, if they have not won in 1884, ten pounds; maidens allowed, if three years old, fifteen pounds; if four years or more, twenty pounds; one mile and a half.

#### The Passaic Stakes.

For three-year-olds and upward, of \$50 each, \$15 f., with \$1,000 added; the second to receive \$250 out of the stakes; winners in 1884, when carrying weight for age or more, of \$1,000 to carry five pounds; of \$2,000, ten pounds extra; horses not having won in 1884 allowed seven pounds; maidens allowed twelve pounds; three-quarters of a mile.

#### The Midsummer Handicap.

A sweepstakes of \$50 each, h. f., or only \$10 if declared by 4 p. m. on the day before the day appointed for the race, with \$750 added; the second to receive \$250 out of the stakes; weights to be published two days before the race; one mile.

#### The Harvest Handicap.

A sweepstakes of \$50 each, h. f., or only \$10 if declared by 4 p. m. on the day before the day appointed for the race, with \$1,000 added; the second to receive \$300 out of the stakes; weights to be published two days before the race; one mile and a quarter.

#### The Navesink Handicap.

A sweepstakes of \$50 each, b. f., or only \$10 if declared by 4 p. m. on the day before the day appointed for the race, with \$1,250 added; the second to receive \$350 out of the stakes; weights to be published two days before the race; one mile and a half.

Stakes are run, and two days before the race; one mile and a half.

#### The Moet & Chandon Champagne Stakes.

For two-year-olds, of \$25 each, p. p., with \$500 added by Messrs. Moet & Chandon, of which \$100 to the second; the winner of a stake of \$2,000 to carry five pounds; twice, seven pounds; thrice, ten pounds extra; maidens not having run second for a stake of \$2,000, allowed seven pounds; three-quarters of a mile.

N. B.—Winner of a certain sum means winner of a single race of that value. In the conditions of the above stakes weight for age means weight for the distance run according to the Rules of the American Jockey Club, or to the Rules adopted at the Convention lately held at Louisville. THE GRADE OF THE MONMOUTH PARK COURSE has been lowered, the track widened, and ample accommodations provided for starting, especially for races of three-quarters of a mile. Additional Stabling for 200 horses will be completed in May next. Nominations to be addressed to the Secretary, Twenty-seventh street and Madison avenue, New York.

GEORGE L. LORILLARD, President.

J. H. COSTER, Secretary.

### FOR SALE.

Pure Llewellyn.  
TOPSY.

Dan.	Dora.	Leicester.	Sybil.	Doll.
Prince.				

Topsy is 15 months old, blue helton in color, won V. H. C. at last, S. F. Bench Show, gives great field promise, is in perfect health, and is sold simply because her owner has too many dogs.

For price, full pedigree, etc., apply to GEO. W. ELLERY, Sacramento, or to H. H. BRIGGS, 609 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

### AMUSEMENTS.

CALIFORNIA THEATRE  
FRENCH W. BERT MANAGER.

THE LEADING THEATRE

Monday Evening, February 25th.

LAST WEEK OF

Mr. W. E. SHERIDAN

MONDAY—LOUIS XI.  
TUESDAY—KING LEAR.  
WEDNESDAY—O'NEILL.  
THURSDAY AND SATURDAY—RICHARD III.  
FRIDAY—Benefit of W. E. SHERIDAN.  
MATINEE—LOUIS XI.

Monday Evening, March 3d,  
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT OF

Miss Jeffreys Lewis.

Secure your seats in advance.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE  
MISSION STREET, ABOVE THIRD.

SPECIAL NOTICE  
This Theatre will remain closed for two weeks for thorough renovation and decorations, prior to the grand Re-opening.

Monday, March 10th.

WITH

Her Majesty's Opera Co.,

Under the auspices of

COL. J. H. MAPLESON.

FRED'K W. BERT,

Lessee and Manager.

OAKLAND THEATRE  
TWELFTH STREET NEAR WEBSTER, OAKLAND, CAL.

Monday Evening, February 25th.

Grand production of

UNDER THE GASLIGHT!

OUR FULL COMPANY.

GRAND SCENERY,

STARTLING EFFECTS!

Every Evening This Week,

SATURDAY MATINEE:

SPECIAL NOTICE—For the accommodation of the residents of Berkeley, Alameda and Brooklyn, curtain will rise at 7:45, performance terminating at 10:45.

Admission.....25cts.

Secure your seats in advance.

The Vienna Gardens,  
Cor. of Sutter and Stockton Sts.

THE POPULAR

FAMILY RESORT  
OF THE CITY.

The Ladies' Orchestra, composed of accomplished musicians is the feature of the Entertainments, with the talented Miss Bertha Neuber as leader. Refreshments of all kinds the best the market affords.

G. F. WALTER,

Sole Proprietor.

ADMISSION FREE.

## INFORMATION!

ANY PARTY OR PARTIES DESIRING  
GRAZING

For stock can obtain the necessary information relative thereto by calling on or communicating with

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KERR'S  
ASTHMA  
CURE

Cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat and Lung affections, Coughs, Colds, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Soreness in the Chest or Lungs, Weakness in the Back, Pains in the Back, Bowels, Sides, Colic, Croup, Pneumonia, Measels, Whooping Cough and Indigestion. It heals the entire system. Pleasant tasted as ice cream. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle.

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### FOR SALE.

KILLIP & CO.

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.  
No. 116 Montgomery Street, S. F.

### BREEDER'S SALE.

BY DIRECTION OF

G. VALENSIN, ESQ.,

—OF—

ARNO STOCK FARM.

We will offer for sale at the

OAKLAND TROTTING PARK,

—ON—

TUESDAY.....MARCH 11, 1884.

His Entire Stud of

Brood Mares, Trotting Stallions,

Colts and Fillies.

Among them are the famous stallion CROWN POINT and Brood Mares of the most fashionable strains of blood.

The colts and fillies are mostly sired by the celebrated stallion BUCCANEER. Among the trotters is the well-known mare SISTER and several three and four-year-olds heavily engaged in the various stakes to be trotted this Fall, both in California and the East.

Catalogues will be ready February 25th, giving full description and pedigree of all animals offered.

The sale will be absolute, as Mr. Valensin contemplates an extended tour to Europe. The young horses entered in Trotting Stakes are now at Oakland Park and may be seen upon application to Mr. John Goldsmith, trainer, who has them in charge.

For other information apply to

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers.

### Special Sale.

—OF—

FAST STOCK

BY ORDER OF

E. H. MILLER, Jr.,

Who, on account of ill-health, will

close out all of his breeding

stock on

Wednesday, February 27th, 1884.

At 11 o'clock, at the Sale Yards

—OF THE—

San Francisco Horse Market,

33, 35 and 37 New Montgomery Street.

18 HEAD OF STOCK,

Comprising Brood-Mares and Stallions; also, Geldings and Fillies from the following well-known Stallions: Electioneer, Benton, Berlin, Blackbird; also, several with St. Clair blood.

Catalogues will be issued in a few days. Apply for same at the above place, or to

E. H. MILLER, Jr.,

Corner of Fourth and Townsend Streets, Central Pacific Railroad Building; or WILBER F. SMITH, Sacramento.

N. B.—The above stock can be seen on the 21st day of February at the above place, or at any time after up to the day of sale.

S. C. BOWLEY, Auctioneer.



FOR SALE.

Thoroughbreds

OF ALL AGES.

ENQUIRE OF

HENRY WALSH,

Sup't Running Horse Dept

Palo Alto Stock Farm,



## THE RIFLE.

### At Shell Mound.

Among the leading events of the day was the match last Sunday at Shell Mound, between ten men of the Fifth Battalion of Infantry and ten men of the Second Artillery, commanded, as we have said, by Colonel Russett and Captain Ed. G. Spronl. The contest had excited much interest outside of military circles, and but for the inclement weather would have drawn together a large number of spectators. Nevertheless, considering the pitiless rain that fell at intervals, and the cold wind prevailing all day, the attendance was larger than could have been expected. Having received a personal invitation to dine with the contending teams and assist in doing honor to the losers, we faced the storm, and remained until the 500-yard shooting commenced and then we were "knocked out" in the first round and retreated ingloriously. On such a day, without military reputation to sustain, or personal interest in the contest to sustain us, rifle shooting, especially at the 500-yard target, is not the most attractive amusement in the world, and we make this acknowledgment as an apology for not being present at the dinner as we intended. It would be ridiculous to expect close shooting on such a day, though the teams were composed of our best marksmen, and therefore we can readily understand how the very best, such for instance as Colonel Kellogg and others made scores so far below their general average. From noon, a fifty-mile gale was blowing right across the target, and at the exposed 500-yard range the test of nerve upon all was very severe, upon some demoralizing. Still, under the circumstances, the score is anything but poor, and if it does not show first-class marksmanship, it does show that men who had the nerve to shoot a match on such a day would fight like devils in a battle. In the opinion of many, this match was concluded at the end of the shooting at the 200-yard range, when the infantry men led by a goodly number of points, and so it proved, for at the close of the match their lead had been augmented to 24. The difference in the scores was greater than expected, and must be laid at the door of the artillery man, who made eight consecutive misses at the 500-yard range. The teams and friends, about thirty, sat down to dinner at five P. M., which in its material and preparation reflected great credit on Captain Siebe, proprietor of the establishment, for it included almost everything in the market, from a fat turkey down to a snipe. Hans Kohler, paymaster of 2d Artillery, sent over two cases of his very best vintage, and to this, perhaps, must we look for the number of toasts following from the heart hot and fast until half past nine, when the party broke up. Among the military organizations specially toasted were the 2d Artillery, Fifth Infantry, 2d Brigade, 1st Infantry, and then Colonel Russett, Captain Spronl, Major Kloe, and Captain Siebe were duly honored. A more congenial party was seldom seen. In its results, the match, will do much to encourage a greater activity in rifle shooting throughout our military organizations, and that was its chief object. For many pleasing personal attentions, we have to acknowledge ourselves indebted to Captain Siebe. He never overlooks members of the press visiting Shell Mound. The score

#### FIFTH INFANTRY TEAM.

Burrell.....	200 yards—4 5 5 3 4 4 5 4—42
500 yards—4 5 4 4 4 5 5 4—45	87
Macdonald.....	200 yards—4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—42
500 yards—3 3 4 4 4 5 5 4—40	82
Kubie.....	200 yards—4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—41
500 yards—5 4 4 4 4 2 5 3—40	81
Waltham.....	200 yards—4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4—42
500 yards—5 3 5 3 4 3 5 3—39	81
Pierce.....	200 yards—4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4—41
500 yards—4 5 4 5 3 2 4 4—39	80
Hovey.....	200 yards—4 4 4 3 5 5 4 4—43
500 yards—5 2 3 4 2 5 3 4—37	80
Williams.....	200 yards—4 5 5 4 5 4 4 5—45
500 yards—2 0 5 0 4 4 5 4—34	79
Kellogg.....	200 yards—3 4 5 4 4 4 4 4—40
500 yards—0 2 4 3 5 5 5 4—35	75
Mason.....	200 yards—4 4 5 4 4 5 5 3—43
500 yards—0 2 3 5 4 3 2 5 4—32	75
Brown.....	200 yards—4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4—40
500 yards—3 4 4 2 5 4 0 2 3—29	69

Aggregate.....789

#### SECOND ARTILLERY TEAM.

Lods.....	200 yards—5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—43
500 yards—5 4 4 4 4 5 5 4—45	88
Kubie.....	200 yards—4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4—40
500 yards—4 4 5 4 5 4 5 3—45	85
Warren.....	200 yards—3 3 5 4 4 3 4 5—40
500 yards—2 6 3 3 5 4 4 5—40	80
Sime.....	200 yards—4 3 3 4 4 4 4 3—36
500 yards—4 4 5 4 5 5 3 4—44	80
Lafenburg.....	200 yards—5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—42
500 yards—5 4 2 4 3 3 4 4—37	79
Sprout.....	200 yards—4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—42
500 yards—5 3 4 2 3 3 5 4—37	79
Fennell.....	200 yards—4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4—40
500 yards—5 4 3 3 3 4 3 5—37	77
Mangels.....	200 yards—5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—44
500 yards—4 4 2 5 0 4 4 0—32	74
Lemcke.....	200 yards—4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4—43
500 yards—3 0 2 5 3 3 4 3—31	74
Lachmeyer.....	200 yards—4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—41
500 yards—0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—4	49

Aggregate.....765

In the principal match Col. Beaver gave a gold medal for the highest score. This was won by Mr. Lode, of Second Artillery, with a score of 88.

At the same time, the following gentlemen threw in a small amount each for a pool match, divided into two purses, five shots each, 200 yards. The scores in this match were the best of the day. Out of a possible 25, the score at the finish stood as follows:

Hovey.....	5 5 4 5 4—23	Mason.....	4 5 4 5 3—21
Kellogg.....	4 5 4 4 5—22	McEwen.....	4 4 4 4 4—20
Waltham.....	5 4 5 4 4—22	Williams.....	4 3 4 4 4—19
Carson.....	4 4 4 4 2—21	Moore.....	4 3 3 4 4—17
Burrell.....	5 4 4 4 4—21	Brown.....	4 4 4 4 4—21

Lieut. J. E. Klein and Col. Sam Beaver fired ten shots at the 200-yard target, the latter winning under the rules. The scores were:

Col. Beaver.....	4 5 5 5 4 5 5 4—46
Lieut. Klein.....	5 5 5 5 4 5 5 4—46

During the day T. E. Carson shot five strings of ten shots each at the 200-yard target. Out of a possible 250 he made 229. With one exception, when 230 was scored, this is the largest aggregate ever made on the range.

The match between Lieutenant Brown and Officer Linville, at Shell Mound, to come off a week from to-morrow, 2nd March, is still exciting much interest in all circles. Lieutenant Brown has a slight call in the betting from being considered the more reliable man in a match. The conditions are 100 shots each, 50 at 200 and 50 at 500 yards, for \$100. Brown has already beaten Linville twice before.

We understand the Police Team, according to its expressed intentions, are about to challenge the Fifth Battalion team, the victors last Sunday. We are authorized to say, any communication from Police Headquarters, in that direction will meet with a ready and willing response.

### At Alameda.

The California Schuetzen Club held their monthly bullseye shooting at Alameda Schuetzen Park on Sunday, despite the downpouring rain. The following marksmen won prizes for the best centers: Klotz, Utschig, Bertelsen, Bawnet, McLoughlin, Freese, Jacoby, Eckmann, Strecker, Burmeister, Ehrenpfort, Standon, Von der Heyden, Rshwyler, Boeckman, Smith, Krall, Gluk, Muller, Lingenfelder.

The Turner Sharpshooters also held a prize shooting match on the same day. The following were the winners: John Utschig, Otto Burmeister, D. Schoenfeld, C. Sagehorn, R. Finking, H. Krall. In both of the above cases we have endeavored to obtain the actual scores, but failed. In reference to the Schuetzen Club the secretary was unable to give any information, and the president is never to be found when wanted. There were two friendly matches shot on the same day, and at the same place, between individual members. The first between J. Utschig and Wm. Ehrenpfort. The scores was

Utschig.....	927
Ehrenpfort.....	889

The second match was between K. Wertheimer and C. Sagehorn. The latter received 75 rings to start with and won by 15 rings.

## THE GUN.

### Trap Match at Colusa.

The Colusa Shooting Club gave an invitation clay-pigeon shoot on the 13th inst, in honor of the departure from Colusa of their President, G. W. Beesford. It was an "off" day for the boys as they did not come up to their average, owing, perhaps, to the fact that they had not shot at the trap for some three months past. Below will be found the score: Team shoot, losing side to pay all expenses.

Porter, Capt.....	10010	10011—5	Robinson, Capt.....	01100	11001—5
Watson.....	00111	10101—6	Lopez.....	00101	10011—5
Basford.....	10000	10111—5	Parker.....	00011	01001—4
Albery.....	01010	10011—5	Miller.....	00100	00001—1
Gilmour.....	10100	00011—5	Lloyd.....	10000	00011—3
Welch.....	01001	01100—4	Hart.....	00110	00100—3
Niebling.....	00111	00100—4	Tibbitts.....	00111	01100—6
Radcliff.....	00000	00010—1	Miles.....	00010	00100—2
Graham.....	00001	00010—2	Tall.....	00001	11111—6
Total.....	37	Total.....	34		

Bow.

The seed time and harvest necessary for human food in another sense stand good also for human pleasures. Thus, when the season for one amusement closes, another opens, at least, with those who seek recreation for its legitimate object—health. It is well this has become so with Americans, for there is no sowing food if we have not strength to eat it, and in no way is that strength obtained so certainly and so thoroughly as by participating in field sports. Yesterday pigeon shooting was inaugurated pretty generally in our State, but as it is our publication day, we cannot give the results until next week. A large attendance is expected at the opening match of the San Francisco Gun Club, for the attractions are greater than usual. In addition to the three club medals, Mr. Ewing, one of our wealthy and liberal lovers of trap sport, donated a \$200 silver pitcher to be shot for on the occasion. Messrs. Orr and Butler, prominent members of the club, were intrusted with the selection of the trophy, and their taste does them credit. This pitcher is a splendid work of art. The man fortunate enough in the end to become its owner, meet win it three times, but not necessarily in succession. We predict it will be the reward of a long and brilliant struggle. The first medal of the club has been won seven times by Mr. J. K. Orr; the second medal twice by Mr. Al. Havens. The latter will also be a bone of contention in the first match, for if he wins once more it becomes his private property. He is a hard man to beat at the trap. We shall make a point of being present.

Duck shooting for the season may be considered over, at least by that class who pursue the pastime for pleasure rather than profit. Even if the birds were not miserably poor and without flavor at present, the late intensely cold and wet weather has robbed the sport of its pleasures, and few that we can learn, except the market hunters, have been out this last fortnight. The birds on the marshes and bays were plentiful enough, but they kept so close nothing could be done with them. As an instance, we heard of a party of gentlemen from this city who recently visited the marshes of Suisun for a three days' shoot. When they came to balance the accounts of the expedition it was found that the birds killed cost \$10 each. Pretty expensive shooting. And so we may say farewell to the season of 1884.

A few weeks ago we mentioned the successful prosecution of a marketman in this city for illegally selling doves. We find we ought to have credited the Sportsmen's Club of California with bringing this desirable result about. They have a standing reward of \$25, formerly \$50, for every conviction of the kind, and they keep an agent out all the time hunting up violations of the law. We have since seen the agent's receipt for the \$25 reward in Goodman's case. The Sportsmen's Club of California is composed of good men and true. They first imported black bass into this State. For all their good and noble deeds let us give them the praise and credit due.

The prospects of a match between Dr. Knowliss, of the Alameda Club, and the two champions Messrs. Robinson and Lambert are not very promising. Mr. Orr at present cannot, of course, shoot such a match, or we are certain he would gladly do so. Still there are Messrs. Nick Williams, Al. Havens, and Pearson, who ought not to allow the Doctor's challenges to pass unnoticed, and whom we hope to hear from without delay. The Doctor only proposes to exclude the two champions.

Petaluma is waking up to the sports of the gun as well as earning distinction with the rifle. Mr. B. Franklin, for the Petaluma Sportsman's Club, has commenced to build summer quarters on grounds leased from Dr. Durdell, some five miles below the town. When finished, the building will be substantial, large and convenient. This speaks well for the spirit of the Petaluma sportsmen.

Tomales bay is reported to us to be alive with wild fowl, with a large percentage of honkers. The open lands and hills in the neighborhood also abound with quail.

At a late meeting of the Gilroy Rod and Gun Club, J. P. Sargeant and Henry Miller, Jr., were elected members. The admission of these gentlemen will not only strengthen the club and increase its local influence, but it will gladden the hearts of all true sportsmen in the State, as showing that our men of wealth and character are awakening to a living sense of their duties to preserve the game of their country. With others of their class they hold it in trust only for all. There is no throwing off our obligations in this connection if we would be true Americans, and on principle, therefore, we call upon all land-holders in other parts of the State to follow the example of Messrs. Sargeant and Miller, and associate themselves with the gun clubs of their districts. Poaching and illegal, indiscriminate slaughter will then receive a death-blow, chiefly because it will lead eventually to the law being enforced. It will not do young Mr. Murphy, the representative land-owner of the district, any harm to read this paragraph. His hounds may then have less to do.

An eastern paper, says: "Quail shooting will be illegal in Catarangus county, N. Y., for the next four years under a penalty of \$25 for each offense." So the good work of preservation goes on. The sins of the past can only be atoned for by abstinence in future. Why should California be behind her sister states in the good work?

### TROTTING STALLIONS.

## The Almont Stallion ALTOONA,

BY ALMONT; first dam Theresa B. by Prophet, Jr.; second dam Molly Floyd, by Mohawk; third dam, by Davy Crockett, a Canadian pacer; fourth dam Fuss, a fine road mare imported from Canada. Prophet, Jr., by Prophet, son of Hill's Vermont Black Hawk. Altoona was bred by Gen. W. T. Withers, of Fairlawn, is a dark bay, a little over fifteen and three-quarters hands, of high form and breeding.

He will make the season of 1884, ending July 1st, at the ALMONT STABLES, 1352 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.

Terms, \$30 for the season, due on or before July 1st. For further information apply to or address

A. H. HECOX,  
ALMONT STABLES, 1352 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.

## ELECTOR, 2170.

STANDARD—See Wallace's Register Vol. V.

By ELECTIONEER, his dam Gilberta by Fred Low, son of old St. Clair. Second dam Lady Gilbert by Gen. Knox.

Will make the season of 1884, commencing March 1st, and ending June 1st.

Elector is a mahogany bay, both hind feet touched with white, 15-3/4 hands high, weighs 1,050 pounds.

Terms \$50 the season. Mares from a distance properly cared for and pastured at \$5.00 per month. Due care taken but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address

C. E. PERKINS,  
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### The Trotting Stallions

## Baywood and Fleetwood

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884, COMMENCING FEBRUARY 15th, and ending July 1st, at the corner of Third and Empire streets, San Jose.

### BAYWOOD

Is five years old, dark bay, with black points, 16 hands high, and weigh 1,200 pounds, fine bone, level-headed and a good mover.

Sired by Nutwood; first dam by Geo. M. Patchen; second dam by Champion; third dam by Belmont.

### FLEETWOOD

Is four years old, sorrel, with both front feet white and white stripe face; 15-1/2 hands high, and weighs close to 1,200 pounds. He is a model perfect horse; high life, fine style and action, and looks like thoroughbred.

Sired by Nutwood. First dam Copper Bottom Mare, by Young America; second dam the Tillotson Mare, pedigree unknown but she was reported to have been bred in Kentucky.

Terms, \$25 for the season, or \$40 to insure.

E. S. SMITH, San Jose.

### The Trotting-Bred Stallion



## A. T. STEWART,

Will stand for mares at the FRESNO FAIR GROUNDS during the season.

A. T. Stewart is a dark brown stallion with white hind ankles, sixteen and one-half hands high, and weighs over 1,200 pounds. Sired by D. L. Harris, of Fayette County, Kentucky. Foaled in 1872, and is an Inbred Mambrino. Sired by Mambrino Patchen (full brother of Lady Inbred Mambrino), sire of Katie Middleton, 2:23, and nine in 2:30 flat. Thorn, record 2:18 1/4, sire of Lady Thorn; second dam, by Young America; third dam, by Mambrino Chief, sire of the dam of Mambrino Chief, Pilot, Jr., brother in blood to the sire of the dam of Mambrino Chief, and he by Mambrino, thoroughbred son of imported

Terms for the season, \$30.  
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SOMERS & A



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From O. A. Hickok, Esq.,  
San Francisco, Cal., June 8, 1881.  
I can with confidence recommend Sparkhall's Specific to any one owning a knee-sprung or cockled ankle horse, being fully convinced that it will cure those deformities without injury to the animal.  
O. A. HICKOK.  
From Hon. C. M. Pond, Breeder of the celebrated trotter "Clingsstone,"  
Hartford, Conn., March 23, 1882.  
This may certify that I have used Sparkhall's Specific in my stables, and consider it an extraordinary remedy, accomplishing in most cases all that is claimed for it.  
C. M. POND.  
The Specific is sold in quart bottles—price, \$2.00, by  
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**VETERINARY DENTIST.**

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Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at \$150 the season.  
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Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27½. Limited to 40 mares at \$150 the season.  
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By Almont, out of Violet, by Ryedyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at \$50 the season.  
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The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:30 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address  
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Registered in the A. J. C. C. and the A. G. C. C.  
  
MOTHER.  
  
SON.  
The above is a cut of the unequalled cow Jersey Belle of Seitate that made 25lbs. 4 1/2 ozs. of butter in one week, and her only living son King of Seitate.  
A GRANDSON OF JERSEY BELLE OF SCIT. A mate is now in use in the Yerbi Buena herd. This herd of Jerseys and Guernseys won all the herd prizes for 1882. Since then have been added young animals from Mr. Pierce's valuable herds East. He now has Jersey Belle of Seitate, Coonsdale, Mary Ann of St. Lambert, Earners' Glory, and Eurosas strains. These, with large selections on the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey from the best without regard to cost, and imported directly, make this the best herd on the Pacific Coast. Mr. Pierce has interest in two herds in the East of 200, at the head of which stand King of Seitate (only living son of Jersey Belle of Seitate), Romeo de Bonair (87 1/2 per cent. Mary Ann's blood) and Pierson, the best show bull in America. These bulls are valued at \$10,000 each, and stand for \$100 to \$200. The blood of these celebrated animals can be had, at moderate prices of  
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# BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. IV, No. 9.  
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MAR. 1, 1884.

SUBSCRIPTION  
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.



ECHO, JR.

In our gallery of portraits have appeared representations of animals that were fairly entitled to the distinction from their family connections. It has long been held of the greatest importance in breeding fast horses that the kindred should be of the right stamp, and no matter how great the individual excellence, without that to back it the chances are that the result will be disappointment.

It is unnecessary to repeat to the readers of this paper the estimation in which we hold Echo. From the first appear-

ance of his colts there were good grounds to warrant the prediction of future excellence. Before his progeny displayed their powers there was sufficient in himself to justify the high expectations that have been fulfilled. By Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam by Magnolia, son of Seeley's American Star, and then Kentucky Whip and Shakespeare blood, there was enough to warrant success from the time Dexter, Startle, Jay Gould, Aberdeen, and many others of the Hambletonian-Star combination appeared. The promises of the first members of the family have been sustained by the still

more valuable qualities of procreative ability, and in the next generation are numbers of the first celebrities. There is little necessity for further allusion to the sire of Echo, Jr., as our readers are familiar with the most noted of the class which have appeared in public, though outside of these are many which have fully as good claims for consideration. On the maternal side the subject of Mr. Wyttenbach's pen is a claims that must not be overlooked. His dam Ilia is Priam, and Priam is a son of Whipple's Hambletonian, Revere, by imported Glencoe, and as a sire he has shown



potency by getting Honesty, four-year-old record 2:25; Mockingbird, two-year-old record 2:33, and several others which are of great promise. The grandam of Echo, Jr., was by Kentucky Hunter, the sire of the dam of Corette, and she was a fast pacer as well as her dam, an Oregon-bred mare. A sister to Ella, called Brownie H., is a double-gaited mare of great speed; all that is necessary to change her from a trot to a pace, or vice-versa, is a little difference in the adjustment of the checkrein. She won a race at the Golden Gate Fair hauling an ordinary road wagon in 2:40, and has shown trials to a "buckboard" weighing 250 pounds in 2:35, and quarters in 36 seconds. Ella herself showed fully as much speed and with the same faculty of changing gaits, but as she was put to breeding at three years old there was no opportunity to develop it.

As to Echo, Jr., we are informed that all that is necessary for him to prove that he is worthy of his genealogy is the chance to show his capacity. He has trotted to wagon better than a 2:30 gait, and, like the majority of the get of his sire, his action is very fine. As he will not be four years old until the 1st of next May, there is time enough for him yet, and as his owner intends putting him in training as soon as "the season" is over, it may not be long until he places on record the time his private performances indicate that he is capable of doing.

Good likenesses as the pictures of our artist are acknowledged to be, there are features which cannot be represented by the pencil and graver. That Echo, Jr., is a very handsome colt the portraiture shows, and when to that is added that he is a rich, dark bay, with black legs, mane and tail, that he is 15½ hands in height, and weighs, in ordinary condition, 1,025 pounds, and that there is plenty of bone, tendons and muscle, enough will be shown to give a fair idea of his configuration. His dam is nearly 16 hands, and will weigh 1,100 pounds, and the grandam was nearly as large. The combination of trotting, pacing and thoroughbred blood has proved to be a capital conjunction to establish the fast-trotting propensity, and many of the very fastest of the present time are thus bred. The double cross of Hambletonian in Echo, Jr., is a guarantee that he will perpetuate the characteristics of this grand family of trotters, and on mares of other strains can scarcely fail to give satisfactory results. This is shown, so far as can be determined by appearance, as he was bred to Bonnie H., and though the inbreeding was very close, the foal is remarkably strong and highly formed. There is another quality which must not be overlooked in Echo, Jr. He trots without weights, boots or other appliances on his feet than medium-sized tips, and certainly the power to trot fast without artificial appliances lends additional value to the possessor.

## TURF AND TRACK.

### Chicago Driving Park—Trotting Colt Stakes for 1884-85.

The Trotting Colt Stakes of the above named association closed January 1st with the following entries:

#### Stakes for 1884.

The Ashland Trotting Stake, 1884.—For colts and fillies (foals of 1881); to be trotted when three years old, during the Summer Trotting Meeting of the Chicago Driving Park for 1884. \$100 entrance, of which \$10 is forfeit, and must accompany the nomination; \$15 on January 1st, 1884; \$25 on June 1st, 1884; and the remaining \$50 from those who start only at or before 8 o'clock P. M. of the day preceding that named for the race. The Chicago Driving Park to add \$2,500. Closed on March 1st, 1883, with 98 nominations, of which the following paid the second installment of \$15 on January 1st, 1884, and remain eligible for the race:

1. H. G. Finkle's b f Queen Medium, by Happy Medium, dam Evangeline, by Almont.
2. L. W. Hess' br c Victor Sprague, by George Sprague, dam Sylvia, by Swiger.
3. H. M. Freese' b c Prestige, by Onward, dam Venice, by Cuyler.
4. E. W. Ayres' b f Vashiti, by King Rene, dam Effie, by Regular.
5. Joe. Harker's b c Expectation, by Gov. Sprague, dam Gazelle, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
6. Jos. Harker's blk c Gov. Stanford, by Gov. Sprague, dam May Queen, by Alexander's Norman.
7. Caton Stock Farm's b c Almont Coesack, by Don Coesack, dam Summae, by Almont.
8. H. H. Yates' ch c Hard Hack, by Gen. Grant, dam Kate Hazard, by Kentucky Hazard.
9. S. A. Tanner's b f Vernetti, by Manchester, dam Ella Madden.
10. Wm. Manrer's b or br f —, by American Clay, dam Kate.
11. Jno. and Geo. Weedman's b c Wm. B. Sprague, by Geo. Sprague, dam by Goldust.
12. W. J. and W. H. Lewis' b f Nettie, by King Rene, dam Alma, by Almont.
13. G. D. Schenck's b f Ophelia, by Durango, dam Emma S., by Indian Chief.
14. C. T. Bradley's b f Nettie, by Milwaukee, dam Countess, by Corrigan Jackson.
15. R. G. Stoner's b c Bedford, by Strathmore, dam by Mambrino Patchen.
16. Grape Vine Stock Farm's b c A. G. Dewey, by Larry W., dam Achsah, by Matt Duffy.
17. E. T. Billmyer's b f Mate, by Frank Miller, dam by Pocahontas Boy.
18. R. B. Torrell's blk c Gambetta, by George Wilkes, dam by Gills' Vermont.
19. W. A. Sandborn's b c Larchwood, by Capoul, dam Mary Mason, by Ericseou.
20. W. A. Sandborn's b c Cosher, by Capoul, dam Lola, by Administrator.
21. W. A. Sandborn's ch c Superior, by Egbert, dam Mary, by Woodford Mambrino.
22. Macey Bros.' b c O. F. C., by Onward, dam by Black-

23. C. W. Story's blk g Reference, by Referee, dam Modjeska, by Enfield.
24. Allen Baabford's b c Charley Offutt, by Almont, dam Pearl Leonard, by American Clay.
25. Allen Bashford's h f Clara Leigh, by Almont, dam Madame Finch, by Gen. Lee.
26. J. W. Mackey's b f Aloise, by Sultan, dam Belle, by Belmont.
27. B. J. Treacy's rn g Freedland, by Abdallah West, dam Alice White, by Walker's Denmark.
28. B. J. Treacy's ch c Prince Wilkes, by Red Wilkes, dam by Brown Chief.
29. D. L. Moore's br c Sour Mash, by Red Wilkes, dam by Bonbrun Chief.
30. R. P. Pepper's b c Connaellor, by Onward, dam Crop, by Pilot, Jr.
31. Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Alban, by Electioneer, dam Lady Morgan, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
32. Palo Alto Stock Farm's b f Alta Belle, by Electioneer, dam Beautiful Bells, by The Moor.
33. Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Edos, by Gen. Benton, dam Soutag Mohawk, by Mohawk Chief.
34. Palo Alto Stock Farm's b f Morning Glory, by Electioneer, dam Marti, by Whipple's Hambletonian.
35. J. Cairn Simpson's br c Antevolo, by Electioneer dam Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.

The Chicago Trotting Stake, 1884.—For colts and fillies (foals of 1880); to be trotted when four years old, at the Summer Trotting Meeting of the Chicago Driving Park for 1884. \$100 entrance, of which \$10 is forfeit, and must accompany the nomination; \$15 on January 1st, 1884; \$25 on June 1st, 1884; and the remaining \$50 from those who start only at or before 8 o'clock P. M. of the day preceding that named for the race. The Chicago Driving Park to add \$2,500. Closed on March 1st, 1883, with 59 nominations, of which the following paid the second installment of \$15 on January 1st, 1884, and remain eligible for the race:

1. T. Anglin's br c Wilkes Boy, by George Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Patchen.
2. H. C. McDowell's b f Fugue, by King Rene, dam Fuga, by George Wilkes.
3. R. G. Stoner's b c Stuart, by Strathmore, dam by Coaster.
4. John R. Graham's h c Don Carlos, by Cuyler Clay, dam Lady Abdallah, by Alexander's Abdallah.
5. Nat. Brnen's br c Wildmont, by Egmont, dam Advance, by Administrator.
6. O. A. Hiekok's br f Ruby, by Sultan, dam by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
7. L. J. Rose's br f Neluska, by Sultan, dam Gretchen, by Mambrino Pilot.
8. Palo Alto Stock Farm's b f Helen, by General Benton, dam Alameda Maid, by Whipple's Hambletonian.
9. Palo Alto Stock Farm's br f Hinda Rose, by Electioneer, dam Beautiful Bells, by The Moor.
10. Palo Alto Stock Farm's b f Flower Girl, by Electioneer, dam May Flower, by St. Clair.
11. W. W. Blair's b c Barter, by Harold, dam Bellmira, by Tatler.
12. M. L. Hare's b f Gemma, by Hambrino, dam Fashion, by Curtis' Hambletonian.
13. Jas. Garland's br f Regina, by Electioneer, dam by Elmo.

#### Stakes for 1885.

The Ashland Trotting Stake, 1885.—For colts and fillies (foals of 1882); to be trotted when three years old, during the Summer Meeting of the Chicago Driving Park for 1885. \$100 entrance, of which \$10 is forfeit, and must accompany the nomination; \$15 on January 1st, 1885; \$25 on June 1st, 1885, and the remaining \$50 from those who start only at or before 8 o'clock P. M. of the day preceding that named for the race. The Chicago Driving Park to add \$1,500.

1. H. C. McDowell's b f Iolanthe, by King Rene, dam Crape Liese, by George Wilkes.
2. H. C. McDowell's br c Gustave, by King Rene, dam by Mambrino Champion.
3. J. B. Payne's b or hr c Wilkes Sprague, by Gov. Sprague, dam by George Wilkes.
4. C. G. Krebaum's hr f Havana Belle, by Geo. Higbee, dam by Blackhawk Champion.
5. E. P. Denton's b f Belle Wythe, by Toronto Patchen, dam Lady Lightfoot, by Tinsley's Flaxtail.
6. A. S. McCann's b f Lady Wilkes, by Red Wilkes, dam Phil Thompson's dam.
7. Grape Vine Stock Farm's b f Thersa, by Larry W., dam Annie Clites, by Louis Napoleon.
8. Nat. Bruen's b c Empress, by Egmont, dam by Toronto.
9. Frank Duhme's b c —, by Belmont, dam Patience, by Blue Bull.
10. Frank Duhme's b c Ashland Sprague, by Gov. Sprague, dam Agnes Clark, by Almont.
11. H. G. Finkle's h c Lord Nelson, by Wellington, dam Miss McLeod, by the Holbert colt.
12. H. G. Finkle's b f Finkle's Ideal, by Administrator, dam Grace, by Mambrino Patchen.
13. J. B. Payne's blk c Black Sprague, by Gov. Sprague, dam by George Wilkes.
14. Wash. Corbin's ch c Bashaw Boy, by Corbin's Bashaw, dam Hazelett Belle.
15. J. L. Wharton's ch c Wilkes W., by Harry Wilkes, dam by Gill's Vermont.
16. C. L. Hass' b g Highland Star, by Highland Stranger, dam Nettie Moore, by American Star.
17. Geo. Stengel's b c Seigried, by Oxmoor, dam Amanda Wood, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
18. W. L. Bruen's ch c Emmett Clay, by Egmont, dam Scripta, by Consript.
19. W. H. Wilson's ch c Chestnut Wilkes, by Red Wilkes, dam Josie, by Well's Yellow Jacket.
20. W. H. Wilson's h c Brent Arnold, by Arnold, dam Annie Cook, by Pacing Abdallah.
21. Caton Stock Farm's b f Cossack Maid, by Don Coesack, dam Louisville Maid, by Wood's Mambrino.
22. Caton Stock Farm's b f Joannette, by Don Coesack, dam Lottie, by Bashaw Dary.
23. B. Short's ch f Starlight, by Fisk's Hambletonian Star, dam by Magna Charta.
24. J. T. McMillan's b c Aug. Haverstick, by Strathmore, dam Vixen, by Clark Chief, Jr.
25. Glenview Stock Farm's ch c Progrese, by Pancoast, dam Lady Abdallah, by Alexander's Abdallah.
26. Glenview Stock Farm's b f Esprit, by Cuyler, dam Puss Thompson, by American Clay.
27. Jennings & Soules' b g S. A. Packer, by Dr. Almont, dam Lady Spartan, by Spartan.
28. Welsh & Engelmann's blk c Dark Night, by Alcyone, dam by Noonday, by St. Elmo.
29. M. B. Gratz's b f Chilla B., by Belmont, dam by Alexander's Norma.
30. M. B. Gratz's b f Anna Rene, by King Rene, dam Sally Harold, by Harold.

31. Jamee B. Green's h c Expectation, by Administrator, dam Balm of Gilead, by Thordale.
32. C. F. Pyncheon's b f Topey B., by Aristoe, Jr., dam by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
33. C. T. Bradley's b f Biddie, by Mentor, dam Badness.
34. C. T. Bradley's b c Hailstorm, by Milwaukee, dam Minnie, by Bay Mambrino.
35. W. H. Raymond's blk f Fleuret, by Com. Belmont, dam Twilight, by Dictator.
36. W. I. Hayes' gr f Beulab, by Almont Rattler, dam by Royal Revenge.
37. Hathaway & Breckinridge's b c O. U. K., by Blackwood, dam Dictator Belle, by Dictator.
38. Ira L. Ramsdell's blk f Luella, by Sultan, dam Ella Lewis, by Vermont.
39. W. H. Saunders, Jr., b f Jeunie E., by Young Wilkes, dam the dam of William H.
40. Palo Alto Stock Farm's b f Alamira, by Electioneer, dam Alameda Maid, by Whipple's Hambletonian.
41. Palo Alto Stock Farm's b f Aurelia, by Electioneer, dam Aurora, by Jobu Nelson.
42. Palo Alto Stock Farm's cb f Elsie, by Gen. Benton, dam Elaine, by Messenger Duroc.
43. Palo Alto Stock Farm's b f Manzanita, by Electioneer, dam May Flower, by St. Clair.
44. Palo Alto Stock Farm's br c Saint Bel, by Electioneer, dam Beautiful Bells, by The Moor.
45. Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Woolae, by Electioneer, dam Waxana, by Gen. Benton.
46. Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Aleck, by Electioneer, dam Alvaretta, by Geo. Lancaster.
47. Palo Alto Stock Farm's br c Anteros, by Electioneer, dam Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
48. Dr. J. W. Day's h c Rex Patchen, by Seneca Patchen, dam by Suecia Chief.
49. Jamee Longshore's h f Nancy Clinker, by Clinker, dam Gold Fringe, by Simon Kenton.
50. James Longshore's b f Fanny Clinker, by Clinker, dam Dolly, by Champion Searcher.
51. R. P. Pepper's b c Carver, by Onward, dam Embaeay, by Harold.
52. R. P. Pepper's b c Holland, by Onward, dam Pattie Williams, by Haywood.
53. R. P. Pepper's cb f Contour, by Onward, dam Cnt, by Brigoli.
54. A. Sbarpe's blk c Greenlander, by Princeps, dam by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
55. A. S. McCann's h f Clara T., by Red Wilkes, dam Kentucky Belle, by Harold.
56. E. T. Billmyer's blk c Alpha, by Frank Miller, dam by Frank Miller.
57. E. T. Billmyer's blk c Omega, by Frank Miller, dam Bird.
58. W. D. Ham's b c Gen. Putnam, by King Mambrino, dam Sally Messenger, by Startlight.
59. W. D. Ham's b f Arlien, by King Mambrino, dam First Love, by Clark Chief, Jr.
60. Allen Bashford's b c —, by Almont, dam Madame Finch, by Gen. Lee.
61. B. J. Treacy's ch c Eugene Wilkes, by Young Jim, dam by Brown Chief.
62. B. J. Treacy's blk c Teller, by Banker, dam Rosa Wilkerson, by Hambolt.
63. B. J. Treacy's ch c Almont Dudley, by Mambrino Dudley, dam by Almont.
64. Wm. Babcock & Son's b c John B., by Geo. Sprague, dam by Country Gentleman.
65. Wm. Babcock & Son's br c Colonel B., by Geo. Sprague, dam Snip.
66. W. W. Mitchell's b c Pascual, by Pasacas, dam Maid of the Mist, by Conklin's Star.
67. S. A. Tanner's b c Common Sense, by Manchester, dam Ella Madden.
68. J. B. Haggin's gr c El Monte, by Echo, dam Lightfoot, by Hubbard.
69. J. B. Haggin's b c Vasco, by Alaska, dam Belle Ely, by Inauguration.
70. J. B. Haggin's b c Lohengrin, by Echo, dam Vixen, by Patchen.
71. J. B. Haggin's b f Visalia, by Echo, dam Dolly Varden, by Langford.
72. W. B. Toddhunter's ch c Cannon Ball, by Prompter, dam Gazelle, by Buccaneer.
73. W. B. Toddhunter's b f Clito, by Steinway, dam Mand M., by Stockbridge Chief, Jr.
74. G. Valensin's br f Ivy, by Buccaneer, dam Fern Leaf, by Flaxtail.
75. G. Valensin's gr c Punch, by Buccaneer, dam Gray Dale, by American Boy.
76. G. Valensin's b f Titania, by Buccaneer, dam Casaie Mac, by McClellan.

Chicago Trotting Stake, 1885.—For colts and fillies (foals of 1881); to be trotted when four years old, at the Summer Trotting Meeting of the Chicago Driving Park for 1885. \$100 entrance, of which \$10 is forfeit, and must accompany the nomination; \$15 on January 1st, 1885; \$25 on June 1st, 1885, and the remaining \$50 from those who start only at or before 8 o'clock P. M. of the day preceding that named for the race. The Chicago Driving Park to add \$1,500.

1. C. W. Story's blk g Reference, by Referee, dam Modjeska, by Enfield.
2. Grape-Vine Stock Farm's b c A. G. Dewey, by Larry W., dam Achsah, by Matt Duffy.
3. Nat. Bruen's b c Balaklava, by Onward, dam by Kentucky Clay.
4. Frank Duhme's b f Lorena, by Strathmore, dam by Belmont.
5. Frank Duhme's b f Pattie, by Jubilee Lambert, dam by Joe Downing.
6. H. L. Donaman's b f Lyda, by Jubilee Lambert, dam by Patterson's Joe Downing.
7. H. L. Donman's blk f Lady Hancock, by Alcantara, dam by Hambrino.
8. E. H. Brodhead's blk f Indigo, by Indianaapolis, dam Nannie Jordau, by Corbeau.
9. Geo. Stengel's b c Ozone, by Oxmoor, dam Truant, by Messenger Duroc.
10. W. H. Wilson's b f Mary Arnold, by Arnold, dam Lady Monroe, by Jim Monroe.
11. W. H. Wilson's b c Array, by Arnold, dam Annie Cook, by Pacing Abdallah.
12. W. H. Wilson's b f Edwena, by Ravenswood, dam by Shelby Chief.
13. Caton Stock Farm's b c Almont Coesack, by Don Coesack, dam Summae, by Almont.
14. H. H. Yates' ch c Hard Hack, by Gen. Grant, dam Kate Hazard, by Kentucky Hazard.
15. Glenview Stock Farm's br f Isaquena, by Pancoast, dam Latham Lass, by Alexander's Abdallah.
16. Glenview Stock Farm's blk g Wyatt, by Cuyler, dam Totsey, by Mambrino Transport.



17. H. M. Freas' b c Prestige, by Onward, dam Venice, by Cuyler.
18. C. F. Pyncheon's b c L. J. D., by Aristos, Jr., dam by Tom Hunter.
19. C. T. Bradley's b f Patience, by Milwaukee, dam Lady Call, by Williams' Magna Charta.
20. R. B. Terrill's blk c Gambetta, by Geo. Wilkes, dam by Gill's Vermont.
21. W. R. Letcher's ch c Egalite, by Eghert, dam by Stockbridge Chief.
22. W. H. Raymond's b c Edison, by Com. Belmont, dam Blossom, by Dictator.
23. Jno. Weedman's b c W. B. Sprague, by Geo. Sprague, dam by Goldust.
24. S. S. Woodard's blk c King Bashaw, by Black Beshaw, dam Black Maria.
25. A. S. McCann's b g King Leader, by Red Wilkes, dam Jennie Goldust, by Fency Goldust.
26. Keller Thomas' b f Novelty, by New York, dam by Tom Hal, Jr.
27. W. S. Beckner's b c C. F. Clay, by Caliban, dam Soprano by Tom Hal.
28. W. H. Thomas' b g W. H. T., by New York, dam Daisy, by Tom Hal, Jr.
29. Burn & Merrill's ch c Pericles, by Pencoast, dam Thistle, by Cuyler.
30. Palo Alto Stock Farm's h f Chiquite, by Electioneer, dam Pearl, by Geo. Lancaster.
31. Palo Alto Stock Farm's br f Alta Belle, by Electioneer, dam Beautiful Bells, by The Moor.
32. Palo Alto Stock Farm's br f Morning Glory, by Electioneer, dam Marti, by Whipple's Hambletonian.
33. Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Edos, by Gen. Benton, dam Sontag Mohawk, by Mohawk Chief.
34. Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Ione, by Gen. Benton, dam Irene, by Mohawk Chief.
35. Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Alhan, by Gen. Benton, dam Lady Morgan, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
36. Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c St. Just, by Electioneer, dam Fidelia, by Volunteer.
37. Wm. H. Fisher's b c Jack Martin, by Almont Lightning, dam Nutmeg Maid, by Thomas Jefferson.
38. R. P. Pepper's b c Counsellor, by Onward, dam Crop, by Pilot, Jr.
39. Thos. Corell's ch f Pilot Queen, by Mambrino Pilot, dam by Frank Forrest.
40. F. L. Noble's br c Lord Roscoe, by Governor Sprague, dam by Administrator.
41. W. D. Ham's br f Stella D., by King Mambrino, dam Free love, by Strader's Clay, Jr.
42. Allen Bashford's b c Sonny Thomas, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Puritana.
43. Allen Bashford's b c Charlie Offutt, by Almont, dam Pearl Leonard, by Am. Clay.
44. Allen Bashford's h f Clara Leigh, by Almont, dam Madame Finch, by Gen. Lee.
45. Allen Bashford's blk f Blanche's Baby, by Pescarel, dam Blanche Clemens, by Ryland.
46. B. J. Treacy's r u g Freedland, by Abdallah West, dam Alice White, by Walker's Denmark.
47. B. J. Treacy's ch c Prince Wilkes, by Red Wilkes, dam by Brown Chief.
48. S. A. Tanner's b f Verneti, by Manchester, dam Ella Madden.
49. J. J. Bowen's b g Beacon, by Young Jim, dam by Honest Allen.
50. H. A. Russell's br c Hambrino Wilkes, by Hambrino, dam by Geo. Wilkes.
51. G. Valensin's gr f Griselda, by Len Rose, dam Towhead, by Echo.
52. G. Valensin's br c Arno, by Buccaneer, dam by Volcan.
53. Robert Prewitt's b f —, by Gov. Sprague, dam by Ashland Chief.
54. Jno. Dupee, Jr.'s, blk c Egmont, by Eghert, dam Westmont's dam, by Cottrill's Morgan.

### Growth of the Turf—Some Interesting Figures.

The report of Secretary Vail to the National Trotting Association at the late bi-ennial Congress was very elaborate and complete, and gives an index to the steady development of the trotting interest, and the commercial value of the sport and its appurtenances. It also gives an idea, incidentally, of the amount of clerical labor and the mass of statistical and other matter that falls to the care of the Secretary of the institution which is growing to be somewhat ponderous and proportionately unwieldy and expensive. Briefly the report showed that the National Association was entering its fifteenth year, the last ten of which have been marked by a steady improvement. In 1870 the association was made up of 51 associate members. In 1883 its roll of members numbered 217, divided as follows: Eastern division, 39, the territory of which includes Canada, Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont; Atlantic district, which includes Delaware, the District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania, 65 members; Central district, 36 members, which includes Alabama, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio and West Virginia; the Western district, 64 members, located in Colorado, Dakota, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Mexico, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin; the Pacific district, 13, all of which are in California. Under the rules, all associate members are required to make a return of all trotting over their several tracks, the reports to include the amount and value of all purses, the names of all contestants, their position in each heat, and the time made. From these reports Mr. Vail was able to present the following official return of the trotting for the past year:

In 1883 217 members were enrolled, of which seven abandoned their meetings owing to bad weather and other causes, and two failed to supply official reports, leaving 208 from whose official reports it is ascertained that they administered 2,244 speed classes, for which they received 15,842 entries, of which entries 9,868 started in contests for the purses and stakes, hung up as follows:	
Purses and added money.....	\$924,309.50
Add for stakes and sweepstakes.....	30,352.50
Add for two unreported members amounts ascertained from newspaper reports.....	4,860.00
Add for two meetings omitted by the reporting members, amount, ascertained from publication...	5,995.00

Total value of purses and stakes competed for in 1883..... \$965,517.00  
This total is an enormous increase for 1883 over previous years. The total for 1882 was \$697,124.32; for 1881, \$639,189.50, and for 1880, \$680,873. The obligations for

entrances-money for the same years are as follows: For 1883, \$664,502.68; for 1882, \$510,070.43; for 1881, \$463,388.25, and for 1880, \$448,384.50. The unpaid entrance-money for the same year, as reported, with suspensions of those failing to keep such contracts, is as follows: In 1883, \$40,209.50; in 1882, \$42,927.75; in 1881, \$38,796.50, and in 1880, \$45,297.50. This is certainly a very creditable showing, for it must be remembered that in nearly all cases the entrance-money is ten per cent. of the purses, and it speaks well for the honor of those engaged in trotting that there is so little repudiation of what many people hold to be but little better than a mere gambling contract.

Another feature in connection with trotting is the comparatively small number of persons and horses that have been punished by expulsion during the fourteen years that the National Association has been in existence. In connection with which due consideration must be given, not only to the vastness of the territory covered by the National Association, but also to the strictness of its rules, and to the temptation that exists in connection with nearly all races to earn money easily by dishonesty than to fight and work hard for it honestly.

Total number of persons expelled during fourteen years.....	297
Number of same restored during fourteen years.....	125
Number of persons under ban of expulsion on Dec. 31st, 1883.....	172
Number of horses expelled during fourteen years.....	172
Number of same restored during fourteen years.....	75
Number of horses under ban of expulsion, Dec. 31st, 1883.....	97

This is certainly an excellent showing, and should go far to remove the opinion of many that trotting for money is akin to stealing. In connection with the above figures the following extract from Secretary Vail's report should be taken into consideration: "When we consider that these figures are made at the end of fourteen years' experience, during the last ten of which the business of the members has been large, we may regard the numbers involved in this severest of our penalties to be really small. It should also be remembered that nearly all these expulsions have been imposed upon the orders of members and their judges, and that in many cases the parties affected by such orders had no previous opportunity to be heard in their defense; thus a reason appears why in some cases the expulsions are removed by the Board of Review upon petition or appeal, when all the evidence is considered, as well as all the reasons for the exercise of a very limited pardoning power."

In the way of contrast an important feature of Secretary Vail's report is his tables showing the number of trotting associations—no doubt principally small agricultural fairsocieties—that held meetings in 1883 outside the rules of the National Association, from which it appears that there are 350 of such associations, and that the total amount of money announced by them in purses and premiums was \$228,444.50; which added to the amount as reported won under the national rules, with the amount reported as won by the runners in the same territory as compiled in "Kirk's Guide" for 1883-1884, makes the following grand exhibit:

Trotting—Amount won under National rules.....	\$965,517.00
Trotting—Amount won outside National rules.....	228,444.50
Running—Gross earnings in United States and Canada.....	1,301,210.25

Grand Total..... \$2,495,171.75  
With so excellent a showing, without taking into consideration the claims of breeders and the influence of racing, both running and trotting, has on horse-breeding from a purely mercantile standpoint, it would certainly seem about time that the law shall cease to regard those engaged either as owners, trainers, drivers or riders as mere gamblers, to be blackmailed by every petty official from Maine to California, and that they shall receive the same protection in law as those engaged in so-called legitimate businesses.

### Declarations of the Washington Park Club Stakes.

The following list of declarations has been received from the Secretary of the Washington Park Club of Chicago. The Lakeside, Kenwood and Hyde Park are p. p. stakes; the Englewood, Drexel and Sheridan are b. f.

#### Lakeside Stakes.

Gray and Co.'s b f, by Young Billet—Fan Farris.  
Gray and Co.'s ch f Queen Malloy, by Pat Malloy—imp. Queenoraft.

W. L. Scott's ch f Radha, by Algerine—Nannie H.  
W. L. Scott's b f Florio, by Virgil—Florence I.  
A. Studebaker's br f Sulita, by Rebel—Aurelia Westheimer.

#### Kenwood Stakes.

Gray and Co.'s ch g Celsus, by Faustue—Lady Restless.  
J. T. William's ch c Cridge, by King Alfonso—Britomarte.  
Milton Young's ch c Doubt, by St. Martin—Perhaps.  
Milton Young's ch c King Dan, by King Alfonso—Sister to Joe Daniels.

#### Hyde Park Stakes.

Gray and Co.'s br g Bill Adle, by Faustus—Lighthouse.  
W. L. Scott's b c Krishna, by Algerine—Ella T.  
W. L. Scott's br f Florio, by Virgil—Florence I.  
Jas. T. William's ch c Cridge, by King Alfonso—Britomarte.  
Milton Young's ch c Doubt, by St. Martin—Perhaps.  
Milton Young's ch c King Dan, by King Alfonso—Sister to Joe Daniels.

#### Englewood Stakes.

S. Powers and Son's b f, by Aramis—Bedell.  
W. L. Scott's h f Nirvana, by King Alfonso—Maggie Hunter.  
W. L. Scott's b f Viola, by Billet—Belle Palmer.  
W. L. Scott's ch f imp. Lison, by Nonget—Loire.  
B. C. Thomas' ch f Reverta, by Fellowcraft—Lon Pike.  
B. Woodford's b f Nettie Howell, by Billet—Nettie Viley.

#### Drexel Stakes.

R. C. Pate's ch g Envoy, by Enquirer—Satinet.  
W. L. Scott's gr g Greystone, by King Alfonso—Genera.  
W. L. Scott's b g Wellington, by Billet—Bourbon Belle.

#### Sheridan Stakes.

R. C. Pate's ch g Envoy, by Enquirer—Satinet.  
W. L. Scott's br g Simoon, by Algerine—Tunis.  
W. L. Scott's br g Tunis, by Algerine—Olester.  
B. G. Thomas' ch f Reverta, by Fellowcraft—Lon Pike.

Mr. E. T. Allen, 416 Market street, is one of the most enterprising men in his line of business we have in the city, and reliable in his transactions. In another column will be found his advertisement of the Davis breech-loading gun, which has become popular with many. As the trap season has opened, those waiting a new gun, would do well to visit Mr. Allen's establishment, where they will find a full assortment of sportsmen's material.

### In a Vancouver Stable.

I spent a couple of days at Vancouver during the fore part of the week, and went out to the pretty little half-mile track that looks down on the lovely Columbia. Here I found John Pender with a dozen head of trotting stock in winter quarters. May Winter and Klamath Maid were not there, being turned out for the season in a pasture below town. But there were seven or eight head in the barn which deserved more than a mere passing mention. First of these was St. Patrick, a large black stallion, bred by H. P. Isaacs of Walla Walla. He is by Dexter, out of a Snow Storm mare, and stands seventeen hands high; and yet he can trot very close to three minutes when in order. He is ranked merely as a horse of all work, and yet it is doubtful if any such horse on the coast can out-trot him. In the next stall to him was a chestnut stallion, Young Kisber, got by the dead hero. He is four years old, sixteen hands high, has four white feet, a blaze face and a perfect temper. He also belongs to Pender.

Lincy S., a rich red chestnut filly, got by Reed's Hambletonian Mambrino out of Bellefounder Maid, by Milliman's Bellefounder, was in the next stall. This filly belongs to Captain Julius Sorenson, of this city. She is coming three years old and has never trotted in a public race. She is marked with the off hind foot and a small star, and it would be difficult to imagine a more bloodlike mare. Her head and neck are finely enough turned to belong to a thoroughbred, while the shoulders rake backward like the masts of a pilot boat. The ribs round out nicely and the loins arch up like those of a four-miler. The hips, however, are more like those of a five-year-old, and the driving power is fairly enormous. The only fault with this mare, however, is in her feet, which are very delicate. Full of high life, and yet tractable enough for a lady's phaeton horse, this beautiful filly is deservedly prized by her owner, who purchased her at Reed's sale in 1881 for a mere song.

Captain Sorenson has also a chestnut colt named John Redmond, got by the lamented Kisber, out of Bellefounder Maid, and now coming two years old. This is a snappy looking colt, very highly turned and very large of his age. He is more lengthy for his height than his half sister, and stands over more ground. He has a large star and two white heels, and will be heard from in the near future. Unlike Lincoy S., he has good feet and will be able to stand plenty of work. Another handsome two-year-old was a brown filly belonging to Mr. Pender. She is without white, over fourteen hands high, and will not be two years old until June next. She is by Rockwood, out of a Kisber mare, and already shows fine trotting action. Her name is Lady Maid and she has already been broken both to single and double harness. Next came a chestnut filly called Hazel Kirke, owned by E. J. Jeffery. She is two years old and has a blaze face with two white heels.

Captain John T. Apperson, of Oregon city, has three youngsters in Mr. Pender's hands, one of which is called Harold. He is a blood bay, with star and snip and the nigh ankle white. He is by Rockwood, and may be regarded as a very symmetrical colt. In the pasture adjoining the half-mile track we found Edna J., ch m, by Kisber, now in foal to Adirondack; also Abdallah Maid, ch m, by Lakeland Abdallah, owned by Captain Sorenson; also a mare by Blue Mountain Boy, with a two-year-old and a yearling by her side. The former is by Rockwood, and the latter by Hambletonian Mambrino. In a corral were two black fillies just weaned, both the property of E. J. Jeffery, and both by Rockwood. They will make a splendid match team for that gentleman before long. All the colts at Pender's place are wintering well, and when there is no frost on the ground get as much exercise as is good for them.—Oregonian.

### Tom Hal, Sire of Little Brown Jug.

It is probably within the mark to say that there have been fifty Tom Halls in Marshall and adjoining counties within the last thirty years. There must now be twenty or twenty-five. Many of them are more or less related to each other; others have nothing of the family but the name. It had been asserted that the sire of Brown Jug, known first as Moore's and then as Gibson's Tom Hal, was by a wagon horse of unknown pedigree, left in the country by the Federals during the war. After spending some time and trouble in investigating this story, I am unable to find any solid foundation for it. I conclude that it originated in the fact that the dam of Tom Hal was bred in June to a horse that had been used in the army, but failing to conceive, was again bred in August to the Kittrell of Kentucky Tom Hal. This is the plain and direct testimony of his breeder and of Col. Thomas Moore, who owned him from two years of age until sixteen. The horse that was claimed as his sire was of Traveller blood, and was ridden for a year in the Confederate service by Col. Wallace Gordon, as I am informed by Col. Moore. The dam of Tom Hal was a roan saddle mare of unknown blood. The Kittrell Tom Hal, his sire, was a large and fine bay horse brought from Kentucky. It is said that he first stood in Wilson county, and there sired Telegraph and Clipper, both of them founders of families of saddle horses. It would be well to probe this statement. After coming to Marshall county, and when quite old, he sired the Moore Tom Hal. This horse is a rather dingy red roan of about 15½ to 15½ hands in height; a plain horse, of immense power and with deep, sloping shoulders, arched loin, and an eye as bright and fiery as a hawk's. He has been a fast pacer of his day, and one of great endurance, able to show a 2:40 gait under saddle, and to outlast any competitor in a fair ring.

He was foaled about 1863, the property of H. C. Sanders, who sold him as a weanling to W. Yowell; from him he passed at two years old to Col. Thomas Moore, who owned him until his wonderful son, Little Brown Jug, began to make a reputation, when he was purchased by Capt. Thomas Gibson of this county, and has since been owned in Maryland.

Col. Moore tells me that for years he had a standing offer of a liberal reward for any colt of Tom Hal, by no matter what the breedings or qualities of his dam, that did not have the saddle gait naturally, and that it was never claimed. This shows, at least, that he reproduced those gait to a degree of certainty which justified some boasting. Many of his colts have been fast. One, a gray horse called Locomotive, is believed by many to have had as much speed as Brown Jug. He was owned by a man whose notions on the subject of training and conditioning horses were a little crude. Some years ago he brought his horse to Columbia and entered him in a pacing race at the fair. After winning the first heat he cooled his horse out by leading him into the creek and standing him there in water up to his belly until called for the second heat; it is hardly necessary to say that the other horse won. Brown Hal, full brother to Little Brown Jug, trotted for us last fall as a four-year-old in 2:27½, repeating in 2:29½; this was the very first time he was ever called on to go a mile. Later in the fall he trotted a mile in 2:29, the last half in 1:12½, the last quarter in 30 seconds, timed by two watches.



## Mr. Miller's Sale.

The sale of the breeding stock of E. H. Miller, Jr., at the San Francisco Horse Market last Wednesday was well attended and quite satisfactory as to results. Most of the stock had been on pasture from two to three years and was not in anything like show condition, but Mr. Fromberg's instructions were to sell without reserve. The buyers present were mainly of those who take little stock in shining coats as indicative of quality in animals, and Mr. Bowley did full justice to all concerned. The horses sold were as follows:

Berlin, black stallion, foaled April 11th, 1873. Sire Reeves' Blackbird son of Simpson's Blackbird, he by Camden son of Shark—Dam Addie Lee, by Culver's blackhawk. Second dam the dam of Index—H. S. Beale, \$420.

Lady Hamilton, bay mare, July 20th, 1868. Sire, O'Neil's Horse son of Old St. Clair, dam May Queen, by Old St. Clair, bred by Judge C. H. Swift, of Sacramento—Capt. Hackett, \$340.

Aristola, black mare, March 20th, 1875; sire Fred Low, by old St. Clair, dam Lady Hubbard, by Benecia Boy; second dam of Morgan blood—Dan McCarthy, \$127.50.

Rubina, black mare, April, 1876; sire unknown (supposed to be thoroughbred, as she was running in a field with a two-year-old thoroughbred colt, dam Ruby, by Fred Low, second dam Lady Robertson—H. Smith, \$112.50.

Albion, bay gelding, May 6th, 1877; sire Fred Low, son of Old St. Clair; dam Addie Lee—H. L. Van Winkle, \$190.

Alcin, brown gelding, May 17th, 1878; sire of Berliu, dam Aristola, by Fred. Low—Capt. Hall, \$222.50.

Zephyr, black gelding, April, 1878; sire Berlin; dam Lady Zeitler, by Old St. Clair—Capt. Harris, \$167.50.

Zena, bay mare, April 18th, 1879; sire Berlin, dam Lady Zeitler, by Old St. Clair; unbroken—Mr. Waters, \$160.

Zaga, bay mare, 1880; sire Berlin; dam Lady Zeitler, by Old St. Clair—H. E. Corbett, \$155.

Alima, black mare, April 29th, 1880; sire Berlin; dam Aristola—Dan McCarthy, \$92.50.

Adella, bay mare, May 4th, 1880; sire Electioneer, by Rydyk's Hambletonian; dam Addie Lee, by Culver's Blackhawk; second dam, dam of Index—Dan McCarthy, \$335.

Adina, bay mare, March 7th, 1881; sire Electioneer; dam Addie Lee—Dan McCarthy, \$175.

Hambena, bay mare, March 9th, 1881; sire General Benton, of Palo Alto Stock Farm; dam Lady Hamilton by O'Neil's horse son of Old St. Clair; second dam May Queen, by Old St. Clair—M. Henry, \$475.

Hamel, bay gelding, April 11th, 1880; sire Electioneer; dam Lady Hamilton—Acker & Leiby, Portland, Oregon, \$400.

Granetta, black mare, May 4th, 1880; sire Berlin; dam Nellie Grant, by General Taylor, son of the "Morse horse"; second dam by Old St. Clair—Acker & Leiby, \$82.50.

Grantor, bay gelding, May 10, 1881; sire Berlin; dam Nellie Grant, by General Taylor; second dam by Old St. Clair—Mr. Prew, \$120.

Alenna, brown mare, April 15th, 1881; sire Berlin, dam Aristola, second dam Lady Hubbard, by Benecia Boy—Mr. Scott, \$170.

## Good Prices.

At the San Francisco Horse Market last Wednesday, after the sale of Mr. Miller's horses, some other stock was offered by order of a private party, and the prices realized show remarkably well for this time of the year, and indicate the growing appreciation in which well-bred animals are held on this coast. A pair of black roasters brought \$500, and six head of other horses were sold for respectively \$96, \$157.50, \$147.50, \$135, \$118, and \$105. Total for the eight head, \$1,229; average, \$153.62. Five head of Jersey cows of approved breeding were also disposed of under the hammer, and realized respectively, \$150, \$130, \$110, \$100, \$100. Total, \$590; average, \$118. The grand total of the day's business was \$5,439.

## Winter Betting.

There has been some betting on four of the events for the Spring Meeting of the Louisville Jockey Club, the Derby, Cnp, Merchants' and Turf Stakes. The betting on the Derby creates as usual the most interest, and we have had several queries as to who we think will win the race. It is too far ahead to express a preference, especially as there is no leading and prominent youngster that won a majority of his engagements at two years old. We prefer to wait a little longer to see how they stand their preparation, and what they are capable of doing, for with the exception of Gen. Harding, who is not engaged in the Derby, the in-and-out running of the two-year-olds entered for this race was very marked, and none of them exhibited high Derby form such as has been the case on several previous occasions. Boh Miles, who is the favorite, won eight out of twenty-seven races, and is quoted at from 4 to 6 to 1. Powhatan, who is second choice at 8 to 1, won one race out of twelve. Buchanan started five times and finished second in every race, three times to Gen. Harding, once to Envoy, and once to Bob Miles, is quoted at 12 to 1 by some book-makers and 5 to 1 by others. Banquet, Conkling, Eva S., Admiral and Royal Arch run from 12 to 20 to 1, and others from 20 to 250 to 1. Looking at these youngsters' performances dispassionately, at present we cannot recommend a single colt to back with any degree of confidence. If you discuss the chances of any named youngsters with one of his friends and point out where he ran in and out, he will at once explain that the colt was not up to the mark in the race he lost. This may be true, but in estimating chances you have to take the whole of his performances.

If one will look carefully over the winter favorites heretofore for this race, every one of them has been defeated with the exception of Hindoo. We think the odds offered on the different colts entirely too small. We would infinitely prefer to take 6 to 4 about a colt on the day of the race, if fit and well, and a good jockey on his back, than to take 6 to 1 three months before the race. Youngsters change a deal from two to three years old, and it is too early in the year to say what colts have improved or gone back from their last season's form.—*Live Stock Record*.

## Namee Claimed.

By J. B. Teunent, Pinole, Cal.  
ADELANTE for bay colt with black points; foaled February 20th, 1884; by Anteeo; first dam Lola, by Pilot; second dam by Williamson's Belmont.

Correction.—In our issue of February 9th Mr. E. Newland of Oakland claimed the name of Midnight for black filly, by Belle Alta. A note from Mr. Newland states that he made an error in the description, and that Midnight is a brown filly.

## STABLE AND PADDOCK.

## To Close To-day.

Stakes and purses of Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association.  
Stanford Stakes 1884. See Advertisements.

## Leveling the Foot.

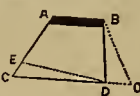
EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Some time ago I saw your book "Tips and Toe-weights" advertised in the *Turf, Field and Farm*. Being very much interested in tips and shoeing, I sent to San Francisco for it. Previous to this I had seen the performance of your colt Anteeo, taken from the San Francisco *Call*, which said he trotted the mile shod in tips in the fast time of 2:20, and had never worn shoes.

This was to me most excellent news, for I have contended for several years that our horses were shod to death, and that all that was necessary was to protect the foot from wear at the toe. But when I talked to trotting-horsemen about shoeing trotters in tips, was always laughed at; so I rejoice in your success, and thank you for your valuable book. I have read the book published by "Free Lance" entitled "Horses and Roads," of which I think very highly, and must say I have learned more about shoeing, or, at least, about not shoeing, than from any author I have ever read previous to your work.

But there is one very important point which you both seem to overlook, and that is the proper leveling of the feet and the straightening of the pastern. This, I am satisfied, is the grand secret of driving the horse barefoot, for if he is out of level he will tread on the low side, and thus wear more and more out of level, and soon become sore and lame. Most of the writers on the foot seem to overlook this point. Russell, in "Scientific Horse-shoeing," levels or balances the foot with a pair of compasses. When Mr. Russell was in our town last fall we had some very interesting arguments on shoeing, and I told him it was impossible to level the foot in the manner described by him. I assert, if the foot is level the wear and growth will be even both in the shod or unshod foot. To illustrate, take a shoe that has been worn long enough to show wear, it should be of equal thickness at each heel, the same at the quarters, and the horse go over the toe exactly in the center of the shoe. Nearly all horses in this country, New York, Chicago, and in all parts in which I have been, wear their shoes most on the outside, particularly behind. Have always noticed this to be the case in ankle or knee-knockers.

This, I should judge, was the case of X X, from your description on page 44 of your book, and that accounts for his twisting his foot, and after I show you how I level the foot, think you will clearly understand why the outside tip prevented it. Whenever I have the shoes taken off a horse to be shod under my instructions, I examine the wear very closely. If it is worn the most on the outside I reduce with a rasp the inside, in other words I cut opposite the wear, leaving the outside without touching. This I have found to be an infallible rule, and by following it for a length of time have always got a perfectly round foot, especially when using a bar shoe or tip. In following these instructions you must not let the eye deceive you, for the constant treading on, and the not cutting of the outside will make the angle from coronet to ground surface more oblique, and consequently you will say it is the higher, while on the contrary it is the lower.

I will try and illustrate what I mean by the following diagram. To understand it fully you must know we are standing immediately in front of the horse, and looking at the left or near front foot at the sides of the toe or ahead of the quarters.



Let the line A B represent the coronet, and C D the ground surface; A C and B D the walls. The lines A B and C D are parallel, and consequently the same distance apart; now, if you use Mr. Russell's instrument of leveling, viz., the compass, or even let the eye decide, you will find you are out, and the balance or level of the foot destroyed, for B D layed on A C equals A E, and E D is plainly out of level, that is to say A C is longer than B D, but of equal height from ground surface, and after the weight or pressure has been brought on the inside of the foot it will spread, and we will have the angle A C O equal B O C, and consequently a perfectly round foot. This I have tried on lots of horses and always succeeded. It is evident this being out of level in the foot will throw the pastern, and sometimes the knee out of plumb, which will add greatly to the difficulty, but by continued application it will, in most cases, effect a cure, particularly if the animal be a young one.

Many of my friends meet me with, to them, the knock-down argument that men do not wear their shoes level, and that it is natural for horses to wear most on one side; my answer is, the cause is the same in both cases, bad shoeing, and if they will have their out-of-level men or horses shod under my instructions I will cure or help them. Persons who do not believe in tips will find this way of leveling an excellent thing for their horses in the manifest improvement in their gait, and in the continued length of time it will take to wear out their shoes. This is self-evident. If the horse treads on both sides alike the wear will be decreased very much. My experience has been that horses scuff out their shoes from soreness, and as you improve their feet you get longer wear from the shoe.

Your allusion to the measurement of Anteeo's foot, on page 68, in which you say, "A circle from the intersection of these two lines struck the toe, outside quarter and the heels, but came a little outside of the inside quarter; otherwise the foot was nearly round," and then follow on page 69 by saying, "He throws the most stress on the outside," is to me still further proof of the correctness of my manner of leveling, and if you will cut the foot down on the inside, or, if you prefer, make the tip thicker and set it very full on the outside, you will find he will soon have a perfectly round foot both in front and behind. This will also remedy the "peculiarity in action" described on page 71, while the weight on the outside had nothing to do with it. Hoping you will try this I will close. If agreeable, I may at some other time write more on the art of driving horses barefooted.

JOHN H. FRENCH.

Plainfield, New Jersey, Feb. 11th, 1884.

## Foale.

Property of J. B. Chase, San Francisco.

Feb. 20th, Electra, by imp. Eclipse—Heunie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock, a bay filly, one white hind foot and star in forehead; by Wheatley.

Sudden changes of weather are productive of throat diseases, coughs, colds, etc. There is no more effectual relief in these diseases to be found than in the use of Brown's Bronchial Troches. Price 25 cts.

## Breeding Carriage Horses.

The New York *Sun* in a recent article on this subject publishes a series of interviews from which we extract the following:

Mr. George W. Bishop, a well-known dealer in native stock, and who crosses the ocean frequently to purchase European horses, said, during a recent chat about American coachers: "There is a remarkable call for fine coach horses. We can't supply one-quarter of the demand. Down in Maine they are beginning to breed horses again that were in fashion twenty-five years ago. Maine horses step through the snow so much that it causes them to move their shoulders more freely than those raised in warmer climates. This makes their chests broader and their muscles stronger and more flexible, and imparts great knee action. They make the best coachers of any country. They have wonderful high action, are always level headed, and possess remarkable intelligence, without any foolishness. You rarely find out that a lady can't drive. Kentucky contributes some very fine horses, but they have not the intelligence and even disposition of Maine horses. They are now breeding Hambletonian with thoroughbred stock. This makes a more symmetrical and finer type."

"Mr. Pierre Lorillard has made crosses on different forms. He has crossed thoroughbreds with large Norman mares. He is now crossing thoroughbred mares with a horse named Howe's Bismarck, a son of Gen. Knox. I believe that in four or five years he will show us finer coachers than have ever been seen in this country. They will combine style and form, and have quite a turn of speed withal. Mr. Lorillard is now working a coupe horse of his own breeding from this cross. He is a chestnut, and, I think, the finest coach horse in New York. I have seen the best four-in-hands in England and France and I can confidently say that no team has ever been shown in Europe equal to Mr. Lorillard's four browns. They are Maine horses. Every one of them can trot better than three minutes."

"Mr. George I. Seney has the finest shaped trotting stallion in this country. He combines the elegance of the thoroughbred with the true form of a coach horse. I never saw but one other horse, Mr. P. Lorillard's Mortimer, that I thought his equal. Prices for carriage teams range from \$800 to \$2,500. Several sales have occurred in which \$5,000 has been paid for high-stepping, fancy teams. This is the market of the world."

Mr. Isaac Dalhman a veteran dealer of imported and native horses on a large scale, from coos to Percherons and Clydesdales, also imparted interesting information regarding carriage horses. Among other things he said: "New York is not what it was twenty-five years ago. With its enormous growth men have become richer, and in place of hundreds of wealthy men there are thousands now. As a necessary consequence there is 60 per cent. more demand for coachers and 50 per cent. less stock. Formerly many farmers bred fine carriage horses. Then came the craze for trotters. Breeders thought they saw more money in raising fast steppers than in carriage horses. Narrow-chested animals appeared that had to be sent along with toe-weights and boots. One in forty, perhaps, would be sold for first cost. If farmers had continued raising coach horses, all of them would have made money. Some breeders are beginning to realize this fact, and the breeding of coach horses is increasing. We get our best native horses from Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Maine and New York. But the demand is immense, and can't begin to be supplied. If a rich man desires to purchase a pair of perfectly matched steppers, with style and action, he can't procure them at any price. I could readily dispose of 300 pairs at home and 200 teams for European customers if I had them. The most stylish and fashionable teams bring from \$3,000 to \$5,000. The average teams run from \$500 up. But, as I remarked before, there is a demand for stylish horses that cannot be supplied at present. That is the reason I am importing stallions of style and high action from France for breeders in this country. They are as short of carriage horses in Europe as they are here. They prefer American bred horses to their native stock, because ours are better broken, easier to handle, and more intelligent."

"Mr. C. J. Hamlin, the grape sugar millionaire, of Buffalo, has purchased the majestic trotting stallion Mambrino King, and I have sold him several large French coaching mares. His idea is to cross the mares with Mambrino King and other great American trotters. The sire will give them style, and the dams will impart size and action."

## How It Will Be.

The following short but pointed disquisition of breeding trotters is by Dr. L. Herr, of Kentucky:

I will make a guess to see how it will be in 1890. Now the record is in favor of high-bred ones—Maud S., 2:10, and Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, grandams thoroughbred—and I predict that in 1890 the credit of the best record in repeating heats will still be in favor of a high-bred one, that either the dam or grandam will be thoroughbred.

Some who are fighting high breeding may argue that the above were mere accidental hits, but the dam of Maud S., 2:10, also produced Nutwood, 2:18, and other good ones by different sires. Many others could be named that have a thoroughbred cross, either in the dam or grandam. There is no use squirming, it can't be got over; Maud S. and Jay-Eye-See (grandams thoroughbred) have beaten all the theories and crosses that have been made since the world began, either by judgment or accidental hits, to say nothing of the innumerable chances against it, very few until late years having had confidence to breed so high in blood. If the number of chances stood as much in favor of high breeding for the last fifty years, it would make a vast difference in favor of high breeding. It is like one chance against five thousand, and still the short side has beaten the long one. Some have tried and failed breeding thoroughbred unares for trotters, starting all pedigree and no mare.

My favorite foundation for trotters is a tried trotting sire to a thoroughbred mare of the right form and square gait, and that has produced a trotter herself in 2:30 or under, then we have a strictly thoroughbred mare to start on, and a good prospect for a trotter in the first or second produce. I have now a select number of brood-mares who have either dams or grandams thoroughbred, and in quality are an ornament to any breeding establishment.

A cablegram from London, under date of February 20th, says: Mr. Tom Cannon made a very good beginning at Sandown Park to-day with the American-bred horse Sachem, which he purchased last summer from Mr. Pierre Lorillard, by winning the Sandown Grand Prize, to which the nice little sum of 500 sovereigns had been added. It was a handicap at two miles, over eight hurdles. The betting was 3 to 1 against Sachem.



## Effect of Soil on Breeding.

That veteran writer upon live-stock topics, A. B. Allen, says that horses which are bred on flat, soft, rich soils never grow the clear, tough hoof, ivory-like bones, and powerful muscles that do those which are reared on a dry and somewhat hilly region. This agrees with the observations of many breeders, and the facts may furnish a valuable hint to purchasers of horses. It is well known that the horse of the plains and the hills of the far west has in the highest degree the good qualities of hoof, bone and muscle mentioned. Any lack of size and symmetry which these horses may show can doubtless be remedied by judicious breeding, retaining the good qualities already possessed.

## CRICKET.

## The Grass Valley Cricketers.

The Union Cricket Club of Grass Valley, recently held their annual meeting at Van Hotten's Building, Mill street. The Secretary's report showed that out of the nine matches played throughout the season the club had won five, lost three, while the remaining match was drawn.

1883	Winners.
March 18th—Won by 52 runs.....	Unions
May 22d, " " 58 ".....	Unions
June 13th, " " 13 ".....	Grass Valley Club
July 5th, " " 7 ".....	Unions
July 29th, " " 13 ".....	Unions
Aug. 6th, " " 7 wickets.....	Grass Valley Club
Aug. 19th, " " drawn.....	
Sept. 3rd, " " 109 runs.....	Merious
Sept. 4th, " " 5 wickets.....	Unions

The large attendance of members, and the great interest displayed at the meetings speaks well for the success of the approaching season. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the year: President, George Fletcher; Vice-President, O. H. Reynolds; Secretary, Thomas Luke; Treasurer, T. Wilson; Captain, N. Veale, Vice-Captain, R. Shugg; Committee on Membership, O. H. Reynolds, T. Wilson, and R. Hathon; Committee of Arrangements, N. Veale, T. Luke and J. Oliver. Having secured club rooms which are suitable for athletic exercises, the officials have wisely determined to add that branch of physical education for the benefit of the members, and for the purpose of securing new members. The members of the Union Club have been practicing hard since their defeat by the Merious last September, and according to private information with very great success, and as the Unions are to play with our clubs early this season, some very interesting contests may be looked for. It affords us great pleasure to notice the advancement of the club in the past. With such a genuine sportsman as George Fletcher as President, backed up by the enthusiastic officers just appointed, the future success of the club is assured.

## In the Colonies.

The annual Intercolonial Cricket match between New South Wales and Victoria came off on December 26th, at Melbourne.

The N. S. Wales team was the first to handle the willow, and before the fall of the last wicket, had compiled the splendid total of 412: Murdoch, 158; Jones, 52; Evans, 33, and Garret, 64, being the principal scores. The Victorian contingent responded with 420, thanks to Horan and Scott's large scores of 126 and 114 respectively. The second innings of New South Wales only totaled 143; this left the Victorians 136 runs to win the match, which they obtained with the loss of 7 wickets. McDouald, 42, was the highest contributor. The N. S. Wales team was very weak, and after the first day's play lost the services of Evans, owing to domestic affliction in his family. Immediately after the conclusion of the Intercolonial match, at Melbourne, the management of the fourth Australian team selected eleven out of the thirteen players who are going to England to battle for Australia. They are as follows: Murdoch and Bannerman, of Sydney; G. Giffen, of Adelaide; Alexander, Bonnor, Boyle, Blackham, Palmer, McDouald, Cooper, and Midwinter, of Melbourne; Evans, Massie, Garrett and Horan were unable to go. Spofforth is on a ranch in Queensland and is very uncertain, but it is thought when the time arrives for starting, Spofforth will go, and in that case one more man will be required to complete the team, and recent performances justify the selection of Scott.

The bowling department will be represented by Spofforth, Palmer, Cooper, Giffen, Boyle, Scott, Midwinter, and, if necessary, Bounor will be able to take a turn. All the players have been to England before except Cooper and Scott (if he is selected). The Australian team will meet the All-England Eleven three times. It is believed that the Australians will go back home through America, consequently, twenty-two of our local players will have an opportunity of meeting these formidable opponents and, of course, will suffer defeat, although a stronger team can be selected than the last one that represented San Francisco.

The new Australian team started in a match on January 1st, against a team consisting of Bruce, Horan, McShane, Scott, Turner, Walters and Lewis, of Melbourne; Jones, of Sydney; Jarvis, Noel, and W. Giffen, of Adelaide. The new Australian team were the first to defend the wickets, and at the end of the day's play the score had reached 328 runs and only three wickets down. At the end of the second day the gigantic score of 619 was reached for the loss of 9 wickets. The following is a complete score of the two day's play: Bannerman, 11; Giffen, 53; Midwinter, 9; McDouald, 111; Bonnor, 2; Palmer, 5; Blackham, 0; Alexander, 50; Cooper, 52. Boyle not out, 40; Murdoch not out, 279. Murdoch's score of 158 in the Intercolonial Match, and his unfinished innings of 279 in the present match, conclusively demonstrates his right in the title of the greatest batsman of the world. On the arrival of the next boat we give our readers the finish of this remarkable game.

It is stated on reliable authority that every preliminary is arranged for a visit of an English professional team of cricketers to Australia. The promoters of the team are Alfred Shaw, Arthur Shrewsbury and James Lillywhite. Barnes and Gunn have consented to join, and there is every prospect that the team will be a very strong one. They will leave for Australia in September; it is not yet arranged whether they will come out through San Francisco, but it is to be hoped they will, so that our cricketers can once again test their skill for leather hunting against these great foemen as on the last never-to-be-forgotten occasion.

## HERD AND SWINE.

## Seasonable Pig Points.

As the time draws near when breeding-sows are due to farrow, increased care should be taken that they do not suffer from neglect. Usually, if allowed to have her own way a sow will absent herself from the herd for a day or so before farrowing, and seek a retired place in which to make her bed. But it is not always possible for her to get away from her companions; and it often happens that she is injured by being required to fight her way in the herd, when heavy with pig, before she is prompted by nature to retire from the jostle and activities of life, common among even the best bred hogs.

The right way, and that almost universally recommended by experienced hog-raisers, is to place the sow in a yard by herself where she will be safe from injury by other hogs or other farm stock. In all well-managed breeding establishments, suitable yards and pens for sows at this time are provided, and they are placed in them several weeks before farrowing. This allows time for them to become accustomed to the change of living apart from the herd. They are more contented, and less apt to be cross and savage when their pigs come. Their diet can be better regulated so as to have them in the best possible condition of health. This latter point is of greater importance than is often supposed. Not only will the sow farrow more safely, if in good health, but the pigs will be stronger and more thrifty. The milk of the dam will be more abundant and more healthful, thereby causing the little pigs to thrive well from the very start.

Although the sow should be kept from the herd at this time, she should not be too closely confined. It is better that she be allowed all the exercise she may be disposed to take. When the weather is favorable she will go to the pasture or orchard, if near by, with much advantage from the exercise thus had. She will soon learn to return to her own yard and pen when called at feeding time.

Men of experience in the management of sows at farrowing time, differ greatly as to the amount of hedging they should have; but nearly all agree that a railing, or guard, should be placed on two sides of the pen in the corner where her bed is made. This guard may be a six-inch fencing board set on edge, the lower edge being seven inches above the floor, and the board itself seven inches from the wall, or side of the pen, with proper supports at ends to keep it in place. Beneath and behind this board the little pigs can slip when the sow lies down. Otherwise they are liable to be crushed against the wall. This guard, however, will be of little use if the sow be allowed too much bedding, or if the material be too long or coarse. In such cases the space becomes filled with the bedding and the pigs have no way of escape, unless the sow lies down very carefully.

Young pigs are very sensitive to the cold, and if allowed to become chilled before they have learned to suck it is very hard to save them. For early spring litters, it is best, therefore, that the pens be well protected from cold winds, and even from frost. Banking up on the outside with stable manure is sometimes practicable. Good success is had with pens on hillsides. The best pen for early spring farrowing we ever had was made by digging into a steep hillside and roofing it over with poles and straw, and then with earth over all. The basement of a hank barn is also a good place, if not too dark and damp.

The careful breeder—the one deserving of success, and the most sure to win it—will know from his breeding register at what time to expect each sow to farrow, and when the time comes he will be ready for whatever emergency may arise. If the weather is extremely cold he will have a fire at the hog-house, the barn, the shop, the wash-house, or even on the kitchen hearth; and be prepared to sit up half the night, if need be, with lantern, basket and blanket, ready to remove the pigs as fast as they come, to a warm place. By taking them away at once the sow will not be annoyed by their cries, and they will not be chilled to death, as they most surely would be in less than an hour if uncared for. Soon as all have come, the sow should have a warm drink of scalded bran and shipstuf. If then the pigs are brought her, she will lie down and allow them to suck.

If all has gone well to this time, the little fellows will soon nestle by her side, and both sow and pigs will sleep quietly for an hour or more. A huddle of dry straw should be thrown over the pigs to help keep them warm. Should the weather be mild, or the pens well sheltered and warm, the removal of the pigs as they come is not so necessary, although it is not a bad plan, in any case, if carefully done.

Spring pigs being, as a rule, worth more than any others, it is a matter of the greatest importance that as many of them as possible should be saved. If lost, the main profits of the year are gone. When we consider their importance, therefore, as a source of wealth to the breeder and the nation at large, we cannot be too careful in providing for their safe delivery, and in so arranging that they may thrive and do well from the first. Let no one, therefore, having sows in farrow at this time, allow them to be neglected.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

## Heavy Loss of Sheep.

[Red Bluff Sentinel.]

The cold dry weather, and the recent storms that followed, have killed thousands of sheep in Colusa county. We learned this morning that Hugh Logan has already lost over 3,000 head. It is also reported that Mr. Stoveall has lost heavily and may lose all he has. N. S. Nye and Milt. French have also lost a great many and their sheep are still dying. These gentlemen graze their sheep on the plains and foothills west of and between Willows and Williams, the atack having a large territory to run over, as far west as the mountains. Colusa county farmers and sheep raisers have no doubt done the same thing that many farmers and wool growers in Tehama county have done—burned hundreds of tons of good, clean straw, which, if it had been stacked and sheep allowed to feed on it, would have saved the lives of nearly all that have died from cold weather and starvation.

Sheep raisers must learn by sad experience, if no other way, that they will have to prepare hay and straw for their flocks for emergencies—cold, dry winters—such as we are now passing through, if they would avoid a large death rate among their flocks.

Not only is the death rate large, involving a heavy loss of sheep, but the spring clip of those that "pull through" the winter, is not near as good and will not bring as good a price, as the wool clipped from sheep that have been in good condition all winter.

The loss of sheep in Tehama county so far has been comparatively small, but from information obtained from sheep raisers the percentage of lambs raised this spring will not be as large as last spring.

Again we say to farmers, don't burn your straw; and to sheep raisers, put up stacks of straw for your sheep during the winter. It is said that straw, properly stacked, like old wine, improves with age.

## To Close To-day.

Stakes and purses of Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association.  
Stanford Stakes 1884. See Advertisement.

## THE DRAMA.

## California Theatre.

During the week, to houses somewhat diminished in numbers, though not in intelligence, culture, or wealth, Mr. Sheridan has been playing the leading characters of Shakespeare—Hamlet, Iago, and Richard III. Of his Hamlet, we forbear to express an opinion, because no two leading actors in this world are agreed upon the exact interpretation of this strictly ideal and mythical character. Hence, we have a score of Hamlets to choose from as the correct one. It is enough to say Mr. Sheridan's Hamlet is good as most and scholarly as any, but it remains doubtful yet, whether Shakespeare's Hamlet has ever been or ever will be given to the world by any actor. We regret we cannot say as much for his Iago. The conception is good and well given, but it is not snakey enough, and in his method of speech he is altogether too stagy, and too identical. Perhaps, no man but old Fagan ever could give us a true Iago. The character is too much over-rated, and should never be preferred by great actors to Othello, which is one of the most perfect ever written for the stage in any age. In ambition, war, love, jealousy and death, Othello is great, but Iago is simply a snake and nothing more. We could never understand this precedence given to the one over the other by leading actors. Mr. Aveling's Othello was good in many respects, the limited capacity of his voice being the greatest drawback. Miss Henrietta Osborne's claims as Amelia were often and emphatically recognized. Next week Miss Lewis appears here, opening with Article 47.

## Oakland Theatre.

The houses during the week, to witness Under the Gas Light, have been large and enthusiastic. Miss Charlotte Tittle played Louisa Courtland with her usual grace and power, extracting emphatic recognition from the Oakland and city press for her performance. There is scarcely any character beyond the abilities of this rising young actress, and we hope soon to see her in the highest walks of her profession. Mrs. Ward and the company generally acquitted themselves with great spirit, little Minnie Tittle, as Peaut, and in her character songs especially, proving her popularity and talent. Red Pocket-Book occupies the stage next week.

## The Vienna Garden.

During the week, Mr. Walters never gave a more popular entertainment than the present since he has been at the head of the establishment. Among the best pieces, we have to notice the acrobatic talent of the Marvels of Peru, who, in their comical act of Sullivan and Slade, kept the house in convulsions. Of the kind, it was certainly one of the best caricatures we ever saw. The Tyrolese singers were again very well received, and their performance is musically good in every respect. Miss Louise Dittmar's cornet solos have only one fault—they are too short. She is a thorough musician on almost every wind instrument known. Miss Nelson with her conjuring, trained dogs and pigeons, is quite a feature of the performance, and always received with marked applause. Next week the programme will be quite as varied and interesting, so all wishing to pass a pleasant hour cannot do better than visit the Vienna Garden.

The pooling and hook-making privilege for the inaugural meeting of the Washington Park Club, Chicago, has been awarded to Charlie Bush at \$4,405 per day. For the eight days the aggregate will be \$35,240. It is understood that Ira E. Bride is an equal partner with Bush. The pool-men will be allowed 3 per cent. on auction pools and 5 per cent. on French mutuels, which will necessitate an average sale of \$110,000 per day to make the pool-sellers whole.

Granddaughters of Vermont Black Hawk have produced forty-four trotters, with records from 2:17 to 2:30. His great-granddaughters have produced sixteen, with records from 2:19½ to 2:30, his great-great-granddaughters five with records from 2:20 to 2:30; his great-great-great-granddaughters one with a record of 2:24½.

L. L. Smith, Lexington, Ky., has sold to S. C. Wells, L. Roy, N. Y., the bay colt Indicator, two years old, by Dictator (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10½, Phallas, 2:15½, and Director, 2:17), dam by Monroe Chief, (record 2:18½) and two miles 4:46), second dam by Mambrino Medley; third dam by Joe Downing (sire of Ahe Downing, 2:20½), for \$2,000.

The Paris correspondent of the London Field, in his report of the Lagrange sale, says: "The seventeen three-year-olds fetched £3,154 or £303 each, but this average would have been just double if Archiduc had not been sold privately to Baron de Rothschild."

The stable of Mr. J. R. Keene, wintering at Sheephead Bay, is now in charge of Harvey Welch, the well-known colored trainer. Harvey learned his business under Col. McDaniel, and as a whole has been fairly successful.

Great thiuge are expected of the Fleetwood Stable's chestnut filly Fac Simile, three years old, by Enquirer—Farfaletta. She is a full sister to Falsetto, and will make her debut at the Lexington Spring Meeting.

The first of the get of Luke Blackburn was dropped at Belle Meade on the 1st inst., by the mare Silver Maid, by Bonnie Scotland. It is a bay colt, with a star and stripe.

"George P. Carpenter," who drove Thomas Jefferson in the great Buffalo Stallion Race, ten years ago, died in a Hartford (Conn.) hospital recently. His real name was Luther Cochran.



## General Topics.

Even the argonauts have deigned to enlogize the weather-lately, and at this time of writing, Wednesday the 27th of February, there has been such a succession of days of sun shine and balmy air that the most inveterate grumbler was forced to admit that there was nothing to find fault with thermally. February ended its reign with more than lamb-like docility. It may be that March will "come in like a lion," but that is hardly possible, and if it should, the remembrances of these glorious days will make amends for whatever rigor is in store. To properly portray how delightful they were would require pages of description, and so to abbreviate we can summarize under the word perfection. Let our readers on the other side imagine the finest May days they can remember, and our Iowa friends those in June, the early part of the month, and they will not be far away from the glorious week in this lisp-year month. Immediately after the rain were two mornings when there were slight frosts. A light coating of white on the sidewalks visible to those who rose with this sun, but since then the mornings and evenings have been of the pattern of the summer openings and endings of the days in Sacramento, which means that finer it is impossible to imagine.

These fine days, of course, set the trainers to work. The horses, too, appeared to be imbued with the same spirit, galloping and trotting with a resolution that shows the exhilarating effects of the warmth and enshrine, and were glad to show it. There is life on the tracks these grand mornings, and in the afternoons there is a fine cavalcade to join in the walks. The race-horses occupy the most of the attention at present, owing to the rees being so close, but the trainers of the trotters are also busy, making the most of the favorable change in the weather. The latter have to go through a longer course to fit them for the duties of the track, and though there may be no expectation of trotting for years, even the education to be successful must be continuous. The English trainers of race-horses claim that a horse cannot be gotten in first rate condition in shorter time than six months, and they also claim that the same cannot be retained for only a short period. That a race-horse when fat must be carefully handled until a good deal of the superabundant adipose tissue has been removed is beyond contradiction, and that by "making heste slowly" time is gained is also true, but that there should be a point of perfection that only can be retained for a few hours, is not so clear, and this is shown by the many races which the horses of the present take part in, and in which they perform so well as not to show much variation.

The young race-horse has to acquire the proper step as well as the young trotter. While the gallop is the natural fast pace of the horse there is an artificiality in racing that must be taken into consideration. To fly over the ground untrammelled and unhampered by weight is an endowment of nature that is shared by all animals which have a gift of speed; to carry weight, and handle it in the most effective manner for a distance is a part that has to be taught, and there are bright and dull pupils among thoroughbreds as well as in the ranks of the trotters. The variations are not so great, however, and the scale in one case will mark a difference of a very few seconds, in the other there will be so wide a gap that between two young trotters of nearly the same breeding twenty seconds in a quarter are frequently witnessed. In both instances the sluggish may improve so much as to pass the one which starts with so much more brilliancy, and even the twenty seconds between the trotting colts he wiped out in the course of one season.

There are good news from the private training grounds, and though the reports vary all the visitors agree that there is less trouble than usual, and an immunity from disease that may be called remarkable. Distempers, influenzas, epizootics, and ailments of those kinds are not heard of, and intelligence of casualties has not yet reached us. The rains, by compelling slow work, must be credited with aiding to keep the limbs sound, though dampness is thought to be conducive to troubles of the respiratory organs, and a potent cause of the diseases above named. Among the horses we have seen there is an absence of colds and coughs, and in a tour of the stables at the Oakland Trotting Park, among the many horses domiciled there, the ailments were of a trifling character. At the most a few cases of cracked heels, and to get through the mud of the past month with so little trouble from this source is truly a source of gratification.

There was one benefit from the comparative idleness of the past thirty days. In the meantime the horses "took up flesh," and though this accumulation might be injurious hereafter, it gives a basis for the fast work which is to come. An increase of flesh means that there has been a building up of the muscular tissue as well as an addition to the fat, and one of the great secrets of training is to eliminate the oleaginous without reducing the fibres which convey the power to the framework. Only the right proportion of the fat, however, must be got rid of, as should the waste be carried to an excess there is not enough left to lubricate, and "muscle-bound" is the result. Internal fat is to be guarded against, and a surplus enveloping the heart and surrounding organs is a great drawback to speed. But flesh made in a short "let up" is mainly muscular growth, and the fatty portion is the superabundance beyond the present wants, which is not deposited until there is a surplus. Therefore, the rains came opportunely, and with fine weather for the next month the trainers will have the best opportunity to get their horses in order.

This track could not be in better shape, as there is plenty of loose dirt for the gallopers on the inside, a smooth surface and elastic for the trotters to work upon outside of the strip reserved for the race-horses. A visitor must get there early these fine mornings to see all that is going on. It is long odds that one or more of the flyers has had a brush before breakfast, and a few mornings ago one of them came tearing through the homestretch in twenty-three seconds. Which one of the fearfully fast divisions which are now stalled on the Oakland Park we will not divulge, though it is no breach of confidence to state that there are three which can show twenty-three seconds, or better down the backstretch, and it may be that there is more than one that can surmount the grade of this homestretch in that fast time. Lula Riggs, Red Oak, Della Walker, Patsy Duffy, Jocko, Haddington, Blarney, Sir Thad and Cito are the gallopers at work there, and in a few days it is expected that there will be a large delegation from the upper and lower country to give still greater briskness to the scene.

The trotters are in full force. John A. Goldsmith, in addition to those owned by M. Salisbury, has a few of the Arno colts in his charge, and these are sure to call attention to the auction sale of Mr. Valensin on the 1st of March. In the Goldsmith string are Director, Romero, Monros Chief, Nutwood, Santa Claus and Gihralter colts: the Arno colts being a three-year-old by Len Rose, and two two-year-olds by Bucaneer. Goldsmith is also driving James Garland's Regina, by Electioneer, a four-year-old engaged in the Chicago Stakes, and it is very likely that she will show enough to warrant transportation to the "city on the lake." William Donathan has Allan Roy, a sister to that horse which is of promise, Boh Mason, a black filly by Nutwood, and a pacer by that noted stallion which is likely to make a good mark. E. Downer has Tump Winston and a highland grey, and Lee Shaner has Moscow and a green one which has a handy gait. Quite a number of others are exercised on that track, the fast pacing mare Corette being among them.

This fast mare, which got a record of 2:19, and made a public trial in 2:17, the first and only season she was paced, is exercised by being led by the side of a saddle horse, and it is safe to say that there is not a trotter or pacer in the United States that can beat her "that way rigged." In her brushes she pulls the saddle horse along and goes at a 2:10 gait or faster with so little effort that it is difficult to estimate what her speed is. From all that can be gained by watching, this kind of training is likely to be advantageous, as when harnessed to a sulky she is somewhat willful unless permitted to go at her fastest. By the side of the saddle horse she is not only easier controlled, but also carries her head straight, and there is no breaching or girth to chafe her. That she will be worthy of making the eastern tour is the general opinion, and it will probably be the decision that she shall be given a chance to meet the giants of the lateral motion on their own ground.

## THE RIFLE.

## Matches.

To-morrow will be a gala day with the riflemen at Shell Mound. First, the much-talked-of match between Lieut. Brown, Officer Linville and Sergeant Nick Williams will take place, the latter having been admitted since the match between the former was made. It will now be a sweepstakes, and the man who makes the highest score at both ranges will take the purse, \$300, and pay expenses of marks and target. The interest in this match increases as the day approaches, and of itself will doubtless draw together a large number of spectators. It is not, however, the only matter of interest there to-morrow. There will also be a match between N. Fields and P. Fields, of the police force, and Lieutenant Townsend and James Treadwell, of the N. G. C. All these four men, like the other three, are very evenly balanced in their percentages, and their friends look to their making at least 230 points each out of a possible 250. This match is for \$20 a side; 50 shots, at 200 yards; military rifles. The shooting will commence at 10 A. M. sharp. While on the subject of matches we may state the Police Team have taken the initial steps to shoot the winners of the military trophy, but at present it looks anything but a certain thing either for the Field and Staff or Company A team. By to-day's report it now looks as if Petaluma had a mortgage on the handsome silver pitcher. Hence nothing definite can be said on this matter.

## At Harbor View.

On Sunday the Swiss Rifle Club held their regular monthly meeting, at which the following won prizes for best center shots. The rotation was as follows: Theo. Wetsell, first prize; F. Huguenin, second prize; J. Bachman, third prize; J. Leeman, fourth prize; P. Croce, fifth prize; M. Steuber, sixth prize; H. Bruner, seventh prize. During this shooting—20 shots, 200 yards, off-hand—Wetsell made 6 half's-eye, Bachman 5, Leeman 6, and Croce 4. The attendance was small.

At the same time and place the Eintracht Rifles held a practice at which the following scores—20 shots were made:

Stamer	372	Tapken	265
Gumbel	367	Schwarz	264
Hauke	343	Hartnauer	245
Klare	310	Kruger	230
Hagerup	281	Werner	201
Shuck	272	Wolf	193

Messrs. R. C. Hauson and F. Cummings of this city have a series of matches on the tapis to settle the difference of opinion that exists between them as to superiority of certain rifles. Mr. Hauson uses the Ballard, and Mr. Cummings the military arm, and the conditions of the contest are that three matches shall be shot at 500 yards, 40 shots each, Hauson to concede Cummings ten points in each match. Time not yet fixed, as both parties desire a little practice before proceeding with the serious business.

## At Shell Mound.

The regular practice of the military organizations took place at Shell Mound on Sunday last, at which some very fine scores were made. First, members of the Fifth Infantry Battalion, competing for places in the battalion team, made the following scores:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Private Pierce, Co. A.	45	46	91
Lieut. Brown, Staff	44	46	90
Private Burrell, Co. A.	44	46	90
Lieut. Kellogg, Staff	45	45	90
Sergt. Sherman, Staff	43	45	88
Private Waltham, Co. A.	42	45	87
Sergt. McDonald, Co. A.	45	42	87
Sergt. Williams, Staff	43	40	83
Total	389	399	788

This shooting is 88, 25 per cent. At the same time and place, Sergt. Hovsey, made the remarkable record of 93 out of a possible 100. In 20 shots, off-hand, at 200 yards, he made 13 bull's-eyes, and 7 fours, nine of the former being consecutive. If the "little Sergeant," were as good at the 500-yard range, he would be the boss rifeman of the coast.

## Regimental Team of 2d Artillery, for the Month of March.

At the same time and place, this team also made a good score, averaging upon the whole as high as 83, 9-10 per cent.

Private Lods, Co. A.	88	Lieut. Sime, Co. B.	84
Private Nott, Co. B.	86	Sergt. McClintock, Co. B.	83
Private Kulbs, Co. C.	85	Sergt. Beatty, Co. B.	82
Captain Sprowl, Staff	85	Lieut. Lohmeyer, Co. D.	81
Private Thierback, Co. C.	85	Lieut. Warren, Co. A.	80

Total.....839

## At Petaluma.

On Washington's Birthday, Company C at Petaluma made the following good shooting at 200 yards, 10 shots each:

Corporal Wallace	46	Private Zartman	42
Captain Fairbanks	45	Private Vestal	42
Private St. John	45	Private Arnall	41
Private Reux	44	Corporal Brink	41
Lieut. Zartman	43		
Total	389		

This score makes a percentage of 86%. If continued it will be difficult to wrest the Battalion Trophy from them. On the same day the company made a fair record at 500 yards. They have not hitherto practiced much at the latter range, but they intend to do so in future. The score at this range was:

Private Smith	45	Captain Fairbanks	39
Private St. John	41	Captain Wallace	39
Total	164		

To-morrow at Petaluma there will be a match, 50 shots at each range, between Kuhnie and Fairbanks vs. St. John and Wallace.

Captain Whitton, of Company B, San Jose, has promised to entertain the officers of the company and team at a champagne dinner, if the trophy goes to San Jose. We hear some thing of the same from Capt. Fairbanks of Petaluma. This makes our chance of seeing the silver pitcher filled with punch by the Field and Staff team very much mixed up, and in the agony of soul we may exclaim "So near and yet so far!"

General Forman, commanding the Nevada militia, has given a series of gold medals to encourage company practice at the target. In mentioning the fact, the Chronicle calls him Colonel Forman. Was this intentional discourtesy?

The California Schuetzen Club will hold a grand prize match at Alameda Schuetzen Park on the last Sunday in March. A large number of prizes will be offered, the match to be open to all.

## THE GUN.

## The Trap at Gilroy.

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN—The pigeon match so long talked of came off yesterday, and was in every sense of the word a success. Messrs. Loupe, Lipsett and Eustice, the managers of the affair, acquitted themselves finely, and came out covered with glory. The best of good feeling prevailed, and nothing occurred to mar the day's enjoyment, except a painful—though, I am happy to state, not serious—accident that befel Mr. P. W. Robinson, caused by a runaway horse. Besides the many sportsmen from Gilroy, there were present several members of the fraternity from San Jose and Watsonville, Hollister, of course, not being represented. Pools were sold on Gilroy, San Jose and Watsonville, Gilroy and San Jose being the favorites.

The first match was at 12 single birds; 21 yards rise; plunge traps; \$5 entrance; money to be divided in three purses, 50, 30 and 20 per cent.; California State Sportsmen's Association rules. Messrs. H. D. Bartlett and Sandy Cameron acted as judges, and P. W. Robinson referee. Their decisions, except in two instances, were entirely satisfactory to all. Following is the score:

O. P. Wilcox	11000 w	2 H. Frutig	000 w	0
F. Coykendall	11111111	W. D. Fisdale	000 w	0
P. L. Dunham	01111111	H. G. Coykendall	10100 w	2
H. S. Fletcher	00110 w	2 Dan Gilroy	0110110 w	2
John Paine	000 w	0 Geo. Eustice	100111111111	10
Ben. Roundtree	11101111000	8 E. Leavessley	01100 w	2
J. Frizzell	101111111101	10 A. Lipsett	011010 w	4
B. M. Pyle	301010 w	3 J. R. Payne	110110111111	10
W. G. Fuddleson	100111110 w	6 J. Delmas	111101100 w	6
W. B. Hobson	1000 w	1 Geo. White	11111100 w	6

Dunham of Gilroy won first; Payne and Eustice of Gilroy, and Frizzell of Watsonville divided second and third.

Second Match—Double birds; freeze out; \$2 entrance; one money.

F. E. Coykendall	1 1 1 1 1	6 J. Lillard	0 1	1
B. Roundtree	1 1 1 1 1	0 B. L. Dunham	1 1 0	1
H. S. Fletcher	1 1 1 1 0	6 H. Frutig	1 0	1
J. Delmas	0 0	0 W. B. Hobson	0 1	1

Roundtree and Coykendall divided.

Third Match—3 double birds; \$2 entrance; one money.

F. E. Coykendall	1 1 1 1 1	6 J. Delmas	1 1 1 1 0	5
W. B. Hobson	0 1 1 1 0	4 B. Roundtree	1 1 1 1 0	5
H. S. Fletcher	0 1 1 1 0	4 J. L. Dunham	1 0 1 1 0	4

First tie:

F. E. Coykendall	0 0	0 B. Roundtree	1 1	2
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Roundtree won.

Fourth match—Double birds; freeze out; \$2 entrance; one money.

F. E. Coykendall	1 0	1 W. B. Hobson	1 0	1
H. S. Fletcher	0	0 D. L. Dunham	1 0	1
J. Delmas	1 1 1 1	4 J. Frizzell	1 1 0	2
B. Roundtree	1 1 1 1	4 J.		

Delmas and Roundtree divided.

Fifth match; 12 clay pigeons; single rise; \$2 entrance; first and second money; 21 yards rise.



A furore was caused in Kentucky last week by the assignment of Mr. James A. Grinstead in favor of his creditors, giving preference to Mr. John T. Shelby, including all his real and personal property, except such as is by law exempt from execution. Mr. Grinstead has for many years past been actively identified with breeding and racing, and time was when his "green with pink ash" was well known through the efforts of Crockford, Waverley, St. Martin, D'Artagnan, Mistake, and others. Old Lightning, one of the first and best of Lexington's sons, stood at Mr. Grinstead's Walnut Hill Stud, and Gilroy, Alarm, Waverley, St. Martin, and Thunderstorm have succeeded him. As a breeder Mr. Grinstead was highly successful. In addition to those mentioned above, he bred Grinstead, Danger, Decoy Duck, Gabriel, Wallenstein, and many other good ones. Probably no man in Kentucky enjoyed a greater share of popularity. His wealth made him sought frequently by his fellow citizens under financial embarrassment, who never found a deaf ear. His pocketbook was always open, and hence it is probable he has often been imposed upon. His estate covers the Keene Richards farm of eighty-five acres, at Georgetown, valued at \$125 per acre, and the old Coon's estate in Woodford Co. 234 acres, valued at \$90 per acre; two fine residences in Lexington, and a large number of race-horses, all of which will probably be sold, and the proceeds applied to his debts.



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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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San Francisco, - - Saturday, Mar. 1, 1884.

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Aberdeen, " " " " " "  
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## Oakland Trotting Park.

Two weeks ago there was a short article in this paper in relation to the purchase by a joint-stock company of the Oakland Trotting Park. Since, there has been a good deal of talk in relation to it, and the project has elicited almost universal commendation. At the present time we do not know of anything that has a greater bearing on the horse interests of California, and if carried to a successful termination will add largely to the value of thoroughbred and trotting stock. Not only to these classes of horses, for the breeders of all kinds of domestic animals are interested, as on this scheme depends the future of the Golden Gate Fair. This is not an idle statement, as it is susceptible of proof that must carry conviction. To obtain an eligible situation for a fair ground in the vicinity of San Francisco or Oakland, the location must be convenient. That is accessible to both cities, the trip from the former not occupying too much time. In these hurrying days minutes are of more consequence than dollars, and though cheap fare is also an important factor in the calculation, no matter how cheap, if there is not rapid and comfortable transit, large attendance is out of the question. There is not a plot of land suitable for the construction of a race-course a mile in circuit, with room for the other accessories of a successful fair ground, and at all to be compared in the conveniences of the Oakland Trotting Park in this respect that can be purchased for the same amount of money. In fact, none other is in the market on either side of the bay, and even when several miles are added to the distance from the City Hall in Oakland and the foot of Market street in San Francisco, there is only a small diminution in the cost of the land, while the other advantages are nearly lost. To give a fair understanding of the situation to those who are not familiar with the location, it will be necessary to give a brief

description. The park is just outside of the city boundary, being the eastern portion of Mr. Wiard's property, which extends from the bay to within a short distance of San Pablo avenue. The track of the Central Pacific runs through the property, and the local trains to East and West Berkeley run over the track, there being a station on it—Shell Mound. This station is not far from the entrance gate on the west side of the course, the time from San Francisco being thirty-five minutes, and the only change is from the ferry boats to the cars at the end of the mole. On the south side is another entrance, and that is one of the termini of the Broadway street cars, which run from Broadway and Seventh streets following San Pablo avenue to Park avenue, and from thence to the track. Thus, on both sides are public conveyances occupying little time in the journey with almost nominal fares. The drives from Oakland are capital, and with Hollis street, from where it intersects Peralta and Park avenue from San Pablo, graded and macadamized, there will be no trouble in the wettest weather.

Therefore, the main feature in fair ground and race-course could scarcely be improved. The "lay of the land" is superb. It is safe to say that the south entrance gate has a higher elevation than any part of Oakland from Lake Merritt to the bay, and there is a gradual slope to Temescal creek, which runs across the grounds insuring perfect drainage. The portion which Mr. Wiard offers for \$80,000 is bounded by Horton street on the west, the other boundaries being the limits of his property. This embodies a good deal more ground than is taken up by the track and buildings, and on it are 186 lots, all of them having a frontage of 50 feet, and in most of the blocks a depth of 125 and 133 feet. A few of the lots are curtailed by the eastern boundary lines running at a different angle from the streets, while others are so much enlarged that the frontage is increased and the depth so much greater that the average will be far beyond 56 by 125. Thus in one block are six lots fifty feet in width, the shortest line 200 feet and the longest 270 feet. There are 186 lots on the plat with wide streets. To arrive at a valuation, actual sales of contiguous property is the best standard. For the lot 50 by 125 on Park avenue and Hollis street, the adjoining block to the race-course, Mr. Emery received \$1,200 in cash, and we learn that the lowest price sold for was \$750. Thus at the minimum price the 186 lots will be worth \$139,500, and here is a basis to build upon that all will acknowledge is a substantial groundwork. We have not space at present to permit the advantages of the location as they should be set forth, though this short description will be sufficient to show that there is an actual, real value in the ground itself. The track is as good as there is. The shape is that which is the most highly approved, viz., stretches of one quarter of a mile each connected by semi-circles of the same length in the turns. Thousands of wagon-loads of manure, sand and sediment have been put on it and incorporated with the soil so that it is all that can be desired. A greater portion of the grading is done on an inside track, and a small comparative outlay will complete it, so that this valuable adjunct to a course where runners and trotters are exercised can soon be constructed. The water facilities are good. On the backstretch is a large tank and windmill with an unfailing well, near the house is another, with horse-power attachment and pipes laid to stables. There are box stalls, a number of open stalls and pens for cattle, sheep and swine, and stands with a seating capacity of 3,000.

Then in addition to the value of the bare land, there are improvements which are worth at least \$20,000, having cost about twice that amount, and which can be rendered available. Now the plan is to issue two thousand shares of stock at \$50 each, which will leave \$20,000 to make additional improvements, and this sum judiciously expended will do a vast deal towards making it one of the finest places in this or any other country. Say \$10,000 for a hotel and clubhouse, \$6,000 to rebuild the stands, and \$4,000 to finish the inside track, and for ornamentation in the shape of planting trees and shrubbery, etc. With these improvements completed, the property will rent for enough to pay six per cent. on the investment, and at the end of ten years, in all probability the property will be doubled in value. In order to disseminate the shares as widely as possible, the plan proposed is to limit the number which each subscriber can hold to ten. This will extend the interest in the meetings and fairs, every share-holder being an active agent for the association.

It is manifestly too important a scheme to treat in one article, and all that can be done now is to call attention to it in this brief manner. Before the next issue of this paper, it is likely the preliminary steps will be taken to organize, and a definite plan of action marked. We have the greatest faith that it will be carried through, as nearly every man we have conversed with has signified his approbation, and very many of them agreeing

to take the full limit of shares. If not greatly mistaken, by the first day of next May every share will be subscribed for, and the matter settled that this opportunity of securing the best location for the purposes intended taken advantage of. The time which has been spoken of that it shall be kept for the specified purpose is ten years, and though we are of the opinion that it would be better to extend the period, have little fear that when that period arrives it will be surrendered. In place of that, we shall look for a park which many citizens of the district will take pride in, and though the value may be quadrupled, it will be retained as a park for many years to come.

## The Arno Auction Sale.

It is seldom that there is such an opportunity to get trotting stock at public auction as is presented by the coming sale on March 11th next. It embraces the entire stock of trotting horses, mares and colts owned by G. Valensin, Esq., and which were gathered by him in many years of careful selection and the payment of large prices. Mr. Valensin is an enthusiastic admirer of fast trotters, and being thoroughly versed in the blood lines of the most celebrated, a capital judge of the proper form for a fast trotter to possess, he was peculiarly fitted to make the right selections. The loss of his stallion Buccaneer, and a desire to make a European trip which will take up his time for several years, in a measure compelled him to break up his breeding establishment, and though there was a strong temptation to retain a portion of the stock, he came to the conclusion to sell all. There was another difficulty. In looking over the list in order to choose which to retain, he marked so many that there was not enough left to warrant the expense attending a sale, and the only way out of the dilemma was to sell the whole band. While, of course, there are animals among them which a large majority of experts would express a preference for, there are few which can be denominated culls. There are usually suspicions, when a "draft" is offered that only the poorest comprise the lot, when there are no reservations it is manifest that there is no cause for that kind of charges, and the "picking" left to the judgment of the buyers. In the sale catalogue are sixty-six of such a variety of blood that there is a chance for gratifying the fancy in the lines which suit. Thirty are classified as brood-mares, among them some which are tried matrons, others which can scarcely fail unless blood, form and performances are of no avail. There are three stallions, at the head of which is Crown Point, a horse of established reputation, and Arno and Punch, sons of Buccaneer from finely bred mares. There are seven two-year-olds, eighteen yearlings, and eight others classified as "trotting colts and fillies." Of the latter J. A. Goldsmith has several in charge at the Oakland Trotting Park, all of which show speed of a high character, and some of them that may be termed phenomenal. It always appears invidious to make selections and give prominence to those the writer has the most fancy for, as others may not agree in the award, and then, too, when the preferences are put in print there is a good chance that the future will not sustain the prophet in his vaticinations. That several of the youngsters offered will sustain the most highly colored prognostics, we have not the least hesitation in claiming, and as the opportunity is offered of making a close survey before the day of sale, those who contemplate purchasing can be guided by personal observation.

The sale is set for the 11th of March, at the Oakland Trotting Park, commencing at 11 A. M. Killip & Co. have charge, and of them at 116 Montgomery street, and G. Valensin, Arno Station, Sacramento Co., catalogues can be obtained.

## Spring Race Meeting.

Everything is progressing favorably for the Spring meeting on the Bay District Course. In the first place the track will be in such order that the most inveterate growler will be without ground to sustain his snarling. The thorough soaking has "fixed" it so that without other moistening than a surface application, it will be easily kept as soft as it is desirable to have it. There is not a better race-course in the United States; the turns being remarkably easy for a horse to get around, and there is width enough for good starting places whatever the distance to be run. Colonel Dickey will give his attention to this important feature, and there is no risk in stating that there is not a man in California who has had more experience in this particular line. The course will be fitted for galloping upon, whenever the horses make their appearance, and it is always preferable that the finishing touches of the "grand preparation" should be given on the ground where the running has to be done. It may be considered premature to make statements on the day in which the stakes and purses are to close, but for all that we cannot resist the temptation to predict that the



coming meeting will be the most brilliant ever held on the Pacific coast. The reasons for this sanguineness will appear in proper time, and, calling upon all who have horses and colts not to forget that this is the closing day, we will defer further remarks until the entries appear.

### The Stanford Stake.

It may be thought that we are over pertinacious in calling attention to this stake, but feeling that it is of major importance to the trotting interests of California we cannot forego making an effort which is at all likely to aid in obtaining nominations.

There are so many reasons why this stake should receive the support of every one engaged in breeding and rearing trotters, that, at times, it appears supererogatory to do more than call attention to the time of closing. That the main danger lies in overlooking the time for making nominations is very likely, and in that case repeated warnings are in order. Besides this, there is supineness in some, in others a fear that their colts are not good enough to compete with those which are likely to be named. But if not good enough to run the risk of a small sum in comparison with the amount to be won, will it pay to breed and rear those which the owners admit are inferior? Failure to make entries by those who are engaged in breeding trotters to any extent is an acknowledgement of inferiority which cannot be removed by any amount of talk, especially when the pecuniary circumstances are such as to warrant the outlay. This is the last chance, however, to urge that there shall be a worthy support for the Stanford Stake of 1885. It closes to-day, but a great number of our readers will receive the paper in time. A telegram sent before 11 P. M. that the nomination is on the way will be in accordance with the rules, and a letter bearing the post-mark March 1st is also good.

### To Close To-day.

Stakes and purses of Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association. Stanford Stakes 1884. See Advertisements.

### The Pacific Cup.

It must be borne in mind that the Pacific Cup is a handicap, and that it is not an absolute essential that a horse should be first-class to merit being named in it. As the cost is only \$20 to "declare out," it is well worth that for a chance to win first, second or third money. More than that every one interested in racing will be benefited by a good field to start for the cup, as that will show that there are horses in California the owners of which think that they can go a cup distance. There should be at least twelve nominations, and very few of these to decline the battle, as we feel confident that the allotment of weights will be satisfactory. Do not make the mistake of neglecting to make the entry to-day, and then regret that you did not avail yourself of the opportunity.

### Book Betting.

As will be learned from an advertisement in the proper column, Killip & Co. have opened a "book" on the coming races, and will publish their rates as soon as the entries are known. This will give "hackers" an opportunity to place their money before the opening of the pool-sales, and this is quite an advantage at times to owners and those who have the cue to what the horses are doing. It often happens that the "long odds" obtainable a month before the races take place get shorter and shorter as the weeks pass, and in this as in other cases the early bird picks up the fattest worm. The rates will be published every week in the *Breeder and Sportsman*, so that our readers will be informed of the state of the market. We are well pleased that this step has been taken, as it will enhance the interest of the public in the races, while it gives the speculators a chance to "back their fancy."

### A Good Chance.

It must be an utterly "no account" race-horse that cannot find a place in the programme of the spring meeting. Distances graded from five-eighths of a mile to two miles and a quarter. Stakes, purses, selling races and handicaps, and then the consolation for those which have not been successful in any of the fifteen that have preceded the purse for beaten horses. To add to the inducements there is free entrance in purses for starters, and it is certainly better to gallop in public with a chance to win than the tiresome monotony of training.

Carefully scan the bill and remember that this day, Saturday, March 1st, is the last opportunity.

### Meeting of Board of Trustees P. C. B. H. A.

On Wednesday next, the 5th inst., at 2 P. M., will be held a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association, at the editorial rooms of the *Breeder and Sportsman*.

### Alameda County Sporting Club.

The annual meeting of the Alameda County Sporting Club was held in Oakland on the evening of the 28th, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows: President, H. A. Mayhew; Vice-President, W. W. Haskell, (second term); Treasurer, W. D. Heaton; Secretary, C. R. Yates. Directors, C. A. Edson, A. F. Adams, Thos. Bennet. The club will no doubt hold its first monthly pigeon shoot on Saturday next (March 8th) at Bird's Point; notice, however, will be given as to which place the shoot will take place. The club have closed their club grounds at Mallard Station for the season from March 1st to October 1st, although the birds are very plenty there at present.

## ATHLETICS.

### Advice to Young Athletes on Training.

[L. E. Myers in N. Y. Sportsman.]

**One-Mile Running.**—The work necessary to run a good mile is entirely different from that prescribed for any other event I have taken up. At half a mile it is necessary to know how to sprint, and generally the man with the most speed wins at the finish, but at a mile it is quite different. Most of our best milers are men who cannot sprint at all, and when a sprinter wins at this distance it is an exception. W. G. George, the English champion, is a very poor performer at anything under six hundred yards, yet at a mile he is probably the best man in amateur ranks. It is decidedly staying power that enables a man to run a good mile. Of course the beginner cannot expect to beat five minutes the first time he tries this distance. If he can show five minutes fifteen seconds he is doing well, and there is a chance that he may become a George over a distance of ground. To run a mile it is decidedly necessary to have your stomach in good condition or else you will be sure to suffer with a stitch, in which case your chances to win will be very slim.

Long walks for men who run this distance are often a great benefit, and in any event will do no harm. In practice, I should say run half a mile every other day, and on the intervening days go about half a mile at nearly full tilt. Jogging is also very beneficial, as it helps to harden the muscles and gets you used to going a distance. You will readily see that by thus taking both fast, or half-mile running, and a long distance at a slow pace, that you will be able to strike a gait between the two, and be able to finish well.

It is a serious thing that a great many young athletes, just beginning to run, will insist on trying this distance, thinking that it is an easy thing to run at a slow pace for along while.

When they come to the race they find it quite different from running to a fire, or running from, say, Fortieth to Fiftieth street. Most of our good distance men have been or are reformed walkers. The training necessary to walk well is probably the hardest a man can go through, and besides, the men get used to going a distance (no walk being less than a mile), and when they come to run, if they have any ability in this line, they find that it comes quite easy. A prominent runner, who was once a walker, said to me not long since, that when he was walking a mile it seemed a terrible distance, but that now he had the privilege "to get up and git," that a race at this distance seemed hardly anything at all. This goes to show that the idea I have advocated all the way through these articles of a man going beyond his distance is the proper thing, for it is apparent to any one that walking a mile at a stiff pace requires more work than running the same distance.

**Five-Mile Running.**—The same is true of this distance what has been said of the mile. Delaney, our five-mile champion, commenced his career as an athlete by competing in one-hour runs, which were so common and popular several years ago. But I should not advise any young athlete to try such a distance until his bones are thoroughly set. Delaney has passed through the fiery ordeal, but he is an exception. If a young man of, say, eighteen or nineteen years of age has a desire to become an athlete, let him try any other game rather than distance running, and especially should he avoid a distance if his lungs are not perfectly sound. A good many mothers and fathers speak against athletic sports because they have had a son thrown into consumption, or made a wreck, as they term it, by his having undertaken something he was physically unfit for. This mistake is just as liable to occur in the ordinary course of life as it is in athletics. There are hundreds of young men to-day who are gradually dying of various diseases, and who could be thoroughly restored to perfect health by a judicious course of training. John Frazer's wife refused to sanction his training me when I first went there to be looked after, because she thought I was certainly in the first stages of consumption, if not worse off. She still thinks I have consumption, but it is a different kind, i. e., of food. But there is not the least doubt in my mind that but for my timely taking up outdoor sports I would not now be alive. I shall next week take up walking, and added to my personal observations I shall give the ideas of such men as Murray, McEwen and others.

### The American Team for England.

The team to represent America at the next English championship meeting will consist of L. E. Myers, Arthur Waldron, Harry Fredricks, Frank P. Murray and probably Thomas F. Delaney. The three former will represent the Mannhattans and the latter two the Williamsburg club. Myers will probably repeat his successes of 1881, and Murray will show English pedestrians the fairest and fastest walking they have ever seen. The whole strength of the combination is in the abilities of those two men. The others cannot hope to obtain better than third place in any race in which they start, and in good company they will be unable to do so well. Waldron is a fast sprinter, but his being champion at 100 yards is not due to his merits. He is not as fast as was La Montague Wilmer, Lee or Stuart, and probably Wendell and Jack White, when thoroughly wound up, would beat him. He is most nervous on the mark, and though very speedy for seventy-five or eighty yards, he does not finish strong at 100 or 125 yards. He is not able to run heats, and other men with less speed repeat much better than he.

As for Fredricks, he never will "be in the hunt" at any distance over half a mile, as George, Snook and a half dozen others can give him yards and a beating under almost any circumstances. Fredricks going to England, while Delaney will probably remain at home, is most unfair to the latter. Delaney is five-mile champion; he beat Myers with ease in

the 'cross-country championship in fast time; he met George when the latter was in this country and beat the English crack a minute actual time (irrespective of his handicap), and when a match race at one mile between him and Fredricks was arranged the latter failed to appear at the mark and the Williamsburger walked over for the prize. On this showing he is certainly a better man than Fredricks, and he should be sent to England as America's representative distance runner.

The team will be numerically stronger than in 1881, but its strength, from an athletic stand point, is but a little greater. Then Myers and Eugene E. Merrill represented this country, and the pair suffered but two defeats. Myers was beaten in a 100-yard race and Merrill lost the seven-mile walking championship to Raby, who is now, and probably was then, a professional. Merrill fainted from exhaustion, produced by excessive training, or he would probably have won. Myers fell shortly after starting in the 100-yard race, and thus they suffered the only defeats in a campaign lasting nearly two months. Myers and Murray may be able to do better this year, but they will be handicapped by anxiety for the success of their companions.

### The Gaffney-Eisman Match.

About one hundred people were present to witness the one-fourth-mile walking match between Gaffney and Eisman at the Recreation grounds, Washington's Birthday afternoon, for a gold medal. After an inexcusable delay of one hour and a half past the announced time both men appeared at the mark. P. Jacoby acted as judge for Eisman while De Alton acted for Gaffney. Edwards, the celebrated walker from Australia, was selected as referee. The race needs little description as at report of pistol both men moved off at a rattling pace, Eisman leading the first 30 yards, at which point Gaffney assumed the lead which varied throughout from 1 to 3 feet up to within about 5 yards of the winning post, when Eisman spurred and just managed to breast the tape first. Time 1 min. 27.4-5 secs. At least three-fourths of the track is down grade, and as the Recreation ground is not a properly surveyed track, no record can be allowed. Gaffney's judge claimed that Eisman broke and of course the other judge said he did not, and the referee being called into requisition decided Eisman's walking square and consequently the winner of the event. A great many present claimed that they both ran while others contended that they both walked square. At any rate, Gaffney walked square which he most certainly did not do at the last Olympic sports. The whole affair from beginning to end was most unsatisfactory. It is to be hoped that we have heard the end of both their respective abilities, and it is well known that both men can get all the satisfaction at a regular meeting of one of our clubs, at a distance which would really show what stamina is possessed in either man without issuing boastful challenges in the daily papers.

A protest has been lodged against L. E. Myers by two gentlemen well known in eastern athletic circles, Messrs. G. H. Badeau and G. A. Avery, who aver that he is not an amateur, but a professional, and has caused great excitement. For some weeks the amateur status of Mr. Myers has been discussed in certain quarters. At a meeting recently held in Toronto, to establish a Canadian Athletic Association, it was said that Mr. Myers was considered a professional, but the person alleged to have made the statement afterwards qualified his remarks. Then the New York correspondent of the *London Sporting Life* took up the affair and a recent issue of that paper contained an article virtually accusing the champion of being a professional. These statements it is understood are based on the knowledge that Mr. Myers has received a salary as Secretary of the Manhattan Athletic Club, and that he ran at various athletic games throughout the country, when it was known that he was not working for a livelihood. How it will be decided that he had no right to receive payment for his services as Secretary to his club is difficult to understand. Mr. W. Wood, the Secretary of the New York Athletic Club, has been paid for his services, and his predecessor, Mr. C. A. Mahoney, also received a small compensation. Neither of them have ever been charged with violating the Amateur laws. As to Myers running a Fullman, Ill., Pittsburg, Pa., or Boston, he ran there as other athletes did, and the clubs for whom he ran probably paid his expenses.

The protest lodged against Myers was at his request and done in order to have his status satisfactorily established before leaving for England. The National Association of Amateur Athletes will take action in the matter at its next meeting.

The athletic exhibition arranged by the Manhattan Athletic Club of New York, for the purpose of raising funds to defray the expense of the gentlemen selected to go to England to represent their clubs this season, was held on the night of February 16th at Madison Square Garden, and the large place was crowded to excess. The New York *Herald* says "that a more respectable and orderly concourse of people never assembled inside of Madison Square Garden." The bad condition of the track prevented good time being made in the races, all of which, however, were keenly contested. M. W. Ford of the N. Y. A. C. succeeded in beating all previous records at three standing jumps without weights. His three jumps were 32 feet 10 inches, 33 feet 1 inch, and 33 feet 3 inches. The best previous record was made by F. Larkiu, 32 feet 4 inches, at Princeton, N. J., June 17th, 1878.

At last advices Weston had completed 2,950 out of the 5,000 miles he is to walk over the roads, byways and in various halls in England. On Saturday, the 26th ult., after a spell of spring-like weather, he started out from Blackburn (Lancashire) at 6.25 A. M. in an almost blinding snowstorm and with a very heavy road, his route laying to St. James's Hall, Manchester, a distance of twenty-four miles, which he reached at 1 P. M. He then put in eleven more miles and at 4 P. M. took dinner. After an absence of two hours and a half he resumed his journey, recording 40 miles at 7.45 and 50 miles at 10.16 P. M. As usual he rested on Sunday and on Monday added 50 miles more to his score, making a total of 2,950 miles.

The football match to take place this afternoon at the Recreation Grounds between the University and a picked team of players promises to be unusually interesting. Both teams will be very strong, particularly the picked team which includes all the best Wanderer and Phoenix players left from the old clubs. A large attendance is anticipated.

At a conference of delegates from the faculty of twenty-two colleges, held at New York February 1st, Regulations for Intercollegiate Athletic Sports was unanimously drawn up.

The American amateur athletes will make their appearance in England, at the Lillie Bridge Grounds on the 5th of July.



## OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

**New Race Course Near Paterson—Wagering on the Spring Stakes—Racing at New Orleans—Gebhardt and Hunter's Dispute—James Keene's New Trainer—Eastern Stakee Open—General Notes—Sporting, Theatrical, etc.**

Time draws on apace, and yet it is still "the winter of our discontent". Turfmen in this vicinity are, therefore, fain to be content with discussing the entries to the Spring Stakes, and analyzing the thousand and one rumors that are flying around this metropolitan circuit, of which Jerome Park, Fleetwood, Monmouth, Brighton and Sheepshead Bay are the enclosing lines. Still another race-course is projected in this vicinity for 1884. At Paterson, New Jersey, not on the site of the famous old Passaic track, where noble Norfolk galloped away with the first Jersey Derby, but at a point near the falls, about equidistant between the two converging lines of railway, the Lackawanna and Erie roads, on a direct line from Hobstown, near which Rancocas is situated. It is intimated Pierre Lorillard is to be the heaviest supporter of the new enterprise, but this latter report lacks confirmation. The new course will be within thirty minutes of Jersey City—very handy indeed for New Yorkers. Betting on the future events is getting quite active. A local book-maker last week bet one of the Dwyers \$1,000 even that the latter's lot (six horses) in the Suburban Handicap, at Sheepshead Bay, would be beaten by the Rancocas lot (five horses) in the same race. After the wager was recorded, the horse-owner offered to go on and bet the book-maker \$5,000 more that Barnes, four years, 131 pounds, beats Iroquois, six years, 130 pounds, in the same race. Barnes is said to be looking in splendid shape, and this grand out of Billst is a race-horse that fills the eye such as no horse but the thoroughbred of high class can. He was retired early last summer, and is expected to come out this spring a giant refreshed. And if he can give Iroquois two years and one pound over the mile-and-a-quarter course, it will be the greatest achievement of his career, if, of course, the Derby winner is right. In the latter case, many who prefer the chance of Iroquois, for it was claimed last fall that he could have beaten Miss Woodford in the contemplated match, she to receive \$ lbs. In the Kentucky Derby hitting Bob Miles, Powhatan, Louisville and Buchanan are the favorites here, while in the west several dark colts have been backed heavily. The Corrigan colt Ten Full, by Ten Broeck, out of the dam of Checkmate, is one of these. At St. Louis he has been backed down to low figures, 3 to 1 being accepted there, while here 20 to 1 goes begging. In the same city Freeland has been warmly supported to win the Merchants' Stake, and April Fool to win the Louisville Cup. The latter four-year-old is by imp. Intruder, and last October beat Apollo and John Davis three miles in 5:43. Lida Stanhope, last year's winner, is also supported by many, while Leonatus, the ostensible favorite, has hardly a wager recorded to his name, the opinion gaining ground that he will never race again. Nor do Gen. Harding, his younger companion in misfortune during 1883. This big son of Great Tom and Eliza Davis is said to be doing splendidly, and great things are expected of him this year. Unfortunately Gen. Harding, is but very heavily engaged, his owner S. Bryant having been on the black list when the Yearling Stake closed in 1882. The Withers' Stakes, in this city, has Burton and Reveller for the favorite, with Himalaya next in favor. Leo is also well thought of, but there is just a suspicion in certain quarters that the Rancocas stable will not come to Jerome this spring, owing to the bad luck of 1883 at that period. Many of the horses from Sheepshead Bay, however, including the Dwyers' formidable string, will go to Jerome next month, the Coney Island track not being fit to work on by reason of the changes going on there. Mr. Keene's horses will also go in all probability. This stable, now in charge of the noted colored trainer Harvey Welch, vice J. Barry Blagrove (of the firm of Barry & Co.) is said to be in poor fix just at present, and the late trainer has considerable sympathy from the fact that the fault for this state of affairs is not considered to be his. This is by most persons outside of the immediate Keene faction. In fact, it is an open secret that trainers generally have had a hard time of it to please Messrs. Keene and Bathgate, and between the two the trainer is like the small stone ground down by the large one. Still, perhaps, Harvey can evolve order out of chaos, and as his place is worth \$1,500 for the year, and 10 per cent. on the winnings of the stable, it may be a good investment for him. He gives up his small, but select public stable to his assistant James Smith, who has been connected with him for twelve years. Of Keene's lot the best are Dutch Roller, three years, Sinaloa, three years, Burgomaster, three years, and the King Alfonso—Janet Colt, two years. This colt who took a prize at the Horse Show last November is a magnificent looking youngster. There is some little talk of a rupture between Arthur Hunter, the noted gentleman rider (and son of the well-known turfman Mr. John Hunter), and "Freddie" Gebhardt regarding the partnership known to exist between them with the race-horse Eole. If the young gentlemen are wise they will settle it among themselves, and thereby save scandal, preserve their own dignity, and keep out of the mire of petty squabbles the name and fame of the great horse mentioned. It is asserted that Hunter has made charges against Gebhardt to the Coney Island Jockey Club, which if proved will probably result in, for the second time of late, "Freddie's" being left out in the cold. In other words, expelled from membership. The gist of the matter is set forth below:

Near the close of the season of 1882 Gebhardt gave Arthur Hunter, who was then the chief manager of the Pelham stable, under whose colors Eole was racing, \$5,000 for the privilege of racing the horse under his (Gebhardt's) name. All he desired was the honor of having the horse entered in his name, he agreeing to give the net earnings to Mr. Hunter. Eole won \$12,000 while running under Gebhardt's colors, and Mr. Hunter says that when he claimed this money Gebhardt denied the agreement and refused to pay over the winnings. Hot words have passed, and now the Coney Island Jockey Club is asked to settle the matter. Mr. Hunter is well known as a skillful gentleman jockey, who has won more races than any other gentleman rider in the country. Gebhardt took great pride in Eole last year, and was happy when Mrs. Langtry was present to see the horse carry his colors to the front.

Racing at New Orleans, since my last letter, has been another series of postponements, but they are plucky down there and will "stick it out in that line if it takes all winter." Mardi Gras begins on Saturday next, the 23d, and that is expected to bring balmy skies once more, and large crowds of visitors. A letter received from Wren's Nest, Harrisonburgh, Va., where Mr. F. A. Daingerfield has Sam Purdy in the stud, say that the foals of the game from son of George M.

Patchen and Whisky Jane all show the time and square trot of their famous sire, and that the game old hero of many a hard fought battle of protracted heats is in robust health. Mr. D. also has standing at the same place Dan Sparling by Glenelg, the winner of the Withers' Stakes of 1879, from his stable companion Spendthrift, Harold, and others. A notable stake is now open to close for stallions on April 1st with the Monmouth Park Association of this city. The Champion Stallion Stakes for two-year-olds, foals of 1883, will be run in August, 1885. It is six furlongs, and only the get of those stallions can compete whose owners have entered them on or before April 1st next. \$5,000 is added to the stake by the Monmouth Park Association, and if fifteen stallions enter at \$500 each, and ten horses start at \$250 each, the aggregate value of the stake will be over \$15,000. Of this the owner of the winner will get \$7,250, the breeder of the winner \$4,750, the owner and breeder of the second horse each \$1,000, and the owner and breeder of the third horse each \$500. This is, therefore, a stake well worthy of the attention of the breeders of the entire country. Consult the advertising columns of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, and read the conditions in full. The Pacific coast should send six or seven entries to this rich stake, namely, Grinstead, Rutherford, Wildile, Kyrle Daly, Joe Hooker, Norfolk, Monday, etc. On March 1st the entries close to the stakes of the Monmouth Park Association, embodied in the advertising columns of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Entries postmarked on that day will be in time. On the 30th of April Belle Meade Stock Farm, near Nashville, will hold its annual yearling sale. Forty-nine yearlings, the get of Great Tom, Bramble and Enquirer, will be sold. This great farm also has Luke Blackburn in its list of stud sires, and its advertisement in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN shows their fees of service, etc. These four stallions are among the best in the world, and though Bramble and Blackburn are untried, there is no doubt that they will both be worthy successors of their sire the dead son of Iago and Queen Mary, famous old Bonnie Scotland.

The theatres here are all booming, "making hay while the sun shines," albeit that we have only had two days of sunshine here in nearly four weeks. Lent will soon be at hand, and then comes the wail of the professionals. Alpina Roses, at the Madison Square Theatre, is in for a run, and good houses have been the situation of affairs from the opening night. The scenery is superb, and the well-trained company at this house leave nothing to be desired in the score of acting. Mrs. Langtry is making the circuit of the town by slow stages. Commencing at Wallack's, she then went to Stetson's Fifth-avenue Theatre, from there down town to Niblo's Garden, and next Monday she opens up town at the New Park, under the auspices of Mr. John A. Stevens. This gentleman and his popular assistant Mr. F. B. Murtha have taken a new lease of fortune since their being burnt out at the Windsor. Their plan of powerful attractions for short periods is proving successful, and for the first time since the theatre has been opened the business is on a paying basis. Mr. Daly's Country Girl is the talk of the town, and is a genuine success, while Modjeska's powerful acting in Maurice Berrymore's Nadjezda is drawing crowds to the Star Theatre. Lady Clare, at New Wallack's, is also received with favor, but the funniest bit of *potpourri* on the stage is Mes tayer and Barton's Wanted a Partner, or Have I Your Eye? New York, February 18th, 1884. PACIFIC.

## FISH.

## Hints to Trout Fishers.

Of course, I cannot fish at this season, but there's nothing to hinder me from tying leaders, and in otherwise preparing myself for the summer trout campaign. Last season I used Orvis' leaders with intied loops, and never saw anything better than they were, but I had used them all up before I struck the big fish at Tillamook, and was compelled to fall back upon leaders of my own make before I could strike any of the finny monsters that lurked in the deep pools of Wilson river. On the day that we were to break camp I sent our boys into town early in the morning to tell Mr. Hayes to come at noon with the wagon to move us to the steam-boat landing. The boys came back and said Mr. Hayes could not possibly get there before three o'clock, and here was everything packed up and ready to leave. The Conroy split bamboo rod leaned out against the tree, its nickel joints glittering in the mellow sunlight that streamed downward through the maple boughs. I gave a second glance at it, rose up and put on my wading shoes. I made up my mind to go down to "the big whirl," half a mile below the camp, as the walk was an easy one. On the first day I struck the river I had caught a half-pounder there, and never got a rise there since. The big whirl was soon reached, and I got behind the great fallen spruce that gave the water its peculiar twist. The first cast hooked a handsome fish which I soon landed. The second took a monster, who vaulted two feet into the air in his frantic efforts to shake out the hook, and as he went down, up jumped three other gallant fellows of about the same size. I became so excited that I trembled like a leaf. In half an hour I had the last fish out of that pool, eight trout weighing seven pounds dressed. All those big fish I caught on a single gut leader tied by myself, but I shall be careful to have a few Orvis leaders with me when I got down there again. They are very handy things to have in the house on occasions of that sort. Of your line parting there is but little fear, for nearly all the trout lines now in use are tapered silk, and they generally are good for three seasons fishing, at least. Nor is there much danger of your rod letting go. Most all the better class of fishermen use split bamboo. Conroy's or Leonard's are the best that you can get ready made, but if you insist on having one made to order, now is the time to order it. Sanders of Brooklyn made a compound rod for Judge Whalley on a draft made by me. The butt is twenty-eight inches, and cane-wrapped, of course. There are two middle joints, one thirty-four inches in length and the other forty-two, and there are four tips, one of thirty-four inches, one of thirty-seven, and two of forty. Now you can have a rod either eight feet, eight feet three inches, eight feet nine inches, or nine feet two inches. The ferrules of all this compound are interchangeable, so that the proportions of the rod are perfect in either of the above. If you have to fish a narrow or brushy stream, you use the short parts and fish with an eight-foot rod. The cost of Judge Whalley's rod was \$45, including the handsome solo leather case in which it was packed, and when he got to his native England he satisfied some of his early acquaintances that they had been fishing for years with very common tackle, compared with what our American shops can turn out. For a shop rod I like my old Conroy as well as any I have ever seen. It has had three seasons of very hard usage, and I can see no good reason why it is not as good as the first day that I jointed it together. Well, the only way I can judge of anything of this sort is by its actual service, and if the next rod that I buy serves me as

well as this one has done there will be no good cause for a growl. It will have about nine additional wraps of silk put on its tip this spring before varnishing, and then I think I will be good for my share of sport. A man cannot expect much of a split bamboo rod for less than \$20, although I have seen one for \$16, made by Cruttenon of Cazenovia, which is the best for the money yet seen hereabouts. It is made by a practical fly-fisher, who knows just where the strain comes, and just how to equalize it. A lancewood rod costing \$6, made by the same man, was tried right along side of me last year at Tillamook by Tom Morgan, and I really believe he killed more big fish with it than I did with my own bamboo. I saw him on a half-dozen occasions, when I would not have given a quarter of a dollar for the chance of his rod, play the great Zoroaster of the pool till he wearied of the unequal struggle, and then landed him, panting and dying on this gravelly beach.

And while on this subject of rods, let me say that I have seen a good many broken ones, and for every bad rod that I have seen there have been a dozen bad anglers. Of course, no two men handle a fish alike after hooking them. There is your sanguine nervous man who strikes so hard when he gets a bite that some part of the tackle must of necessity go apart. No matter whether the fish weighs two pounds or two ounces, he must come out at the very first jerk. Then there is your man who is of lymphatic temperament, and he insists on playing the fish till he is absolutely lifeless; and it is ten to one that he loosens his hold of the trout's head, and the fish winds his strong tail about the line and walks off with a leader and three flies. Last of all comes your cool and clear-headed angler who plays the fish till he can get him tolerably tired, when he runs him into shallow water and shoves the landing net under him. And he is the man who gets the best sport and generally brings to camp the largest number of fish. But it is absolutely indispensable that you have good leaders and that your flies are likewise well tied. Soft and mushy flies will soon get whipped out of all shape. The hardest finished flies are always the best and last the longest. You can buy flies for \$2 per gross, but what are they worth when you get them? The first time you get on a big fish away he goes with your fly, and the consequence is that you don't get the fish, while on the other hand he is apt to die from pain caused by the hook. You may pull through with a different line or an off-color rod, but a bad leader and ill-tied flies will surely result in your overthrow. I prefer to carry as many hackles in my hook as anything else. Have your gray hackles tied with yellow bodies as well as green, and that will save you from buying either professor or grizzly king flies. Have your black hackles tied both with red and black bodies, and you will want neither gnats nor hawthorn flies; have your brown hackles tied half green and half red, and they will be as good killers as any in the cast.

For dress, let me recommend a tan-colored canvas jacket over and above any other style of coat. It is not only the best, but a long way the best. A canvas vest is also preferable to any other. And now as to your nether habiliments, don't throw away any old pantaloons, but cut off the legs at the knee; and if they are badly worn in a portion where your eyes do not usually reach, from your sedentary and observing habits, patch them in the seat with what you cut off at the legs. Sew a strong button on each side of the leg at the knee, and have long woolen stockings reaching up so high that they can be attached to the buttons by short pieces of elastic. Then pull a pair of rough socks over these stockings, and wear a pair of low shoes, cut full of holes to let the water out as fast as it runs in. Be careful to wet your head before wading into the water, and you will never take cold in this rig. I use it for fishing in the summer and for duck shooting in the winter, and I have yet to find its equal as a woodland dress. As for gum boots and wading stockings, I would not buy them if they were sold for two bits a pair. I used to wear them years ago, and always had a bad headache to pay up for my fun. Since I have discarded them and taken to knickerbockers, I have never had a headache no matter how hot the weather. The rig looks a trifle outlandish, but what are looks compared with comfort.

And that's what you go camping for. You go for a comfort that your home does not afford you during the heated term. You go for the *dolce far niente* of a noonday under the alder and vine maples, and for the delicious sleep that follows in the train of bodily fatigue, and of all sleep there is none that so rejuvenates your frame as that which you get with your blankets spread upon the fir bough, with a top layer of moss between the boughs and the blankets. You wake up in the morning, after having inhaled the delicious odor of the fir boughs, and there is no soreness in your lungs nor catarrh in your nostrils. You feel that fatigue of the body has produced repose in the brain, and that your man's shoulders have suddenly become refurnished with a boy's head. Then, too, you are not troubled with indigestion, for your hearty exercise has set the once sluggish blood to coursing anew, through your veins, and you will fancy the figures have been turned around, and that you are fifteen years of age, instead of fifty-one. Remember that your camp must be a model of cleanliness, and your blankets must be aired every morning from 10 o'clock till the meridian, as an absolute guarantee of good health. If you go to the coast, you will need a tent, but in the mountains it is wholly superfluous, unless there are ladies in the party.—Tom Merry.

Joseph Anderson, a resident of the Napa Redwoods, caught a number of small trout one day last week in a brook near his home, and was himself caught by a person who was on the watch for violators of the fish law. He was tried before Justice Robinson and fined fifty dollars. A number of the law-abiding sportsmen of Napa have organized a club, at the suggestion of M. M. Estee, for an aggressive campaign against the violators. They employ an officer at a stated salary, and this was their first case. They feel encouraged by their success, and expect much from the moral effect of the conviction.

A tradesman of Gilroy has evolved an outfit of tackle that includes some novel features. The rod is made out of thin cast steel, not thicker than letter paper, bent and soldered in the shape of a rod. The tip is solid steel. It weighs twelve or thirteen ounces, and has several devices that would make it more acceptable to a disciple of Isak Walton than the split bamboo, or any other valuable rod. The reel holds line more than any other of a similar size, and is provided with a brake which can be operated while the reel is running.

The members of the Sportsmen's Club of California last year took some 320 black bass from Lake Temescal, and planted them in Lake Merced. We understand the fish have multiplied wonderfully in Merced. No fishing will be allowed for two years to come, when, from present indications, there will be an overabundance for every one. The reasons for non-success in Temescal are evident enough, and the success of the Merced experiment, we hope, will lead to many others. We cannot have too large a supply of this grand fish.



Some peppery criticisms on the peculiar position of the majority of the Fish Commission in regard to the trout law have appeared in the dailies during the last week, and from indications the solid duo feel a little uncomfortable. The provocation was the statement by Commissioner Buckingham that there was no law that protected trout. We are assured, however, that at their next meeting the erring majority will set themselves right by affirming their belief in the validity of the law, and announcing their determination to enforce it. We shall see.

The rise in the Ohio river forced those who had charge of Mand S. and several other noted trotters to leave their comfortable quarters and camp for a time on higher ground.

STALLIONS THOROUGHbred.

BELLE MEADE

1884 STALLIONS. 1884

BRAMBLE,

By imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Ivy Leaf, by imp. Anstralian.

ENQUIRER,

The sire of McWhirter, Fortuna, Harkaway, Falsetto, Blue Eyes, Pinafore, Getaway, W. P. Burch, etc.

Imp. GREAT TOM,

The sire of Gen. Harding, Thackeray, Swift, Tennyson, Trombone, Tarquin, etc.  
And the grand Race-horse,

LUKE BLACKBURN,

By imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Nevada, by Lexington.  
Each of these horses will be bred to a limited number of approved mares, at

\$100-The Season-\$100

\$5 to the Groom.

Mares will be kept at reasonable charges during the season. The annual Sale of Belle Meade Yearlings, 49 in number, will take place April 30th. Catalogues of the sale will be issued to the public in due time. Address,

W. G. HARDING,  
Nashville, Tenn.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

HUBBARD,

Chestnut foaled in 1869, bred by R. A. Alexander of Woodburn Stud Farm, Kentucky.

Sired by PLANET.  
First dam, Minnie Mansfield, by imp. Glencoe.  
Second dam, Argenti, by Bertrand.  
Third dam, Allegranti, by imp. Young Truffle.  
Fourth dam, imp. Phantonia, by Phantom.  
Fifth dam, by Walton.  
Sixth dam, Allegranti, by Pegasus.  
Seventh dam, Orange Squeezer, by Highflyer.  
Eighth dam, Mop Squeezer, by Matheum.  
Ninth dam, Lady, by Turner's Sweepstakes.  
Tenth dam, Shuttle and Syphon's dam, by Patriot.  
Eleventh dam, by Cral.  
Twelfth dam, Sister to Sloven, by Bay Bolton.  
Thirteenth dam, by Curwen's Bay Barb.  
Fourteenth dam, by Curwen's Spot.  
Fifteenth dam, by White-Legged Lowtber Barb.  
Sixteenth dam, Old Vintner Mare.

Some of his Winning Performances:

1872, Baltimore, Md., Oct. 22—Dixie Stakes for three-year olds. Ninety nominations. Won by Hubbard beating Joe Daniels, True Blue-Woodbine, Mate, Silent, Friend, Wheatley, Experience, Oaks and Brook, land. Won by six lengths.

1873, Long Branch, N. J., July 10th—Grand Sweepstakes, four-mile heats, won by Hubbard distancing Wheatley and Bessie Lee in the first heat.

1873, Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 2d—For all ages; dash of three miles; won by Hubbard beating Harry Bassett, Wanderer and King Harry.  
1873, Saratoga, N. Y., August 9th—For all ages; dash of two miles and three-quarters; won by Hubbard beating Katie Pease and Boss Tweed. Total winnings in 1872 and 1873 \$22,950.

Will make the season at the DALE BREEDING FARM, Mountain View, Santa Clara County, commencing February 10th, and ending June 10th, 1884.

Terms, \$50. Mares not proving in foal can be bred the next season free of charge.  
Good pasturage at \$5 per month. No responsibility for escapes or accidents.  
Full pedigrees can be had by applying to

T. J. DALE,  
Mountain View, Cal.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

WILDIDLE.

By imp. AUSTRALIAN. Dam Idlewild, by Lexington.

This great race-horse and successful sire will make the season of 1884, from February 10th to June 10th, at Judson's Wildidle Farm, Santa Clara, Cal.

Wildidle is the sire of Gov. Stanford's Frolic filly (record of one mile, 1:42, at two years old), May D. (with a record of one and one-half miles in 2:36, the fastest on the Pacific Coast), Jim Douglas, Ella Doane, Wildidler, and others of note.

Terms of season, \$75, payable at time of service, and in all cases before removal.

Mares taken good care of at \$8 per month. No responsibility for escapes or accidents. For further particulars address

J. L. JUDSON, Owner, or  
W. L. APPLEBY, Supt.,  
Santa Clara, Cal.

P. O. Box 228.

STALLIONS

—AT—

RANCHO DEL PASO.

For the Season of 1884.

Thoroughbreds.

Imp. KYRLE DALY.

Bay horse, by ARTILLERY.  
First dam, Colleen Rhue, by Gemma-di-Vergy.  
Second dam, Princess, by Retriever.  
Third dam, Echidna (the Baron's dam), by Economist.  
Fourth dam, Miss Pratt, by Blacklock.  
Fifth dam, Gadabout, by Orville.  
Sixth dam, Minstrel, by Sir Peter.  
Seventh dam, Matron, by Floriel.  
Eighth dam, Maiden, by Macheil.  
Ninth dam (Pumpkin's dam), by Squirt.  
Tenth dam (Lot's dam), by Mogul.  
Eleventh dam, Camilla, by Bay Bolton.  
Twelfth dam, Old Lady (Starling's dam), by Pulleine's Chestnut Arabian.  
Thirteenth dam, by Rockwood.  
Fourteenth dam, by Bustler.  
At \$100 the season, due at the time of service.

LONGFIELD.

Chestnut horse, by MONARCHIST, be by Lexington.  
First dam, Dame Gourlay (Blue Gown), by Planet.  
Second dam, Flora G., by Lexington.  
Third dam, Fanny G., by imp. Margrave.  
Fourth dam, Lances, by Lance.  
Fifth dam, Aurora, by Aratus.  
Sixth dam, Paragon, by imp. Buzzard.  
Seventh dam, Indiana, by Columbus (son of Imp. Pantaloon).  
Eighth dam, Jane Hunt, by Hampton's Paragon.  
Ninth dam, Moll, by imp. Figure.  
Tenth dam, Slamerkin, by imp. Wildair.  
Eleventh dam, imp. Cub Mare, by Cub.  
Twelfth dam, Aramantbs' dam, by Second.  
Thirteenth dam, by Starling.  
Fourteenth dam, by Croft's Partner.  
Fifteenth dam, by Greyhound.  
At \$50 the season, due at the time of service.

JIM BROWNE.

Chestnut horse, by FOSTER, be by Lexington.  
First dam, Flus, by Hiawatha.  
Second dam, Fanny Bug, by imp. Ambassador.  
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belsazar.  
Fourth dam, Madame Bosley, by Sir Richard Tonsen.  
Fifth dam, Nancy Nichol, by imp. Eagle.  
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilke's Wonder.  
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.  
Eighth dam, by imp. Sterling.  
Ninth dam, by Clodius.  
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.  
Eleventh dam, by Jolly Roger.  
Twelfth dam, by imp. Partner.  
Thirteenth dam, imp. Monkey.  
Fourteenth dam, an imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.  
At \$50 the season, due at time of service.

Trotting Stallions.

ECHO.

Bay horse, by RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN.  
First dam, Fanny Keller, by Magnolia, son of Seely's American Star.  
Second dam, by Webster's Kentucky Whip.  
Third dam, by Shakespeare, son of Duroc, and out of a mare by Plato, son of Imp. Messenger.  
At \$100 the season, due at time of service.

ALGONA.

Chestnut horse, by ALMONT, son of Alexander's Abdaltab, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.  
First dam, Emma Kinkadee, by Consort, son of Cassius M. Clay.  
Second dam, Effie Dean, by Mambrino Chief.  
Third dam, by Powell's Bertrand, son of Bertrand, by Sir Archy.  
At \$100 the season, due at time of service.

ALASKA.

Brown horse, by ELECTIONEER.  
First dam, by Washington, be by Geo. M. Patchen.  
Second dam, by Williamson's Belmont.  
At \$50 the season, due at time of service.

The season for thoroughbreds will commence February 10th and terminate June 20th. For trotting stallions, will commence February 10th and terminate July 1st. Good care will be taken of mares during the season at \$6 per month; after the season \$10 per month will be charged, but no responsibility for escape or accidents.

John Mackey, Superintendent,  
Sacramento, Cal.

THOROUGHbred STALLION

X X,

Pedigree.

X X (Doublecross), bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson at Atwood Cottage, Riverside, Illinois, foaled May 23, 1872, by MALCOLM.  
First dam, Columbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland.  
Second dam, Young Fashion, by imported Monarch.  
Third dam, Fashion, by imported Trustee.  
Fourth dam, Bonnets of Blue, by Sir Charles.  
Fifth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.  
Sixth dam, by imported Medley.  
Seventh dam, by imported Centinel.  
Eighth dam, by Mark Anthony.  
Ninth dam, by imported Janus.  
Tenth dam, by imported Monkey.  
Eleventh dam, by imported Silvereye.  
Twelfth dam, by Spanker.  
See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

X X (Doublecross) is of as high and fashionable breeding as any stallion in the country. His sire, Malcolm, is by imported Bonnie Scotland, his dam Columbia, also by imported Bonnie Scotland; hence his name. Malcolm was one of the best race-horses of his day, and Columbia was also a fine race mare. Columbia is the granddam of Antee. Her dam Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland, Wamania, Bonnie Kate (the dam of Bonnie Lizzie), Andes, Hock Hocking, Three Cheers, etc. The dam of Malcolm, Lady Lancaster, was the dam of Sagamore, Ontario (the dam of McWhirter), Regent, Lady Fairfield, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton, etc., and a reference to the racing calendars will show how distinguished the members of these two families are. This is the only Bonnie Scotland stallion in California, and from his inbreeding basas much of the blood as if he were a son of that renowned sire. He is a horse of immense substance, good size, high form, and of the best disposition.

Will make the ensuing season, 1884, from February 15th to June 15th, at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms, \$50 the season.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON,  
Oakland nr 908 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

PACIFIC COAST

Blood Horse Association

Spring Race Meeting.

BAY DISTRICT COURSE, San Francisco.

First Day—Saturday, April 12th.

No. 1—California Stake—For two-year-olds; dash of half a mile. Closed with 23 nominations.  
No. 2—Hearst Stake.—For all ages, of \$25 each; \$10 forfeit; \$200 added, second to save stake; dash of three-quarters of a mile.  
No. 3—Winters' Stake—For three-year-olds; dash of one and a half miles. Closed with 28 nominations.  
No. 4—Selling Race.—Purse \$200; \$25 of which to second; one and one-eighth miles; horses entered to be sold for \$1,000, and to carry the rule weight; two pounds taken off for every \$100 below that valuation, and three pounds added for every \$100 above.

Extra Day—Tuesday, April 15th.

No. 5—Purse, \$200; for two-year-olds; \$25 to second; dash of five-eighths of a mile; winner of California stakes to carry seven pounds extra, second five pounds above rule weight.  
No. 6—Purse, \$200; \$50 to second; one mile and a furlong; for three-year-olds; maidens, colts and fillies that have not won a race.  
No. 7—Purse, \$200; \$50 to second; dash of one mile.  
No. 8—Selling Race, \$200; \$25 to second; 1 1/4 miles. Same conditions as Selling race on first day.

Second Day—Thursday, April 17th.

No. 9—Purse, \$200; for two-year-olds; dash of five-eighths of a mile; winner of either of the preceding two-year-old races barred; second to carry five pounds extra.  
No. 10—Pacific Cup Handicap—\$50 each; \$20 declaration; \$500 added; second to receive \$150; third to receive \$100; dash of one and three-quarter miles for all three-year-olds. Closed with 31 nominations.  
No. 11—Handicap Stake—For three-year-olds; 1 1/2 miles; \$25 each; \$10 declaration; \$200 added; weights announced at the same time as the cup.  
No. 12—Purse, \$300; \$50 to second; for all ages; heats of three-quarters of a mile.

Third Day—Saturday, April 19th.

No. 13—Gano Stake—Dash of three-quarters of a mile for two-year-olds. Closed with 23 nominations.  
No. 14—"Spirit of the Times" Stake—Dash of one and three-quarter miles for all three-year-olds. Closed with 31 nominations.  
No. 15—Purse, \$300; \$50 to second; heats of three-quarters of a mile; for all ages.  
No. 16—Consolation Purse, \$200; \$50 to second; for horses that have run and not won at the meeting; five pounds allowed for each defeat; dash of a mile.

Conditions.

Entries to stakes and purses not marked closed will close March 1st, 1884.  
Races to close will be run under weights adopted at the annual meeting 1881.

Starters in all races must be named at 6 p. m. the day preceding the race.

Entrance free for starters in purses. Non-starters can declare out at 6 p. m. the day preceding race, by paying five per cent. After that time can only be excused by Presiding Judge, and in such case, ten per cent. on amount of purse must be paid.

Non-members will be placed on the same footing as members of the association in regard to the payment of purses and stakes advertised; and should there be a deficiency, the winners will receive a pro rata division.

Parties making nominations will be required to record colts at time of making entries, and after record will not be allowed to ride in other colors. This rule will be strictly enforced.

All nominations in stakes and entries in purses must be made on or before the first day of March next, 1884, directed to Jos. Cairn Simpson, Secretary, 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco. To be valid, they must be delivered to the Secretary personally or plainly postmarked on or before that day, March 1st.

JAS. V. COLEMAN, President.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

State Agricultural Society.

TROTting AND RUNNING PURSES

To Close March 10th, 1884.

No. 1—Trotting Purse \$1,000; mile heats for two-year-olds.  
No. 2—Trotting Purse \$1,000; mile heats, three in five, for three-year-olds.  
No. 3—Trotting Purse \$1,000; mile heats, three in five, for four-year-olds.

Entrance ten per cent., five per cent. of which to accompany nomination, remaining five per cent. payable July 15th, 1884. Those not making second payment forfeit first, and cannot start in the race; five to enter and three to start. If more than ten make second payment, \$200 additional will be added; four moneys. The meeting having been extended to nine days, these races will be arranged as to permit the colts entered in other stakes to trot in these purses.

Running.

No. 4—Running Purse \$1,000; one-mile dash for two-year-olds.  
No. 5—Running Purse \$1,000; one mile and repeat for three-year-olds.  
Entrance ten per cent., five per cent. of which must accompany nomination, the remaining five per cent. to be paid July 15th, 1884. Eight entries required make first payment; four moneys. If more than ten make second payment, \$200 will be added.

EDWIN F. SMITH,  
Secretary.

P. A. FINIGAN,  
President.

MONMOUTH PARK.

Long Branch, New Jersey,

The Following Stake is Now Open.

THE CHAMPION STALLION STAKES for 1885, for colts and fillies two years old (now yearlings), to be entered at the course by 1 o'clock p. m. on the day before the day appointed for the race, of \$250 each, with \$500 added by the Monmouth Park Association to a subscription of \$500 each by owners of stallions, whose get alone shall be qualified to start; the second horse and the subscribing owner of his sire each to receive \$100; the third horse and the subscribing owner of his sire each to receive \$50; the winner to receive the stakes of horses entered for the race, and one-half of the money remaining after the foregoing deductions; the other half to go to the subscribing owner of the sire of the winner; the death of a subscriber not to disqualify the get of his stallion if, after subscription he paid; each nomination to be accompanied by a contract in the form subjoined, which, if not fulfilled punctually by the subscriber, may be transferred to and fulfilled by any owner or owners entering in the race the get of the stallion, and the owner or owners shall in that case be entitled to start and to the benefit accruing to the subscriber from first, second or third place in the race, and to recover from him the money contracted to be paid, if no benefit accrues; fifteen subscriptions to fill. Three-quarters of a mile.

Form of Contract.

In consideration of the money to be added by the Monmouth Park Association to the Champion Stallion Stakes for 1885, and in further consideration of the increased value given to the get of any stallion by the right of entry therein, which right of entry is not to be invalidated by (any) (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22) (23) (24) (25) (26) (27) (28) (29) (30) (31) (32) (33) (34) (35) (36) (37) (38) (39) (40) (41) (42) (43) (44) (45) (46) (47) (48) (49) (50) (51) (52) (53) (54) (55) (56) (57) (58) (59) (60) (61) (62) (63) (64) (65) (66) (67) (68) (69) (70) (71) (72) (73) (74) (75) (76) (77) (78) (79) (80) (81) (82) (83) (84) (85) (86) (87) (88) (89) (90) (91) (92) (93) (94) (95) (96) (97) (98) (99) (100) (101) (102) (103) (104) (105) (106) (107) (108) (109) (110) (111) (112) (113) (114) (115) (116) (117) (118) (119) (120) (121) (122) (123) (124) (125) (126) (127) (128) (129) (130) (131) (132) (133) (134) (135) (136) 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Every mail lately received from Alhion has something to say regarding the Archer-Wood-Walton muddle. The investigations of the English Jockey Club in the case of Charles Archer, the young ex-trainer, have developed a strange state of affairs, not the least singular fact being the arrangement said to exist last season between Lord Ellesmere and his trainer. It seems that Charles Archer and the "noble Lord" had mutually agreed that the plebians was to charge the aristocrat nothing whatever for his services as trainer, in consideration of which—and here comes the point—Lord Ellesmere was to leave the entire management of the stable to Archer's discretion. After discharging stake accounts, etc., all responsibility of the owner as to expenses was to cease. Now, this contract is not particularly new. Other trainers have frequently been entrusted with full and entire powers for similar considerations. The late Joseph Dawson trained Prince Charlie, Lord Gough, and many others with the same understanding. But when trainer so entrusted is a mere lad in years, and with comparatively very little experience in his adopted profession, criticisms cannot well be withheld on the impropriety of so injudicious a course.

A mysterious disease has broken out among the horses in the Medina district of Texas. The horses when first taken seem to be drawn together, as if in loin distemper, and appear to suffer greatly, virtually walking on the tips of hind hoofs. Then they gradually pitch forward, fall to the ground, and never get up again. The affliction does not relate to the condition of the animals in any respect, as some of the fattest horses in the county have fallen prey to the malady.

As Archiduc could not be declared a sound horse by the Messrs. Barrow of Newmarket, Baron Rothschild (of Paris) refused to take him. Whereupon the representative of the estate of the late Count Lagrange served a legal notice on him compelling the Baron to take the colt, as he was sold without a guarantee.

Calmar, 2:22, by Bourbon Chief, dam by March's Bolivar, died at Cleveland, O., Feb. 12th, the property of Warren Chisholm. Calmar was foaled in 1866, and when the property of Col. Wm. Edwards in 1881, was driven to his record by George Whitney.

J. Lucas Turner, proprietor of the new Kinlock Stud in Missouri, has entered into negotiations for the purchase of the English racehorse Skylark, a bay, bred by Lord Falmouth in 1878, by son of King Tom, from Wbeatheer, by Young Melbourne.

The trotting mare Phyllis, 2:17½, owned by Chas. Wagner, of Dickinson's Landing, Can., has been barred out of the Ottawa races. Mr. Wagner was offered the handsome sum of \$10,000 for Phyllis a few days ago.

## Notice to Breeders —AND— Turfmen in General.

For the benefit of those desirous of taking the advantage of long odds on the coming meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association, and before pool-selling is opened, we, the undersigned, will open book-betting on the different events previous to said meeting. Books will be opened, and a list of prices advertised as soon as all nominations are made. Odds subject to a change at any period.

Killip & Co.,  
116 Montgomery Street.

## S. K. THORNTON & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

## CIGARS and TOBACCOS,

256 MARKET and 10 FRONT STS., SAN FRANCISCO.  
N. E. COR. FRONT and MARKET.

—AGENTS FOR—

Buchanan & Lyall's Navy Tobaccos, Planet Mills Hemp Carpets and Twines, C. C. Diez Genuine Havana Cigars.

## THE STANFORD STAKES 1885.

A SWEEPSTAKES FOR TROTTING COLTS AND fillies of 1883, \$25 payable on the 1st of March, 1884, at which time the stake will close, \$50 on the 1st day of January, 1885, and \$100 ten days before the day fixed for trotting, whatever amount up to be considered forfeit, and the neglect to pay at the stipulated time incurring forfeiture of the previous payments. The race to be heats of a mile, best three in five, to harness. First to receive six-ninths of the whole sum, the second two-ninths, the third one-ninth. In addition to the stakes and forfeits, the proportion of the gate money, profit on pool sales and all other sources of emolument will constitute the gross amount to be divided in the foregoing proportion. Five or more subscribers to fill. The race to be trotted in 1885, not sooner than the latter part of August. The exact date to be fixed and announced on the 1st of January, 1885 or sooner.

Race to be governed by the Rules of the National Trotting Association. Nominations to be made to N. T. SMITH, Treasurer, S. P. Railroad office, Fourth and Townsend streets, or J. S. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary, BREEDER and SPORTSMAN office, on or before the 1st day of March, 1884. The colts must be named, the name and pedigree, so far as known, given.

Under the new trotting rules letters legibly post-marked March 1st will be eligible. Breeders of trotting horses will see that it is greatly to their interest that this Stake should not be allowed to lapse, and now that the first payments are made so light it comes within the reach of everyone. It is the main Trotting Stake of California, and is fully entitled to support.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.  
J. S. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

## THE NEW ZEALAND

# Stud and Pedigree Stock Co.

LIMITED.

AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

The objects of the NEW ZEALAND STUD AND PEDIGREE STOCK COMPANY, LIMITED, are the breeding of pure-bred Cattle, Clydesdale Horses and Sheep, and disposing of same by sale or otherwise in New Zealand, the Australasian Colonies, San Francisco, and elsewhere.

The whole of the pedigree herds, the Clydesdale horses and sheep, are well known, and consist of first-class imported stock, judiciously selected in England by the best judges without regard to cost, and their progeny, wherever exhibited, have secured the highest prizes.

The celebrated short-horn Bull, DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, was awarded First and Champion Prizes at the Intercolonial Exhibition, Sydney, for the best bull of any breed, and for which the whole of the Australasian Colonies competed with both Imported and Colonial Bulls. This bull and many of his progeny are amongst the herd.

The Herefords are deserving of special mention. Six hundred in number, they form the largest herd of pure Herefords in the world. Their progeny have always met with a ready and remunerative sale in the Australasian Colonies.

The Thoroughbred Horses and Clydesdales of this Company are well known throughout the Colonies and Great Britain; their equal does not exist in the Australasian Colonies.

## Fastest Time on Record.

Martini-Henry, by Musket—Sylvia, was bred by this Company and sold when a foal to the Hon. J. White for 1,250 guineas. He is now three years old, and has just achieved the wonderful feat of winning the Victorian Derby, one mile and a half (the great southern weight-for-age race), carrying 122 pounds, and beating a field of nine in 2:39, thus lowering the previous record of 2:41½; and also the Melbourne Cup, two miles, carrying 103 pounds to victory in 3:30½, and beating a field of twenty-nine, thus lowering the previous best record of 3:30¾, by Darrivell (5 years), carrying 102 pound in, in 1879.

Musket—The Company have for sale some twenty-five colts (this season's) by this wonderful sire, from imported thoroughbred English mares.

During the present racing season nearly all the important two and three-year-old events in Auckland have been won by his progeny. A draft of his yearlings, which have just been disposed of in Sydney, New South Wales, realized from £150 to 1,250 guineas.

Orders entrusted to the Company will receive prompt and careful attention, the Company guaranteeing to find careful and efficient men to take charge of stock, and to insure shipments against all risks at five (5) per cent.

Any information regarding stock may be obtained on application to

P. H. BOURKE, Secretary,

Auckland, New Zealand.

The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co., Limited.

412 California Street, San Francisco.

HUGH CRAIG, Agent.

## OLIVE And Other Fruit Lands FOR SALE

In ten, fifteen and twenty acre lots, at one hundred dollars an acre, at Sunol Glen, in Alameda county, on the Livermore, or old overland route, thirty miles from Oakland, or thirty-six miles from San Francisco, four trains a day; excursion tickets, \$1.50. Terms, \$25 an acre, or 25 per cent. cash, deed given, balance to be paid in three annual instalments. Trees furnished at fifteen cents a piece, land plowed, trees planted and well cultivated for one year, at \$20 an acre; well cultivated each succeeding year at \$5 an acre; ninety per cent. of trees warranted to grow, or will be replanted without extra cost. Choice vineyard land on the same terms. This land is situated in a warm belt, exempt from the prevailing coast fogs, and is well supplied with wood and water. The situation is picturesque, and the climate is equal to that of Santa Barbara. Reference, by permission, is given to W. F. Goad, 603 Montgomery Street; J. A. Robinson, 509 Montgomery Street; J. F. Gawthorne, 444 California Street; Hon. C. N. Felton, 123 California Street; C. W. Crane, 318 Pine Street, room 39; Captain H. H. Ellis, T. F. Batchelder and Chas. Hadsell, Sunol Glen. For further particulars apply to

J. A. JOHNSON,  
Sunol Glen, Cal.

P. S.—LOANS MADE, and FARMS BOUGHT and SOLD, on commission at moderate rates in Alameda county.

## FOR SALE.



OMNIBUS,  
HACK,  
CARRIAGE,

Or FAMILY DRIVING HORSES

—at the—

Fashion Livery and Sale Stables

Woodland, Cal.

Commission for the purchase of horses of any desired grade promptly attended to, and satisfaction to purchasers guaranteed.

Address

W. H. HOOD,  
Woodland, Cal.

## AMUSEMENTS.

## CALIFORNIA THEATRE

FRED'K W. BERT, MANAGER.

## THE LEADING THEATRE

Monday Evening, March 3d.

Miss Jeffreys Lewis!

Miss Jeffreys Lewis!

—AND—

OUR COMPLETE COMPANY,

—IN—

ARTICLE "47."

ARTICLE "47."

Box office open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., where reserved seats can be secured.  
Six Days in Advance.

## GRAND OPERA HOUSE

MISSION STREET, ABOVE THIRD.

SPECIAL NOTICE

This Theatre will remain closed for two weeks for thorough renovation and decorations, prior to the grand Re-opening.

Monday, March 10th.

WITH

Her Majesty's Opera Co.,

Under the auspices of

COL. J. H. MAPLESON.

FRED'K W. BERT,

Lessee and Manager.

## OAKLAND THEATRE

TWELFTH STREET NEAR WEBSTER, OAKLAND, CAL.

Monday Evening, March 3d,

Grand production of

THE RED POCKET-BOOK!

OUR FULL COMPANY.

GRAND SCENERY,

STARTLING EFFECTS!

Every Evening This Week,

—AND—

SATURDAY MATINEE!

SPECIAL NOTICE—For the accommodation of the residents of Berkeley, Alameda and Brooklyn, curtain will rise at 7:45, performance terminating at 10:45.

Admission.....25cts.  
Reserved Seats.....50cts.

Secure your seats in advance.

## The Vienna Gardens,

Cor. of Sutter and Stockton Sts.,

THE POPULAR

## FAMILY RESORT

OF THE CITY.

The Ladies' Orchestra, composed of accomplished musicians is the feature of the Entertainment, with the talented Miss Bertha Neuber as leader. Refreshments of all kinds the best the market affords.

G. F. WALTER,

Sole Proprietor.

ADMISSION FREE.

## THE DAVIS GUN.



E. T. ALLEN, SOLE AGENT.

IMPORTER OF

FIREARMS, AMUNITION, FISHING TACKLE, AND SPORTING GOODS.

416 Market Street, S. F.

Send for Circulars, and Mention this Paper.



KERR'S

## ASTHMA CURE

Cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat and Lung affections. Coughs, Colds, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Soreness in the Chest or Lungs, Weakness in the Back, Pains in the Back, Bowels, Sides, Collar, Croup, Pneumonia, Measles, Whooping Cough and Indigestion. It heals the entire system. Pleasant tasted as ice cream. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle. Post-office box 1870.

REDDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents, 629 and 531 Market Street, San Francisco.

FOR SALE.

## KILLIP & CO.

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.

No. 116 Montgomery Street, S. F.

## BREEDER'S SALE

BY DIRECTION OF

G. VALENSIN, ESQ.,

—OF—

ARNO STOCK FARM.

We will offer for sale at the

OAKLAND TROTTING PARK,

—ON—

TUESDAY.....MARCH 11, 1884

At 11 A. M.

His Entire Stud of

Brood Mares, Trotting Stallions, Colts and Fillies.

Among them are the famous stallion CROWN POINT and Brood Mares of the most fashionable strains of blood.

The colts and fillies are mostly sired by the celebrated stallion BUCANEER.

Among the trotters is the well-known mare SISTER and several three and four-year-olds heavily engaged in the various stakes to be trotted this Fall, both in California and the East.

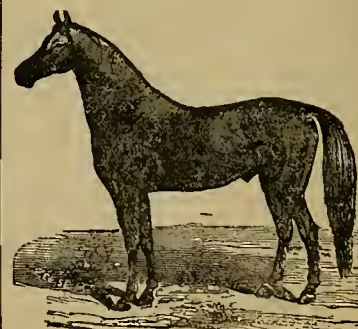
Catalogue will be ready February 25th, giving full description and pedigree of all animals offered.

The sale will be absolute, as Mr. Valensin contemplates an extended tour to Europe.

The young horses entered in Trotting Stakes are now at Oakland Park and may be seen upon application to Mr. John Goldsmith, trainer, who has them in charge.

For other information apply to

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers.



FOR SALE.

## Thoroughbreds

OF ALL AGES.

ENQUIRE OF

HENRY WALSH,

Sup't Running Horse Dept

Palo Alto Stock Farm,



## THE KENNEL.

## Field Trial Winners of America.

(CONTINUED FROM FEBRUARY 23d.)

Fourth Tennessee Field Trials, Nashville, Tenn., November 12th-16th, 1877, under the auspices of the Tennessee State Sportsmen's Association. Judges for the Puppy Stake: D. C. Bergundthal, Gen. W. H. Jackson and Dr. J. B. Alexander. For the Brace and St. Louis Kennel Club Stakes: Gen. W. H. Jackson and Dr. Alexander.

Puppy Stakes.—For setter and pointer puppies under 18 months; \$150 to first; \$100 to second; \$50 to third. Eleven entries—ten setters, one pointer. 1st, Gladstone (Dan—Petrel), black, white and tan setter dog, owned by P. H. Bryson; 2d, Champ (Jep—Flourence), red Irish setter dog, owned by W. W. Tucker; 3rd, Ida, Jr., (Erin—Ida), red Irish setter bitch, owned by G. W. Campbell.

Champion Stakes.—For pointers and setters of any age; \$250 to first, \$150 to second, \$100 to third. Twenty entries. 1st, Joe, Jr., (Elcho—Buck, Jr.), red Irish setter dog, owned by Geo. W. Campbell; 2d, Pride of the South (Leicester—Dart), black, white and tan setter dog, owned by Capt. Patrick Henry; 3rd, Countess (Joe—Kate), red Irish setter bitch, owned by W. A. Wheatley; and Nellie (Belton—Dimple), black and white setter bitch, owned by D. C. Sanborn—divided.

Brace Stakes.—Known as the Dupont Powder Company Stakes for braces; \$150 to first, \$75 to second, \$25 to third. Nine entries. 1st, Clip, setter bitch, owned by L. H. Smith, and Pride of the South, English setter dog, owned by Capt. Patrick Henry; 2d, Buck, Jr., setter bitch, and Joe, Jr., setter dog, owned by Geo. W. Campbell; 3d, Dogwhip, English setter dog, and Gladstone, English setter dog, owned by P. H. Bryson.

Puppy Stakes.—Known as the St. Louis Kennel Club Stakes; for puppies under 12 months; \$50 silver cup to first; four entries. 1st, Rill (Dogwhip—Fanny Kean), black, white and tan setter bitch, owned by Jos. H. Dew.

Fifth Tennessee Field Trials.—Nashville, Tennessee, December 2d-6th, 1878. Judges, Gen. Jackson, Dr. Young and Gen. Churchill.

Puppy Stakes.—For pointer and setter puppies under 18 months; \$150 to first, \$100 to second, \$50 to third; eleven entries. 1st, Maury (Luke—Daisy Dean), black and white setter bitch, owned by Jos. H. Dew; 2d, Fannie (Light—Buck, Jr.), white setter bitch, owned by Geo. W. Campbell; 3d, Dan (Rake—Fanny), black, white and tan setter dog, owned by D. C. Sanborn.

Champion Stakes.—For pointers and setters; open to all; \$250 to first, \$150 to second, \$100 to third; twenty-two entries. 1st and 2d, Drake, (Prince—Dora), black and white ticked setter dog, owned by Luther Adams; and Joe Jr., Elcho—Buck, Jr.), red Irish setter dog, owned by M. C. Campbell, divided; 3d, Dog Whip (Rake—Dart), black, white and tan setter dog, owned by P. H. Bryson.

Brace Stakes.—Open to all; \$150 to first, \$75 to second, \$50 to third; ten braces entered—nineteen setters, one pointer. 1st, Dash III (Blue Prince—Kate), white and black setter dog, owned by Harvard Kennel Club, and Drake (Prince—Dora), black and white ticked setter dog, owned by Luther Adams; 2d, Lincoln (Dan—Lill II), white and lemon setter dog, owned by John E. Higgins, and Gladstone (Dan—Petrel), owned by P. H. Bryson; 3d, Paris (Leicester—Dart), blue belton setter dog, and Clip (Leicester—Dart), black, white and tan setter bitch, owned by L. H. Smith.

First National Kennel Club Trials.—The inaugural field trials of the National American Kennel Club were held at Patoka, Illinois, November 24th-29th, 1879. The heat system was here adopted in place of point judging which had previously prevailed.

Puppy Stake.—For pointer and setter puppies under 18 months; \$150 to first; \$100 to second; \$50 to third; six entries, setters. 1st, Count Fred (Count Wind'em—Nora), black and white setter dog, 17 months, owned by Montview Kennel Club, 2d and 3d, Countess May (Dash III—Countess Ada), black and white setter bitch, 13 months, owned by Harvard Kennel Club, and Marchioness Peg (Druid—Peg), black, white and tan setter bitch, owned by Dr. N. Rowe; divided.

Free-for-All Stakes.—For setters and pointers, any age; \$250 to first; \$150 to second; \$100 to third. Eleven entries—eight setters, three pointers. 1st, Lincoln (Dan—Lill II), lemon and white setter dog, owned by Montview Kennel Club, 2d and 3d, Nellie (Belton—Dimple), black and white setter bitch, owned by D. C. Sanborn; Bow (Band—Luna).

Brace Stake.—For braces of pointers or setters; \$150 to first; \$75 to second; \$25 to third. 1st, Nellie, black and white setter bitch, and Dan, black, white and tan setter dog, owned by D. C. Sanborn; 2d, Lincoln, lemon and white setter dog, and Count Fred, black and white setter dog, owned by Montview Kennel Club; 3d, Bow and Fanst, liver and white setter dogs, owned by the St. Louis Kennel Club.

Second.—Vincennes, Indiana, November 15th-17th, 1880, under the management of the National American Kennel Club.

The Derby.—For setter and pointer puppies whelped on or after April 1st, 1879; \$150 to first, \$100 to second, \$50 to third; seventeen entries—setters. 1st, Count Noble (Count Wind'em—Nora), black, white and tan setter dog, owned by D. C. Sanborn; 2d, Daisy Laverack (Thunder—Peeress), lemon and white setter bitch, owned by J. J. Snellenburg; 3d, Count Nailer (Count Wind'em—Nora), black and white setter dog, owned by Montview Kennel Club; 4th, Gladstone—Daisy Lee), lemon belton setter dog, owned by W. L. McDonald; 5th, Laverack (Thunder—Spot), black and white setter bitch, owned by J. J. Snellenburg; 6th, Peep-o'-Day (Gladstone—Clip), white, black and tan setter dog, owned by D. Bryson—divided.

Free-for-All Stake.—Abandoned on account of snow and unfavorable weather.

Brace Stake.—Abandoned for same cause.

Third.—Grand Junction, Tennessee, December 5th-10th, 1881. Judges, B. F. Wilson, Maj. J. M. Taylor and D. C. Bergundthal.

American Derby.—For setter or pointer puppies whelped on or after April 1st, 1880; \$150 to first; \$100 to second; \$50 to third. Fifteen entries—setters. 1st, Dashing Novice (Dash II—Novel), black, white and tan setter bitch, 16 months, owned by D. C. Sanborn; 2d, Bessie (Dash III—Countess II), black and white setter bitch, 18 months, owned by Harvard Kennel Club; 3d, Shadow (Lincoln—Daisy Dean), black, white and tan setter bitch, 15 months, owned by Dr. E. S. Carr, and Glida (Gladstone—Floy), blue belton setter bitch, 20 months, owned by Jas. H. Dew—divided.

Free-for-All Stake.—Open to all setters and pointers; \$250 to first; \$150 to second; \$100 to third. Twenty-five starters—twenty-three setters, two pointers. 1st, Peep-o'-Day (Gladstone—Clip), blue belton setter bitch, owned by D. Bryson; 2d, Nellie (Belton—Dimple), black and white setter

bitch, owned by D. C. Sanborn; 3d, Breckenridge (Leicester—Dart), black, white and tan setter dog, owned by Captain Patrick Henry, and Ladd (Lincoln—Daisy Dean), orange and white setter dog, owned by A. M. Waddell.

Brace Stake.—Open to all setters and pointers; \$150 to first; \$75 to second; \$25 to third. Three braces started—setters. 1st, King Dash (Belton—Floss), liver and white setter dog, owned by H. M. Short, and Belton III (Belton—Floss), black, white and tan setter dog, owned by J. R. Statton; 2d, Nellie (Belton—Dimple), black and white setter bitch, owned by D. C. Sanborn, and Count Noble (Count Wind'em—Nora), black, white and tan setter dog, same owner; 3d, Grouse (Water's Grouse—Daisy Dale), orange and white setter dog, owned by W. A. Buckingham, and Dashing Monarch (Dash III—Countess Moll), black and white setter dog, owned by J. C. Higgins.

## Sales.

G. W. Bassford has sold Llewellyn setter bitch Posha (Druid ex Pocahontas) to C. N. Post, Sacramento. Llewellyn setter bitch pup May D. (McGregor ex Posha) to S. Allen, Napa, Cal.

Zolo B. pointer dog pup (Prince Ranger ex Josie Bow) to P. Adams, McMinnville, Or.

Reno B. pointer dog pup (Prince Ranger ex Josie Bow) to N. A. Rideout, Marysville, Cal.

Napa B. pointer dog pup (Prince Ranger ex Josie Bow) to H. A. Bassford, Vacaville, Cal.

Dotsy B. pointer bitch pup (Prince Ranger ex Josie Bow) to Charles Pearce, Napa, Cal.

Leua B. pointer bitch pup (Prince Ranger ex Gracie Bow) to P. Adams, McMinnville, Or.

Lemmie B. pointer dog pup (Prince Ranger ex Gracie Bow) to J. M. Bassford, Jr., Vacaville, Cal.

Bee B. pointer bitch pup (Prince Ranger ex Gracie Bow) to Dr. W. H. Boyd, McMinnville, Or.

Bessie B. pointer bitch pup (Prince Ranger ex Gracie Bow) to Jos. McKenna, Suisun, Cal.

Yuba B. pointer dog pup (Prince Ranger ex Josie Bow) reserved and now in trainers' hands for Pacific Coast Field Trials this fall.

The California Coursing Club will meet at the club rooms, 539 California street, on next Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock; every member is requested to be present, as important business will come before the meeting. All arrangements for the Spring open meeting to take place at Merced 27th-28th, will be perfected. Quite a large number of entries for this meeting are expected from all parts of the State.

"Cornkrake" has despaired of getting a match and withdrawn his deposit.

The Dominion Kennel Club will hold its second annual bench show of dogs at Toronto, Ont., March 25th and 26th. Mr. Charles Lincoln will act as superintendent, and Mr. Hendrie, of Hamilton, Can., James Watson, of New York, and Major J. M. Taylor, of Lexington, Ky., have been selected as judges.

The coursing match held at Bridgeport, under the auspices of the Vallejo Club, did not give much satisfaction. It was late when the train arrived at the grounds, and very few hares were started.

The Pacific Coast Coursing Club will meet to draw the dogs this evening. Their spring meeting begins at Merced next Wednesday.

## BASE BALL.

At the Recreation Grounds last Sunday play was resumed, with the Haverly and Occidental nines engaged. The score:

HAVERLY.						OCCIDENTAL.					
	T	B	R	E	F		T	B	R	E	F
Fogarty, 3d b.....	5	2	1	2	1	Sweeney, p.....	5	1	3	2	16
Levy, c.....	3	1	2	0	0	Piercy, s.....	5	0	0	2	1
Shorban, s.....	5	2	1	0	3	Creagan, c.....	4	0	1	10	3
Derridan, 2d b.....	3	1	1	1	2	Bigelow, 2d b.....	5	1	1	1	3
McDonald, c.....	3	1	1	3	3	Barnes, r.....	4	0	0	0	0
Hanley, r.....	3	0	1	1	0	Taylor, 1st b.....	3	1	2	3	2
Fisher, 1st b.....	3	0	1	0	3	Lee, 3d b.....	4	1	0	1	0
Gagus, p.....	3	1	0	15	0	A. Levy, 1st.....	4	0	0	1	1
Totals.....	30	5	6	27	5	Totals.....	35	5	6	23	29

Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
Haverly..... 0 2 0 0 3 0 1 0 2-8  
Occidental..... 0 0 0 1 0 3 2 0-6

First base on errors—Haverly, 3. Occidental 2. Left on bases—Haverly, 4. Occidental, 3. Struck out—Haverly, 9. Occidental, 13. Three base hit—Sweeney. Two base hits—Taylor and Sweeney. Double play—Fisher alone. Passed balls—McDonald, 4. Creagan, 3. Time of game—1 hour 55 minutes. Umpire—F. Mitchell.

Ed. Morris and Fred. Carroll have gone to Columbus where they will train in a gymnasium until the middle of March. They will then play a number of games preliminary to the ones of their club against the League clubs of 1884.

John Carroll, a good general player, and at one time manager of the Redington Club, has been playing in a nine at Dallas, Texas. He entered into a running contest recently and carried off the prize, said to be \$500.

Fogarty, of the Haverly Club has accepted an offer of the manager of the Philadelphia Club, and will soon depart for the East.

## BILLIARDS.

Tom Foley of Chicago is canvassing the opinions of the experts on his tournament proposition, and it meets with general favor. His plan is to divide the players into two classes, and thus make the chances even—Slosson, Schaefer and Vignaux in one class, and Sexton, Dion, Daly, Morris, McLaughlin, Catton and Wallace in another. The first class can play for the championship of the World, and the second for the championship of America. The game to be balk-line. A series of contests with the experts classified as proposed would exhibit quite interesting, earnest play, and no doubt would attract the presence of all the patrons of the game that would be in the vicinity of the contests. As regards the three great players Vignaux, Slosson and Schaefer, a tonanament between them in, say, 1,800 point games, played in three evenings, 600 at each seance, would give entertainment for nine evenings, and would be a grand test of skill between the world champions.

Lou Morris has as yet received no reply to his challenge to any man in the United States, except Slosson and Schaefer, to play 3,000 points for \$1,000. His offer of \$300 allowance of expenses, he thinks, ought to induce an acceptor from the other side of the Rockies, as the trip hitherward would be a delightful excursion combined with a little matter of business.

A Paris cablegram of February 16th says "Mr. Jacob Schaefer, the champion billiard-player, will leave Paris for America the 26th inst. In several private encounters with M. Vignaux since the public contest Schaefer has been victorious. His play has improved with his French practice. He intends to return to Paris, having renewed his challenge to Vignaux."

The table on which the second match of 3,000 points was played by Vignaux and Schaefer was purchased by Baron Rothschild. It was of the J. M. B. & B. Co. make, with the Monarch cushion, and was shipped to Paris from New York.

Peace and quiet pervades billiard circles in this city at present. Morris' unconditional defi to play any man pin pool seems to have no effect except to silence some usually voluble experts.

Frank Maggioli, the local champion of New Orleans, and a specialist at pin pool, is on a tour, and expects to visit San Francisco before he returns to the Crescent City.

In a recent practice game at the Collender Hall, George Slosson made a run of 395 points at the eight-inch balk-line.

The President of Mexico has ordered a Collender table of special design to be made for his house.

## TROTTING STALLIONS.

## The Almont Stallion

## ALTOONA,

BY ALMONT; first dam Theresa B., by Propbet, Jr.; second dam Molly Floyd, by Mohawk; third dam, by Davy Crockett, a Canadian pacer; fourth dam Puss, a fine road mare imported from Canada. Propbet, Jr., by Propbet, son of Hill's Vermont Black Hawk. Altoona was bred by Gen. W. T. Withers, of Fairlawn, is a dark bay, a little over fifteen and three-quarters bands, of high form and breeding.

He will make the season of 1884, ending July 1st, at the ALMONT STABLES, 1352 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.

Terms, \$30 for the season, due on or before July 1st.

For further information apply to or address

A. H. HECOX.

ALMONT STABLES, 1352 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.

## ELECTOR, 2170.

STANDARD—See Wallace's Register Vol. V.

By ELECTIONEER, his dam Gilberta by Fred Low, son of old St. Clair. Second dam Lady Gilbert by Gen. Knox.

Will make the season of 1884, commencing March 1st, and ending June 1st.

Elector is a mabogany bay, both hind feet touched with white, 15 3/4 hands high, weighs 1,050 pounds.

Terms \$30 the season. Mares from a distance properly cared for and pastured at \$3.00 per month. Due care taken but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address

C. E. PERKINS.

Stockton.

## The Trotting Stallions

## Baywood and Fleetwood

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884, COMMENCING FEBRUARY 15th, and ending July 1st, at the corner of Third and Empire streets, San Jose.

## BAYWOOD

Is five years old, dark bay, with black points, 16 hands high, and weigh 1,200 pounds, fine bone, level-headed and a good mover.

Sired by Nutwood; first dam by Geo. M. Patchen; second dam h Champion; third dam by Belmont.

## FLEETWOOD

Is four years old, sorrel, with both front feet white and white stripe face; 15 1/2 hands high, and weighs close to 1,100 pounds. He is a model a perfect horse; high life, fine style and action, and looks like thoroughbred.

Sired by Nutwood. First dam Copper Bottom Mare, by Young America; second dam the Tillotson Mare, pedigree unknown but she was reported to have been bred in Kentucky.

Terms, \$25 for the season, or \$40 to insure.

F. S. SMITH, San Jose.

## The Trotting-Bred Stallion



## A. T. STEWART,

Will stand for mares at the FRESNO FAIR GROUNDS during the season.

A. T. Stewart is a dark brown stallion with white hind ankles, sixteen and one-half hands high, and weighs over 1,300 pounds. Bred by D. L. Harris, of Fayette County, Kentucky. Foaled in 1872, and is an inbred Mambrino. Sired by Mambrino Patchen (full brother of Lady Thorn, record 2:18 1/4), sire of Katie Middleton, 2:25, and nine in 2:30 list. Dam by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn; second dam, by Yum's Pilot, Jr., brother in blood to the sire of the dam of Mambrino Patchen sired by Mambrino Chief, dam by Mambrino master, and he by Mambrino, thoroughbred son of Import.

Terms for the season, \$30.

Address

SOMERS & A



## Wren's Nest Stallions.

THE CHAMPION TROTTING STALLION OF THE PACIFIC SLOPE"  
**SAM PURDY,** - - - - - \$50

(Mahogany bay, black points, sixteen bands, 1,200 pounds), by GEORGE M. PATCHEN, JR., ("California Patchen"), dam Whiskey Jane, by Illinois Medoc. Record: 2:20½, Buffalo, N. Y., August 2d, 1876. Public trial two-mile heats, on Bay District Course in San Francisco County, Cal., 4:45½-4:46.

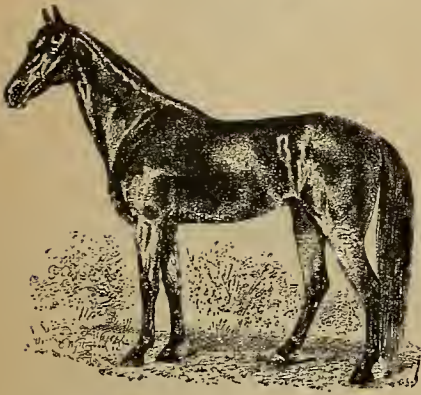
### Thoroughbred

**DAN SPARLING,** - - - - - \$25  
 (Blood bay, black points, sixteen and one-quarter hands), by imp. Glenelg, dam Item (own sister to Tom Ochiltree). Item is also the dam of Idalia, Bob Woolley, etc.

### TERMS CASH AT TIME OF SERVICE.

Address the undersigned at Harrisonburg, Rockingham County, Va.  
**FOXHALL A. DAINGERFIELD, Owner.**

## Hambletonian Trotting Stallion



## BOB MASON

By ECHO. His dam Belle Mason by Belmont, thoroughbred. Echo by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Fanny Felter by Magnolia (by American Star). Belle Mason by Belmont (Williamson's). First dam, Lucy Johnson, by the Pony (son of imported Leviathan). Second dam Catalpa, by Frank. Third dam, by John Richards.  
 Will make the season of 1884 for a limited number of mares, at the OAKLAND TROTTER PARK.

### Description.

Bob Mason is a mahogany bay, with inside of off hind ankle white and star in forehead; sixteen hands, and weighs 1,100. Foaled May 10th, 1879. He is of fine kindly disposition, a natural trotter, and has shown great speed, but as yet has no public record. For a fine portrait and full description of the horse see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of June 30th, 1883.

For full history of his sire Echo, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN July 29th, 1882. See also, for his full brother Exile, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN issue of September 10th, 1882.

### Terms.

Fifty dollars the season, payable at time of service. All mares at risk of owners. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasture at \$5 per month.

**CHARLES J. ELLIS, Owner.**  
**WM. DONATHAN, Agent.**

### Fast Trotting Stallion



## HA HA.

Standard (See Wallace's Register.)

Ha Ha: Color Brown, 15½ hands. Extra fine style. Action and form perfect. As a three-year-old, with eight weeks' handling, showed 2:20½, without a skip.

### Breeding.

GILT-EDGE, combining, close at hand, Hambletonian, Alexander's Abdallah, Mambrino Chief, dam by McCracken's Blackhawk, the sire of the dam of Overman. Record 2:19½.

N. B. As a four-year-old, with proper handling, 2:20 or better, I would expect him to show.

Terms \$50.

**FRED ARNOLD,**  
 Stockton, Cal.

### Trotting Stallions

## Prompter, 2305, and Privateer

Will make the season of 1884, from February 1st to July 1st, at Agri-cultural Park, Sacramento, at \$50 the season. Mares not proving in foal can be returned next season free of charge. Pasture at reasonable rates. Accidents and escapes at owner's risk.

**Prompter** is a bright bay, star in forehead, hind ankles white, sixteen hands high, and weighs 1,140 pounds. Sired by Wilson's Blue Bull, son of Pruden's Blue Bull, by Merring's Blue Bull, dam Prairie Bird (four-year-old pacing record 2:28½), and dam of Flight, five-year-old record 2:22, and three-fourths sister to dam of Pride, yearling record 2:44½, and three-fourths sister to dam of Buccaneer, public trial against time 2:24½, and full sister in blood to dam of Fawn, record 2:30½, by Flaxtail, granddam by son of Tally Ho Morgan, great granddam by Irwin's Tuckahoe, great granddam by Lefler's Consul.

**Privateer** is four years old, a beautiful brown with tan shadings, over sixteen hands high, and is by Buccaneer, son of Iowa Chief, by Green's Bashaw, dam by Marion, son of Mambrino Chief, yearling record 3:05½.

For extended pedigree and further description of the above horses send for circular.

**M. W. HICKS,**  
 Sacramento, Cal.

### THE ELECTIONEER STALLION

## STANFORD

Will make the season of 1884, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, at my stable near the Oakland Race Track.

### Terms.

\$50 for the season, payable at the close of the season. No responsibility assumed beyond reasonable care.

### Pedigree and Description.

Stanford was bred by George Taylor, late of San Francisco, foaled in 1879; is dark bay, no marks, 15½ hands, and weighs 1,050 pounds; was sired by Electioneer, and closely resembles him in form and color; was not broken until last year; has been handled very little, but enough to show that his action is excellent and peculiar to the get of Electioneer.

First dam, Annie Laurie, by McCracken's Dave Hill, Jr., (sire of Geo. Treat, record 2:25½), by McCracken's Dave Hill, by Red Lion, and by Vermont Black Hawk.

Second dam, Kitty, by Owen Dale, son of Belmont.  
 Dam of Dave Hill, Jr., by old St. Lawrence, granddam thoroughbred.  
 Dam of Dave Hill by Vermont Hambletonian.  
 Dam of Red Lion by Vermont Hambletonian.

Oakland, January 18, 1884.

**J. J. FAIRBANKS,**  
 Agent.

### The Trotting Stallions

## DIRECTOR AND MONROE CHIEF

Will make the season of 1884 at

## Oakland Trotting Park,

Commencing February 1st and ending June 1st.

### TERMS.

Director \$200, Monroe Chief \$100, the season. Good pasture for mares at reasonable rates. Due care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no responsibility assumed should any occur.

### Director, 2:17.

Black horse, foaled July 18, 1877, by Dictator (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10½; Phallas, 2:15½); first dam Dolly (dam of Thorndale, 2:22½; Onward, 2:22½), by Mambrino Chief; second dam by Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiener.

Thorndale, 2:22½, is the sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16½, and Daisy Dale, 2:19½.

### Monroe Chief, 2:18 1-4.

Two-mile record, 4:46.

Brown horse, foaled 1870, by Jim Monroe (son of Alexander's Abdallah, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, first dam Madame Powell, by Bay Chief (son of Mambrino Chief); second dam by Toronto (son of St. Lawrence); third dam claimed to be of Whipstock. For a very lifelike portrait of Monroe Chief and a full account of his pedigree and performances, see the holiday number of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, issued December 29, 1883.

For further information address

**JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,**  
 OAKLAND TROTTER PARK.

### The Trotting Stallion

## BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Peniston, Philadelphia, Penn. By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr. Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.  
 Brigadier will make the season of 1884 from February 10th to July 1st.

### Terms.

\$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasture at \$3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes. Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.  
 February 2d, 1884.

**J. B. McDONALD.**

2:20 1-4.

### The Fast-Trotting Stallion

## ANTEEO.

Dark bay colt, near hind foot white; foaled May 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

### By ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.  
 Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.  
 Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.  
 Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.  
 Fifth dam, Bonnets of Blue, by Sir Charles.  
 Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.  
 Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.  
 Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.  
 Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.  
 Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.  
 Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.  
 Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.  
 Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 10th to June 15th, 1884, at the Fair Grounds at Santa Rosa.

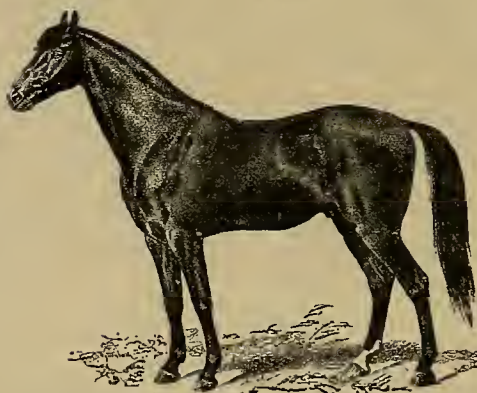
### TERMS.

\$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteeco ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20½, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the tens.

For further particulars address,

**M. ROLLINS, Agent.**  
 Santa Rosa.



## MAMBRINO WILKES.

**BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE WILKES,** son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christina by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripston's dam by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes (weighing 1,200 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the quality to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 27 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 14 have records of 2:25 or better, 5 of 2:20 or better, and 3 of 2:15 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H., and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1884, at the Drew Stable, STOCKTON, and L. M. Morse's near LODI.

### TERMS:

\$40 for the season, or \$25 single service.  
 This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

**A. L. HINDS, Agent.**

### The Trotting Stallion

## STEINWAY,

With two-year-old record, third heat, of 2:31½, and three-year-old record, fourth heat, of 2:25½.

### Terms.

He will serve mares the present season, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, 1884, at the

**Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County.**

At \$100 for the season, payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasture \$5 per month, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, or of S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S. Smailey's Stable, Haywards, will be forwarded immediately to the farm.

### Description.

He is a bay, 15½ hands high, weighing 1,175 pounds, long flowing main and tail, two white bind ankles, remarkable style and lofty carriage; has a good, resolute head set on a stout neck; his shoulders do not mount very high on the withers. He has great length and a capacious middle piece, plenty of bone and substance; his gait is big and square; his disposition is the very best.

### Pedigree.

Steinway, by Strathmore; first dam Abbess, by Albion, the sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24; second dam by Marshall Key, by imported Emancipation; third dam by Bertrand, he by Sir Archy; Albion by Halcyon, a pacer; he by Virginian, a son of Sir Archy. Steinway's dam is the dam of Solo, five-year-old record 2:28, and Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, two-year-old record 2:31½, winning the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall, beating the Palo Alto colt and others. Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway. Steinway's dam is also the dam of W. S. Buckner's colt Currency, that trotted as a yearling, the fall of 1882, in 2:46. See New York "Spirit of the Times" of November 18th, and "Turf, Field and Farm" November 18th, 1882.

Strathmore is the sire of Santa Claus, 2:17½; and Tucker, 2:19½; Chestnut Hill, 2:22½; Alice Stoner, 2:24; Steinway, three-year-old, 2:25½; Nannie Talbot, five-year-old, 2:27; Solo, five-year-old, 2:28; Monitor, 2:28½; Henderson, 2:28; Strablin, three-year-old, 2:22½; and Smart, three-year-old, 2:28. Smart is full brother to Belnor, who trotted a mile in 2:52½ at fifteen months old. Bedford trotted in the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall; was timed the second heat in 2:32½; is by Strathmore also. Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, the sire of Dexter, 2:17½; first dam by North American, the sire of Whitehall, he the sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23½, and he in turn got Governor Sprague, record 2:20½; and he got Kate Sprague, record 2:18. The dam of Scott's Thomas, record 2:21, and Scott's Chief, record 2:23, was by Whitehall; also North American, by Sir Walter; he by Hickory, sire imported Whip; North American's dam is a pacer. Strathmore's second dam is by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by imported Messenger.

### Performances.

Steinway has trotted four races; at two years old he won the Lexington stake, mile heats, beating Memento, Jewett, Verbera, Admiration, Mystery, in 2:39, 2:33, 2:31½. Memento won the first heat. As three-year-old, at Sharpshury, Ky., August 8th, 1879, over a miserable half-mile track, he beat Bushwhacker, record 2:27, and Blackwood, Jr., record 2:22, in four heats, 2:38, 2:37, 2:37, 2:35. Bushwhacker winning second heat. At Lexington, August 18th, 1879, he trotted six heats, 2:38, 2:35, 2:30, 2:25½, 2:30½, 2:30½. Steinway winning fourth, fifth and sixth heats, beating Jewett, Catchy and two others. At the fall meeting of the Horse Breeders' Association for the Kentucky Stakes for three-year-olds he was beaten in three heats by Jewett, in 2:26½, 2:23½, 2:26½, but Steinway was lame in this race, and really not in fit condition to start; he was timed second, in 2:27½, 2:23½, 2:27½.

Address

**GEORGE WILEY,**  
 Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.

### THE TROTTER STALLIONS



## SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1ST TO JULY 15th, 1884, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte County.  
 Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15½ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, and foaled in the spring of 1878.

### PEDIGREE.

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie is son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Basile, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:44½), by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, granddam by Lefler's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

## LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built, weight, 1,350 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks, and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star (son of Platt's Western Star by Blacknose). 1st dam by Bonerage, 2nd dam by Gallatin (1863). La Harpe's dam Fannie Bird by Flete Bird (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:30). 2nd dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. 3rd dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. 4th dam by Lefler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

### TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty (\$50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five (\$25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasture. Further pasture will be charged three (\$3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

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BEFORE USING. AFTER USING.  
Which does not blister nor interfere with the horse's work. It strengthens the joints and tendons, restoring the limbs to their normal condition. Has cured many cases of chronic lameness and muscular rheumatism after other treatment had failed.  
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San Francisco, Cal., June 8, 1881.  
I can with confidence recommend Sparkhall's Specific to any one owning a knee-sprung or cockled-ankled horse, being fully convinced that it will cure those deformities without injury to the animal.  
O. A. HICKOK.  
From Hon. C. M. Pond, Breeder of the celebrated trotter "Clingsome."  
Hartford, Conn., March 29, 1882.  
This may certify that I have used Sparkhall's Specific in my stables, and consider it an extraordinary remedy, accomplishing in most cases all that is claimed for it.  
C. M. POND.  
The Specific is sold in quart bottles—price, \$2.00, by  
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W. H. Woodruff,

VETERINARY DENTIST.  
References:  
Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable, Win. Gerhart, Nevada Stable, I. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable, O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable, Col. Dickey, Bay District Corral; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr, City, R. P. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.  
Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.

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NEAR LEXINGTON, KY.

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THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM, FOR  
though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chieft, Chays, Pilots, Black Hawks. At Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest, Blackwood, Pontine, American City, Administrator, North Star Mambrino, Bourbon Chief, Regular, Balsora, Howard's Mambrino and Homer. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed-producing trotting crosses, along all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred. For catalogues or further particulars address  
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HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK  
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Harness, Saddles, Blankets,  
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And everything necessary for horse  
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Horse Boots a Specialty.  
Agent for Dr. Dixon's Condition Powders. Repair  
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CHECK HOOK.  
Simple in its Structure and Practical in its Use.  
The horse never loosens the check-rein when this Check-Hook is used.  
Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-Hook of this kind.  
There being no springs or hinges to break connected with it, makes it serviceable and easily appended, as the check-rein passes through a solid ring attached to the front of the hook.  
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Will receive prompt attention.  
When ordering state whether gold or silver plate required.

IN THE STUD.

Gordon Setter  
"D O R R."  
Six years old, V. H. C., and winner of medal and special money prize at Boston as a performing dog. Winner in Nebraska field trials, and winner of first prize Pacific Coast field trials, also winner of second prize as a Gordon, and first as the best performing dog at San Francisco, 1883. Fee, \$25.  
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Llewellyn Setter Dog  
C A R L,  
BY LIECESTER OUT OF DART.  
Color, Black White and Tan; aged five years. Bred by L. H. Smith, of Stratford, Ontario, Canada; broken by R. B. Morgan, now of Akron, Ohio; also handled one season by N. B. Nesbitt, of the Harvard Kennel Club, at Steam Lake, Iowa. Will be bred to a few first-class bitches.  
Fee.....\$40.00  
Address W. W. MOORE, Oakland, Cal., or J. Y. ROSS, 124 California Street, San Francisco.

FAIRLAWN, 1884.

TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE  
Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.  
25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,  
Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and  
130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,  
Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at Private Sale.  
THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are  
A L M O N T 33.  
Represented in the 230 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15 1/4 to 2:30.  
Limited to 20 approved mares at \$300 the season.

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.  
Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better.  
Limited to 25 mares at \$150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.  
Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15 1/4 to 2:27 1/2. Limited to 40 mares at \$150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.  
By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.  
Limited to 30 mares at \$50 the season.

STARMONT 1526.  
By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at \$50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.  
The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:30 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address  
Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

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IMPROVED HORSE CLOTHING.

Secured by Letters Patent ISSUED MAY 27, 1879.  
REISSUED MARCH 29, 1881.  
1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.  
2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.  
3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.  
4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strap I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.  
5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as here in described.  
6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose arcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.  
The right to make clothing in the United States will be sold on a royalty. Apply to the patentee,  
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# BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. IV, No. 10.  
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MAR. 8, 1884.

SUBSCRIPTION  
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.



STANFORD.

## Stanford, By Electioneer—Annie Lawrie.

To the above admirable likeness and the name of the sire, Electioneer, there is little necessity to add more than the blood of the dam to place this young stallion in a "good light." The representation is as nearly perfect as can be, and to state further that he is of the very best color, a deep bay, or that shade of brown which is seen in the lighter shades of rosewood, with black legs, mane and tail, without any white markings, our readers can form a correct opinion of his appearance. He is an Electioneer all over, and those who have

the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of July 22d, 1882, and will compare the pictures of sire and son, cannot fail to notice the "striking resemblance."

His dam Annie Lawrie was by McCracken's Dave Hill, Jr., the sire of George Treat and other celebrities, and his second dam Kitty was by Owen Dale. Annie Lawrie was a chestnut 16 hands high, fine fashioned and very spirited, but was never handled for speed. She could, and did show a three-minute gait on the road double. Kitty could also trot in 2:50. The Vermont Black Hawk blood has proved one of the very best crosses in trotting pedigrees, and when "backed" by that of Vermont Ham-

bletonian, as is the case with Dave Hill, Jr., it is truly a potent mixture, and then the Owen Dale is of the "tried and true" strains of Belmont and American Eclipse. Form and blood are the sheet anchors to rely upon in breeding ventures, and people are realizing the importance of proper selection when the object is to obtain fast trotters, as has been so long the case in the rearing of race-horses. Supplemented by performances there is nothing lacking, although of the three attributes of a trotting sire, viz., blood, form and performance, the two first named are the major points. That Stanford will make a fast trotter is reasonably certain, and those who have never had even the preliminary lessons in a trotting education, he shows a fine gait which proper tuition will



bring speed. His temper is excellent, and this quality Electioneer appears to stamp his progeny with. As a rule, the Electioneers are the most "level-headed" trotters ever seen upon a track, the youngsters being as steady as old campaigners, and not to be thrown out of balance by influences which usually disturb the veterans. When taught that fast trotting is required, they stick to that method of progression with a pertinacity that is surprising at even the earliest ages. The weanlings at Palo Alto, after a few lessons on the miniature tracks, are not overcome by the exuberance of animal spirits so far that the motion of the whip or hand is not obeyed, and they will bound from a run into a fast trot, and with such true and rapid action, that the display to the admirers of fast trotting is more attractive than their elders when under the control of bit and rein. The dam of Stanford was bred by James B. Chase, who also owned the grandam. George Faylor bred the colt which R. P. Clement purchased when he was three years old. He was foaled in 1879. Judge Clement has several yearlings by him which bear so close a resemblance to the get of their grandire that would be readily mistaken for the "old horse's" colts by the shrewdest observer.

#### OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Spring Signs and the Spring Stakes—Revival of the Albion Jockey Club of Gallatin, Tenn.—Good Prospects for the Southwestern Spring Meetings—The New Orleans Meeting—General Racing Notes, etc.

Judged by the signs of the seasons, an early spring is an event to be anticipated by New Yorkers, for heavy thunder storms of late, and the almost continuous rainy, moist weather of the past three weeks has about driven all the frost out of the ground. Up the Hudson blue-birds have made their appearance, along with other varieties of the bright-hued, feathery harbingers of spring, although the river has only been a few days clear of ice. Less than ten days ago the writer was at Scarborough, only forty miles north of Manhattan, and the icy hammocks of the Hudson extended almost the entire width of the stream, which is there (at the Tappan-Zee) over two miles across. And yet this same day, on shore, the birds of bright plumage were fitting to and fro as mentioned.

Among turfmen in this vicinity to-morrow, stake day, is the all-absorbing theme at present. Six associations at Washington, Baltimore, Jerome Park, Chicago, Monmouth Park and Saratoga close their books for their spring events on this 1st of March, and the same will distribute over \$250,000 to turfmen throughout the country. The next great racing event to close, of interest to California turfmen, is the Champion Stallion Stakes, to be run at Monmouth Park in the summer of 1885. It closes for stallions on April 1st next, and from the conditions advertised in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be worth not less than \$15,000. As owners entering stallions will get \$6,250 of this amount, in first, second and third monies respectively, it can readily be seen that your State and its thoroughbred sires should be well represented, for no colt or filly can compete next year whose sire has not been entered; and in the Lorillard Stakes for 1886 for three-year-olds, foals of 1883, with \$5,000 added, also to be run at Monmouth Park, no colt or filly can be entered in August next, when this rich stake closes, unless their sire has been entered in the Champion Stallion Stakes of 1885, which closes April 1st as above. This latter condition, however, will not extend to foals bred in a foreign land.

Turfmen throughout the country generally will be gratified to hear that measures are actively under way at Gallatin, Tenn., for the revival of the famous old Albion Jockey Club of that section, and there is every probability of a fall meeting there in next October or November. It is indeed rather strange that Sumner county, Tenn., famous a century ago for its fine race-horses, did not seek to maintain its local race-course, but was contented, seemingly, to confide its energies to breeding, and to the sending out of its horses to win honors in other tracks throughout the country. This, however, has not been from any lack of appreciation of the turf, but rather from the changes consequent on the war, the losses of estates and the death of many of the old turfmen of ante-bellum days. But now recuperation is well under way, prosperity is universal throughout that section, and with the natural increase in population and the presence of a comparatively new generation comes a desire to revive the sports of their ancestors. With increased facilities, Gallatin becomes every year more easy of access, and there is no reason why in future years the meetings of the Albion Jockey Club, spring and fall, should not be among the most interesting in the southwestern racing circuits. Such Tennesseeans as Generals Harding and Jackson of Belle Meade, the brothers Franklin, Gen. V. L. Kirkman and others are foremost in the new enterprise, and also Mr. Charles Reed late of Saratoga, N. Y., whose Fairview Farm, near Gallatin, is already booming up as a prominent breeding center. Subscription lists are now in the hands of Dr. Lampkin, the former vice-president of the old Albion Jockey Club, and the improvement of the grounds, new stands, and stables are already under way. The old track is one of the fastest in America, and its picturesque surroundings of forest and blue-grass, with pure water for the horses, simply perfect. At other points in Tennessee, from Memphis and Nashville, come good reports of the stakes lately closed at both places. Good entries have been received to a majority of the events, and over two hundred horses are expected to take part in these meetings. They will be important, as being about the first line turfmen will get as to the capabilities of several of the most fancied candidates for the Louisville Derby and other events. The Nashville track was a foot under water two weeks ago, but was dry again at last accounts. New Orleans has been having some very good racing since my last letter. On Saturday, the 23d, the first important event of 1884 was run, the Mystic Krew Handicap one mile and a half. The best attendance of the winter meeting was at hand, Mardi-Gras having drawn thousands of visitors to the Crescent City. In the judges' stand with Col. Simmons and Maj. Wheeler were Mr. A. J. Cassatt (Mr. Kele) of Philadelphia, Maj. Elias Lawrence of the Latonia Jockey Club, etc. A heavy track somewhat marred the sport, but few good races were run, notwithstanding Caroon, by Glennary, won the first—a mile dash, from a fairly good field, and then Marsh Redan, late the Julietta Colt, beat nine others six furlongs in a gallop. This five-year-old seems to be in his old form of

1882, when he downed the shifty Barret at Sheephead Bay. The race of the day came next, and eight horses started. The betting was the heaviest of the meeting, five horses selling nearly even up in the pools, but at the finish Wallensee by Waverly and Foster by Foster, both five-year-olds, fairly run down all opposition, the two stable companions galloping in almost alone from Brinswick, Princess, Slocum and others. Wallensee, the winner, was a good horse last year, and at Saratoga beat Gleaner, Lord Raglan, Nettle, and others in a fast-run race. Black Jack won the last event of the day, and the racing closed until to-day when it was resumed again.

An ancient tradition is resurrected regarding racing on Hempstead Plains, L. I., over two hundred years ago, for cups given by Governor Nichols, one of which is now said to be owned in this city. This was in 1663, only a year after New Amsterdam had been wrested from the Dutch, and the track is said to have existed where Garden City now stands. That section was then a plain, level as a barn door, sixteen miles long by four broad, and there was not a single tree on the wide expanse. Neither bush, tree nor shrub would grow there, it was said, and the plains were given over to sheep pasturing and these cup races, the courses being called at the time the Newmarket and Ascot courses. The British officers had fox hunts on this Ascot Heath during the Revolutionary War, and Hempstead Plains was the gayest of the gay. Now market gardens cover the spot, and in 1821 the establishment of the Union Trotting Course there removed the last vestiges of the old-time racing plains of Hempstead.

The Gebhardt-Hunter squabble is to be settled by arbitration, it seems. Mr. J. G. K. Lawrence, Secretary of the Coney Island Jockey Club, Mr. Henry I. Nichols and Judge Vanderpool, all of this city, are the arbitrators. Mr. Hunter claims that "Freddie" owes him some \$12,000, and certainly there must be some foundation, in fact, for the claim, or Freddie Gebhardt would not so readily submit to arbitration. Some capital is being made by a certain weekly sheet in this city, announcing that most of Pierre Lorillard's race-horses are for sale, giving many persons the idea that he is going to quit the turf, etc. So they are, on the principle of the man who once declared that he would sell anything he had, even his wife, if the purchaser would pay his price. I saw the price list of Liancoas a day or two since, and such figures as \$15,000 for Leo, \$10,000 for Young Duke, \$7,000 for Huron, \$5,000 for some of the yearlings, and others equally fabulous, are equivalent to no offer at all. The same paper that publishes these items, some weeks ago gravely printed in its advertising columns the stake advertisements of a prominent Racing Association long in advance of its being issued in the regular way. This is simply a species of blackmail, but the shaft fell short of its mark, the sheet in question being notified by the Secretary of the Association in question that they could expect no revenue from their self-imposed labor of love. If you, Mr. Simpson, don't locate the paper I mean, I lose my guess, that's all. Belle Meade Farm, Tennessee, the home of the noted stallions Enquirer, Great Tom, Bramble, and Luke Blackburn, will hold their annual sale of thoroughbred yearlings on the 30th of April next. Forty-nine head will be disposed of—twenty-three colts and twenty-six fillies, and the lot is described as an unusually fine one. The day prior to the Belle Meade sale, Charles Reed, of Fairview Farm, will hold a sale of yearlings, the get of imp. Fechter, Highlander, etc.

The declarations due February 20th to the great race for the Suburban Handicap run at Sheephead Bay, June 10th, are all in, and only fourteen out of the 74 entries have declined their weights. This leaves sixty horses in the contest, and there is certain to be twenty or more starters. It promises to be a great betting race, several New York book-makers having already opened books on it, 200 to 1 being laid against some of the entries. The coming horse show in this city during the last week in May is already beginning to engross public attention. The list of purses has been increased 75 per cent. to \$17,500. Five hundred dollars will be given to the best trotting stallion. There will be 121 classes of exhibitors in all, and entries must be made by May 1st to W. F. Wharton, 48 Broad street, N. Y. From over the water comes the intelligence of several American victories in England, all over hurdles. On February 6th Bolero, by Bonnie Scotland, won at two miles, on the 9th Golden Gate, by King Alfonso, another race at the same distance, and last week by cable was reported Sackem's win for the Sandown Grand Prize, worth about \$4,000. His new owner Tom Cannon has commenced the year well. Another item from abroad shows that American stallions do not go unappreciated there, when at that date (February 10th) Foxhall's hook of mares was already full. His fee was 30 guineas (\$150) a mare.

The sad death of Salmi Morse, and the collapse of the play "On the Yellowstone," under Miss Blackburn's management, is the absorbing topic in theatrical circles here. The deceased author of the Passion Play was a man not thoroughly understood by the general public, and his friends are unanimous in speaking well of him. His life and dramatic end show that truth is sometimes stranger than fiction. At the theater, the Country Girl at Daly's has scored an instantaneous success. Well put on, well acted, and of clear construction, it has been witnessed by crowded houses since the opening night. Lady Clare, at Wallack's, is also having its share of favor, and Modjeska, in her new piece Nadjesda, has evoked much criticism for and against. The play is too intense and gloomy to suit the average theater-goer. Alpine Rose, at the Madison Square theater, bids fair to run through the season. The piece has a charming flavor of rusticity throughout, and the scenery, with the acting of every member of the cast, could not be improved upon. Separation, at the Union Square, is another to wheel into line with the above successful pieces, and "standing room only" has been the rule at this house. At the New Park Theater, Mrs. Langtry is doing good business. Yours, PACIFIC.

New York, February 29th, 1884.

#### The Santa Claus Fillies.

The race between the two two-year-olds by Santa Claus came off at the Bay District Track on Wednesday of last week, and all bets that Lem Ullman would fall out of the sulky were bad investments, for he not only kept his seat, but won the match in good style. The betting favored Mr. Fry's colt, the odds being two to one that she would carry away the money.

#### SUMMARY.

BAY DISTRICT COURSE, match for \$100.  
L. Ullman's (E. M. Fry's) b f Santa Rosa, 2 years.....1 1  
H. Scott's br f Josephine, 2 years.....2 2  
Time—3:26, 3:20.

The brown gelding Great Eastern, by Walkill Chief, record 2:18, owned by John Fox of Pearsalls', Long Island, is matched to trot Gabo Case's bay gelding Dig Fellow, by Edward Everett, record 2:23, in June next for \$1,000 a side, mile heats, best three in five to harness. Each horse stands seventeen hands high.

## TURF AND TRACK.

### Racing and Trotting at Oakland.

Last Saturday witnessed the resumption of business on the Oakland Trotting Park, the rain having put a stop to the weekly "trials of speed," which had been a feature of the winter while the track was good. There could not be a more auspicious day, as the "weather" would have been voted beautiful at any season of the year. It does not require many words to describe the beauty of the afternoon. Sunshine, warm, a total absence of anything to mar the pleasure of those in attendance. The track was also in fine condition, the inner portion being just right to gallop upon, and though the most favored of the trotters had to go "a long mile" from the necessity of swinging wide on the turns, the outer portion of the track was firm and smooth. The first race to be decided was heats of half a mile for a purse of \$100, the entries Haddington, Red Oak, and Della Walker. That it was a queer race all through was the impression of a large majority of the spectators. In the first place the betting was queer. Haddington was the favorite before the start and as the selling progressed he increased in favor. It was still queerer that after losing the first heat, the winner of which showed no signs of distress, that the loser was in greater favor than ever, and that when to an ordinary observer Red Oak should have been at long odds, there were only "suckers" supporting him. It must be born in mind that Red Oak is credited with the fastest record at heats of half a mile, having run in 48½-49, and though it is not to be expected that a horse is capable of repeating his best performances every time he runs, he won the first heat so handily in 49½ seconds that his loss of ground in the betting thereafter was inexplicable on any other hypothesis than prearrangement. At all events, men wagered their money on the point that the betting indicated a "fixed fact," and there was little disappointment at the result.

The trotting race was very different. It was well contested throughout, although the third and fourth heats was comparatively an easy task to the winner after the homestretch was reached. Regina is sure before the season is ended to add another Electioneer to the "list," and as she is not yet four years old, she has plenty of time to drop into a low notch.

#### SUMMARY.

OAKLAND TROTTING PARK, March 1st. Purse, \$100; half-mile heats.  
J. McM. Shafter's b h Haddington, by imp. Haddington—Prairie Flame.....3 1 1  
C. Hoffman's Red Oak, by Red Oak.....1 3 4  
—gr m Della Walker, by Jim Clean.....2 2 2  
Time—49½-50.

The second race was trotting for a purse of \$150, the starters being Ed to wagon, Regina, Fannie Burns and Roanoke in harness. Ed was the favorite, bringing \$26, the "field," Regina and Fannie Burns, \$20, and Roanoke \$9. The first heat Fannie Burns took the lead, Ed being second, and Regina third, until Fannie broke at the three-quarter pole, when Ed and Regina passed her. The latter broke about the distance-stand, regaining her trot in time to be within a neck of Ed when he crossed the score, and as he had made several runs in the heat it was awarded to the filly, Fannie Burns being third and Roanoke last. Time, 2:43. Still Ed was the favorite, bringing \$25 to \$17 on all the others, though the result of the second heat was rather a damper on those who supported him. In that Roanoke and Regina fought for mastery, the others never in the hunt. Roanoke led by several lengths at the quarter and half, from which point the filly kept gaining, and at the wire she was so close that the judge announced a dead heat, the time, 2:40; Ed third and Fannie Burns fourth. After that the field was the favorite at \$20 to \$12, and the third heat was won by Regina so handily in 2:41½ that it was evident that only an accident could prevent her winning. In that Ed was second, Fannie Burns third, and Roanoke distanced. The fourth heat was still easier for Regina, as there was nothing fast enough to place her first position in jeopardy, winning in a jog, with Fannie Burns second and Ed third. Time, 2:40.

#### SUMMARY.

OAKLAND TROTTING PARK, Saturday, March 1st, 1884—Purse \$150; heats of a mile; best three in five.  
James Garland's br f Regina, in harness.....1 0 1 1  
W. E. Jackson's b g Ed, to wagon.....2 3 3 2  
Mr. Burns' b m Fannie Burns, in harness.....3 4 3 2  
Mr. Clauson's b g Roanoke, in harness.....4 0 dis.  
Time—2:43, 2:40, 2:41½, 2:40.

### Presented to Lord Falmouth.

The scandalmongers, who wished to attribute Lord Falmouth's retirement from the turf partially to his want of confidence in the honesty of his first rider, Fred Archer, will eagerly read with pleasure of the presentation of a massive silver shield to Lord Falmouth by Matthew Dawson and Fred Archer, bearing the following inscription:

Offered for the kind acceptance of the Right Honorable the Viscount Falmouth by his trainer and jockey Matthew Dawson and Frederick J. Archer, as a token of gratitude and esteem to the best, kindest, and most generous of masters, on his retirement from the turf, January, 1884. Around the headed outside circle are recorded the classic triumphs achieved by his Lordship's horses since they were trained by Mat. Dawson, viz.: Kingcraft and Silvio's Derby, Spinaway, Jaunette and Wheel of Fortune's Oaks; Silvio, Jaunette and Duteh Oven's St. Leger; Atlantic, Charibert and Galliard's 2,000 Guineas; Spinaway, Cecilia and Wheel of Fortune's 1,000 Guineas; Jaunette's Champion Stakes, and Busybody's Great Challenge Stakes.

Archer rode all of the winners named except Kingcraft for the Derby, who was ridden by Tom French; Cecilia for the 1,000 Guineas, was ridden by Morris; while Fordham rode Busybody for the Great Challenge Stakes, for which she only carried 104 pounds, or about 16 pounds less than Archer can ride at.



### Status of Oakland Park.

The following letter from Secretary Vail surely settles the question, if ever there was a question in the case.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 25th, 1884.

L. WALKER, SECRETARY: *Dear Sir*—I have your favor of the 15th, and reply that our members are not allowed to sublet their authority; neither is one member allowed to occupy two or more different tracks during the same season without procuring separate membership for each locality administered under its membership; that is to say, a member is understood to represent the use of a trotting park either as owner or lessee during the season of enrollment, not for an entire twelve months, for the season with some members may date from the spring, and with others from some time in the fall, depending upon the time of their enrollment. The membership dues are renewable on or before the 1st of April, and consequently the right of membership will expire on the 1st of April. In your locality racing occurs during the winter, and reasonably you would have the right to exercise the authority of membership down to the 1st of April, so if you should become enrolled early in January you would practically get more than twelve months covered by the single membership, and if you should become enrolled in the fall you would get only a few months of the season in that membership. If a man should lease the track at Oakland and procure membership as lessee of that track, he would have no right to lease another track at San Francisco and claim membership for that because he had procured membership for the one at Oakland; but if he desired to administer the track at San Francisco as a member he would be required to procure enrollment for that track when under his control. Then again, we have had two or more different members using the same track in the same season; one year we had three members who occupied the Mystic Park in Massachusetts, near Boston. The track itself, independent of the management, is not considered to be in membership, but it is covered by the membership procured by the management; that is to say, if a lessee procures membership for the track it is covered by our rules during the time of his membership as such lessee, but another lessee of the same track would receive no protection by reason of the membership of the first lessee, neither would the proprietor of the track possess any rights under our rules, because his tenant, as lessee of the track, had become enrolled.

From these explanations you will observe that your Association, being enrolled with the declaration that you would use the track at Oakland, could have no right to use an additional track under that membership, but you have the right at the time of enrollment to name any track which you have procured the use of.

The proprietor of the Oakland track can not avail himself of the authority of our rules because of your membership and of your occupying the track as a lessee.

Yours truly,

T. J. VAIL, Sec'y.

### Abdallah—Bellfounder.

The following description of Abdallah was written by Wm. T. Porter, the editor of the old *Spirit of the Times*, and which appeared in that paper in 1842. This was seven years before Ryedyk's Hambletonian was foaled, and though the rat-tailed celebrity was then well along in years, there was plenty of vitality as his greatest son demonstrated. In another number of that paper Mr. Porter designates Andrew Jackson as the most blood-like trotting stallion he ever saw, with the exception of Abdallah. Whatever the blood of Amazonia was, the highbreeding of his sire Mambrino was likely to give him as much finish as he is credited with, and accounts for the thoroughbred characteristics so well portrayed by the "Tall Son of York."

The account of the ancestry of Bellfounder, copied from the *Turf, Field and Farm*, comes in appropriately, these two horses representing three-quarters of the blood of Hambletonian. That Bellfounder was also a finely shaped horse is shown by contemporaneous accounts, and in addition to the high blood which he derived from his paternal ancestry, according to Mr. Jacques, who owned Bellfounder at one time, his dam was also well-bred. That the greatest of all the progenitors of trotting horses unite these strains, gives an interest to them which will never flag as long as fast trotters are held in such high estimation.

You have in some recent number mentioned Abdallah as being a trotting horse of peculiar form. Will you oblige a large portion of your readers by stating in few words, if you have not time for many, what are his peculiarities and characteristics? G. B.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.

By "Rat Tailed" we meant to convey an idea of weakness in the caudal, sacral, and lumbar vertebrae. If the bones of the tail (usually thirteen in number) are light, it naturally follows that the portions of the spine belonging to the haunch (consisting of five pieces) and those belonging to the loins, are likewise deficient in power. Few horses with "light docks" can go a distance; at least none have fallen under our observation. First-raters, like Fashion and Boston, invariably have stout docks, denoting great strength of loin. Nullifier—a fair second-rate horse only at best—is said to have been the only rat-tailed one in this country that ever distinguished himself on the turf. Indeed we never saw even a fair performer, whose tail was very thinly covered with hair, with the single exception of Job. With trotting horses, not infrequently, the case is somewhat different; Edwin Forest, Paul Pry, Beppo, and others, for example, Dutchman, Lady Suffolk, Ripton, Americus, and other cracks, however, are not deficient in this respect. It does not necessarily follow that because the tail of a horse is slightly covered with hair that he lacks power in the lumbar region. Neither Americus nor Abdallah have much hair, yet their caudal vertebrae denotes the possession of unusual strength in the bones of the haunch, loin and back.

The general characteristics of Abdallah are fresh in our memory, but as we hope to see him again in the course of a few weeks we will only undertake to say at present, that he is a rich mahogany bay, and measures about fifteen hands three inches under the standard. He has a star, and very possibly one white foot. He is presumed to be thoroughbred, but the pedigree of his dam is lost. He was bred by the late John Tredwell, Esq., at Salisbury Place, Long Island, and was got by Mambrino (a fine son of the renowned imp. Messenger—grand sire of Eclipse and a host of good ones) out of Mr. Tredwell's celebrated trotting mare Amazonia, by Messenger. He is probably now in his teens. His action is en-

perb; in his three-year-old form Mr. Tredwell considered him equal to a mile inside of three minutes, but as there were no public purses offered at that time for trotting horses, Mr. Tredwell resolved, in consequence of his form and blood, to offer his services to breeders; consequently his abilities have never been tested on the course; in the stud, however, his success has been most remarkable—equal to that of Medoc, Leviathan, and Priem, on the race-course. A great number of his get have been trained, and on our trotting courses they nearly equal in number that of all the other sires of trotting horses whatever. Abdallah's great excellence of form consists in this, that he is a "pony built horse" of nearly sixteen hands high. Without an ounce of superfluous flesh, his bone, muscle, and strength, are placed precisely where each are wanted. Of course his loins are well arched, and supported by strong fillets; his quarters are broad and deep, his second thighs running quite down into his gaskins; his thigh and stifle unusually muscular, and his limbs are broad and flat in an eminent degree, the tendons standing out in bold relief; his hocks, like his knees, are very broad, and he stands clear and even on feet of admirable form, joined to oblique pasterns of the utmost flexibility. His barrel is a model of beauty and strength, being of good length and ribbed out strongly from the elbow to the stifle; he is well let down in the flank also, so as to present no indication of "tuck," or what is sometimes termed "iddle-flanked;" many horses that have wide hips—an excellent "point" in itself—present such an appearance; no man or horse can sustain great exertion for any length of time that has not ample space for the carriage of his breakfast. One of Abdallah's best points is his deep and capacious chest, which allows the utmost freedom to his respiratory organs; "through the heart" he will measure with almost any crack on the turf. His fore-arm and second thigh are made up of long, dry muscle; there is nothing "beefy" about him. His neck and head, though well shaped and properly set on, are rather heavy, like most of the Messenger stock; still, his eye denotes good temper combined with a high degree of intelligence. As it is some time since we have seen Abdallah, and we have no notes whatever to refer to, our correspondent, for the present, will be kind enough, we hope, to take the will for the deed, and accept the above, which we have written from memory—for we never forget a horse that has once engaged our attention—as the best description of him we can give off-hand.

### The Ancestors of Bellfounder.

The Charles Kent mare, dam of Ryedyk's Hambletonian, was a daughter of imp. Bellfounder. In 1822 Bellfounder was purchased in England by James Boott, of Boston, and imported into the United States. He was a beautiful bay, scant fifteen hands, and a member of the tribe known as Norfolk trotters. As his blood figures so prominently in our greatest trotting progenitor, we have read with interest a sketch in the London *Live Stock Journal* of the Shalee stock. Jenkinson's Fireaway, a grandson of Old Shales, foaled about 1780, was the first to make one line of descent famous. His dam was a daughter of Joseph Andrews, a thoroughbred of some celebrity in his day. Report says that Fireaway trotted two miles on the Oxford road in five minutes, and was sold for \$5,000. His most successful son was Wroot's Pretender, foaled in 1788. He won a great reputation in Norfolk, extending over many years, and in 1806, when eighteen years old, was sold at auction to Robert Ramsdale, of Market Weighton, and became equally famous in Yorkshire. "If the advertisement of the sale be trustworthy, his dam was a half sister of the dam of Jenkinson's Fireaway, both being said to be by Joseph Andrews. Among Pretender's famous descendants are the Performer horses in Yorkshire and the Bellfounder horses in Norfolk." Wroot's Pretender, founder of the Bellfounder line, to which the Charles Kent mare belonged, was, it would seem, inbred to Jenkinson's Fireaway. It is reported of Black Fireaway, son of Jenkinson's Fireaway, that he trotted, February 25th, 1805, two miles on the Boston road in 6:03, and that the second mile was done in 2:50. West's Fireaway, by Jenkinson's Fireaway, out of a mare "which trotted sixteen miles within the hour, carrying eighteen stone," was the sire of Burgess' Fireaway, also called Kirby's Wildfire, who left much good stock in Norfolk, Yorkshire, London and Scotland. In July, 1819, he trotted on Sunbury Common, two miles in 5:21. "His dam's sire was a thoroughbred—Skyscraper—whose sire was Highdryer, and dam by Eclipse. The most famous son of Burgess' Fireaway was the celebrated Norfolk Cob, who, through his son, Bond's Norfolk Phenomenon, greatly influenced hackney stock in all parts of England, but especially in Norfolk and Yorkshire."

Marshall Shales, a descendant of Old Shales, from whom also descended the Fireaway stock, was a hickcy chestnut with a blaze face and right hind leg white to the hock. When eight years old he trotted seventeen miles in fifty-six minutes. He died at the advanced age of thirty-three, and was cared for by Mr. Sidney Hawes, of Colts Hall. When thirty years old the stallion was shown at Tomland Fair, and George Borrow, who saw him, wrote: "There is something remarkable about that horse; there is something in his action in which he differs from all the rest." Having asked what horse it was, an old man replied: "The best in mother England. He is old, like myself, but can still trot his twenty miles an hour. You won't live long, my swain; tall and overgrown ones like these never does; yet if you should chance to reach my years you may boast to thy great grand-boys thou hast seen Marshall Shales." An old shales was highly bred, his descendants were noted for great staying power. The Bellfounder, who was brought to this country in 1822, had the round barrel, the short legs and heavy but long neck of Marshall Shales. The sire of the Charles Kent mare was a horse of individuality, and he came from a district which for over a century has been celebrated for trotters. Although his blood cannot be definitely traced, it is reasonable to infer that he was a direct descendant of Jenkinson's Fireaway, the grandson of Old Shales. Through breeding the daughter of imp. Bellfounder to Abdallah, son of Mambrino, son of imp. Messenger, a horse was produced who founded the great light harness family of America.

At the Four Oaks Park Meeting (Birmingham, England), on the 13th inst., Lord Wolverton's aged mare Lady Jave, late Susquehanna, by Glenelg, won the Laugley Handicap Hurdle race at two miles. She carried 164 pounds. She started the favorite, and won by four lengths. Paseaic ran twice at the same meeting. The second time he was second for a Selling Handicap Hurdle Plate, carrying 171 pounds, and was sold after the race for fifty guineas.

The three-year-old filly Rosebud, by Gen. Washington, dam Goldsmith Maid, is said to be a perfect picture of the former queen of the turf, while in action she shows her ability to trot as fast as she likes.

### Chinn & Morgan's Sale.

Meers. Chinn & Morgan sold their stable of stock, in training at Lexington, Kentucky, at auction on the 27th ult., and the prices realized were good on the average. The sale was held at the stable of Treacey & Wilson, and the list reads as follows:

Markland, h c 4, by Springbok—Lorena; E. Heffner, Sheepshead Bay, L. I., \$3,025.  
Sudie McNairy, ch f 4, by Enquirer—Nannie McNairy; George W. Bowen, Shawhan, \$1,880.  
Banquet, ch f 3, by imp. King Ban—Belle Boyden; R. Roche, St. Louis, Mo., \$1,600.  
Harpoon, h c 3, by Harkaway—Sunlight; Marshall Wooding, Cincinnati, O., \$550.  
Hennibal, b c 3, by Harkaway—Lizzie Vic; J. W. McClelland, Brighton Beach, N. Y., \$1,950.  
Royal Arch, ch g 3, by Fellowcraft—Bonnie Mey; T. Barrett, Jeffersonville, Ind., \$190.  
Bay gelding 3, by War Dance—Bank Stock; J. W. McClelland, \$190.  
Le Logos, h c 2, by Lelaps—War Reel; E. Heffner, \$1,905.  
Fellow Tyler, ch c 2, by Fellowcraft—Rosaline; R. Puryear, Cincinnati, \$900.  
Grace J., ch f 2, by Austral—Ella Breckinridge; J. H. Miller, Lexington, Ky., \$500.  
Birdette, ch c 2, by Ten Broeck—Endless; R. Roche, \$1,150.  
Four Tens, b c 2, by Ten Broeck—Lorentie; J. T. Williams, Eminence, \$490.  
Long Diamond, h c 2, by Longbow—Sewell; J. Rodes, Burgin, Ky., \$525.  
Martini, ch f 2, by St. Martin—Bobadilla; G. D. Wilson, Lexington, Ky., \$300.  
Fonda, ch c 5, by Fonso—Serenade; T. Barrett, \$325.  
Brown colt yearling by Longfellow—Endless; Appleby & Johnsen, New York, \$1,000.  
Chestnut colt yearling by Fellowcraft—Bonnie May; R. Roche, \$1,400.  
Chestnut filly, foaled in 1882, by Ten Broeck—Belle Boyden; Appleby & Johnson, \$750.  
Bay filly, yearling, by Longfellow—Vexation; Dallas Chinn, Harrodsburg, Ky., \$300.  
Bay colt, yearling, by imp. King Ban—Bobadilla; B. G. Thomas, Lexington, Ky., \$900.  
Chestnut colt, yearling, by imp. King Ban—Ella Breckinridge; Woodward & Brassfield, Lexington, \$360.  
Aggregate, \$21,125; 21 head averaged \$1,010.

### Stallion Show at Livermore.

A stallion show, after the manner usual in the east during the season, was held at Livermore last Saturday, and was quite a notable gathering of farmers and others interested in stock. The display of horses was fine, and the awards were accepted with good grace by the owners, without the controversies commonly met with at such a time. The exhibition was intended as the initiatory to the organization of a Stock Show Association in the Livermore Valley, in which all the prominent breeders of the district will be interested. The judges were J. F. Black, W. H. E. Smith, J. S. Moore, H. O. Weiler, Geo. Croppy, Mile Knox and G. J. Vandervoort. Theo. Gomer presided as Chairman, with Geo. B. Shearer of the Livermore Review as Secretary, and C. J. Pallen as Marshal. The total entries were thirty-one, and awards were as follows:

Aged Draft—1st to Adolph, shown by D. Lafrenz, Jr.; 2d to Starlight, shown by A. Schack; 3d to Rudolph, shown by J. M. Allen.  
Half-bred Norman and Clyde—1st to Eugene, Jr., shown by Ed. S. Allen; 2d to Sam Patch, shown by E. H. Frick; 3d to Rock, shown by H. Martin.  
Four-year-old Draft—1st to Forest King, shown by J. Donnelly; 2d to Adolph, Jr., shown by S. Laughlin.  
Three-year-old Draft—1st to Gen. Sheridan, shown by T. Egan; 2d to Sam, shown by M. Rogan.  
Two-year-old Draft—1st to Garfield, shown by A. Block.  
Horses of All Work—1st to Raven, shown by J. Jones; 2d to Geo. Irwin, shown by Thos. Bonner; 3d to French Spy, shown by Tim. Hayes, Jr.; 4th to Flying Morgan, shown by C. Munch.  
Four-year-old, All Work—1st to Billy, shown by T. B. Downing; 2d to Gen. Marion, Jr., shown by R. Christensen.  
Three-year-old, All Work—1st to Livermore Boy, shown by John Beck; 2d to Ben Butler, shown by R. McGlashan.  
Roadsters or Trotters—1st to Belmont Chief, shown by Thos. Bonner; 2d to Startle, shown by J. D. Smith.  
Three-year-old Roadsters or Trotters—1st to Tambolain, shown by M. Mendenhall. No competition.  
Two-year-old Roadster or Trotter—1st to Grand Moor, Jr., shown by M. Mendenhall. No competition.  
Runners—1st to Lancaster, shown by Thos. Bonner; 2d to George, shown by Albert Clark.  
Jacks—1st to Blue Grass, shown by C. Munch. No competition.  
Walking Stallions—1st to Rudolph, shown by J. M. Allen; 2d to Comet, shown by F. Harrington.

### The English Hackney Horse.

This is the same kind of horse that we Americans call a roadster, and I think it unfortunate that the English bestow this improper name on the animal which is so generally useful, for hackney is derived from the French, and literally signifies "a hired horse." Roadster is much more appropriate, and covers the whole ground of his various uses, whether under the saddle or in harness.

A Hackney Stud Book is now being made up in England, and, I understand, is to be published within this year. The preface to the first volume will be mainly a history of this sort of horse, in which, doubtless, will be embodied much curious and useful information. We have an inkling of this in some contributions that the editor, Mr. Henry F. Euren, is now giving occasionally to English journals.

In speaking of Goldfinder, a brown 16½-hand horse, he says his grandsire Volunteer walked 5 miles in 58 minutes and 2 seconds, carrying fifteen stone and a half (217 pounds), and the same day trotted one mile in 2 minutes 58 seconds, carrying the same weight. With all our improvements in the trotting horse during this century, have we one that can trot as fast as Volunteer did, and carry the same great weight? I much doubt it.

His grandsire was Trotting Jalap, got by the thoroughbred horse Jalap, out of a Yorkshire mare, which, like most of the horses of this country, was probably sired by a thoroughbred. He trotted sixteen miles within the hour, carrying sixteen stone weight (224 pounds). Years ago there were many such horses in Yorkshire bred in a similar manner, of which there is no record, but they were unquestionably a powerful and very useful class, either as roadsters or for general farm



Later in this century the horse breeders there much oftener than formerly crossed their cold-blooded mares with thoroughbred stallions, which depreciated the progeny for roadsters; and then, to recover their former good traits, they resorted to Norfolk trotting stallions, of blood similar, I presume, to Bellfounder, imported into Massachusetts many years ago, from which state he was soon transferred to New York, and there gave his blood as a part of the composition of our very best trotting stock.

When breeding roadsters, my brothers and self in Western York used two stallions called Bellfounder and Bellport, got by imp. Bellfounder, out of a high-bred mare belonging to Mr. Kissam, on Long Island, N. Y.—*Live Stock Journal*.

It is rather singular reasoning to claim that the good qualities came from the thoroughbred, and then there followed "depreciation" from the same mixture.

### Foals.

Property of J. B. Chase, San Francisco.  
March 1st, Wild Rose, by Norfolk—Mayflower, by Eclipse, a chestnut colt, two white hind feet, star on forehead, by Wheatley.

Property of John G. Dunn, Merced, Cal.  
February 25th, Sierra Belle, by Nephew; first dam by Gen. Dana; second dam by Lorenzo Don, a bay colt, left hindfoot white, by Mambrino Wilkes.

At Wildside Farm, Santa Clara, property of H. C. Judson.  
January 14th, Nettie Brown, by Rifleman, her dam Kate, by imp. Sovereign, a bay filly, by Wildside.

February 12th, Sonr Grapes, by Norfolk, her dam Shingo Rector, by Lodi, from Becky Rector, by Jim Brown, a bay colt, by Wildside.

February 14th, Bonanzas, by Lodi, her dam Brigantine; by Billy Cheatham from Eva Ashton, by Ashland, a chestnut filly, by Wildside.

February 24th, Lizzie Brown, by Rifleman, her dam Kate by imp. Sovereign, a chestnut filly, by Wildside.

February 29th, Susie Williamson, by —, a bay filly, by Wildside.

February 29th, Monday—Mary Givens mare, a brown colt, by Wildside. (Mare owned by Henry Williamson).

At Palo Alto Farm. Property of Hon. L. Stensford.  
Thoroughbreds—February 16th, Demirep, by Melbonrue, Jr., dam Methilde, by imp. Seythian, from Peggy, by Boston, a bay colt, small snip, by Flood.

February 18th, Planetia, by Planet, dam La Henderson, by Lexington, from Kitty Clark by imp. Glencoe, a chestnut filly, one hind foot and ankle white, by Flood.

February 19th, Riglu, by imp. Glengary, dam Rigamarole, by imp. Australian, from Rescue, by Berthune, a brown filly, strip, small snip, near fore-foot and ankle white, off hind leg white, by Shannon.

February 29th, Helpmate, by Planet, dam Full Cry, by Vandal, from Springbrook, by Lexington, a bay colt, small strip, off hind-foot and ankle white, by imp. Young Prince.

March 1st, Frolic, by Thunder, dam imp. Siskiu, by Muscovite, from Little Finch, by Horusea, a dark bay colt, small star, by Flood.

Trotters—February 9th, Gertie, by Baird's Hambletonian Prince, dam Gazelle, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, from Hattie Wood, by Sayre's Harry Clay, a bay filly, by Gen. Benton. (foal died on the 12th).

February 10th, Clarabel, by Abdallah Star, dam Fairy, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, from Emma Mills, by Seeley's American Star, a chestnut colt, by Piedmont.

February 12th, Mills, by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam San Jose Damsel, a bay colt, by Gen. Benton.

February 16th, Mohawk Waxey, by Mohawk Chief, dam Waxey, by Lexington, a bay filly, by Gen. Benton.

February 20th, Irene, by Mohawk Chief, dam Laura Keene, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, from Fanny, by Exton Eclipse, a bay colt, by Piedmont.

February 26th, Jnniatta, by Fred Low, dam Maid of Clay, by Henry Clay, a bay filly, by Gen. Benton.

February 25th, Elaine, by Messenger Duroc dam Green Mountain Maid, by Harry Clay, twins (dead), by Piedmont.

February 28th, Miss Peyton, by imp. Glengary, dam Romping Girl, by Jack Malone, from Fanny McAllister, by O'Meara, a bay colt, hind feet white, by Electioneer.

March 1st, Alvaretta, by George Lancaster, dam Melinche, by St. Clair, a bay filly, by Electioneer.

March 2d, Nettie Benton, by Gen. Benton, dam Nellie Walker, by Thorndale, from Rosalind, by Alexander's Abdallah, a brown colt, by Clay.

March 2d, Cecil, by Gen. Benton, dam Cuba, by imp. Australian, from Bettie Ward, by Lexington, a bay filly, by Fallie.

March 3d, Prima Donna, by Mohawk Chief, dam Mater Occidentis, a chestnut filly, by Piedmont.

### Breeders and Stallion Stakes.

An incident illustrating the shortsightedness of a few breeders has recently been brought to our attention. The American Stallion Stakes, to be run at Louisville in the fall of 1885, received on January 1st, 1883, sixteen stallion subscriptions, whose get alone would be eligible for competition in the race. Mr. F. B. Harper entered Longfellow, but omitted Ten Broeck. This was a great injustice to those gentlemen who had sent their mares to that horse, and whose produce had been dropped right and left in profusion. No less than twenty-three foals by Ten Broeck were dropped by mares owned by other gentlemen. Added to this lot were six owned by Mr. Harper himself. Only eight mares foaled to Longfellow. We know that the immediate pecuniary benefit to breeders from a stallion stake is not large, but any turfman who contemplates buying yearlings invariably looks up their engagements. Among the most desirable are stallion stakes, which are valuable, in addition to which they are usually won without very severe exertions being necessary. To be eligible in stallion stakes is, therefore, to be especially desirable. So thought Mr. Harper himself, evidently, for when the time came to nominate the yearlings in this stake we find that gentleman entering three by Ten Broeck, when that stallion's get are not eligible. This will hardly be pleasant news to Green Morris, who undoubtedly bought Biersau, Froeman and Ten Stone, partly because they were entered in this American Stallion Stakes. It deprives him of an extra good chance to win some \$4,000. If Morris' three Ten Broecks really cost \$15,000, Mr. Harper ought, in common fairness, to remit about \$4,000.—*Sportsman*.

J. H. White of Lakeville, was on last Monday evening elected President of the Sonoma and Marin Agricultural Society in place of A. P. Whitney, deceased. John E. Gwinn was also elected to the directorship made vacant by the promotion of Mr. White.

### A Spirited 'Kick.'

"If it is considered essential to the welfare of the turf that the gambling element should be increased, then the shortening of courses will have the desired effect; but such a policy, instead of improving the thoroughbred race-horse and heightening the tone of the turf, will certainly cause a deterioration in the horse and in the noble sport also."

Thus speaks a recent number of the *Australasian*. Were we to preach a sermon on racing we should certainly take the above as our text, for, in view of the tendency to constantly decrease the distances here in America, it is most pertinent, apropos as to time, and its statements as true as Holy Writ.

We do not desire to pose as a moral philosopher. We are not opposed to betting. We recognize the fact that under the new system there must be a greater number of races, and hence that the distances must be shortened. But we cannot see all the great weight-for-age races over a distance of ground, all the great cup races, which furnish the highest test of racing merit, abolished without entering our protest. It is time to protest when our Maturity Stakes have ceased to exist; the Monmouth Cup is reduced to two miles; the Westchester Cup, of glorious memory, is not reopened; and all the leading stakes are being cut down by quarters and half miles at a time. It is all very fine to glorify "the rapid growth of racing," but has any one of our sporting scribes ever pondered over the physiological fact that rapid growth is not a healthy growth? The great trouble with racing is that it is depending too much upon betting for its existence. There is too much public money run for, and not enough of the owners' private subscriptions. This public money is derived from pool-selling and book-making privileges, in order to give value to which as many races as can be given are necessary, hence they must be at short distances.

The system of short sprints, which is fast monopolizing our tracks, are not the kind to develop the highest powers of the race-horse, and they are uninteresting to all save those who follow racing merely for the speculation. But our leading turfmen disclaim so unworthy a motive. They claim to race for the pleasure and excitement they derive from it, and a personal pride in the prowess of their horses. We believe there are many of them who would prefer the honors of the distance races, but they cannot indulge the humor. In order to win their share of races they are obliged to breed, select, and train with the one purpose of intense speed only in view. If they do not, they need not expect success, for, as to distance races, there are now almost none. A real stayer, such as Kentucky and Monarchist was, and Eoleis, has no field for his ambition—his occupation has gone. We still have plenty of stayers, but as we shall be obliged in future to breed for T. Y. C. flyers, such a thing as a stayer must become more scarce each season.

You cannot breed a John L. Sullivan from a patient in the consumptive ward of an hospital. If evidence of this were wanting we have only to turn to the English turf of to-day. The stont race of the West Australians, Stockwells, and Kingstone are not to be seen. Occasionally one, in the shape of an Isomomy appears, but it is the result of chance. Roarers rule the roost, the short back-ribbed brute, with an undue tendency to make gross flesh as soon as he is let up, has taken the place of the moderate-sized, hard-muscled stayer, and Iroquois, who was able to win their Derby and St. Leger, a feat performed by only nine horses in over a century, has shown himself unable to stay a mile and a half with the horses of his native land.—*Veritas, in N. Y. Spirit*.

## THE KENNEL.

### Field Trial Winners of America.

(Continued from March 1st.)

Trials on Prairie Chickens.—Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 4th-11th, 1882, under the management of the National American Kennel Club. Judges, E. C. Sterling, Theo. Morford, and D. C. Bergundthal.

American Derby.—For setter and pointer puppies whelped on or after March 1st, 1881; \$200 to first; \$125 to second; \$75 to third; \$50 to fourth; sixteen starters—fifteen setters and one pointer. 1st, Prince Noble (Count Noble—Nellie), black and white setter dog, owned by H. Widdicombe; 2d, Pink B. (Gladstone—Countess Key), black and white setter dog, owned by W. B. Mallory; 3d, American Dan (Lincoln—Daisy Dean), black, white and tan setter dog, owned by Jos. H. Dew; 4th, Gilderoy (Druid—Princess Draco), blue belton setter dog, owned by George C. Marsh; and Scott (Rob—Flash), red Irish setter dog, owned by A. M. Decker—divided.

Free-for-All Stakes.—Open to all setters and pointers; \$250 to first; \$125 to second; \$75 to third; \$50 to fourth; twenty-eight entries—twenty-four setters, four pointers. 1st, Don (Bang—Peg), liver and white pointer dog, owned by R. T. Vandervorst; 2d, Sue (Druid—Ruby), black, white and tan setter bitch, owned by P. H. Bryson; and Dashing Novice (Dash II—Novel), black, white and tan setter bitch, owned by D. C. Sauborn, divided; 3d, Gertrude (Gladstone—Nellie), black, white and tan setter bitch, owned by J. W. Orth; Count Noble (Count Windem—Nora), black, white and tan setter dog, owned by D. C. Sauborn; and Bessie (Dash III—Countess II), black and white setter bitch, owned by Luther Adams, divided; 4th, Biz (Dash—Flora), red Irish setter dog, owned by J. S. McIntosh; and Prairie Ranger (Charm—Pearl), orange and white setter dog, owned by Sportsman's Kennel, divided.

Fourth.—Grand Junction, Tenn., December 4th-7th, 1882. Judges, Major J. M. Taylor, Dr. Rawlings Young, and Capt. W. H. Kay.

Champion Stake.—For setters and pointers which have won first in any Free-for-All Stake. Two entries—setters. 1st, Sue (Druid—Ruby), black, white and tan setter bitch, owned by P. H. Bryson; and Gath (Count Noble—Peep-o'-Day), black, white and tan setter dog, owned by W. J. Crawford.

The Eastern Field Trials.—Inaugural trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club, Robins Island, Long Island, December 10th-13th, 1879.

Puppy Stake.—For setter or pointer puppies; Field Cup, with \$25 added to first, \$40 to second, \$20 to third; four entries—setters. 1st, Grouse-dale (Waters' Grouse—Daisy Dale), orange and white setter dog, fourteen months, owned by J. B. Goodwin; 2d, Bessie (Ranger II—Mallard's Belle), white and orange setter bitch, ten months, owned by J. O. Donner; 3d, Banquo (St. Elmo—Flora), white and black setter dog, eleven months, owned by Dr. S. Fleet Speir, and Daisy, black and white ticked setter bitch, owned by E. A. Spooner—divided.

All-Aged Stake.—Open to all setters and pointers; Turf, Field and Farm Cup, with \$50 added to first; \$50 to second; \$25 to third. Nineteen entries—eighteen setters, one pointer. 1st, Jennie (Lathrop's Dick—Harrington's Gyp), black and

white ticked setter bitch, owned by W. Tallman; 2d, Raleigh (Elcho—Rose), red Irish setter dog, owned by Dr. Wm. Jarvis; 3d, St. Elmo (Fride of the Border—Jessie), white and black setter dog, owned by Dr. S. Fleet Speir.

Brace Stakes.—For braces of setters or pointers; \$100 to first; \$50 to second; four entries—setters. 1st, Glen and Ned, setter dogs, owned by Dr. H. F. Aten; 2d, Grouse-dale and Smut, setter dogs, owned by W. Tallman.

Free-for-All Stakes.—Open to all setters and pointers; \$250 to first; \$150 to second; \$100 to third; eighteen starters—seventeen setters, one pointer; 1st, Sue (Druid—Ruby), black, white and tan setter bitch, owned by D. Bryson; 2d, Peep-o'-Day (Gladstone—Clip), blue belton setter bitch; owned by D. Bryson. 3rd, American dam (Lincoln—Daisy Dean) black, white and tan setter dog, owned by Jos. H. Dew, and Carrie J. (Count Noble—Peep-o'-Day), blue belton setter bitch, owned by W. B. Gates—divided.

American Derby.—Open to setter and pointer puppies whelped on or after April 1st, 1881; \$250 to first; \$150 to second; \$100 to third; twelve starters—setters; 1st, Carrie J. (Count Noble—Peep-o'-Day), blue belton setter bitch, owned by W. B. Gates; 2d, Pink B. (Gladstone—Countess Key), black and white setter dog, owned by W. P. Mallory; 3d, Bessie A. (Dashing Lion—Armida), lemon and white setter bitch, owned by J. M. Avent.

Fifth.—Grand Junction, Tenn., December 3d-7th, 1883. Judges, Capt. Patrick Henry, Maj. Key, and Dr. Wm. Jarvis.

Free-for-All Stakes.—Open to all setters and pointers; \$250 to first; \$150 to second; \$100 to third. Twenty-one starters—nineteen setters, two pointers. 1st, Sue (Druid—Ruby), black, white and tan setter bitch, owned by P. H. Bryson; 2d, Gath, (Count Noble—Peep-o'-Day), black, white and tan setter dog, owned by W. J. Crawford; 3d, Foreman (Dashing Mouch—Fairy II), black, white and tan setter dog, owned by C. F. Crawford.

Fourth American Derby.—Open to setter and pointer puppies whelped on or after January 1st, 1882; \$250 to first; \$150 to second; \$100 to third. Twenty-one starters—nineteen starters, two pointers. 1st, Rush-Gladstone (Gladstone—Donna J.), black, white and tan setter dog, owned by J. M. Avent; 2d, San Roy (Count Noble—Spark), lemon and white setter dog, owned by H. H. Matlock; 3d, Paul Gladstone (Gladstone—Lavalette), black, white and tan setter dog, owned by W. B. Gates.

Second.—Robins Island, L. I., November 29th to December 4th, 1880. Judges, Col. Jas. Gordon, Dr. Rawlings Young and Justus von Lengerke.

Nursery Stake.—Open to pointer and setter puppies under twelve months; \$60 and 2,000 Winchester paper shells to first; \$40 to second; \$20 to third. Five entries—four pointers, one setter. 1st, Belle (Sensation—Grace), lemon and white pointer bitch, ten months, owned by D. S. Gregory, Jr.; 2d, Jennie II (Scranton's Patch—Jennie), black and white setter bitch, eight months, owned by W. Tallman; 3d, Rover, liver and white pointer dog, eleven months, owned by J. R. Raymond.

Puppy Stake.—Open to pointers and setters under eighteen months; \$100 to first; \$50 to second; \$25 to third; \$15 to fourth. Six entries—four setters, two pointers. 1st, Chief (Berkley—Duck), red Irish setter dog, fifteen months, owned by Max Wenzell; 2d, Jersey Queen (Ranger II—Silk), black, white and tan setter bitch, thirteen months owned by J. O. Donner; 3d, Baronet (Rush—Rose), lemon and white pointer dog, twelve months, owned by H. W. Livingston; 4th, Belle (Sensation—Grace), lemon and white pointer bitch, ten months, owned by D. S. Gregory, Jr.

All-Aged Stake.—Open to all setters and pointers; \$200 and fox gun to first, \$100 to second, \$50 to third, \$25 to fourth. Twenty-seven entries, twenty-two setters, five pointers. 1st, Gladstone (Dan—Petrel), blue belton setter dog, owned by P. H. Bryson; 2d, Dashing Monarch (Dash II—Countess Moll), black and white setter dog, owned by John C. Higgins; 3d and 4th, Sensation (Jim—Nell), lemon and white pointer dog, owned by Westminster Kennel Club, and Glen (Colburn's Dash—Mullin's Belle), black and tan setter dog, owned by Dr. H. F. Aten—divided.

Third.—Robins Island, L. I., November 24th-30th, 1881. Judges—T. F. Taylor, Justus von Lengerke and Washington A. Coster.

Eastern Field Trials Derby.—For pointers and setters whelped on or after April 1st, 1880; \$150 to first, \$100 to second, \$50 to third. Nine entries—eight setters, one pointer. 1st, Pollux (Dash III—Diana), black and white setter dog, eighteen months, owned by E. E. Hardy; 2d, Ferida (Ranger II—White's Daisy), lemon and white setter bitch, sixteen months, owned by John G. Heckscher; 3d, Sensation, Jr., (Sensation—Grace), lemon and white setter dog, nine months, owned by Luke White.

All-Aged Stakes.—Open to all pointers and setters; \$250 to first, \$150 to second, \$50 to third. Twenty-one entries—seventeen setters, four pointers. 1st, Grouse-dale (Waters' Grouse—Daisy Dale), orange and white setter dog, owned by Wm. A. Buckingham; 2d, Maida (Dick—Clio), black, white and tan setter setter bitch, owned by Dr. S. Fleet Speir; 3d, Lizzie Lee (Druid—Millie), black and white setter bitch, owned by Dr. S. Fleet Speir.

Members' Stake.—Open to members of the club only; \$100 to first; five entries—setters.

Fourth.—High Point, N. C., November 17th-27th, 1882. Judges, Col. James Gordon, Jos. H. Dew, J. J. Snellenburg and Hon. J. McKinney.

Members' Stake.—Open to members of the club only; Eastern Field Trials Cup, value \$100, and Challenge Cup, value \$250, to first; ten starters—nine setters, one pointer. 1st, Don, black and tan setter dog, owned by C. P. Stokes.

All-Aged Stake.—Open to all pointers and setters; \$250 to first; \$150 to second; \$100 to third. Thirty-three starters—twenty-seven setters, six pointers. 1st, London (Paris—Lill), blue belton setter dog, owned by H. Bailly Harrison; 2d, Croxteth (Young Bang—Jane), liver and white pointer dog, owned by E. A. Godeffroy; 3d, Gladstone (Gladstone—Leila), blue belton setter dog, owned by Capt. J. W. Foster; and Lalla Rookh (Sensation's Son—Grace) lemon and white pointer bitch, owned by Luke White—divided.

Eastern Field Trials Derby.—Open to pointers and setters whelped on or after January 1st, 1881; \$250 to first, \$150 to second, \$100 to third; sixteen starters—thirteen setters, three pointers. 1st, Darkness (Chippis—Nettie), black pointer bitch, owned by E. S. Waunaker; 2d, Tick (Bob—Dido), liver and white pointer dog, owned by G. W. Post; 3d, Lalla Rookh (Sensation's Son—Grace), lemon and white setter bitch, owned by Luke White; and Byron (De Jonce—Jane), red Irish setter dog, owned by Wm. Mahone, Jr.

Fifth.—High Point, N. C., November 19th-29th, 1883. Judges, Luther Adams, B. F. Wilson and D. C. Bergundthal.

Members' Stakes.—Open only to members of club; piece of plate, value \$100, to first; eight entries—five setters, three pointers. 1st, Rue (Snapshot—Ruby), lemon and white setter bitch, owned by Bayard Thayer.

All-Aged Stakes.—Open to all setters and pointers; \$300 to



first, \$200 to second, \$150 to third; forty-two starters—twenty-three setters, nineteen pointers. 1st, Gath (Count Nohle—Peep-o'-Day), blue belton setter dog, owned by W. J. Crawford; 2d and 3d, Grossdale (Waters' Grouse—Daisy Dale), orange and white setter dog, owned by Wm. A. Buckingham, and Don (Bang—Peg), liver and white pointer dog, owned by R. T. Vandervort.

Eastern Field Trial Derby.—Open to all setters and pointers whelped on or after April 1st, 1882; \$250 to first; \$150 to second; \$100 to third. Twenty starters—twelve setters, eight pointers. 1st, Sen Roy (Count Nohle—Spark), lemon and white setter dog, owned by H. H. Mallock. 2d, Pointer (Gladstone—Ress), black and white setter dog, owned by J. M. Arent; 3d, Drake (Croxeth—Lass), liver and white pointer dog, owned by A. E. Godeffroy.

#### Pacific Coast Coursing Club.

This club left the city last Tuesday for Merced to hold their spring meeting, and report fine sport. The air was cool, the plains in first-class condition for running, and hares quite plentiful. Coursing began on Wednesday morning, and the result is as follows:

First Ties.—M. Mercedite's American Girl beat John McCormack's Robert the Devil; T. Cronin's Chicopee beat J. Dugan's Sadie; Thomas Hall's Fannie beat W. Halpin's Lady Place; J. Eagan's Teubroek beat T. Cronin's Martin Flynn; J. Eagan's Moll Roe beat P. A. McDonald's Antrim Maid; T. Hall's Gliding Maud beat J. L. Nickels' Sybil; C. Fowler's Longfellow beat W. J. Helm's Stella Island; M. Mercedite's King John beat T. Brady's Wee Nell; M. Devlin's Culverine beat J. McCormack's Posey Mack; M. Devlin's Chief of the Canyon beat J. L. Nickels' Diana; T. Callahan's Sierra beat J. Baker's Tornado; W. Dunphy's Pennie beat T. Hall's Modesto Belle; W. T. Rodgers' Lady Flood beat Roach's Lihator; Patrick M. Jabove's Lord Dugan beat T. Hall's Quantrell. Templar and Sallie Henry ran hys.

Second Ties.—Chicopee beat American Girl; Fannie beat Teubroek; Gliding Maud beat Moll Roe; King John beat Longfellow; Sierra beat Culverine; Pennie beat Chief of the Canyon; Templar beat Lady Flood. Lord Dugan and Sallie Henry ran an undecided course, and an adjournment was taken to Thursday.

The Napa Reporter of Saturday has the following: The Vallejo Coursing Club have accepted the challenge given by the Napa Coursing Club, and the race will take place near Bridgeport, on the 2d day of March, for a \$20 silver collar. Following are the names of the five Napa greyhounds: Ned McElhorne's Jangler; Mike O'Day's Garfield; Pat McCue's Ben, and J. C. Talbot's Tip and Fly. Vallejo sportsmen will have to pick out five lively dogs if they expect to get away with the prize, as those mentioned above are not slow in a chase by any means. Much sport is expected.

The Vallejo coursers went to the Bridgeport grounds again last Sunday, but had little sport on account of the scarcity of hares. Only two were started, and the merits of the dogs remain undecided.

An inquiry will be found in our advertising column for a pair of greyhound puppies.

## ATHLETICS.

### A Record With an If.

The amateur race at the Recreation Grounds last Sunday between Moriarity and Molloy for a gold medal, value \$100, distance one-half mile, resulted in favor of the former. Time, 1 minute, 59 seconds. Our eastern friends will no doubt think we have another wonderful runner, but as Moriarity and Molloy both reckon about 750 yards to the half mile, the time will be easily accounted for. The Recreation track is always reckoned as three laps to the mile, consequently any school-boy knows that one and a half laps would make a half mile, yet these runners measured one and about a quarter lap as the half mile, and ran the distance in the time given above, and yet nearly all our daily papers gave them credit for a half mile in 1 minute, 59 seconds, which, by the way, is only three seconds slower than the best English record, and that Myers obtained last visit to England. This is the second time these men have run, and on each occasion it has been given out that the race was for a \$100 medal. Molloy, immediately after the conclusion of the race, in response to the question, stated that they each put up \$50, and the winner was to get a \$100 medal. Now this statement ought not to carry much conviction with it, as when amateurs run the winner generally gets the medal at the expense of the losing man for whatever value agreed upon. It is not likely the winner of the race will put up \$50 towards the \$100 medal. We will try to solve this mystery before the \$100 medal winner competes in any amateur meeting of our clubs.

### Kittleman Heard From.

Advices as to the whereabouts of M. K. Kittleman have been received at this office and it appears that he was neither lost in a washout or knocked out by a blizzard. On the contrary he is alive, well, and in good humor with himself and all the rest of the world, with some trifling exceptions. He left this city the day after his race with Harmon for New Orleans, in response to a summons from his friend and backer Armstrong, who sent word that he had a match on hand. Kittleman expected to return in a few days, but found, on his arrival at the Crescent City, that the match was for \$2,500 a side, with Harry F. Johnson, of Pennsylvania, at 125 yards. Johnson has a record of 12½, and is accounted first-class at the distance, and Kittleman declined to start against him without some time for training. So the race was set for Feb. 24th, when it was run at the Fair Grounds. Kittleman had his man beaten at the 100-yard mark, and struck the tape at the finish first by ten feet. Time, 12½. The betting was not heavy, Kittleman being favorite two to one.

The amateur fifty-mile race between John Gassman of the North-Side Athletic Club, and P. Golden of the Gramercy Club, was held at Wood's Gymnasium, Williamsburg, New York, on Washington's Birthday. Both men were in splendid condition, but soon after the start it became apparent that Golden was overmatched, as his opponent gradually drew away, and when 34½ miles was reached by the North-Side representative, Golden left the track, being almost three miles in the rear. Gassman continued till he had completed 35 miles, when he was declared the winner. At the eighteenth mile Gassman beat the best previous American record of W. C. Davies by 31 seconds, and continued breaking American records till he left the track on the completion of 35 miles, having accomplished the distance in 4 hours 22 minutes and 42 seconds, which is 13 minutes 16 seconds better than the previous American records.

Seventeen contestants took part in a snow-shoe race at La Porte, Sierra county, last Thursday. The first race was won by Matt Judge of Gibsonville, prize, \$70, distance, 1,800 feet, and time 15 seconds. Parsons from La Porte, Gibsonville, Port Wins, Scale's Diggings, and Property Hill took part in this race. 1,800 feet in 15 seconds, or 7,200 feet in one minute is faster traveling than most people in the valley, at least, are accustomed to.

Hane Rink, claiming to be the champion wrestler of Switzerland, has arrived in New York, and has deposited \$100 in support of a challenge to wrestle Bibby, catch-as-catch-can style, for \$500 a side. If Bibby does not accept the challenge the Swiss champion is willing to try conclusions with any other wrestler in America.

Gibson, the noted if not famous sprinter, has expressed his willingness, even anxiety, to run Kittleman 150 yards for a stake, but a proposition from Thompson to make the match and allow Gibson two yards in the 150 seems to have terminated the negotiations suddenly.

Harmon is talking of another match with Kittleman at 75 yards, but there is little probability of any such race. At 75 yards the odds would be in Harmon's favor, against Kittleman or any other sprinter in the world.

Weston is now on his last one thousand miles, having left four thousand behind him, and the English papers report that enormous crowds gather to see him pass.

At the Caledonian games held at Sydney, January 1st, A. Renfrew pole-vaulted 10 feet 10 inches.

## BICYCLING.

### The Records Beaten.

There was a breaking of records at the Recreation Park last Sunday. Alf. Bennett in a five-mile bicycle race defeated T. W. Eck, the Canadian. The contest was to decide the merits of the riders, and an attempt was also made to beat the best five-mile coast record made by H. C. Finkler on last Thanksgiving day. The men were sent off, and glided away over the track swiftly and almost noiselessly. The riders alternated in taking the lead, they being so close to each other most of the time that a blanket would have covered them. The time made, considering the roughness of the track and the up grade in the hacketretch, was very fast. Following is the correct figures: 1 mile, 3 min. 12½ sec.; 2 miles, 6 min. 33½ sec.; 3 miles, 10 min. 3 sec.; 4 miles, 13 min. 26½ sec.; 5 miles, 16 min. 5 sec.

The most interesting and best contested race on bicycles, that has ever taken place on this coast, was that between John S. Prince and Henry W. Higham. It was current previous to the race that there was an old account between the two, and that it was about to be settled. Prince took part in a twenty-mile race at a tournament in Springfield last September, in which were also Higham, Keen and James. It was a most trying contest, and the men rode as if for life. At the critical moment, when Prince expected to make a dash for the lead, he was placed in a pocket, and Higham won by three lengths in one hour six minutes and thirty seconds. Prince has since that race considered himself Higham's superior on the wheel, and the trial yesterday was a genuine test of what both men are capable of doing.

The spectators had been half in doubt as to whether this race would take place, and when the men went to the scratch there was a dash for places from which a good view of the track could be had. After the men had got away Higham cut out the work and Prince contented himself with keeping within a few feet of him. The first mile was rattled off in 3 min. 17 sec. Six minutes and thirty-seven seconds was the record for two miles, 10:17½ for three miles, 14:30 for four miles. Prince on the last lap went to the front, and Higham allowed him to lead in the fifth mile, which was made in 16:51½. The men changed positions in the last lap of the sixth mile Higham going to the lead. The record at the end of the sixth mile stood 20:14½, and as each mile was told off 23:45½, 27:10, 30:54½ and 34:21½ were recorded. Prince went to the front in the beginning of the eleventh mile, at the close of which 37:44½ was recorded. The twelfth was made in 41:27. Higham led in the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth miles, 45:11½, 48:37 and 52:13 going to the record as the miles were rolled off. The men changed several times in cutting out the work from this on to the last few laps, and the figures for the distance from the sixteenth to the nineteenth miles were as follows: 55:47, 59:22, 65:57½ and 66:35. On the first lap of the twentieth mile the speed of each was increased. Higham led, but Prince pressed him close. The struggle was kept up until the first half of the last lap had been made, when Prince put on a spurt. Higham answered, and they swept down the hacketretch like a whirlwind. Higham kept close to the inside of the course and took no unfair advantage. Prince lapped him, and they swept along to the finish. The last turn was a hard one for both, but Prince gained a few feet before it had been made, and he sped over the line a winner, his adversary lapping on his smaller wheel. The twenty miles were made in one hour ten minutes one and a half seconds, the fastest time on record for the distance.

After the race Mr. Eck announced that Prince had beaten the record, and that he would match him against any trotting horse in the State for a twenty-mile race for \$500 or \$1,000.

During the afternoon mile, Louise Armando went over two miles to beat her record of 7 minutes, 35 seconds. She accomplished her undertaking in 7 minutes, 22½ seconds.

### Prince Gets a Race.

A tourney of bicycle races will be given at San Jose on next Saturday, the 15th inst., at the track of the Fair Association. Prince will be pitted against E. H. Stedaker's brown roadster Capt. Lewis, ten miles out. Mlle. Armando will also ride against a trotting pony, mile heats, and there will be an amateur race for the Association's medal. These events will be under the management of the Fair Association. Prince has been somewhat anxious to match himself against horses, and he has got a race at last. It is an undertaking that will call for his best condition, and no trifling. If he does not win, it will hardly be his fault, for his reputation as a rider in this sort of race would be in a measure at stake.

The San Francisco Bicycle Club had a run to the park and ocean beach last Sunday. One of the members rode in the ranks on a Rugby tricycle. The day was pleasant and the spin was enjoyed by all who participated.

It is rumored that a party of four prominent French professional bicyclists will visit America next year.

Higham left for the east last Tuesday.

## FOOTBALL.

### University Again Victorious—A Splendid Contest.

The first match between the University and Wanderer Clubs was played at the Recreation Ground last Saturday afternoon. Both clubs brought their strongest team into the field, and a great amount of excitement was evinced by the spectators as to the result. The Wanderers appeared heavier and stronger than their opponents, but lacked condition lamentably, as was demonstrated very early in the game. Bosse, the University captain, winning choice, decided to kick down the ground, and at 3 o'clock the Wanderers kicked off from the center, and work began in earnest; after one or two scrimmages the ball was brought dangerously close to the University goal, and the only time through the game that the University goal was in danger; but the Wanderers failed to take advantage of this opportunity, and the ball, till half time, was generally inclined towards the Wanderers' goal. After the usual rest the ball was once again set in motion, and the superior condition of the University soon asserted itself; after a scrimmage or two Putnam, by a very good run, got a touch down, but Palache, who was entrusted with the kick, failed to kick it over the beam. Sutton, the half-back of the University, was playing magnificently, and well backed up by Ramm and Bosse, kept the backs of the Wanderers lively. McKee made a great many runs, which, however, did not help his side much, as he invariably runs across the ground, generally bringing the ball from the extreme left of the field to the right without getting much nearer his opponents' goal. Just before time was up Waterman got the second touch down for the University, and Palache on this occasion kicked the ball well over, thus securing the only goal of the match for the University, the University thus winning the game by one goal, and a try to nil. Sutton's play was generally admired, particularly his brilliant dodging. Ramm and Bosse did good service, and made some capital runs. Rowell tackled in splendid style, and all the rest of the team worked hard for their very substantial victory gained over a strong team like the Wanderers. For the losers Finlayson and Deane worked hard; Peterson and Cohen tackled very well a few times. Foleom, who is just from Yale University, worked very well and did some excellent collaring. A great many young ladies honored the ground with their presence, and of course lent eclat to the occasion.

Wanderers.—Cohen, back; Woolsey, Peterson and Sime, three-quarter backs; Deane and O'Kell, half back; Folsom, quarter back; Campbell, Finlayson, Theohald, Heathcote, Page, Goddard, Woodward and Beazley, forwards.

University.—Rowell, back; Woolley, three-quarter back; Sutton, Ramm and McAllister, half backs; McKee and Bosse, quarter backs; Dunne, Palache, Rothganger, Blanchard, Gallardo, Waterman, Turner and Putnam, forwards. Bosse captained and Power umpired for the University, while O'Kell captained and J. Sanderson umpired for the Wanderers.

## BILLIARDS.

It will be remembered that one month ago Lon Morris, when he took the management of the Exchange's Pin and Fifteen Ball Pool Tables, inaugurated the money prize system, which made those games so popular in the east. He offered a one hundred-dollar bill at each of those tables, as a prize to be raffled off among the players, who, during the month would have earned chances in said raffle, in the following manner: At the Fifteen Ball game, the player had to pocket a ball from the hnrst stroke to get one chance, and two balls to get three chances; the fortunate man at the end of the term to be decided with the dice. At Pin Pool, it was necessary that the player, to earn a chance, had to make either a rampee, thirty-one with the sixteen ball or knock out the five pins on the opening stroke. Up to date there are but sixty-five chances in the Pin Pool game and the month will be up on the 12 inst. There are some two hundred chances at the Fifteen Ball game, and the month being up this day the raffle will take place during the afternoon. This liberal policy has had the effect of creating quite an increase around the pool tables throughout the city, over the attendance of a few weeks ago.

The cushion carom hiliard match between Carter of Cleveland, and Gallagher of St. Louis, for \$500 a side, 400 points up, was played in Baldwin's Turf Exchange, February 20th, and was won by Carter by a score of 400 to 327. The winner was favorite at \$100 to \$80. Carter's play was extraordinary, comparatively, writing, for cushion carom play. He has succeeded in placing on record the highest average on a 5x10 table in 400 points up. Score 400 to 327. Average of winner, 4.8-23; of loser, 3.54-91. Best run by winner, 33; by loser, 31. Referee, William Catton, of St. Louis, Mo.

George Slosson and Thomas Foley, of Chicago, have purchased the rooms of Michael Honaban, in the city mentioned, which contains nine tables, and will open in a short time a first-class hiliard parlor, entirely renovated and newly fitted up with furniture, mirrors, fixtures, and new Colander tables of the latest design. The sale was consummated February 18th.

Carter challenged the whole earth at cushion caroms after defeating Gallagher. Sexton responded by instructing Roche of St. Louis, to make the match. Forbes of Cleveland, Carter's hacker, telegraphed the alert Baldwin of St. Louis, the next day, to cancel the challenge.

Immediately after Lent the Grand Army of the Republic Posts of Oakland and this city are to give an entertainment for the benefit of the Veterans' Home. On this occasion Alonzo Morris and J. F. McCleery will give an exhibition of their wonderful fancy playing.

The next tournament in order is that of the "Parisian Pool," which is to take place in about ten days, under the auspices of the "The J. M. Brunswick & Balke Co." This is the new game, a local invention, after the style of the Rudolph and the Morris patents.

Schaefer is understood to have sailed for New York. He had intended to make a continental tour and give exhibitions, but evidently concluded there was "nothing in it."

Sexton received recently a check for \$500 in settlement of his suit for \$5,000 damages against the Bleecker Street Horse-car Railroad for being put off a bob-tail car after he had paid his fare.

The \$400 freeze out at Pin Pool, between Morris and McCleery, will probably not take place until next week.

The late President Garfield was fond of pool, and somewhat skillful with the cue.







THE RIFLE.

At Shell Mound.

The beautiful weather on Sunday, added to the matches for the day, drew together an unusually large crowd of people to Shell Mound who are interested in rifle shooting. From an early hour the sharp crack of the gun could be heard on all sides, and so it continued until late in the afternoon. The principal attraction was the match between Lieutenant Brown of the Fifth Infantry and officer Linville of the Police. Both men have a high reputation at the target, but it was evident Brown was the favorite with the public from his well-known nerve and reliability in a match. Although some pretty large sums were laid by individuals on their favorite, the betting generally was not as lively as we expected it would be, and after the end of the shooting at the 200-yard range, at which Brown led by four points, few seemed disposed to bet against him. At this range the score was not as large as expected. At the long range the shooting at times was very steady and good. On the third string Linville got even with his opponent for the first and only time in the match; but on the fourth he made a clean miss, a three, a two, and virtually lost the match. On the commencement of the last string he could not possibly win unless Brown made a couple of misses and other poor shots, a very unlikely thing. Hence, no one was surprised when the match ended with the large majority of thirteen points in favor of Brown. The result was warmly received by the spectators, showing very plainly the kindly feeling felt towards the popular and gentlemanly Lieutenant. Linville accepted his third defeat with good grace, but he would be more popular if he did not boast so much. At Shell Mound talking goes for nothing. It is shooting only that tells there. Sergeant Nick Williams was incapacitated from joining in the match by a severe accident to his left hand. Officer Nash attended upon Linville, and Lieutenant Kellogg upon Brown. Colonel Beaver and Sergeant Hovey kept the score, with Lieutenant Sims as referee. Captain Siebes' arrangements for the day were very complete. The match, as we suppose all know now, was for \$100 a side, 50 shots at each target. The score:

TWO HUNDRED YARDS.	
Linville.....	4 5 5 4 4 3 4 4 4 4-41
	5 5 5 4 4 5 4 4 4 5-46
	4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 4-42
	4 4 5 3 4 5 5 4 4 4-42
	3 4 5 4 4 4 5 3 4 4-40
Total.....	211
Brown.....	5 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 5-41
	4 4 4 4 4 5 4 5 4 5-43
	4 4 4 4 4 5 5 4 5 5-44
	4 3 4 4 4 5 4 4 5 5-42
	4 4 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 5-45
Total.....	215

FIVE HUNDRED YARDS.	
Linville.....	4 5 5 4 5 3 4 5 5 5 3-43
	5 5 5 4 5 3 4 3 4 3-41
	5 5 5 4 5 3 5 5 5 5 2-46
	4 4 3 5 4 5 0 2 5-37
	3 4 5 5 4 5 5 4 4 5-44
Total.....	211
Brown.....	5 5 5 5 5 5 3 3 4 5-45
	4 5 4 4 5 2 5 4 4 5-42
	2 4 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 3-42
	5 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 4-46
	4 4 5 5 3 5 4 5 5 5-45
Total.....	220

Brown's percentage was 87, which must be considered very fair in such a long match. The proposed match, to come off at the same time and place, between Lieutenants Townsend and Treadwell of the National Guard, and Messrs. Fields of the Police, was postponed until to-morrow on account of Mr. Treadwell's sickness. This, with other interesting shooting, will take place at Shell Mound to-morrow.

A Friendly Test.

Nick Williams of Oakland and Edward Hovey of this city shot a friendly rifle match over the Shell Mound range yesterday, the result showing some admirable marksmanship. Fifty shots were taken by each at 200 yards, off-hand, Sharp's military rifle, six-pound pull of trigger. Sergeant Hovey's score was as follows:

First round.....	5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 4 5-47
Second round.....	5 5 5 4 4 4 5 5 5 5-47
Third round.....	5 4 5 4 4 5 5 4 5 5-45
Fourth round.....	4 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5-46
Fifth round.....	4 4 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 5-45
Total (possible 250).....	230
Williams' score was not so good, but was far above the average.	
First round.....	4 5 4 5 4 5 4 4 4 4-43
Second round.....	4 5 4 5 5 4 4 4 4 4-43
Third round.....	4 4 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 4-41
Fourth round.....	4 4 4 5 4 5 4 4 4 4-41
Fifth round.....	5 5 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4-43
Total (possible 250).....	213

Sergeant F. M. Haight, of Company B, Fifth Infantry, San Jose, was at Shell Mound on Sunday, and participated in the practice. For a new beginner with the rifle the following score promises well:

200 yards.....	5 4 5 5 4 4 4 4 5 4-44
500 yards.....	0 2 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5-40
Total.....	84

In the competition for company medal, F Company, Second Artillery, N. G. C., Sergeant Carl F. A. Last, won with the following scores:

200 yards.....	4 3 4 4 4 5 4 5 4 5-42
500 yards.....	4 5 3 4 5 5 3 4 4 4-41
Total.....	83

At Petaluma.

The match last Sunday at Petaluma, for a champagne dinner, between Captain Fairbanks and Lieutenant Kuhle, and Privates St. John and Wallace of Company C, was a close and interesting contest resulting in favor of the officers by seven points. The general percentage reached 87-10 and 83-5. At 200 yards the percentage was 87-6-10. All the scores at this distance were equal and better than Linville's on Sunday. The teams, except Kuhle, are so far inexperienced with the rifle. The score:

	200 yards	500 yards	Total
Kuhle.....	43 48 44 44 44-223	44 45 45 42 41-217	440
Fairbanks.....	43 48 44 44 44-221	38 34 40 39 35-186	397
St. John.....	45 46 41 45 42-218	40 38 41 46 41-206	424
Wallace.....	42 42 38 45 47-214	42 44 38 34-192	406

Matches.

Officer Linville, we understand, seeks another contest with Lieutenant Brown of the Fifth Infantry. This time Linville names "ring target," and the accuracy of measurement which determines the count in this case, we think, will beat him worse than ever. Col. Ranlett has also sent a message to Linville that he has a man on his staff whom he will back from \$100 to \$500 against Linville. We are authorized also to state, that the Colonel has six or seven other men at command whom he will back against Linville, for \$100 a man, in rotation, to shoot one after the other, as quick as he pleases. Owing to Linville's talk on Sunday, at Shell Mound, about shooting any man at any distance, the Colonel wants him to come right along, and not to stand upon the order of his coming. There's fun ahead.

Another Match.

The regular rifle team of the Police Force have officially challenged the Fifth Infantry, without waiting to see which team of that organization wins the Military Trophy. The infantry team will be selected from the Field and Staff, Company A of Oakland and Company C of Petaluma. According to present record it will be a hard team to beat.

While on the subject of matches we may state nothing definite has been reached about the time of the next shoot for the Military Trophy by the Fifth Infantry. It will be recollected that Company C., of Petaluma, won the last match. It lies, therefore, with them to fix the time and place for the next passage of arms. We are informed there is little doubt that Petaluma will be the place selected.

Challenges from Lillian F. Smith.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—In your paper of the date of November 24th, 1883, you remarked that at present there were in California two young ladies that were professional rifle shots—Miss Lillian F. Smith and Miss Hartman. I cannot ascertain of the whereabouts of young Miss Hartman, and now I will say if there is any such person or young lady we will give her a chance to make herself known, as I issue these challenges open to any one male or female on the Pacific Coast or in the world, with the exception of the last one mentioned, using the Winchester Rifle, which is only open to ladies.

Challenges.

I hereby challenge any man, woman, or child on the Pacific Coast or in the world to shoot either of these proposed matches with my daughter, Lillian F. Smith, champion rifle shot of the world (12 years of age), with the Ballard Rifle, single bullet, for from five hundred to one thousand dollars (\$500 to \$1,000) on a side. 1st. At 60 glass balls, thrown in the air by hand, distance fifteen feet (15 feet), using Ballard Rifle, single bullet. This match to be shot on time.

2d. At 100 stationary glass balls, distance 50 yards, using the Ballard Rifle 22 cal., single bullet. This match to be shot on time.

3d. At 300 glass balls in motion, distance 30 feet. This match to be shot on time, using Ballard Rifle 22 cal., single bullet.

4th. I will also match her against any one in the world in her great combination feats that she performs on the stage with the rifle.

In shooting either of the above matches only one Ballard Rifle shall be used, 22 cal., single bullet. One-half minute will be allowed between each twenty shots, for the purpose of cleaning the rifle, which will be deducted from the time of shooting.

5th. I will also bet that she can break more glass balls in 20 seconds, in motion, with the Winchester Rifle, than any other lady in the world.

In case of either or all of these proposed matches are accepted by any one on the Pacific Coast, or in the world, satisfactory arrangements will be made, as California proposes to back the little champion for from \$1,000 to \$5,000 to shoot against any one in the world. LEVI W. SMITH. Oroville, March 4th, 1884.

To-day the Presidio Rifle Club will hold its second rifle tournament for the year at the Presidio range, the shooting to commence at 9 A. M. The Silver-Cup Trophy will be the object of contention by teams of five men each, open to any regiment of the regular army, the National Guard of California, the police of San Francisco, or any organized rifle club. The distances will be 200, 500 and 600 yards, military rifles only to be used. It will be recollected the trophy has been won twice by Troop M, First Cavalry, U. S. Army, and once by Police teams No. 1 and No. 2 respectively. Like other trophies, it has to be won three times before it becomes private property. The shooting to-day promises to be very spirited, and to attract a large crowd of spectators.

Eastern Targets.

We recently culled the following from the *Forest and Stream*, published in New York, for our rifle readers, as an instance of fine shooting. If offhand, like California shooting at 200 yards, which, however, is not probably the case, it would be a wonderful score:

BULL'S-HEAD RIFLE CLUB.—Thursday, Jan. 31st.—Twelve ring target; possible 120.	
G. Zimmermann.....	118 S. F. C. Weber.....105
G. Zimmermann.....	117 D. Holland.....103
C. Rein.....	117 S. Mehrbach.....103
H. Holzmann.....	117 G. D. Johnson.....100
A. Lober.....	115 F. Campbell.....96
H. Hackmann.....	113 G. Wendelken.....95
V. Steinbach.....	108 H. A. Wasmuth.....95
G. F. Schroeder.....	106 H. Loner, Secretary.

We regret the paper did not give details sufficient to estimate the accuracy of this shooting precisely, and thus enable us to reach a correct comparison with our own highest scores. While we admit the general excellence of the above shooting we think if we could get at our different records, especially the California Schuetzen, it is possible we could find something as good, or nearly as good. At all events we are able to state at the Alameda range, 200 yards, off-hand, James Standon of the Schuetzen Club has made 122 out of a possible 125, and recently Otto Strecher, at the same target and off hand, made 449 out of a possible 500. To these we may add the score of Mr. Hovey at Shell Mound last Sunday week. Off-hand at two hundred yards he made ninety-three out of a possible hundred, with thirteen bull's-eyes out of twenty shots, nine of which were consecutive. These are also fine scores, and probably equal, or nearly so, if we knew the precise particulars to this grand score of the Bull's-head Rifle Club. We mention the latter in honor of our State.

As a spur to our military riflemen we also give the following scores which speak for themselves without any comment from us.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Feb. 2, 1884.—The following are the highest scores shot by each member during the week:	
A. G. Hall.....	10 12 10 12 10 12 12 10 12-112
I. Davis.....	10 12 11 11 10 12 12 11 11-111
S. P. Wells.....	12 11 11 12 10 9 10 11 10-107
W. Gage.....	10 10 10 11 11 12 10 10 12 10-105
W. H. Gibbs.....	11 11 9 11 11 11 11 9 9 9-100
F. A. White.....	10 8 8 12 10 10 12 9 11 8-97
Howard.....	9 8 8 12 10 8 10 11 8 11-93
O. J. Wing.....	9 10 9 10 10 8 10 6 8 9-89

All these scores are worth being preserved as a matter of record.

The Coming Rifle.

We cull the following from the *Forest and Stream* as interesting to the riflemen of this coast. Without accepting the final conclusion of the writer, there is, nevertheless, much good sense in his ideas.

"The gun of the future must be one that does away with percussion primers, which, in the magazine of all repeaters, will explode by sudden jars or friction. To that alone can be referred all of the explosions of magazine guns. It seems to me that in this electric age any manufacturer of guns could produce a gun with a battery concealed in the stock, which, by pressure of the trigger, would send a direct current into the center of the cartridge as soon as one was thrown into the barrel, and explosion would follow. For the percussion primer use a copper center or a small carbon point, then all danger of the coming magazine would be averted. The coming gun of the age will be the electric gun."

We have also a rifle recently manufactured by Mr. Snyder of this city, which, in its way, promises to work great changes. The inventor claims, with much less powder than common, his gun will shoot effectively farther than any rifle known. Some of our local cracks think there is nothing in this new gun. Others do. For instance, Mr. Leeman, of the Swiss Rifle Club, says he has been out with Mr. Snyder trying his new arm; and at 1,200 yards he says he saw it do better work than he ever knew any rifle do before. We shall soon give a detailed account of this new invention.

FISH.

The Alameda Sportsmen's Club are considering the propriety of paying a constable to patrol Alameda and San Pablo creeks, with a view of arresting all parties, no matter who they are, who violate the fish laws of the State. These creeks formerly gave very good trout fishing, but of late years they have been so shamefully marauded, that on the season opening, the trout were all gone. The Messrs. Pierce, of the Oakland Sportsman's store, with their characteristic energy, have resolved to pay the constable themselves should the club finally reject the proposition. It is to be hoped the club will be true to its reputation.

We are daily receiving names of parties who ought to know better, who leave this city every Saturday, and who, under the pretence of tide-water fishing, whip every trout stream within a radius of fifty miles from the city. Public feeling is becoming so intense on this subject, that we shall give the names of the parties referred to if the commissioners make no effort to have them arrested.

The *Martinez Gazette* says: "Several fine salmon trout have been caught in the San Ramon creek this week." We fail to see any record of the arrest and punishment of the person who caught these fish. We suggest to the Martinez Gun Club that it is proper matter for their considerate and prompt action.

The Walton Fishing Club of San Francisco, Clem Dixon, President, are out with very neat cards of invitation for their first trip of the season to-morrow. This club is celebrated for its pleasant parties. We regret we cannot accept the invitation for the opening day.

A devotee of the gentle sport, who lives in East Tilton, N. H., says that he has been fishing 258 times in 13 years, his catches amounting to 3,309 pounds. Come to the front gentlemen, with statistics.

Lake county, according to the local papers, is reported to be a paradise for the lovers of fishing. Since the late rains, the *Bulletin* says, trout, catfish, suckers, silver-sides, chapsals, and black fish are crowding all the streams and afford no end of sport.

The Red Bluff *Cause* says the boys are catching fish by the basketful from the Sacramento river. The fish include pike, catfish, white-fish, suckers and other varieties. Two boys there recently caught a ten-pound pike.

Last week Mr. Van Dyke Hubbard caught a five and three-quarter-pound flounder at Saucelito. He had some trouble in landing the beauty.

A six-pound salmon-trout was caught last Sunday at Ross' Landing by Mr. Cook, of the Custom house.

Smelt, in moderate numbers, are beginning to run at Saucelito.

Mr. H. H. Briggs has received from Mr. Jas. H. Corbin a devoted student of ornithology, of Sacramento, a very large Golden Eagle. The bird measured, eight feet two inches over its extended wings, was three feet seven inches in length, and weighed thirteen pounds seven ounces. Mr. Briggs has had the eagle beautifully mounted and placed in his office, and is devoting his evenings to the composition of an ode to the "Bird of Freedom," which, it is expected, will upset all existing notions as to the possibilities in the way of sky-scraping poetry.

Messrs. David and Ally Bonner of New York, have purchased from S. Malcolm Forbes, Mass., the gray mare Day-break, by Harold, dam Midnight, by Pilot, Jr. Daybreak, with very little work, has shown a mile in 2:39, and a quarter in :37. She will probably be handled for speed the coming season.

Mr. Lewis Stewart, of New Jersey, has sold to Captain Cottrell, of Mobile, Ala., the chestnut horse Miser, by imp. Australian, and a full brother of Rutherford, Spendthrift and Fellowcraft. He will shortly be sent to the Magnolia Hotel, Kentucky.

Five hundred dollars will be the first prize for trotting stallions at the National Horse Show in New York, to be held from May 27th to May 31st.

Judge Fullerton, record 2:18 is to be disposed of by no \$5 a chance.



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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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San Francisco, - - Saturday, Mar. 8, 1884.

## STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

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La Harpe, J. T. McIntosh, Box 50, Chico.  
Director, Jno. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.  
Monroe Chief, Jno. H. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.  
Kylie Daly (imp.), John Mackey, Sacramento.  
X X (Doublecross), J. C. Simpson, 508 Montgomery St., S. F.  
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Starmont, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.  
Aberdeen, " " " " " "  
Electo, " " " " " "  
Ethan Allen, Jr., Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.

## Spring Race Meeting.

The following list of nominations in the stakes, and entries in the purses, places the success of the Spring Race Meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association beyond doubt. There is little necessity for adding to that forcible testimony further than to state that so far as reported the horses and colts are all doing well. Even horses which were "complaining" at the close of last season have "rounded to," so that the elder division will play their part as well as the youngsters. Having to give so much space to the list, comments will be deferred. In all probability there are entries which have been delayed from the break in the southern railway, and these may come before the paper goes to press.

No. 1—California Stake—For two-year-olds; dash of half a mile. Closed with 23 nominations.  
1. Theo. Winters' ch c, by Norfolk—Lady Jane.  
2. Theo. Winters' b f, by Norfolk—Ballette.  
3. Theo. Winters' ch f, by Hooker—Puss.  
4. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Abbie W.  
5. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Countess Zeika.  
6. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Illusion.  
7. Theo. Winters' br f, by Hooker—Kitten.  
8. J. B. Chase's bl c Hidalgo, by Joe Daniels—Electra.  
9. G. Pacheco's ch f, by Wheatley—by Lodi.  
10. J. W. Adams' br c Common Sense, by Hardwood—Consin Peggy.  
11. James Lee's ch f Mischief, by Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.  
12. Jas. Lee's ch f Mischief, by Thad Stevens—Mistake.  
13. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead—Blossom.  
14. E. J. Baldwin's br c, by Lexington—Mollie McCarthy.  
15. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Rutherford—Glenita.  
16. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Robin Girl.  
17. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Miss Peyton.  
18. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Miss Peyton.  
19. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Miss Peyton.  
20. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Miss Peyton.  
21. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Miss Peyton.  
22. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Miss Peyton.  
23. Hill & Gries' b c Arthur H., by Hock Hocking—Maid of the Mist.  
No. 2—Herald Stake.—For all ages, of \$25 each; \$10 forfeit; \$200 added, second to save stake; dash of three-quarters of a mile.  
1. Delaney & Ayres' b g Joe Howell, aged, by Bonnie Scotland—Eva Shepherd.  
2. Delaney & Ayres' ch m Trade Dollar, aged, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton.  
3. Theo. Winters' ch b Jumbo, five years, by California—Big Gun.  
4. Palo Alto Stock Farm's b g Jon Jon, three years, by Monday—Plaything.  
5. George Green's b g Panama, four years, by Shannon—Abbie W.  
6. H. C. Judson's bl c John A., three years, by Monday—Lady Clare.  
7. Jas. B. Chase's ch f Susan, three years, by Warwick—Folly.

8. John Mackey's ch m Premium, aged, by Castor—by St. Louis.  
9. John Mackey's b f Lina, three years, by King Alfonso—Titania.  
No. 3—Winters' Stake—For three-year-olds; dash of one and a half miles. Closed with 23 nominations.  
1. J. K. Gries, San Buenaventura, b f Nettie Hill, by Joe Daniels—Mary Wade.  
2. E. J. Baldwin, Santa Anita, b c, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.  
3. E. J. Baldwin, b f, by Rutherford—Glenita.  
4. E. J. Baldwin, ch f, by Grinstead—sister to Clara D.  
5. E. J. Baldwin, ch f, by Grinstead—Joe C.  
6. E. J. Baldwin, br f, by Grinstead—Mollie McCarthy.  
7. Theo. Winters, El Arroyo, ch c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion.  
8. Theo. Winters, ch f Callio Smart, by Norfolk—Mattie A.  
9. Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, b c Sir Thad, by Norfolk or Thad Stevens—Lady Amanda.  
10. E. J. Shafter, Genoa, b f Bonita, by Shannon—Napa Queen.  
11. Palo Alto, Menlo Park, b c, by Norfolk—Boydada.  
12. Palo Alto, b c, by Norfolk—Nova Zembla.  
13. Palo Alto, b c, by Shannon—Demirep.  
14. Palo Alto, br f, by Monday—Riglin.  
15. Palo Alto, s f, by Norfolk—Glendew.  
16. Palo Alto, bl f, by Wildside—Frolic.  
17. Palo Alto, br f, by Norfolk—Lizzie Whips.  
18. Palo Alto, s f, by Norfolk—Frou Frou.  
19. W. L. Pritchard, ch f, by Leinster—Flush.  
20. J. B. Haggin, El Paso, b c Winnemucca, by imp. Billet—Lottie.  
21. J. B. Haggin, h f, by King Alfonso—Miranda.  
22. J. B. Haggin, b f, by Pat Malloy—Genuine.  
23. J. B. Haggin, b f, by Monarchist—Heliotrope.  
24. J. B. Haggin, b f, by Monarchist—Alert.  
25. J. B. Haggin, b f, by imp. Glenelg—Edna.  
26. J. B. Haggin, ch f, by imp. Glenelg—Susie Linwood.  
27. J. B. Haggin, br f, My Love, by Virgil—Lightfoot.  
28. J. B. Haggin, b f, by King Alfonso—Titania.

No. 4—Selling Race.—Purse \$200; \$25 to which to second; one and one-eighths of a mile; winner of California stakes to carry the rule weight; two pounds taken off for every \$100 below that valuation, and three pounds added for every \$100 above.  
1. Delaney & Ayres' ch m Laura, four years, by Shannon—Folly, \$1,000.  
2. Thomas H. Williams, Jr.'s, br c Bryant W., four years, by Monday—Bebe, \$600.  
3. George Green's b g Panama, four years, by Shannon—Abbie W., \$600.  
4. T. F. Lynch's b c Blarney, three years, by Wildside—Blarney, \$1,000.  
5. Caleb Dorsey's b g Chris, six years, by Specter—by Veto, \$600.  
6. H. C. Judson's b m Neilson, three years, by Wildside—Susie Williamson, \$1,400.  
7. L. Rose's s g Harry Rose, three years, by Rutherford—Aileen Oge, \$1,000.  
8. John Mackey's ch f Assyria, three years, by Lever—Asia, \$1,500.  
9. G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid, aged, by Leinster—Lily Simpson, \$600.  
10. Thos. Hazlett's ch g Jubilee, aged, by Norfolk—by Lodi, \$700.

No. 5—Purse, \$200; for two-year-olds; \$25 to second; dash of five eighths of a mile; winner of California stakes to carry seven pounds extra, second five pounds above rule weights.  
1. Jos. Cairn Simpson's ch g Cito, two years, by Joe Hooker—Too Soon.  
2. Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Peyton, two years, by Shannon—Miss Peyton.  
3. Palo Alto Stock Farm's ch c Planter, two years, by Flood—Planctia.  
4. H. C. Judson's b s Billy Ayres, two years, by Shannon—Lady Clare.

No. 6—Purse, \$200; \$50 to second; one mile and a furlong; for three-year-olds; maidens, colts and fillies that have not won a race.  
1. Jos. Cairn Simpson's h c Sir Thad, three years, by Norfolk or Thad Stevens—Lady Amanda.  
2. Palo Alto Stock Farm's b g Jon Jon, three years, by Monday—Plaything.  
3. W. M. Murray's — c Col. Jack Hayes, three years, by Joe Daniels—Liberty.  
4. H. C. Judson's h f Neilson, three years, by Wildside—Susie Williams.  
5. Jas. B. Chase's ch f Susan, three years, by Warwick—Folly.  
6. Jas. B. Chase's ch f Gloriana, three years, by Joe Daniels—Rebecca.  
7. John Mackey's b f Rosa Bella, three years, by King Alfonso—Miranda.  
8. John Mackey's b f Faustina, three years, by imp. Glenelg—Marmot.

No. 7—Purse, \$200; \$50 to second; dash of one mile.  
1. Delaney & Ayres' b g Joe Howell, aged, by Bonnie Scotland—Eva Shepherd.  
2. Delaney & Ayres, ch m Trade Dollar, aged, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton.  
3. Theo. Winters' ch f Callie Smart, 3 years, by Norfolk—Mattie A.  
4. Theo. Winters' ch c Prince of Norfolk, 3 years, by Norfolk—Marion.  
5. Palo Alto Stock Farm's bl f Phebe Anderson, 3 years, by Monday—Florence Anderson.  
6. John Mackey's b f Miletta, 3 years, by Lever—Malta.  
7. John Mackey's b f Lina, 3 years, by King Alfonso—Titania.  
8. M. M. Allan's b f Patsy Duffy, aged, by Leinster—Ada A.  
No. 8—Selling Purse, \$200; \$25 to second; 1 1/2 miles. Same conditions as Selling race on first day.  
1. Delaney & Ayres' ch m Laura, 4 years, by Shannon—Folly, \$1,000.  
2. Thomas H. Williams, Jr.'s, br c Bryant W., 4 years, by Monday—Bebe, \$800.  
3. George Green's b g Panama, 4 years, by Shannon—Abbie W., \$500.  
4. T. F. Lynch's b c Blarney, 3 years, by Wildside—Blarney, \$1,000.  
5. Caleb Dorsey's b g Chris, aged, by Specter—by Veto, \$600.  
6. John Mackey's ch f Assyria, 3 years, by Lever—Asia, \$1,500.  
7. G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid, aged, by Leinster—Lily Simpson, \$600.

8. Thos. Hazlett's ch g Jubilee, aged, by Norfolk—by Lodi, \$700.  
No. 9—Purse, \$200; for two-year-olds; dash of five-eighths of a mile; winner of either of the preceding two-year-old races barred; second to carry five pounds extra.  
1. Jos. Cairn Simpson's ch g Cito, 2 years, by Joe Hooker—Too Soon.  
2. Theo. Winters' ch g Bonanza, 2 years, by Joe Hooker—Mattie Glen.  
3. Theo. Winters' b f Alturas, 2 years, by Joe Hooker—Abbie.  
4. Palo Alto Stock Farm's b f Playmate, by Shannon—Plaything.  
5. Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Peyton, by Shannon—Miss Peyton.  
6. Palo Alto Stock Farm's ch c Planter, by Flood—Planctia.  
7. H. C. Judson's ch c Billy A., 2 years, by Wildside—Bonanza.

No. 10—Pacific Cup Handicap—\$50 each; \$20 declaration; \$500 added; second to receive \$150; third to save stakes; two and one-fourth miles; weight announced April 12th; declaration April 15th, at S. P. M.  
1. Delaney & Ayres' ch m Trade Dollar, aged, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton.  
2. Delaney & Ayres' ch m Laura, 4 years, by Shannon—Folly.  
3. Jos. Cairn Simpson's b c Sir Thad, 3 years, by Norfolk or Thad Stevens—Lady Amanda.  
4. Caleb Dorsey's br b Birdcatcher, aged, by Specter—Pet.  
5. H. C. Judson's bl c John A., 3 years, by Monday—Lady Clare.  
6. M. M. Allan's b h Patsy Duffy, aged, by Leinster—Ada A.

No. 11—Handicap Stake—For three-year-olds; 1 1/2 miles; \$25 each; \$10 declaration; \$200 added; weights announced at the same time as the cup.  
Jos. Cairn Simpson's b c Sir Thad, 3 years, by Norfolk or Thad Stevens—Lady Amanda.  
2. Jas. B. Chase's ch f Gloriana, 3 years, by Joe Daniels—Rebecca.  
3. L. J. Rose's s g Harry Rose, 3 years, by Rutherford—Aileen Oge.  
4. John Mackey's b f Rosa Bella, 3 years, by King Alfonso—Miranda.  
5. John Mackey's ch f Assyria, 3 years, by Lever—Asia.

No. 12—Purse, \$300; \$50 to second; for all ages; beats of three-quarters of a mile.  
1. Delaney & Ayres' b g Joe Howell, aged, Bonnie Scotland—Eva Shepherd.  
2. George Green's b g Panama, 4 years, by Shannon—Abbie W.  
3. John Mackey's b f Miletta, 3 years, by Lever—Malta.  
4. John Mackey's b f Lina, 3 years, by King Alfonso—Titania.  
5. John Mackey's ch m Premium, aged, by Castor—by St. Louis.  
No. 13—Gano Stake—Dash of three-quarters of a mile for two-year-olds. Closed with 23 nominations.  
1. Theo. Winters, ch c, by Norfolk—Lady Jane.  
2. Theo. Winters, b c, by Norfolk—Ballette.  
3. Theo. Winters, ch f, by Hooker—Puss.  
4. Theo. Winters, b f, by Hooker—Abby W.  
5. Theo. Winters, b f, by Hooker—Countess Zeika.  
6. Theo. Winters, b f, by Hooker—Kitten.  
7. Theo. Winters, br f, by Hooker—Kitten.  
8. J. B. Chase, bl c Hidalgo, by Joe Daniels—Electra.  
9. G. Pacheco, ch f, by Wheatley—by Lodi.  
10. J. W. Adams, br c, Common Sense, by Hardwood—Consin Perry.  
11. E. J. Baldwin, ch g, by Grinstead—Experiment.  
12. E. J. Baldwin, b f, by Rutherford—Glenita.

13. E. J. Baldwin, ch c, by Grinstead—Jennie D.  
14. E. J. Baldwin, br c, by Lexington—Mollie McCarthy.  
15. E. J. Baldwin, b c, by Grinstead—Sister to Clara.  
16. Palo Alto, h c, by Shannon—Robin Girl.  
17. Palo Alto, b c, by Shannon—Sally Gardner.  
18. Palo Alto, b c, by Shannon—Miss Peyton.  
19. Palo Alto, s c, by Flood—Planctia.  
20. Palo Alto, b c, by Shannon—Bettie Bishop.  
21. Palo Alto, br c, by Shannon—Riglin.  
22. Palo Alto, h f, by Monday—Plaything.  
23. Hill & Gries, b c Arthur H., by Hock Hocking—Maid of the Mist.

No. 14—"Spirit of the Times" Stake—Dash of one and three-quarter miles for all three-year-olds. Closed with 31 nominations.  
1. J. K. Gries, b f Nettie Hill, by Joe Daniels—Mary Wade.  
2. E. J. Baldwin, b c, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.  
3. E. J. Baldwin, h f, by Rutherford—Glenita.  
4. E. J. Baldwin, ch f, by Grinstead—sister to Clara D.  
5. E. J. Baldwin, ch f, by Grinstead—Josie C.  
6. E. J. Baldwin, br f, by Grinstead—Mollie McCarthy.  
7. Theo. Winters, ch c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion.  
8. Theo. Winters, ch f Callie Smart, by Norfolk—Mattie A.  
9. Jos. Cairn Simpson, b c Sir Thad, by Norfolk or Thad Stevens—Lady Amanda.

10. P. J. Shafter, b f Bonita, by Shannon—Napa Queen.  
11. Palo Alto, h c, by Norfolk—Boydada.  
12. Palo Alto, b c, by Shannon—Nova Zembla.  
13. Palo Alto, b c, by Shannon—Demirep.  
14. Palo Alto, br f, by Monday—Riglin.  
15. Palo Alto, s f, by Norfolk—Glendew.  
16. Palo Alto, bl f, by Wildside—Frolic.  
17. Palo Alto, br f, by Norfolk—Lizzie Whips.  
18. Palo Alto, s f, by Norfolk—Frou Frou.  
19. W. L. Pritchard, br c, by Leinster—Addie A.  
20. W. L. Pritchard, ch f, by Bazar—Tibbie Dunbar.  
21. W. L. Pritchard, ch f, by Leinster or Bazar—Minerva.  
22. W. L. Pritchard, ch f, by Leinster—Flush.  
23. J. B. Haggin, b c, Winnemucca, by imp. Billet—Lottie.  
24. J. B. Haggin, b f, by King Alfonso—Miranda.  
25. J. B. Haggin, h f, by Pat Malloy—Genuine.  
26. J. B. Haggin, b f, by Monarchist—Heliotrope.  
27. J. B. Haggin, h f, by Monarchist—Alert.  
28. J. B. Haggin, h f, by imp. Glenelg—Edna.  
29. J. B. Haggin, ch f, by imp. Glenelg—Susie Linwood.  
30. J. B. Haggin, br f, My Love, by Virgil—Lightfoot.  
31. J. B. Haggin, h f, by King Alfonso—Titania.

No. 15—Purse, \$300; \$50 to second; beats of three-quarters of a mile; for all ages.

1. Delaney & Ayres' b g Joe Howell, aged, by Bonnie Scotland—Eva Shepherd.  
2. Delaney & Ayres' ch m Trade Dollar, aged, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton.  
3. Thomas H. Williams, Jr.'s, br c Bryant W., 4 years, by Monday—Bebe.  
4. John Mackey's b f Lina, 3 years, by King Alfonso—Titania.  
5. John Mackey's ch m Premium, aged, by Castor—by St. Louis.

## The Arno Sale.

We always feel a deep regret when from any cause a stock-breeding farm is broken up. While it is a source of sorrow, in one way, there are features which allay the bitter feeling, and a gratification that the segregation of animals, that have been secured with so much trouble, may end in advantage to the interests at stake. In the case of the sale of stock of G. Valensin, which will take place at the Oakland Trotting Park on Tuesday next, there are regrets and anticipations. An enthusiastic admirer of fast trotters, Mr. Valensin labored for years to get together a stud, the ownership of which was a pride and pleasure to any gentleman who had a fancy that way. It was such as to give reasonable grounds for the belief that the progeny would be able to compete successfully with those of the great breeding farms of California, and success here means ability to cope with the best of any country.

But there is an element in all human affairs that is more potent than judgement, an influence which cannot be overcome by the acutest mind. That is "luck." "The best laid schemes gang a' agley," and, works as we may, plan as we will, the efforts are rendered nugatory by the frowns of the dame when in a sullen mood. There were a series of misfortunes to the Arno stock, culminating in the death of Buccaneer. In this horse Mr. Valensin took especial pride. Of a great family, a great performer, handsomely formed, all these qualities were overshadowed by the promise of his sons and daughters. What was shown in public was enough to make the reputation of any sire; privately there were exhibitions which threw the others in the shade. Speed is a natural inheritance of the Buccaneers, and the owner had good cause to think that he had the peers of the best.

The loss of the stallion so highly valued determined Mr. Valensin to hasten a trip which had been planned for the future, a journey that would occupy so much time as to preclude the idea of keeping up the breeding operations on the farm by the Sacramento. There would be no pleasure, even under the blue skies of Italy, when the pets were so far away, and hence, reluctantly however, the order was given to Killip & Co. to sell.

We cannot give the space to enter into details, for to select and give preferences would entail going through the whole of the catalogue, and of the sixty-six animals offered there are so many worthy of "special mention," that a full page would be inadequate to portray their merits. For this information we must refer our readers to the catalogues, which can be obtained from Killip & Co. at this office, and of John A. Goldsmith at the Park. Those desiring brood-mares can choose among thirty of the highest breeding and of such a variety blood as is rarely found. There are three stallions, Crown Point at the head, with two Buccaneers from good dams. Crown Point is well worthy of attention on every score, a grandson of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam by George M. Patchen, Jr., second dam by Washington, a horse with a double cross of Mambrino, and his third dam by Abdallah, a son of the foremost son of Messenger, and to give it still greater



force there is that of Andrew Jackson and Bellfounder. With a record of 2:24 to his credit, good form and capital action, Crown Point is a desirable acquisition to any stud-farm.

As the stock are now domiciled at the Oakland Trotting Park, there is no lack of opportunity for critical examination before the day of sale. Should the rain stop in time to permit driving on the track the speed shown by the colts under the charge of Goldsmith will satisfy the most exacting, and will convince anyone that the claims made are not unwarranted. The gratifying portion is that in all probability a majority of the animals offered will remain in California, and though disseminated over the coast will be on hand to aid in sustaining the reputation of "our" trotters.

#### Member or Not?

Some one took the trouble to write to Secretary T. J. Vail of the National Trotting Association, to learn whether the Oakland Trotting Park was a member of the society. This probably arose from the action taken by the District Board of Appeals in holding a three-day's trial of a case which was based on a race paced on that track, and the display of ignorance on the part of the questioner is not so surprising when that is taken into consideration. If otherwise we should feel ashamed that there was any one in California so stupid as to trouble Mr. Vail with a question so verdant and simple as that propounded to him. Inasmuch as the then chairman of the Board contended that it was a member, and there being still a few who credited him with some ability, it is not wonderful that a moiety of those who adhered to the belief that he had some knowledge of trotting rules fell into the error. The "Committee on Nominations" at the late convention must feel highly honored by their selection of this astute member, and though it is not to be expected that these gentlemen had any knowledge of the utter incompetency of the man, the President and Secretary of the N. T. A. should certainly have possessed information sufficient to exclude him from another term. Fortunately, there is little for the District Board of the Pacific Coast to do, and as long as the other members (better cannot be found) attend to their duties, there is little to fear. If, however, they permit autocratic domination, bamboozling and imbecility to take the lead, they cannot complain if the Board shares in the obloquy.

Since the above was put in type Mr. Walker handed us the reply of the Secretary of the N. Y. A., and it seems that the query was sent at the request of others.

#### The Stanford Stake—Entries for 1884.

Though the nominations in the Stanford Stake are scarcely up to the expectations of what should have been the showing, but taking into consideration the erroneous impressions that prevailed for a time it is not had. We have not the least hesitation in predicting that this stake will grow in favor, until in a few years the nominations will include every colt of promise on the Pacific coast.

1. Palo Alto's Stock Farm's h c Azmoor, by Electioneer, dam Mamie C., by imp. Hercules.
2. Palo Alto Stock Farm's b f Wino, by Electioneer, dam Wino, by Almont.
3. Palo Alto Stock Farm's b f Grindelia, by Gen. Benton, dam Glendale, by Messenger Duroc.
4. Palo Alto Stock Farm's b f Constance, by Electioneer, dam Consolation, by Dictator.
5. Palo Alto Stock Farm's h f Etbel, by Gen. Benton, dam Electa, by Electioneer.
6. Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Harcourt, by Electioneer, dam Sallie Hamlet, by Hamlet.
7. L. J. Rose's b c Kismet, by Sultan, dam Sancebox, by Sampson.
8. L. J. Rose's h c Stamboul, by Sultan, dam by Hambletonian.
9. E. H. Miller, Jr.'s b c Hamilear, by Berlin, dam Aristola.
10. John Mackey's b c Lobengrin, by Echo, dam Vixen, by Fateben.
11. John Mackey's blk c El Monte, by Echo, dam Light-foot, by Hnbard.
12. John Mackey's g c Eagle, by Echo, dam Sally Come Up, by Fateben.
13. John Mackey's b f Dixie, by Echo, dam by Elmo.
14. J. T. McIntosh's b c Signet, by Singleton, dam Kate Signal, by Signal.
15. A. Patterson's cb c Boxwood, by Nutwood, dam Belle Patterson, by Belmont.
16. Geo. Cropsy's ch f Eva W., by Nutwood, dam Alice R., by Nanbac.

#### Sacramento and Stockton Purses.

Next Monday the purses offered by the State Agricultural Society, and those of the San Joaquin Association close. These are so nearly alike that the remarks applicable to one place will apply to the other. They are certainly liberal in amount, and the conditions are such that only five per cent. has to be risked at the time of making the entry. At Sacramento the time will be fixed so as not to interfere with the Occident and Two-year-old Stake, and as the fair extends over nine days there is plenty of time to separate them. The advertisements giving full particulars, it is only necessary to call attention to the date of closing, Monday, March 10th.

#### The Old-time Sires.

Elsewhere will be found a description of Abdallah, written in 1842 by William T. Porter, and accompanying it a sketch of the ancestry of Bellfounder copied from the *Turf, Field and Farm*. Very interesting to the student of trotting-horse breeding is everything pertaining to the horses which stands prominently in the pedigrees of the fastest trotters, and as long as the fancy for fast harness horses exists there will always be an interest felt in the patriarchs of the track. For many years we have regarded Mambrino as the great "fountain head" of American trotters, if any one animal can be awarded the preference. To claim that he is more worthy of the place than his illustrious sire may be regarded as a rash assertion, but when due consideration is given to the fact that from him descended the Hambletonians and Mambrino Chiefs, and that through other channels his blood has won great distinction, he is so justly entitled to a very high place, that it will be conceded by every man, who is at all reasonable, and is not carried away by obstinacy. This brings the thoroughbred one degree closer to the modern sires of the family. Had the blood of the turf been so "pernicious" as the advocates of the dunghill claim, there should have been a greater son of Messenger than Mambrino; Andrew Jackson a failure from the Barh blood derived from his sire.

#### A Baseless Fabric.

The proposition to match the two-year-olds Tyrant by Great Tom and Harry White by Virgil, owned respectively by Mr. J. B. Haggin and Green Morris, for \$5,000 a side, is still being discussed by the eastern sporting press. The gossip has been kept alive first by the offer of Ed. Corrigan to name a colt and make the match triangular, and afterward by the statement that several other gentlemen were desirous of taking a chance on the same terms as the first named. Mr. Corrigan, in a letter to the *New York Spirit* writes in a defiant way, and the *Spirit* adds editorially "If Messrs. Morris and Haggin mean business they cannot now recede." As far as Mr. Haggin is concerned he has nothing to recede from. He never contemplated matching his colt; neither does he propose to allow any one else to make races for Tyrant. The match appears to be one of those "around the bar-room stove" affairs, so easily arranged by people who have no interest in or connection with the horses, and if any attache of the Del Paso Stable has countenanced or encouraged the idea, he has done so without the authority or sanction of his principal. As Mr. Morris personally is nowhere observable in the business, it is reasonable to assume that he understands the situation. Mr. Corrigan has been misled by rumor, and is not unlikely a little nettled by the silence with which his offer has been received at headquarters.

#### The Get of Anteeo.

We are extremely gratified to hear that the foals of Anteeo are fully coming up to expectations. In a letter from H. W. Seale, dated March 6th, is the following: "Accident dropped a fine colt last evening. I think if you saw it you would pronounce him as finely a formed colt as you ever looked at. He is a bay without white, excepting a few white hairs in forehead."

As Accident is the dam of the Electioneer filly Regina, it is not out of the way to build very high anticipations on this youngster. All that we have heard from make the same report, and though prepared to receive such, it is a pleasure to have the hopes confirmed. Captain John Hackett's mare, by Mambrino Rattler, had also a fine horse foal, which was found dead in the box in the morning. She is also a very fine mare, her dam being by Belmont, and it is safe to say that, had it lived, Captain Hackett would not have taken \$1,000 for him.

Of five foals we have heard from four are males. The only one we have seen is a filly from a Hambletonian, Jr., mare, and that will bear extolling. We will be obliged to those having Anteeo foals to report them, when the whole list will be published, so that every one interested can know exactly how they stand.

#### Echo, Jr.

There was an omission in the description of Echo, Jr., in the paper of last week, the name of his owner and breeder not appearing under the picture. In the first place it was our fault in not embodying that necessary information in the manuscript, and again it was overlooked in the office. Suffering from a severe attack of epizooty we were unable to cross the hay last week, so that the paper was out before the mistake was noticed. Echo, Jr., is owned by L. Hewlett of Santa Rita Farm, Alameda county, and will be located in Stockton during the season of 1884. The portrait shows that he is a very handsome colt, and his breeding and promise warrant giving him a high place among the get of his distinguished sire.

#### False Rumors.

As the races draw near there are always plenty of reports which are apt to mislead the unwary. It has frequently appeared in the papers that the Rancho del Paso borses were to leave for the East soon, and that is undoubtedly the reason why the odds against Duke of Monday in the Louisville Cup have dropped to one-half that was offered on the opening of the books. We understand that it is somewhat doubtful about Mr. Haggin's horses making the eastern trip.

#### AQUATIC.

##### The Oxford-Cambridge Boat-Race.

After their two weeks' rest the Cambridge crew went into active training about the 8th inst. On the 11th they did good work over the Ely course, rowing two stretches of a mile and a half each at a stroke, averaging 28. The wind was strong and the water rough. The crew was made up as follows:

Bow, W. K. Hardacre, Trinity Hall.....	154
No. 2, E. W. Haig, Third Trinity.....	161
No. 3, F. Straker, Jesus.....	163
No. 4, S. Swann, Trinity Hall.....	163
No. 5, F. E. Churchill, Third Trinity.....	191
No. 6, J. C. Brown, Lady Margaret.....	178
No. 7, C. W. Moore, Christ's.....	168
Stroke, F. Pittman, Third Trinity.....	167

W. Heape, who acted as coxswain, coached from the stern of the boat. Of the gentlemen named, Churchill and Moore rowed in last year's race and were badly beaten.

The Oxford crew did nearly the same amount of work the same day, finishing with a stroke of 30, it being noted that "the rowing during the journey was very uniform and the feather as level as possible." The crew and weights were as follows:

Bow, A. G. Short, Christ Church.....	159
No. 2, C. R. Carter, Corpus Christi.....	180
No. 3, H. H. Wolroad, Exeter.....	187
No. 4, R. W. Taylor, Lincoln.....	182
No. 5, D. H. McLean, New.....	186
No. 6, A. H. Paterson, Trinity.....	188
No. 7, W. C. Blandy, Exeter.....	183
Stroke, W. D. B. Curry, Exeter.....	142
Coxswain, W. D. Heelas, Wadham.....	118

This is a very heavy crew, especially the forward half, and will, no doubt, be materially changed. Paterson and McLean are the only members of last year's crew.

A four-oared race in barges took place Sunday afternoon last, over the Long Bridge course, the start being from the foot of Third street. The crews were amateurs—never having competed in a race before—and were chosen from members of the Golden Gate and South End Clubs, whose names have only recently been on the rolls of membership. The race was from a point opposite the South End Club's boathouse, to and around the buoys opposite the Rolling Mill wharf. The contest for the first mile was a lively one, the Gates soon after the start getting the lead, which, notwithstanding the struggle of their opponents they held to the finish, winning the race by about a minute.

There is on the stocks at the boat-builders of South Beach three pleasure boats that promise to prove quite lively in the next mosquito regatta, should there be one. The largest of these is being built for Alfred Desmond, and is 29 feet over all, and has a beam of 13 feet. One being built by Collins is next in size, and measures about 24 feet over all. D. Murphy has the third and smallest, an 18-footer, under way, and by the outline, although the smallest of the trio, she promises to be the prettiest in shape.

The Wherry races of the Triton Club, which have had to be postponed twice for reasons beyond the prevention of those having charge of the affair, will take place in about three weeks. There will be about twenty competitors entered for the several events, for which will be offered medals of gold and silver. The Tritons do not take part in the contests for money, but the affairs heretofore given under their auspices have not been wanting in interest on account of lack of competitors.

Hamilton Dobbin, Leander Stevenson, William Gowney and several other notable South Beach oarsmen have signified their willingness to enter into a sweepstake shell race, \$20 or \$30, entrance divided into two prizes, to take place at the Oakland mole at an early date. Such a race would prove very interesting, as the scullers, being from different rival clubs, would try to win as much for the sake of their clubs as for the stakes.

There is at present very little being said in regard to the four-oared shell race between crews of the Ariel and Pioneer Clubs. Mr. Lyne, of the latter club, who was in the shell crew, injured his knee so badly that it was impossible for him to train for the event, and the club not having a suitable man for his oar, a postponement of further negotiations was deemed the best thing that could be done, for the present, at least.

A meeting of the San Francisco Yacht Club was held at the Palace Hotel on Tuesday evening, John D. Spreckels presiding, to decide what to do with the club-house at Sausalito. Several propositions were considered, and it was finally determined to purchase three of the water lots situated near the house for \$1,200, and fill in under the building with rock, which, it is stated, a contractor had agreed to do for \$1,150.

"Parson" Davies has received word that John Teemer will issue in a few days a direct challenge to Edward Hanlan to row any distance for any amount from \$1,000 to \$5,000 a side. Teemer has good financial backing, and would be well trained for the match. If he is in proper shape he can give Ned Hanlan a hard race and come nearer than any other man in America to defeating the champion.

There is prospect of the annual Harvard-Yale eight-oared race becoming a thing of the past, as Yale seems disinclined to indorse the new resolutions of the inter-collegiate athletic conference. The resolutions, among other things, forbid assistance from professionals in training and a longer race than three miles.

Henry Peterson is almost as fine in condition as he can expect to be, but he takes exercise in his shell daily, and often walks out to the Mission and runs a mile or two at Recreation Park. His race with Lee will take place on the 16th instant.

Lee is training in Oakland, and is said to be in good trim for his race with the San Francisco man on the 16th. The race promises to be the most interesting event since the Peterson-McInerney race in May, 1883.

James Gordon Bennet has been elected Commodore of the New York Yacht Club for the season of 1884.



## HERD AND SWINE.

### The Cow, the Calf, and the Pig.

[Read before the North-western Dairymen's Association at Mankato, Minn., by H. B. Gurler, of De Kalb, Illinois.]

I have taken these animals in connection, for the reason that they naturally go together in dairying. I have named them in the order of their importance in the new parts of the West. If I were talking before Illinois dairymen, I should change the order to read the cow, the pig, and the calf.

The cow, if properly cared for, is the most profitable animal on the farm, but if left day and night around the straw stack, and is compelled to go 40 to 80 rods for ice cold water or go without, she will not be profitable.

When I commenced dairying, my cows would average only 150 pounds of butter to the cow annually, which I could not figure in a way to satisfy me, and I commenced to test my cows by weighing the milk and testing it for cream, by setting some of each cow's milk in test tubes or per cent. glasses. I found the weight of milk to range from 18 to 40 pounds per cow, and the percentage of cream to range from 7 per cent. to 20 per cent.

I learned that the cow which produced 40 pounds of milk per day, produced 1 pound of butter per day. She was the 7 per cent. cow.

I learned that the cow which gave 18 pounds of milk per day produced more butter than the cow that gave 40 pounds of milk per day.

This butter test I applied to all the cows in my dairy, and I think it is the only reliable butter test. If a farmer is selling cream by the gauge, the weight of milk and the percentage of cream would be a sufficient test. But I predict that cream will soon be bought mostly by its butter value, and there is a great difference in the butter value of cream.

But I must return to my dairy. I commenced to weed out the unprofitable cows, and I found that I had some that would not more than pay for the feed they consumed, and that I had others that would pay \$60 per year after paying for their feed. How does that compare; nothing against \$60? It certainly set me to thinking, and to selling cows to the butchers, and to buying cows, and to raising heifer calves from my \$60 cows. In this way, and changing from summer to winter dairying, I increased the butter yield of my dairy in a few years from 150 to 266 pounds of butter per cow, and the profit after paying for food consumed was increased from \$15 to \$45 per cow, an increase of 200 per cent.

For the year ending June 1st, 1880, I received \$2.23 worth of milk from every dollar's worth of feed consumed by my cows.

I felt paid for the time and labor spent in this work. I thought better of myself. I began to look upon farming as a business that had as great opportunities as mercantile business. And I still think there is more room to improve and do better on the farm than in any other line of business in the West. I am fully convinced that there is more profit in winter dairying than there is in summer dairying, if the dairyman has comfortable quarters for his cows. By having your cows calve in the fall, you are milking them when the milk is of the greatest value. You have the least milking to do in the summer months, when the labor of securing the crops is driving. You have more time to test your cows, which you should certainly do. And when you find a cow that is not making you a reasonable profit, feed her what grain she will eat, and milk her at the same time, get her fat for the spring market, when she will sell for a better price than at any other time in the year. This is the only way I have found for disposing of my discarded cows at a profit. For grain feed I use mostly corn meal and wheat bran, one-half of each by measure. I feed some wheat middlings and some rye feed. For hay, early cut clover and timothy, and I think the more clover the better, if cut when in full blossom, and is well cured. I feed wild hay, oat straw, corn stalks, or any other coarse fodder in the racks in the yard. I find that my cows will eat considerable coarse fodder in the yard, if they have all of the best hay they will eat in the barn. A plenty of fresh-pumped water is essential. Ice water does not increase the flow of milk. Several years ago, one of our most successful steer feeders proposed to argue with me that there was as much profit in feeding steers as there was in feeding cows. I gave him the figures of my previous year's work with my cows, when he admitted that he could not show a profit to compare with it, and make no further talk upon the subject.

We have one patron that we paid \$87.09 per cow last year. The time was two days less than a year.

One of our patrons kept an accurate account of the feed consumed by his dairy of fourteen cows last month. For grain feed, \$42.00; for hay, \$21.70. Total cost of feed, \$63.70. The cows produced 7,700 pounds of milk, worth \$1.50 per 100 pounds, or \$115.50, leaving a surplus after paying for feed of \$51.80, or, in other words, one dollar's worth of feed produced \$1.81 worth of milk. Feed is very high with us. The frost nearly ruined our corn crop and we have to import feed from Minnesota.

Let me repeat. Keep the cows comfortable, feed well, furnish plenty of water minus the ice, weed out the unprofitable cows. You might as well pay a man \$20 per month that can only earn his board, as to keep a cow that will only produce enough milk to pay for her food. It does not require any great amount of skill to test your cows; the greatest point is to decide to do it and then go about it.

I am not living on my farm now, but I have my cows tested once per month, the 15th of each month the test is made. Each cow is numbered, and a record kept. My foreman takes great interest in this part of the work, in fact, I seldom had a man when I lived on my farm who did not take an interest in my experimental work.

I wish to state here that I have had trouble with abortion in my dairy, and I believe I have checked it by the use of home made feed to the cows with their salt. I feed one-quarter home meal and three-quarters salt, and let them eat what they will of the mixture.

The calf is certainly a much more important animal with the dairyman of this section than it is with us in the Elgin section. We find but little profit in growing a steer from weaning to the butcher. But I think there is here with your cheaper feed, both summer and winter, a nice profit in steers. In fact, I suspect that is one-half the inducement for you to keep cows.

I will give you some of my experience in raising calves: I have my cows calve in the fall or early winter. I always let the calf have its mother's milk for two or three days and then commence to feed it warm, sweet skim milk, and teach it to eat a little corn meal or other grain feed as soon as we can; also hay. I warm the milk for my calves all winter, and do not wean them until turned to pasture in the spring. I have had Durham grade calves gain two pounds per day in the winter time. I have had better success in raising fall and winter calves than with spring calves.

The fall calf, if fed milk all winter, will be a large, strong animal in the spring, and by the following winter, or when a year old, will not need much more care than the older young stock. The spring and summer calf will be weaned in the fall, and the chances are it does not get the extra care it needs the first winter. I am a strong advocate of early cut clover hay for calves, as well as cows. My remedy for acorns is boiled sweet skim milk, and I have found this remedy good for other farm animals. I have had my grade Durham calves weigh on an average over three hundred pounds when three months old. I cannot make grade Jerseys grow so fast, but they do make splendid butter cows.

The pigs I have tried as hard to make some money out of, as I have with my cows, and I have probably done as well with them as the average farmer, but the balance, after paying for the feed, does not compare well with the cows.

I have made many experiments in feeding hogs and pigs, and have learned this: that to have an experiment reliable, they (and all animals) must be fed on the food to be experimented with a few days before the experiment is commenced. Some of my earliest experiments were made to learn the value of skim milk for pork making, or the number of pounds of skim milk it required to produce a pound of pork.

I always attended to all my experimental work personally. The first experiment was with milk alone, and the pigs on a floor, so they could get no food except what I gave them. The result showed that it required sixteen pounds of skim milk to produce a pound of pork, live weight, or six and one-quarter pounds increase from one hundred pounds of skim milk, which with pork worth four cents per pound would make the milk worth twenty-five cents per hundred pounds.

These pigs weighed fifty to sixty pounds when the trial was commenced. I afterwards experimented with a lot of shotes weighing one hundred and thirty pounds, by dividing the lot as evenly as I could, and feeding one lot corn and water, and the other lot corn and skim milk. I first weighed up the lot fed corn and water, and found what the corn had produced. Then weighed the lot fed corn and milk, and credited the corn with the same increase it made in the other case, and the milk with the balance of the increase. The result was the same as in the other case, namely: 6½ pounds increase from 100 pounds of milk. This trial was during colder weather than the first, and with larger animals, both points against the last experiment.

In December, 1873, 22 July and August pigs, weighing 117 pounds, gained 1-6 pounds per day, were fed corn and skim milk. Allowing the milk to make 6½ pounds of pork to 100 pounds of milk, the corn made 13 84-100 pounds from 60 pounds of shelled corn.

In February, 1874, 46 June, July and August pigs, weighing 200½ pounds each, fed on cooked corn meal and ear corn, made an increase of 12 4-10 pounds per bushel of feed.

In January, 1875, 30 May and June pigs made 9 42-100 pounds increase from 60 pounds of corn meal fed dry, with water for drink, and the thermometer ranging from zero to 18 below zero.

The following month the same lot of pigs made an increase of 9 74-100 pounds from 60 pounds of shelled corn. The weather was much milder than during the previous experiment.

In December, 1875, 54 pigs, 7 months old, averaging 242 pounds made an increase of 10 3-10 pounds from a bushel of corn.

In January, 1876, the same 54 pigs produced 8 pounds increase from one bushel of corn.

In October, 1877, 54 old hogs, that had been at pasture with no other food all summer, made an increase of 2 54-100 pounds each per day, and produced 12 1-5 pounds increase from a bushel of corn.

In October, 1877, 58 July pigs fed ear corn, skim milk, and corn and oat meal made an increase of 14 97-100 pounds from a bushel of corn, after allowing for the milk what previous experiments had shown it to produce.

In July, 1878, 29 hogs, averaging 170 pounds, made an increase of 11 pounds per bushel of corn.

In 1878 I made a series of experiments to learn at what age a pig would make the largest increase from the food consumed. The first experiment was made with the sow and her eight pigs, when the pigs were 13 days old. In this experiment the sow and pigs made an increase of 14 pounds from a bushel of feed.

June 8th, the eight pigs weighed 327 pounds. June 21st, they weighed 423 pounds, a gain in 13 days of 96 pounds. They were fed 439 pounds of skim milk, and 217 pounds of corn, crediting the milk with 6½ pounds per 100, would make 27½ pounds increase, leaving 68½ pounds increase to credit the corn with, or 19 pounds increase from 60 pounds of shelled corn. Figuring the milk at 25 cents per 100 pounds, and the corn at 30 cents per bushel (which was the market price at that time), the pork cost 2 27-100 cents per pound.

In August the eight pigs weighed 126 pounds each, and produced 15 1-9 pounds increase from a bushel of corn, after allowing for the milk feed.

My experience is that with proper food the first 100 pounds increase of weight on a pig costs less than the second 100 pounds, and that each succeeding 100 pounds costs more than the preceding one.

I wish to compare my most successful pig-feeding experiment with my most successful calf-feeding experiment.

February 22d, 1881. Two grade Durham calves, about 5 months old, weighed 732 pounds. March 1st, they weighed 767 pounds, a gain of 35 pounds in 7 days. Gain each per day, 2½ pounds. They were fed as follows: 280 pounds skim milk at 25 cents, 70 cents; 44 pounds corn meal, 25 cents; 70 pounds hay at \$10 per ton, 35 cents. Total feed expense, \$1.30.

Cost per pound increase 3 7-10 cents to compare with 2 27-100 cents in the pig experiment. The feed was figured at the same price in both cases. The point is here. The pig will consume a larger percentage of feed per day than the calf, and consequently must make a larger increase from the food consumed.

I feed my hogs some wheat middlings all the time when fattening. My breeding stock I feed but little other food. I think it is much better than to feed corn.

I would like to impress upon every dairyman's mind the importance of testing his cows separately. I hope you will remember this if you forget all the rest I have said to you.

Professor Henry, of the Wisconsin Experimental Farm, at Madison, Wisconsin, holds that it is wise economy on the part of the farmer who has a great straw stack, and small herd of cattle, and some hay, and who will not enlarge his herd, to sell the hay at \$7 or \$8 per ton, and spend the money in buying bran at \$11 and \$12, and feed it with the straw, together with some oil-meal. Good bright straw is made equal to hay by the addition of the protein in the bran and meal, and the whole is thus made into a far better quality of manure than usually comes from the usual way of feeding the hay and half wasting the straw.

The Dairy says small cows are sometimes thought desirable for family use. The small rough Shetland cow is now proposed as a subject for importation and homing. This cow has no claims we should respect. It is a creature of untoward environments and hard fortune. It was born of sorrow and grief, and reared in misery and starvation upon storm-swept rocks and moors where no tree can survive, and where the coarse heather is its bed and food, and the lee side of a rock its shelter. It is small; very small; thirty inches high or thereabouts; but where a goat can be kept, this would make a better family cow than the Shetland. There is some poetry in this, but more truth. But we should not be surprised that it got an importation boom, all the same.

There are many kinds of concrete stone, cement, and patent floors for milk houses. The only proper material for such a purpose is one that will not absorb grease. The simplest and surest is a neatly matched pine floor, well painted. This can and should be scrubbed up every day. Mopping will not answer; nothing but hot water and a thorough rubbing. Even in a cellar this is the best kind of floor.

The American Dairyman says there is one point that should be deeply impressed upon the dairyman's mind, and that is, if he wants to make a first-class article of butter he must churn often. Never let the cream get over three days old, no matter how cold it may be kept. If cold it will get old, flat and rinky. If sour, the whey will eat up the best butter globules. Churn as often as you can.

## POULTRY.

### Selling by Weight.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—The storm continuing is my excuse for coming before you again with the hope of getting the breeders to come out through the columns of the SPORTSMAN, by the permission of the editor, on a friendly discussion as to the feasibility, ways and means of taking a departure from the custom, now prevailing on this coast of selling poultry and eggs by the dozen, and sell by weight, more especially fowls. That is the practice throughout the east, fowls sold by weight, and they must find it satisfactory, otherwise they would adopt our method of selling by the dozen. I cannot see why it would not be a benefit to all concerned here as well, we, Pithin of San Jose, has expressed himself as in favor of it, and I would like to hear from all the breeders. We constantly hear complaints from the public of the poor quality of poultry found in our city markets, and if we don't try to improve the quality, I am not sure but they will be importing dressed poultry (by the use of refrigerating cars) to San Francisco, as well as eggs. I am not prepared to say the blame lies at the door of the breeders proper, as all, or nearly all, keep the large varieties more or less, consequently have the material at hand of which to grow a good quality of market fowls, it being the general opinion there is more profit in the egg trade than breeding for market purposes. It seems to me the inferior quality of market poultry is owing to the fact of so many keeping flocks of mongrels with a smattering of Leghorn blood, chiefly for the production of eggs, the cockerels being selected out very young, without any extra feeding, and sent to market to save room and feed for the pullets, in order to force them to lay as early as possible. If poultry and eggs were sold by weight, would it not be an incentive to such to keep those breeds which lay larger eggs, and take on flesh more rapidly, thereby making it more satisfactory to the producer as well as the consumer? To such I would say, if they would only try even a small pen of thoroughbred fowls, they could soon convince themselves there was more profit in them than in mongrels, to say nothing of there being far more pleasure and satisfaction in caring for a flock all uniform in size and color than one composed of all sizes, grades and color. Some advance the idea that even if the small breeds lay such small eggs, they produce enough more of them to equal the layer of the large eggs, and the feed to sustain one of the latter would keep two of the former. That may be so in some varieties, for I have often heard the remark that the Buff Cochins was capable of stowing away enough grub to keep any ordinary hog, and all they were good for anyway was to set, but they were experts in that line. But that is not the case with the Wyandottes or Langshans. They consume no more food than the Leghorn, and nearly equal them in numbers of eggs, while the quality of their egg is much superior. Methinks I hear the defender of the mongrel say that is all hoax; an egg is an egg whichever hen lays it. Therein lies their mistake. There is a vast difference in the richness and flavor of eggs. Last, but not least, when you sit down to dine off a nicely roasted Langshan or Wyandotte you have something worthy to be called chicken. O. J. A.

Santa Clara, Feb. 17th, 1884.

The poorest and lightest sandy soil is better for fowls than any other. The rains carry downwards all the impurities, and such soil is always hard and free from mud, becoming dry in a short time. Diseases are not so frequent on light soils, especially roup, and gapes in young chicks seldom occur. This enables those possessing poor, sandy soils to utilize those for poultry raising, and in a short time the land may be fitted for growing crops. Trees are benefited by poultry, not only from the droppings left on the ground, but also through the destruction of insects. Poultry and fruit should be the object, and there are many locations that could be made serviceable in that respect.

I have tied my hens that have chicks for the last five years, and never have seen any way of confining them that suited me as well. I select a place where there is nothing in which the hen can get entangled, and tie her to a tenpenny nail, which I drive into the ground full length. I set the coop just far enough away so that the hen cannot go around it. I use a noose to go around the hen's leg made of soft leather—an old boot leg is good. A swivel is quite as useful in tying a hen as in staking out a cow.

It is a good plan to let hens run among currant bushes. We have known of patches to be always free from the currant worm from this cause, when neighboring patches were annually defoliated.

As hens require a deal of water, drinking only a small quantity at a time, it should be supplied abundantly, and kept clean and fresh.

A few fowls in separate pens are much more profitable and more easily kept healthy than in large numbers.

There is more food raised in the poultry yards of France than in the stalls and pastures of England.

Pumpkins hulled and mixed with corn meal make good poultry food.



About Mules.

It is only among some of the Latin races, as in Spain and Portugal and in the East, that the mule and his sire the ass is appreciated at his true value. With the nations of Germanic descent, and more particularly the Anglo-Saxon, a prejudice as deeply rooted as it is ill-founded prevents that familiar, affectionate association with the ass and the mule which does so much to develop the finest instincts, and humanize, as it were, the horse and the dog. With us horses are bred for pleasure as well as profit. There is some sentiment in the thing, and one rarely parts with a fine colt, at whatever price, without more or less regret. Not so with the mule. His existence is due to mercenary motives exclusively; he is looked upon merely as a vulgar drudge, destined to the rudest labor of the plow, the wagon and the cart, under the guidance of hirelings more or less ignorant, and therefore more or less brutal; he is treated as an Ishmaelite, and every man's hand, armed with a whip or a club, is against him, and when he resents such treatment that resentment is attributed to inborn cussedness, and not as it should be, to that harsh education which is addressed to his worst instead of his best instincts, to a violation of that cardinal rule which inculcates gentle kindness in the treatment of all our domesticated animals, and to rule them through their affections and not their fears.

There was a time, however, a few centuries since, when even in England the mule was the peer of his aristocratic half brother the horse; when, clad in magnificent housings, he proudly bore upon his back the abbots, the bishops and the princes of the all-powerful Roman church, nor would this have been the case had he not been deemed by the luxurious and self-indulgent prelates of that day as far superior to the horse for the purposes of the saddle.

Even as late as 1530 the mule was held to be an indispensable part of the appendage of the Bourbon dynasty of France, and whenever the court of Charles X moved from the palace of the Tuileries to Compiègne or Fontainebleau, it was in coaches drawn at a gallop of ten miles an hour by superb teams of Spanish mules, and such mules! Near sixteen hands high, metched to a hair, glossy black in color, "mealy-mouthed," with legs and eyes like antelopes, and showing in spirit, action and endurance the generous Barb blood of their maternal ancestry.

But to see the mule at his best we should go to the sunny shores of the Mediterranean, to Spain and Portugal. The Arabian domination of eight hundred years on that great peninsula filled it with horses of Arabian and Barb blood, and this blood, to which we attribute the best qualities of the modern race-horse, and, paradoxical as it may seem, the sweet temper, the broad forehead, the expressive eye and beautiful ear of the massive Percheron flows, and freely, too, in the veins of the Spanish mule, and imparts to him an appearance as superior to American mules bred for the drudgery of our southern plantations, as is that of the king of the turf to the coarsest Coneyote.

Whoever has had the good fortune to have seen the high-strung and highly bred mules harnessed to the traveling equipages of the Spanish king dashing through the Puertadel-Sol at a ten-mile gait, or has encountered the interminable processions of gaily caparisoned mules, bearing the names of all the saints in the calendar, threading with unerring feet the dangerous defiles of the Pyrenees and the Sierra Morena, to the sound of innumerable tinkling bells, will cease at once and forever to object to the mule on the score of his appearance; and whoever has seen the large, dark-eyed, brown, dirty, ragged, but beautiful children of Andalusia gamboling as fearlessly and with as much impunity under the heels of the mules with which they were brought up as do the children in the tents of the Arab among the mares, will be compelled to admit that with the same kind treatment the mule, too, will develop traits as near akin to humanity as the dog and the horse.

We are inclined to believe that well-bred mules possess undeveloped qualities for both quick draft and the saddle for which the general public is not inclined to give them credit, and we are convinced from actual observation that for light, quick draft over long distances and continuous from day to day, and for saddle gait, mules out of thoroughbred mares by the best Maltese jacks are fully equal and perhaps superior to our average light draft and saddle horses.

We remember a pair of mules, bred by one of the Shelves in Kentucky, that drew a carriage containing five heavy men forty miles over an ordinary road in five hours without turning a hair or crack of the whip, and returned the next day with equal ease and in the same time.

In 1836 we saw on Red River, La., \$700 paid for a saddle mule that could pace at the rate of ten miles an hour for hours together.

We have a friend in Rappahannock, Va., Tom Hughes, a regular son of Anak in size, six feet five in his stockings, high in proportion and tipping the beam at over 200 pounds, who, for several seasons, rode in the first flight to hounds hunting a country that was nearly all mountain on a mule that never made a misstep or refused a leap over fence or wall.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are excellent for the relief of hoarseness or sore throat. "They are exceedingly effective."—*Christian World, London, Eng.*

STOCKTON FAIR.

SPECIAL PURSES OFFERED BY THE

San Joaquin Valley Agricultural Association for the Fair of 1884.

OPENS TO THE WORLD.

\$3,000—Trotting.

For two-year-olds or under, Purse \$1,000 per conditions. For three-year-olds or under, Purse \$1,500 per conditions. For four-year-olds or under, Purse \$1,000 per conditions.

\$2,000—Running.

For two-year-olds or under, Purse \$1,000 per conditions. For three-year-olds or under, Purse \$1,500 per conditions.

Conditions.

If more than 10 paid up entries, \$200 added to each purse; \$100 of purse goes to winner's sire if standing in the State. Four moneys in each race, viz.: 30, 25, 15 and 10 per cent.  
Six or more entries to fill three or more to start. Only two entries allowed from any one breeding farm. Entrance 5 per cent., positively payable with nominations, which close March 15th with the Secretary. 6 per cent. additional of purse payable to Secretary July 15th, 1884, or colt is declared out and first 5 per cent. forfeited.  
This Association's rules of 1883 to govern, except as specified above. Weights of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association to be carried in running races.

L. T. SHIPPEE, President.

J. M. LARUE, Secretary.  
P. O. Box 188, Stockton, Cal.

The following trotters and trotting stallions have died during the past year: Abdallah West, 2:16; Almont Pilot, Bazer, 2:27; Belle of Toronto, 2:30; Bonnie Wood, 2:32; Betsy Trotwood (dam of Phallus), 2:15; Billy Ray, 2:23; Columbia Chief, 2:29; Colonel Moulton, 2:28; Chosroes' Castle Boy, 2:21; Daisy Burns, 2:29; Fletbush Meid, Fred Goldstut, 2:27; Governor Sprague, 2:20; Happy Traveler, 2:27; Idol, 2:41; Keno, 2:30; Lady Martin, 2:23; Lady McNair (dam of Rose of Washington), 2:21; Mejelica Maid, Mamie B., Maud K., 2:34; Pemberton, 2:29; Polka Dot, 2:28; Pride, 2:33; Rowdy Boy, 2:25; Slow Go, 2:18; Sam H., 2:32; Sue Dudley, Tom Walter, 2:29.

D. S. Terry's Old Bones won a trotting race with S. W. Henry's black horse at the Fresno Fair Grounds one day last week. Best time, 3:04.

MONMOUTH PARK.

Long Branch, New Jersey,

The Following Stake is Now Open.

THE CHAMPION STALLION STAKES for 1885, for colts and fillies two years old (now yearlings), to be entered at the course by 4 o'clock P. M. on the day before the day appointed for the race, of \$50 each, with \$500 added by the Monmouth Park Association to a subscription of \$500 each by owners of stallions, whose get alone shall be qualified to start; the second horse and the subscribing owner of his sire each to receive \$1,000; the third horse and the subscribing owner of his sire each to receive \$500; the winner to receive the stakes of horses entered for the race, and one-half of the money remaining after the foregoing deductions; the other half to go to the subscribing owner of the sire of the winner; the death of a subscriber not to disqualify the get of this stallion, if the subscription be paid; each nomination to be accompanied by a contract in the form subjoined, which, if not fulfilled punctually by the subscriber, may be transferred to and fulfilled by any owner or owners entering in the race the get of the stallion, and such owner or owners shall in that case be entitled to start and to the benefit accruing to the subscriber from first, second or third place in the race, and to recover from him the money contracted to be paid, if no benefit accrues; fifteen subscriptions to fill. Three-quarters of a mile.

Form of Contract.

In consideration of the money to be added by the Monmouth Park Association to the Champion Stallion Stakes for 1885, and in further consideration of the increased value given to the get of (my Stallion) by the right of entry therein, which right of entry is not to be invalidated by (my) decease, (I) agree to pay to the Monmouth Park Association, or order, five hundred dollars on the first day of July, 1885, at its office in the city of New York.

The subscription of stallions to the above stakes will close and name on April 1st, 1884. Subscriptions to be addressed to J. H. Coster, Secretary Monmouth Park Association, Madison Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, New York.

Mr. Lorillard continues his gift of \$5,000 to the Lorillard Stakes. The Champion Stallion Stakes and the Lorillard Stakes are intended to be permanent.

The Lorillard Stakes for 1886, with the following conditions, will close and name on August 15th, 1884.  
The Lorillard Stakes for 1886, for three-year-olds, of \$500 each, h. f., or only \$100 if declared by January 1st, 1885; or \$50 if declared by January 1st, 1886; or \$100 if declared by June 25th, 1886; with \$5,000 given by Mr. Pierre Lorillard; the Association to add \$1,000 for the second; the third to save his stake; horses foaled in the United States are not eligible for this stake unless sired in a foreign country, or by a stallion represented by subscription to the Champion Stallion Stakes for 1885. One mile and a half.

GEORGE L. LORILLARD, President.

J. H. COSTER, Secretary.

STALLIONS THOROUGHbred.

BELLE MEADE

1884 STALLIONS. 1884

BRAMBLE,

By imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Ivy Leaf, by imp. Australian.

ENQUIRER,

The sire of McWhirter, Fortuna, Harkaway, Falsetto, Blue Eyes, Pinafore, Getaway, W. P. Burch, etc.

Imp. GREAT TOM,

The sire of Gen. Harding, Thackeray, Swift, Tenyson, Trombone, Tarquin, etc.  
And the grand Race-horse,

LUKE BLACKBURN,

By imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Novada, by Lexington.  
Each of these horses will be bred to a limited number of approved mares, at

\$100-The Season-\$100

\$5 to the Groom.

Mares will be kept at reasonable charges during the season. The annual Sale of Belle Meade Yearlings, 49 in number, will take place April 30th. Catalogues of the sale will be issued to the public in due time. Address,

W. G. HARDING,  
Nashville, Tenn.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

WILDIDLE.

By imp. AUSTRALIAN. Dam Idlewild, by Lexington.

This great race-horse and successful sire will make the season of 1884, from February 10th to June 10th, at Judson's Wildidle Farm, Santa Clara, Cal.

Wildidle is the sire of Oov. Stanford's Frolic filly (record of one mile, 1:42; at two years old), May D. (with a record of one and one-half miles in 2:36, the fastest on the Pacific Coast), Jim Douglas, Ella Doane, Wildidler, and others of note.

Terms of season, \$75, payable at time of service, and in all cases before removal.

Mares taken good care of at \$8 per month. No responsibility for escapes or accidents. For further particulars address

H. C. JUDSON, Owner, or  
W. L. APPLEBY, Supr.,  
Santa Clara, Cal.

P. O. Box 223.

STALLIONS

—AT—

RANCHO DEL PASO.

For the Season of 1884.

Thoroughbreds.

Imp. KYRLE DALY.

Bay horse, by ARTILLERY.  
First dam, Colleen Rhue, by Gemma-di-Vergy.  
Second dam, Princess, by Retriever.  
Third dam, Echidna (the Baron's dam), by Economist.  
Fourth dam, Miss Pratt, by Blacklock.  
Fifth dam, Gadabout, by Orville.  
Sixth dam, Minstrel, by Sir Peter.  
Seventh dam, Matron, by Floriel.  
Eighth dam, Malden, by Macben.  
Ninth dam (Pumpkin's dam), by Squirt.  
Tenth dam (Lot's dam), by Mogul.  
Eleventh dam, Camilla, by Bay Bolton.  
Twelfth dam, Old Lady (Starling's dam), by Pulleine's Chestnut Arabian.  
Thirteenth dam, by Rockwood.  
Fourteenth dam, by Bustler.  
At \$100 the season, due at the time of service.

LONGFIELD.

Chestnut horse, by MONARCHIST, he by Lexington.  
First dam, Dame Gontley (Blue Gown), by Planet.  
Second dam, Flora G., by Lexington.  
Third dam, Fanny G., by imp. Margrave.  
Fourth dam, Lances, by Lance.  
Fifth dam, Aurora, by Aratus.  
Sixth dam, Paragon, by imp. Buzzard.  
Seventh dam, Indiana, by Columbus (son of imp. Pantaloon).  
Eighth dam, Jane Hunt, by Hampton's Paragon.  
Ninth dam, Moll, by imp. Figure.  
Tenth dam, Slamerkin, by imp. Wildair.  
Eleventh dam, imp. Cuh Mare, by Cub.  
Twelfth dam, Aramantus' dam, by Second.  
Thirteenth dam, by Starling.  
Fourteenth dam, by Croft's Partner.  
Fifteenth dam, by Greyhound.  
At \$50 the season, due at the time of service.

JIM BROWNE.

Chestnut horse, by FOSTER, he by Lexington.  
First dam, Finch, by Hawatta.  
Second dam, Fanny Bagg, by imp. Ambassador.  
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.  
Fourth dam, Madame Bosley, by Sir Richard Tonson.  
Fifth dam, Nancy Nicbol, by imp. Eagle.  
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilke's Wonder.  
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.  
Eighth dam, by imp. Sterling.  
Ninth dam, by Glodius.  
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.  
Eleventh dam, by Jolly Roger.  
Twelfth dam, by imp. Partner.  
Thirteenth dam, imp. Monkey.  
Fourteenth dam, an imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.  
At \$50 the season, due at time of service.

Trotting Stallions.

ECHO.

Bay horse, by RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN.  
First dam, Fanny Felter, by Magnolia, son of Seely's American Star.  
Second dam, by Webber's Kentucky Whip.  
Third dam, by Shakespeare, son of Duroc, and out of a mare by Plato, son of imp. Messenger.  
At \$100 the season, due at time of service.

ALGONA.

Chestnut horse, by ALMONT, son of Alexander's Abdallah, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.  
First dam, Emma Kinkead, by Consort, son of Cassius M. Clay.  
Second dam, Ellie Dean, by Mauburno Chief.  
Third dam, by Powell's Bertrand, son of Bertrand, by Sir Archy.  
At \$100 the season, due at time of service.

ALASKA.

Brown horse, by ELECTIONEER.  
First dam, by Washington, he by Geo. M. Patchen.  
Second dam, by Williamson's Belmont.  
At \$50 the season, due at time of service.

The season for thoroughbreds will commence February 10th and terminate June 20th. For trotting stallions, will commence February 10th and terminate July 1st. Good care will be taken of mares during the season at \$6 per month; after the season \$10 per month will be charged, but no responsibility for escape or accidents.

John Mackey, Superintendent,  
Sacramento, Cal.

THOROUGHbred STALLION

X X,

Pedigree.

X X (Doublecross), bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson at Atwood Cottage, Riverside, Illinois, foaled May 23, 1872, by MALCOLM.  
First dam, Columbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland.  
Second dam, Young Fashion, by imported Monarch.  
Third dam, Fashion, by imported Trustee.  
Fourth dam, Bonnets of Blue, by Sir Charles.  
Fifth dam, Reilly, by Sir Archy.  
Sixth dam, by imported Medley.  
Seventh dam, by imported Centinel.  
Eighth dam, by Mark Anthony.  
Ninth dam, by imported Janns.  
Tenth dam, by imported Monkey.  
Eleventh dam, by imported Silvereye.  
Twelfth dam, by Spanker.  
See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

X X (Doublecross) is of as high and fashionable breeding as any stallion in the country. His sire, Malcolm, is by imported Bonnie Scotland, his dam Columbia also by imported Bonnie Scotland; hence his name. Malcolm was one of the best race-horses of his day, and Columbia was also a fine race mare. Columbia is the grandam of Antee. Her dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland, Wauwata, Bonnie Kate (the dam of Bonnie Lizzie), Andes, Hock Hocking, Three Cheers, etc. The dam of Malcolm, Lady Lancaster, was the dam of Saganario, Ontario (the dam of McWhirter), Regent, Lady Fairfield, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton, etc., and a reference to the racing calendars will show how distinguished the members of these two families are. This is the only Bonnie Scotland stallion in California, and from his inbreeding has as much of the blood as if he were a son of that renowned sire. He is a horse of immense substance, good size, high form, and of the best disposition.

Will make the ensuing season, 1884, from February 15th to June 15th, at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms, \$50 the season.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON,

Oakland or 308 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.



Horse Fever.

Many diseases in horses have been called fever simply because feverish symptoms were present and the fact of a further examination of the animal having been absent is sufficient to justify us in assuming that those who have made this mistake were either ignorant or careless. Doubtless large numbers of horses have been lost from this cause. All the real fevers of the horse may be comprised in two: first, the pure or simple fever, constituting of itself an entire disease; and second, fever which is occasioned by inflammatory action in some part of the body, constituting itself rather the attendant of a disease than the disease itself. But it must be noted that fever cannot be present without disease being found somewhere or another. The pulse or the rapidity of breathing may be quickened by exertion or other causes, but the increase of temperature of the body can only be the result of disease.

It may be stated that fever, pure and simple, known as idiopathic fever, is comparatively infrequent in occurrence. But it requires the attention of all persons who have horses under their care, and its general tendency to degenerate into local inflammation and symptomatic fever seems to arise less from its own nature than from foul air, vicissitudes of temperature, and general bad management. If idiopathic fever is not easily reduced, the blood accumulates in the lungs, the viscera, or some other internal part of the body, and provokes inflammation; or, if a horse, while suffering under this fever, be kept in a foul or ill-ventilated stable, or be exposed to alterations of heat and cold, he speedily becomes locally inflamed from the action of the filth or exposure. The symptoms of idiopathic fever are shivering, loss of appetite, dejected appearance, quick pulse, hot mouth, and some degree of debility; generally, also, costiveness and scantiness of urine, and sometimes quickness of breathing, with such pains of the bowels as accompany colic. The surest sign is the rise of the temperature, which can be told partially by the hot mouth, but it is best to use the chemical thermometer, which should be inserted in the mouth between the cheek and molars, taking care to keep the lips well closed and to avoid the instrument getting crushed between the teeth. If the temperature is normal it will read at 100 degrees, and above that will reveal the state of the animal. A horse cannot live long if the temperature is above 105 degrees, for the heat at 106 degrees paralyzes the heart. Simple fever, unless it rises to this height, never kills, unless it passes into inflammation.

When a horse shows the symptoms we have described, it is necessary to send at once for a "vet.," but there are times and places where it is impossible to get speedy assistance, and in that case a horse may be saved by knowing what to do. If the skin is dry and burning, remedies are required to depress the circulation, and this may be done by the administration of aconite or ordinary tartaric, or by bleeding. But when the skin is moist and perspiring, we must then endeavor to reduce the production of heat. For this there is nothing better than the application of cold water, but this must be applied cold at first. Water at blood heat—98 degrees—should be poured over the horse from a watering can with the rose on, and then gradually reduce the temperature of the water to 60 degrees—gradually but rapidly. The horse should be well drenched with water at 60 degrees, and scraped, hot fannels being then used to dry the skin quickly, and afterwards dry rugs and bandages put on. This may have to be repeated two or three times a day to keep the temperature down, but need not unless it begins to rise again. The bowels must be kept open, and the system supported by nourishing diet, and stimulants, if necessary, but these the "vet." will prescribe in accordance with the special requirements of the case.

Death of Caller Ou.

This well-known brood-mare was shot on the 1st inst., at the Iwerne Minster Stud Farm, in consequence of her having become seriously crippled by rheumatism. She was bred by the late Mr. W. Fanson in 1853, and was by Stockwell out of Haricot, by Mango or Lanercost out of Queen Mary, by Gladia-tor. She made her appearance on the turf as a two-year-old, and in a dozen essays scored three successes, none of them, however, being of much account. The following year she competed seventeen times, and was the sensational heroine of the Doncaster St. Leger, for which she started at 1,000 to 15, and got home by a head from the Derby winner, Kottledrum, who was first favorite at 6 to 4. She won the Northumberland Plate in 1863 and 1864, carrying on the first occasion 120 pounds, and on the second 122 pounds, but in attempting in the following year to rival the feat of Underland she failed to give the weight away to Brown Bread, and was beaten a neck, the winner (then a three-year-old) carrying 89 pounds, and Caller Ou 126 pounds. As a winner of Queen's Plates the daughter of Stockwell and Haricot stands out prominently, she having been credited during her career with no fewer than thirty-four, one of which she won as a three-year-old, three as a four-year-old, fifteen as a five-year-old, ten at six years, and five at seven. At the stud, perhaps the best of her produce were The Pearl, who was a smart mare in her time, and Roysterer, who, it will be remembered, won the City and Suburban last year, and was at one time thought of in connection with the blue ribbon of the turf. We learn that Caller Ou leaves behind her a promising yearling colt by Altyre.—*London Sportsman.*

Dark Horse.

The story of the origin of the phrase "the dark horse" is as follows: Years ago there lived in Tennessee an old chap named Sam Flynn, who traded in horses and generally contrived to own a speedy nag or two, which he used for racing purposes whenever he could pick up a "soft match" during his travels. The best of his flyers was a coal-black stallion named Dusky Pete, who was almost a thoroughbred, and able to go in the best of company. Flynn was accustomed to straddle Pete when approaching a town, and ride him into it to give the impression that the animal was merely a "likely horse," and not a fast stepper. One day he came to a town where a country race meeting was being held, and he entered Pete among the contestants. The people of the town, not knowing anything of his antecedents, and not being overimpressed by his appearance, hacked two or three local favorites heavily against him. Flynn moved among the crowd and took all the bets offered against his nag. Just as the "flyers" were being saddled for the race, old Judge McMinamee, who was the turf oracle of that part of the state, arrived on the course, and was made one of the judges. As he took his place on the stand he was told how the betting ran, and of the folly of the owner of the strange entry in backing his "plug" so heavily. Running his eye over the track the judge instantly recognized Pete, and said, "Gentlemen, there's a dark horse in this race that will make some of you sick before supper." The judge was right. Pete, the "dark horse," lay back until the three-quarter pole was reached, when he went to the front with a rush, and won the purse and Flynn's bets with the greatest ease.

Tommy Dodd, 2:24, is being driven as a mate to Frank L., at Salt Lake City. The team is owned by Mr. E. J. Travia.

Dave Muckle will handle Wilson, record of 2:16½, next season, and Mr. Simmons expects some fast work out of the horse.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR OF THE  
**LYCOWSKI**  
**FLYING CLAY PIGEON**  
PIERCE & CO. OAKLAND, CAL.  
AGENTS FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.



The Firm also carries a large stock of  
**HARDWARE, RIFLES, GUNS,**  
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Of every make  
**CARTRIDGES, FISHING TACKLE,**  
**RODS AND FLIES,**  
in every variety, and all articles belonging to the Sportsman's outfit on REASONABLE TERMS.

**LITTLE'S**  
**CHEMICAL**  
**FLUID**  
**SHEEP DIP**  
Price Reduced to  
**\$1.25 Per Gallon.**



Twenty gallons of fluid mixed with cold water will make 1,250 gallons of Dip.  
It is superior to all Dips and Dressings for SCAB in Sheep; is certain in effect; is easily mixed, and is applied in a cold state. Unlike sulphur or tobacco, or other poisonous Dips, it increases the growth of the wool, stimulates the fleece, and greatly adds to the yield. It destroys all vermin. It is efficacious for almost every disease (internal and external) sheep are subject to.

**FALKNER, BELL & CO.,**  
San Francisco, Cal.

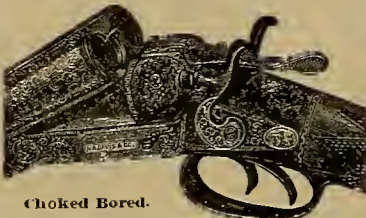
**WANTED.**

Two young greyhounds.  
Address, stating age, color, price and breed-  
ing.  
Care BREEDER & SPORTSMAN.

**DR. PIERCE'S MAGNETIC**  
**RUPTURE**  
Absolutely cured in 30 to 60 days, by Dr. Pierce's Patent Magnetic Elastic Truss. Warranted the only Electric Truss in the world. Entirely different from all others. Perfect Retainer, and is worn with ease and comfort night and day. Cured the renowned Dr. J. Simms of New York, and hundreds of others. New Illustrated pamphlet free, containing full information.  
**MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY,**  
504 Sacramento St. San Francisco, Cal.



**THE DAVIS GUN.**



Choked Bored.

**E. T. ALLEN,** SOLE AGENT.  
IMPORTER OF  
**FIREARMS, AMUNITION, FISHING TACKLE, AND SPORTING GOODS.**  
416 Market Street, S. F.  
Send for Circulars, and Mention this Paper.

**THE NEW ZEALAND**  
**Stud and Pedigree Stock Co.**  
LIMITED.  
AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

The objects of the NEW ZEALAND STUD AND PEDIGREE STOCK COMPANY, LIMITED, are the breeding of pure-bred Cattle, Clydesdale Horses and Sheep, and disposing of same by sale or otherwise in New Zealand, the Australasian Colonies, San Francisco, and elsewhere.

The whole of the pedigree herds, the Clydesdale horses and sheep, are well known, and consist of first-class imported stock, judiciously selected in England by the best judges, without regard to cost, and their progeny, wherever exhibited, have secured the highest prizes.

The celebrated short-horn Bull, DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, was awarded First and Champion Prizes at the Intercolonial Exhibition, Sydney, for the best bull of any breed, and for which the whole of the Australasian Colonies competed with both Imported and Colonial Bulls. This bull and many of his progeny are amongst the herd.

The Herefords are deserving of special mention. Six hundred in number, they form the largest herd of pure Herefords in the world. Their progeny have always met with a ready and remunerative sale in the Australasian Colonies.

The Thoroughbred Horses and Clydesdales of this Company are well known throughout the Colonies and Great Britain; their equal does not exist in the Australasian Colonies.

**Fastest Time on Record.**

Martini-Henry, by Musket—Sylvia, was bred by this Company and sold when a foal to the Hon. J. White for 1,250 guineas. He is now three years old, and has just achieved the wonderful feat of winning the Victorian Derby, one mile and a half (the great southern weight-for-age race), carrying 122 pounds, and beating a field of nine in 2:39, thus lowering the previous record of 2:41½; and also the Melbourne Cup, two miles, carrying 103 pounds to victory in 3:30½, and beating a field of twenty-nine, thus lowering the previous best record of 3:30½, by Darrivell (5 years), carrying 102 pounds, in 1879.

Musket—The Company have for sale some twenty-five colts (this season's) by this wonderful sire, from imported thoroughbred English mares.

During the present racing season nearly all the important two and three-year-old events in Auckland have been won by his progeny. A draft of his yearlings, which have just been disposed of in Sydney, New South Wales, realized from £150 to 1,250 guineas.

Orders entrusted to the Company will receive prompt and careful attention, the Company guaranteeing to find careful and efficient men to take charge of stock, and to insure shipments against all risks at five (5) per cent.

Any information regarding stock may be obtained on application to

**P. H. BOURKE, Secretary,**

Auckland, New Zealand.

**The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co., Limited.**

412 California Street, San Francisco.  
HUGH CRAIG, Agent.

FOR SALE.

**KILLIP & CO.**

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.

No. 116 Montgomery Street, S. F.

**BREEDER'S SALE**

BY DIRECTION OF

**G. VALENSIN, ESQ.,**

—OF—

**ARNO STOCK FARM.**

We will offer for sale at the

**OAKLAND TROTting PARK,**

—ON—

**TUESDAY.....MARCH 11, 1884.**

At 11 A. M.

His Entire Stud of

**Brood Mares, Trotting Stallions,**  
**Colts and Fillies.**

Among them are the famous stallion CROWN POINT and Brood Mares of the most fashionable strains of blood.

The colts and fillies are mostly sired by the celebrated stallion BUCANEER.

Among the trotters is the well-known mare SISTER and several three and four-year-olds heavily engaged in the various stakes to be trotted this Fall, both in California and the East.

Catalogues will be ready February 25th, giving full description and pedigree of all animals offered.

The sale will be absolute, as Mr. Valensin contemplates an extended tour to Europe.

The young horses entered in Trotting Stakes are now at Oakland Park and may be seen upon application to Mr. John Goldsmith, trainer, who has them in charge.

For other information apply to

**KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers.**

**AMUSEMENTS.**

**CALIFORNIA THEATRE**  
FRED'K W. BERT, MANAGER.

**THE LEADING THEATRE**  
Monday Evening, March 10th.

**Miss Jeffreys Lewis!**

**Miss Jeffreys Lewis!**

—AND—

OUR COMPLETE COMPANY,

—IN—

**ALIXE! ALIXE!**

Box office open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., where reserved seats can be secured  
Six Days in Advance.

**GRAND OPERA HOUSE**  
MISSION STREET, ABOVE THIRD.

SPECIAL NOTICE

This Theatre will remain closed for two weeks for thorough renovation and decorations, prior to the grand re-opening.

Monday, March 10th.

WITH

**Her Majesty's Opera Co.,**

Under the auspices of

**COL. J. H. MAPLESON.**

FRED'K W. BERT,  
Lessee and Manager.

**OAKLAND THEATRE**  
TWELFTH STREET NEAR WEBSTER, OAKLAND, CAL.

Monday Evening, March 10th.

Grand production of

**FAIRFAX! FAIRFAX!**

OUR FULL COMPANY.

**GRAND SCENERY,**

**STARTLING EFFECTS!**

Every Evening This Week,

—AND—

**SATURDAY MATINEE!**

SPECIAL NOTICE—For the accommodation of the residents of Berkeley, Alameda and Brooklyn, curtain will rise at 7:45, performance terminating at 10:45.

Admission ..... 25cts.  
Reserved Seats ..... 50cts.  
Secure your seats in advance.

**The Vienna Gardens,**

Cor. of Sutter and Stockton Sts.,

THE POPULAR

**FAMILY RESORT**

OF THE CITY.

The Ladies' Orchestra, composed of accomplished musicians is the feature of the entertainments, with the talented Miss Bertha Seuber as leader. Refreshments of all kinds the best the market affords.

**G. F. WALTER,**

Sole Proprietor.

ADMISSION FREE.



## STABLE AND PADDOCK.

## Racing Points.

In a late number of the *Asian* there is an article on "Arabian horses in Egypt," in which appears the following translation from a small manual in Arabic, which an experienced purveyor compels his agents to commit to memory before permitting them to buy on their own judgment. There is not a great deal of variation from the form which is the most fancied in the thoroughbred in this country, and in the main the "points" ordered to be memorized are in accordance with our ideas. Not exactly, however, as the belly might be too close to the ground, and very large fetlock joints would not be in harmony with the "finish" a race-horse should possess. While there might be considerable discussion in regard to some of the points, in the whole this brief description will not be found far out of place.

ADVICE TO THE PURCHASER OF HORSES FOR RACING PURPOSES FROM THE ARABS.

CHAPTER I.—AS TO THE PEDIGREE. (*Asl*.)

If the tribe would use him as a stallion, ask no more; that is enough, and inquiry will establish the point. The marks of pure breeding (*asalat*) will, moreover, be written on his exterior, by the pen of his maker, particularly on his skin, tail, coat, face, way of moving, and eyes.

God bear witness to the foregoing!

## CHAPTER II.

## AS TO GENERAL APPEARANCE.

Lengthy, like a boat, or a serpent. Low on the leg. Knit-together like a wrestler; not spread out like a spider, or the stork. Eyes large and projecting. Disposition quiet and patient. Standing over much ground.

## CHAPTER III.

## AS TO THE NECK.

Throat (*mizhabah*), lit, place the knife is applied to in slaughtering) large, open and clean. Neck long and strong. Wind-pipe free and pendulous.

## CHAPTER IV.

## AS TO THE BODY, OR MIDDLE-PIECE.

Belly near ground. Withers (*harik*) depressed. Shoulders very long and oblique. Great girth, and deep like the greyhounds. Back not long, but in proportion, and rising like a steep road. Broad strong loins, elevated like a mountain ridge. Ribs arched like a bow or a cask, not flat, like a wall. Ends of barrel (*shaklani*) near haunch bones (*hibalani*), making the waist (*khasirah*) short between last rib and haunch.

## CHAPTER V.

AS TO THE QUARTERS. (*Kital*)

Broad, and spread out like the gateway of a town, with the space between them deep, and as broad as a road, having the end of the gut deeply buried at the head of it. Croup greatly elevated, compared with withers, haunches wide and broad, and their muscles strong and outstanding, not rounded, but resembling plates cut from stone or iron. Great length from croup (*majma*) to hock. If quarters sloping, no matter, provided hips are broad and open.

## CHAPTER VI.

## AS TO FORE EXTREMITIES.

Arms long, and their muscles great and strong. Knees powerful, with certain bones projecting laterally, like horns. From knee to fetlock, straight, short and substantial, with great well-defined sinews, like sword blades, perfectly sound, and free from all doubtful signs. Fetlock joints very large.

## CHAPTER VII.

## AS TO HIND EXTREMITIES.

Great long stiff thighs, well-clothed with muscle, inside and out, like a gamecock's. Straight like a camel's, not in the least sickle-shaped like the new moon. Very large clean hocks, with plenty of space between point and main part, and all the principal bones standing out under the skin, like bricks in a wall. From hock to ground, short, and inclined well forward, so as to form angle with hock.

## CHAPTER VIII.

## AS TO ACTION.

In galloping, brushes ground like the swallow, without raising high the forelegs, or bending the knees.

In walking, hind foot falls in front of the fore one, and to the outside of it, showing the breadth of the quarters, and spread of thigh.

## Foul Air Beneath the Stable.

There is usually but a very imperfect conception of the amount of foul air given off under a stable that has been standing upon the same ground for a period of years. Where it is possible to do so, the surface beneath the stable should have good, natural drainage. Where the ground does not admit of this, thorough artificial drainage should be provided, and the floor of the stable should be tight enough to prevent the foul air beneath from passing up into the apartments occupied by the stock and the hay supply. This is especially important during the winter, as the stock is then presumed to be kept within doors, and the frozen condition of the surface without forces all foulness in the neighborhood of the stable, even for some distance beyond its walls, to pass towards the stable, as beneath, where there is no frost, there is opportunity for escape upward, while any opportunity of this kind is denied without, owing, as stated, to the impenetrable nature of the frozen earth.

There is in the soil, especially in porous soil, what is called "ground air"—the term having reference to such air as is beneath the surface and above the water line—that is, supposing that water is standing beneath the surface. Where, for want of drainage, water stands beneath a stable, it cannot be otherwise than damaging, creating dampness in addition to other contaminating influences. To show how poisonous gases seek for an outlet, and how they find it when confined beneath a frozen surface, we will mention a case where a leak occurred from a gas pipe twenty-five feet away from a house occupied by three persons. A sharp frost having shut off escape upwards, over the broken pipe, the gas permeated the soil, entering beneath the house, thence up through the floor, two of the three persons mentioned being found dead and the third in an insensible state. When the ground freezes, we see upon our wooden sidewalks an illustration of what is here referred to, namely, a free escape of vapor from

the unfrozen earth beneath the walk. It does not follow, because animals are dumb beasts, that they are exempt from influences that would be damaging to the health of their owner. An important influence in the direction of the results mentioned above, rests in the fact that the warmth within a dwelling house, and the like condition in a stable pretty well filled with stock, causes the air to spend itself in the direction of this warmth, on the principle that cold air rushes rapidly towards a warmer. Carbonic acid is very abundant in ground air, and is delivered with great freedom with this current that goes under the stable and house.—*Live Stock Journal*.

Mr. J. B. Haggins' late acquisition Kyrle Daly gave his groom a sample of his quality at Rancho Del Paso a few days since. He is kept in a box stall, the door being as usual double. The upper half was open, and directly in front of the door stood a breaking cart, but the Irishman taking a notion to go out, jumped through the open upper half of the door clear over the breaking cart without touching anything or scratching a hair. As it was necessarily, almost a standing jump, it indicates what a powerful fellow he is. What a gallant timber topper he would be in a cross country run.

## THE DRAMA.

## The California Theatre.

During the week Article 47, by Adolphe Belot, has occupied the stage here, in which Miss Lewis has earned great distinction by her acting. In principle the play is somewhat after the model of Camille, though in associations, contrasts, details and plot, infinitely more dramatic and consistent. It is violent contrasts that really test the power of the actor. Thus judged, we assert, Miss Lewis as Cora is greater in Article 47 than Madame Ellenrich ever was in Camille or any other of her favorite roles. It often happened that Madame Ellenrich was weak both from inanition and exaggeration, but Miss Lewis is never so from either cause. Her great power is in her perfect fidelity to nature, and in love, passion, rage, jealousy, anger, vengeance, madness, she is just what nature requires, nothing more or less. Perhaps she is to-day the most uniform, intense, best-balanced actress on the American stage. In action, mannerism, look, attitude and costume she is faultless, and her English in every way is superb. The houses during the week have not been numerically strong, but they have been enthusiastic and appreciative. It is a great reflection upon the taste of San Francisco that this really gifted actress is not more generously patronized. Let us wipe out this disgrace next week. Grismer as George Duhamel, and Phoebe Davis as Marcelle de Rives, both acquitted themselves with effect. On Monday Alix will be presented, in which the cast will be still stronger than in Article 47.

## Oakland Theatre.

For the week Red Pocket-Book has been the attraction, and we are glad to say has drawn good houses. There is little in this play for the critic to deal with, for it is not a powerful production, by any means, but Miss Charlotte Tittel as leading lady in Clarise made all of the character that could be made, and the company also did well. We sincerely hope Mr. Bert will soon find it to his interest to place Miss Tittel on the California stage in company with Miss Lewis and other stars that she may have a correct standard to guide her studies and imitations. On Monday, Fairfax by Bartley Campbell, with Miss Tittel as Gladys the heroine and her popular little sister Minnie as Verzie. The other leading characters will be taken by competent artists, so our Oakland friends may anticipate much pleasure next week.

## The Vienna Garden.

Although there has been no material change in the talent during the week at this establishment, and no great change in the programme, there has been no diminution in the patronage, the house being filled every night. As we have said before, this fact occurring time after time, proves the Garden to be a most popular place, and while deserving well receive patronage. The Tyrolean singers have given several new songs of late, and are really worth hearing. The Marvels of Peru, Miss Nelson with her trained pigeons and dogs, and a good orchestra are the other attractions. We find, however, a growing desire in the public for the re-formation of the Ladies' Orchestra, and we give the information to those most interested, just for what it is worth.

## TROTTING STALLIONS.

## The Almont Stallion

## ALTOONA,

BY ALMONT: first dam Theresa B., by Prophet, Jr.; second dam Molly Floyd, by Mohawk; third dam, by Davy Crockett, a Canadian pacer; fourth dam Puss, a fine road mare imported from Canada. Prophet, Jr., by Prophet, son of Bill's Vermont Black Hawk. Altoona was bred by Gen. W. T. Withers, of Fairlawn, is a dark bay, a little over fifteen and three-quarters hands, of high form and breeding.

He will make the season of 1884, ending July 1st, at the ALMONT STABLES, 1352 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.

Terms, \$30 for the season, due on or before July 1st.

For further information apply to or address

A. H. BECK.

ALMONT STABLES, 1352 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.

## ELECTOR, 2170.

STANDARD—See Wallace's Register Vol. V.

By ELECTOR, his dam Gilberta by Fred Low, son of old St. Clair. Second dam Lady Gilbert by Gen. Knox.

Will make the season of 1884, commencing March 1st, and ending June 1st.

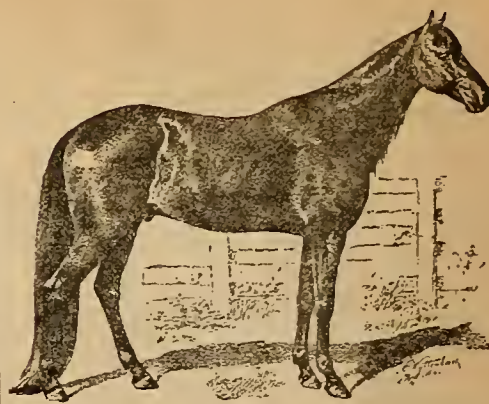
Elector is a mahogany bay, both hind feet touched with white, 15½ hands high, weighs 1,050 pounds.

Terms \$30 the season. Mares from a distance properly cared for and pastured at \$5.00 per month. Due care taken but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address

C. E. PERKINS,

Stockton.

## Mambrino Trotting Stallion



## ABBOTSFORD.

Record 2:19 1-2.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884, AT THE RANCH OF S. R. WHIPPLE, San Mateo, Cal.

## PEDIGREE.

By Woodford Mambrino: his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino Paymaster: dam Woodbine, (dam of Wedgewood, 2:19), by Woodford, son of Kosciusko, by Sir Archy.

Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodbine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks, by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty-nine colts and fillies sired by him at Woodburn, not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease, Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf, and he gained on a slow track, at Minneapolis, a record of 2:21½. He has thirteen sons and daughters that have trotted in 2:30 or better—Abbotsford 2:19½; Malice 2:19½; Manetta 2:19½; Mambrino Dudley 2:22; Conroy 2:22½; Magenta 2:24½; Manfred 2:25; Pancoast 2:25½; Rachel 2:26½; Inca 2:27; Lady McPartridge 2:29; Dacia 2:29½; Geo. A. Ayer 2:30. Woodford Mambrino was also the sire of Princess, the sire of Trinket 2:11. It is proper to draw a comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first named stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,333 foals out of selected mares. Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettie, beat 2:30. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty-six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in seven. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is five times greater than Hambletonian.

Young Columbus, by Old Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harris' Hambletonian, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. Young Columbus was the sire of Phil Sheridan, sire of Phyllis 2:17½; Adelaide 2:19½; Commonwealth 2:22; Hiram Woodruff 2:25; Valley Chief 2:25; Faustina 2:25½; Phil Sheridan, Jr., 2:29½; Tom Malloy 2:30.

## TERMS.

One hundred dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be handled the following season, free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes.

WASH JAMES, Agent.

San Mateo, Cal.

## The Trotting Stallions

## Baywood and Fleetwood

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884, COMMENCING FEBRUARY 1st, and ending July 1st, at the corner of Third and Empire streets, San Jose.

## BAYWOOD

Is five years old, dark bay, with black points, 15 hands high, and weigh 1,200 pounds, fine bone, level-headed and a good mover.

Sired by Nutwood; first dam by Geo. M. Patchen; second dam by Champion; third dam by Belmont.

## FLEETWOOD

Is four years old, sorrel, with both front feet white and white stripe face; 15½ hands high, and weighs close to 1,100 pounds. He is a model a perfect horse; high life, fine style and action, and looks like a thoroughbred.

Sired by Nutwood. First dam Copper Bottom Mare, by Young America; second dam the Tillotson Mare, pedigree unknown but she was reported to have been bred in Kentucky.

Terms, \$25 for the season, or \$40 to insure.

E. S. SMITH, San Jose.

## The Trotting-Bred Stallion



## A. T. STEWART,

WILL stand for mares at the FRESNO FAIR GROUNDS during the season.

A. T. Stewart is a dark brown stallion with white hind ankles, sixteen and one-half hands high, and weighs over 1,200 pounds. Bred by D. L. Harris, of Fayette County, Kentucky. Foaled in 1872, and is an Inbred Mambrino. Sired by Mambrino Patchen (full brother of Lady Thorn, record 2:18½), sire of Katie Middleton, 2:21, and nine in 2:30 list. Dam by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn; second dam, by Young's Pilot, Jr., brother in blood to the sire of the dam of Mambrino Patchen, sired by Mambrino Chief, he by Mambrino 2:19½ master, and he by Mambrino, thoroughbred son of imported

Terms for the season, \$30.

Address

SOMERS & A



## Wren's Nest Stallions.

THE CHAMPION TROTTING STALLION OF THE PACIFIC SLOPE"  
**SAM PURDY,** - - - - - \$50

(Mahogany bay, black points, sixteen hands, 1,200 pounds), by GEORGE M. PATCHEN, JR. ("California Patchen"), dam Whiskey Jane, by Illinois Medoc. Record, 2:20, Buffalo, N. Y., August 24, 1876. Public trial two-mile heats, on Bay District Course in San Francisco County, Cal., 4:45-4:46.

### Thoroughbred

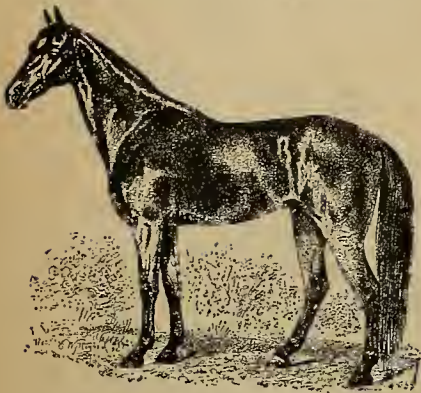
**DAN SPARLING,** - - - - - \$25

(Blood bay, black points, sixteen and one-quarter hands), by imp. Glenelg, dam Item (own sister to Tom Ochiltree). Item is also the dam of Idalia, Bob Woolley, etc.

### TERMS CASH AT TIME OF SERVICE.

Address the undersigned at Harrisonburg, Rockingham County, Va.  
**FOXHALL A. DAINGERFIELD, Owner.**

## Hambletonian Trotting Stallion



## BOB MASON

By ECHO. His dam Belle Mason by Belmont, thoroughbred. Echo by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Fanny Felter by Magnolia (by American Star). Belle Mason by Belmont (Williamson's). First dam, Lucy Johnson, by the Pony (son of Improved Leviathan). Second dam Catalpa, by Frank. Third dam, by John Richards.

Will make the season of 1884 for a limited number of mares, at the OAKLAND TROTTING PARK.

### Description.

Bob Mason is a mahogany bay, with inside of off hind ankle white and star in forehead; sixteen hands, and weighs 1,100. Foaled May 10th, 1879. He is of fine kindly disposition, a natural trotter, and has shown great speed, but as yet has no public record. For a fine portrait and full description of the horse see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of June 30th, 1883.

For full history of his sire Echo, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN July 29th, 1882. See also, for his full brother Exile, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN issue of September 10th, 1882.

### Terms.

Fifty dollars the season, payable at time of service. All mares at risk of owners. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasture at \$5 per month.

**CHARLES J. ELLIS, Owner.**  
**WM. DONATHAN, Agent.**

## Fast Trotting Stallion



## HA HA.

### Standard (See Wallace's Register.)

Ha Ha: Color Brown, 15½ hands. Extra fine style. Action and form perfect. As a three-year-old, with eight weeks' handling, showed 2:29½, without a skip.

### Breeding.

GILT-EDGE, combining, close at hand, Hambletonian, Alexander's Abdallah, Mambrino Chief, dam by McCracken's Blackhawk, the sire of the dam of Overman. Record 2:19½.

N. B. As a four-year-old, with proper handling, 2:20 or better, I would expect him to show.

**FRED ARNOLD,**  
Stockton, Cal.

## Trotting Stallions

## Prompter, 2305, and Privateer

Will make the season of 1884, from February 1st to July 1st, at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, at \$50 the season. Mares not proving in foal can be returned next season free of charge. Pasturage at reasonable rates. Accidents and escapes at owner's risk.

**Prompter** is a bright bay, star in forehead, hind ankles white, sixteen hands high, and weighs 1,140 pounds. Sired by Wilson's Blue Bull, son of Pruden's Blue Bull, by Merring's Blue Bull, dam Prairie Bird (four-year-old pacing record 2:28½), and dam of Flight, five-year-old record 2:29, and three-fourths sister to dam of Pride, yearling record 2:44½, and three-fourths sister to dam of Buccaneer, public trial against time 2:24½, and full sister in blood to dam of Fawn, record 2:30½, by Flaxtail, grandam by son of Tally Ho Morgan, great grandam by Irwin's Tuckahoe, great great grandam by Lefler's Consul.

**Privateer** is four years old, a beautiful brown with tan shadings, over sixteen hands high, and is by Buccaneer, son of Iowa Chief, by Green's Bashaw, dam by Marion, son of Mambrino Chief, yearling record 3:05½.

For extended pedigree and further description of the above horses send for circular.

**M. W. HICKS,**  
Sacramento, Cal.

## THE ELECTIONEER STALLION

## STANFORD

Will make the season of 1884, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, at my stable near the Oakland Race Track.

### Terms.

\$50 for the season, payable at the close of the season. No responsibility assumed beyond reasonable care.

### Pedigree and Description.

Stanford was bred by George Faylor, late of San Francisco, foaled in 1879; is dark bay, no marks, 15½ hands, and weighs 1,050 pounds; was sired by Electioneer, and closely resembles him in form and color; was not broken until last year; has been handled very little, but enough to show that his action is excellent and peculiar to the get of Electioneer.

First dam, Annie Laurie, by McCracken's Dave Hill, Jr., (sire of Geo. Treat, record 2:25½), he by McCracken's Dave Hill, he by Red Lion, and he by Vermont Black Hawk.

Second dam, Kitty, by Owen Dale, son of Belmont.

Dam of Dave Hill, Jr., by old St. Lawrence, grandam thoroughbred.

Dam of Dave Hill by Vermont Hambletonian.

Dam of Red Lion by Vermont Hambletonian.

**J. J. FAIRBANKS,**  
Agent.

Oakland, January 18, 1884.

## The Breeder and Sportsman.

## The Trotting Stallions DIRECTOR AND MONROE CHIEF

Will make the season of 1884 at

## Oakland Trotting Park,

Commencing February 1st and ending June 1st.

### TERMS.

Director \$20, Monroe Chief \$100, the season. Good pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Due care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no responsibility assumed should any occur.

### Director, 2:17.

Black horse, foaled July 18, 1877, by Dictator (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10½; Phallas, 2:15½); first dam Dolly (dam of Thorndale, 2:22½; Onward, 2:22½), by Mambrino Chief; second dam by Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiener.

Thorndale, 2:22½, is the sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16½, and Daisy Dale, 2:19½.

### Monroe Chief, 2:18 1-4.

Two-mile record, 4:46.

Brown horse, foaled 1879, by Jim Monroe (son of Alexander's Abdallah, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, first dam Madame Powell, by Bay Chief (son of Mambrino Chief); second dam by Toronto (son of St. Lawrence); third dam claimed to be of Whipstock. For a very lifelike portrait of Monroe Chief and a full account of his pedigree and performance, see the holiday number of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, issued December 29, 1883.

For further information address

**JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,**  
OAKLAND TROTTING PARK.

## The Trotting Stallion

## BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Peniston, Philadelphia, Penn. By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr. Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1884 from February 10th to July 1st.

### Terms.

\$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at \$3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes. Mares shipped to Maryland consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival by cars or boats.

**J. B. McDONALD.**

2:20 1-4.

## The Fast-Trotting Stallion

## ANTEEO.

Dark bay colt, near hind foot white; foaled May 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

### By ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.

Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.

Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.

Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.

Fifth dam, Bonnets of Blue, by Sir Charles.

Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.

Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.

Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.

Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.

Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.

Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.

Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.

Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 10th to June 15th, 1884, at the Fair Grounds at Santa Rosa.

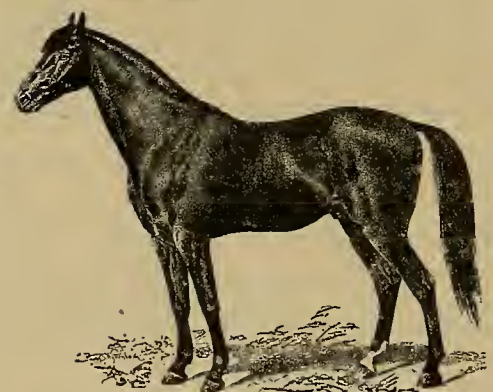
### TERMS.

\$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20½, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

**M. ROLLINS, Agent.**  
Santa Rosa.



## MAMBRINO WILKES.

**BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE WILKES,** son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christmas by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes (weighing 1,250 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and of several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 27 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 14 have records of 2:25 or better, 5 of 2:20 or better, and 3 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H., and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1884, at the Drew Stable, STOCKTON, and L. M. Morse's near LODI.

### Terms:

\$50 for the season, or \$25 single service. This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

**A. L. HINDS, Agent.**

## The Trotting Stallion

## STEINWAY,

With two-year-old record, third heat, of 2:31½, and three-year-old record, fourth heat, of 2:25½.

### Terms.

He will serve mares the present season, commencing February 1st, and ending July 1st, 1884, at the

**Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County,**

At \$100 for the season, payable in variably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage \$5 per month, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McIlverey & Nolte, Fashion Stable, Oakland, or of S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S. Smalley's Stable, Haywards, will be forwarded immediately to the farm.

### Description.

He is a bay, 15½ hands high, weighing 1,175 pounds, long flowing main and tail, two white hind ankles, remarkable style and lofty carriage; has a good, resolute head set on a stout neck; his shoulders do not mount very high on the withers. He has great length and a capacious middle piece, plenty of bone and substance; his gait is big and square; his disposition is the very best.

### Pedigree.

Steinway, by Strathmore; first dam Abbess, by Albion, the sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24; second dam by Marshall Ney, by imported Emancipation; third dam by Bertrand, he by Sir Archy; Albion by Haleyon, a pacer; he by Virginian, a son of Sir Archy. Steinway's dam is the dam of Solo, five-year-old record 2:28, and Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, two-year-old record 2:31½, winning the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall, beating the Palo Alto colt and others. Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway. Steinway's dam is also the dam of W. S. Buckner's colt Currency, that trotted as a yearling, the fall of 1882, in 2:46. See New York "Spirit of the Times" of November 18th, and "Turf, Field and Farm" November 18th, 1882.

Strathmore is the sire of Santa Claus, 2:17½; and Tucker, 2:19½; Chestnut Hill, 2:22½; Alice Stoner, 2:24; Steinway, three-year-old, 2:25½; Nannie Talbert, five-year-old, 2:27; Solo, five-year-old, 2:28; Monitor, 2:28½; Henderson, 2:28; Strathlan, three-year-old, 2:29½; and Stuart, three-year-old, 2:28. Stuart is full brother to Belmont, who trotted a mile in 2:52; at fifteen months old. Bedford trotted in the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall; was timed the second heat in 2:32½; is by Strathmore also. Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, the sire of Dexter, 2:17½; first dam by North American, the sire of Whitehall, he the sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23½, and he in turn got Governor Sprague, record 2:24½; and he got Kate Sprague, record 2:18. The dam of Scott's Thomas, record 2:24, and Scott's Chief, record 2:25, was by Whitehall; also North American, by Sir Walter; he by Hickory, sire imported Whip; North American's dam is a pacer. Strathmore's second dam is by Harris Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by imported Messenger.

### Performances.

Steinway has trotted four races; at two years old he won the Lexington stake, mile heats, beating Memento, Jewett, Verbeke, Admiration, Mystery, in 2:39, 2:32, 2:31½. Memento won the first heat. As a three-year-old, at Sharpsbury, Ky., August 8th, 1879, over a miserable half-mile track, he beat Bushwhacker, record 2:27, and Blackwood, Jr., record 2:22, in four heats, 2:38, 2:37, 2:37, 2:35. Bushwhacker winning second heat. At Lexington, August 16th, 1879, he trotted six heats, 2:38, 2:35, 2:30, 2:25, 2:30½, 2:30½. Steinway winning fourth, fifth and sixth heats, beating Jewett, Catchy and two others. At the fall meeting of the Horse Breeders' Association for the Kentucky Stakes for three-year-olds he was beaten in three heats by Jewett, in 2:26½, 2:23½, 2:24½, but Steinway was lame in this race, and really not in fit condition to start; he was timed second, in 2:27½, 2:23½, 2:27½.

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**GEORGE WILEY,**

Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.

## THE TROTting STALLIONS



## SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

Will make the coming season from February 1st to July 15th, 1884, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal. Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15½ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, and foaled in the spring of 1878.

### PEDIGREE.

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Enslin's thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:44½) by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, Irwin's Tuckahoe, grandam by Lefler's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

## LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built, weight, 1,150 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks, and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star (son of Platt's Western Star by Blackness). 1st dam by Boucree, 2nd dam by Gallatin (1878). Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:30). 2nd dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. 3rd dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. 4th dam by Lefler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

### TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty (\$50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five (\$25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three (\$3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, horses, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

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From O. A. Hickok, Esq.,

San Francisco, Cal., June 8, 1891.

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O. A. HICKOK.

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Hartford, Conn., March 29, 1892.

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Notice to Breeders

—AND—

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For the benefit of those desirous of taking the advantage of long odds on the coming meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association, and before pool-selling is opened, we, the undersigned, will open book-betting on the different events previous to said meeting. Books will be opened, and a list of prices advertised as soon as all nominations are made. Odds subject to a change at any period.

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FAIRLAWN, 1884.

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Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at \$150 the season.

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By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at \$50 the season.

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The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 230 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

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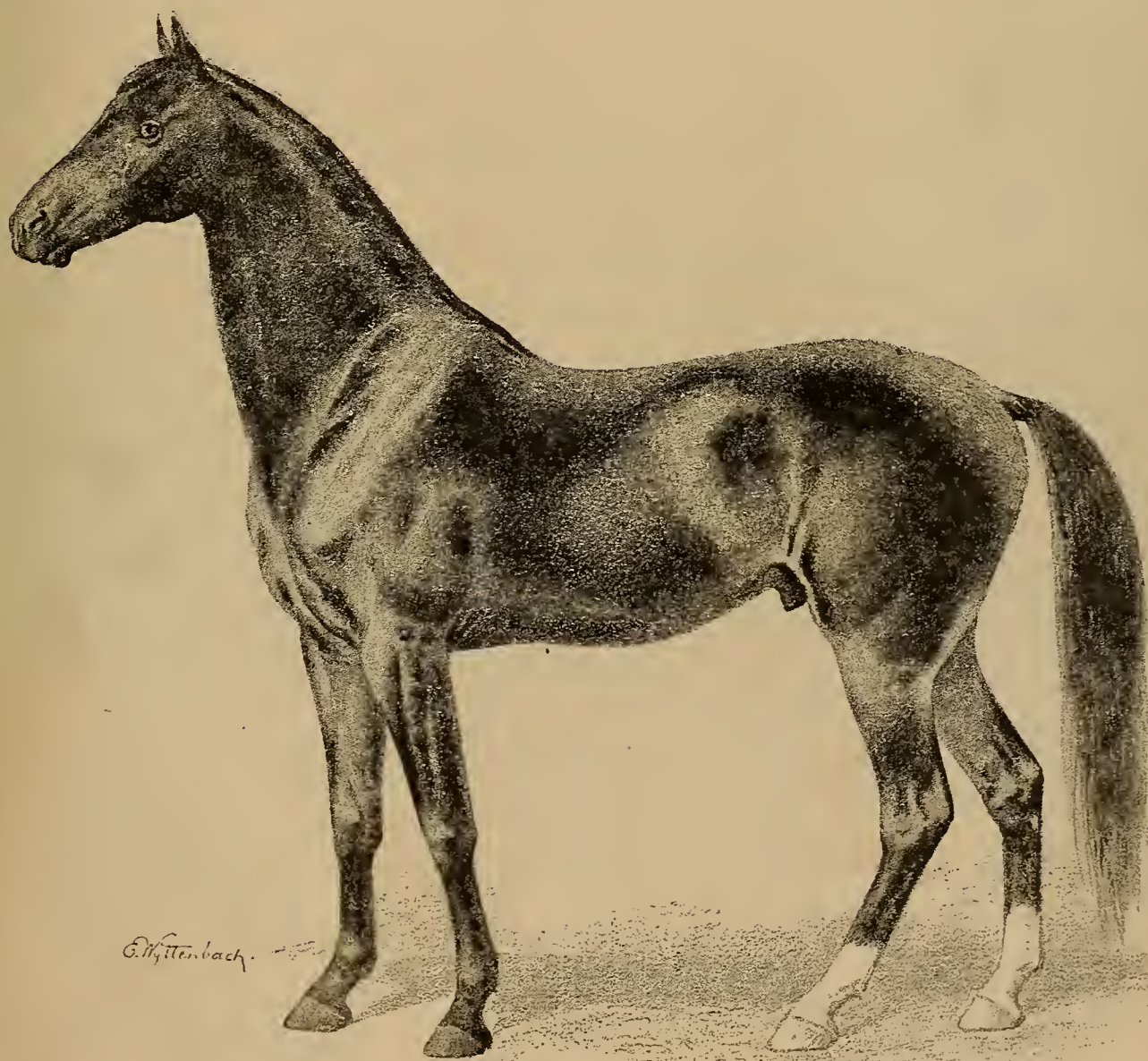


# BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. IV, No. 11.  
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MAR. 15, 1884.

SUBSCRIPTION  
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.



BUCCANEER.

The postponement of the Arno sale till next week, Tuesday, was made necessary by the unfavorable weather. The number of intending buyers from the interior of the State, who have inspected the stock, and stated their intention of attending the sale, evidences the value of the form and pedigree that is characteristic of all the horses to be sold. We present herewith a "speaking portrait" of Buccaneer, whose death was one

of the principal causes that operated to bring about the sale and the closing of Mr. Valensin's establishment. Buccaneer was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, and if he had lived would undoubtedly taken high rank as a sire. During his brief career in the stud he got Flight, five-year-old record, 2:29; Pride, yearling, 2:41½, two-year-old, 2:33; Privateer, yearling, 3:05¾; Cora, two-year-old, 2:44; Flirt, three-year-old, 2:35, and many other young-

sters equally as promising, who only await opportunity to make their debut to show their high quality. Buccaneer was sired by Iowa Chief, son of Green's Bashaw, he by Vernol's Black Hawk. Green's Bashaw has eleven representatives in the 2:30 list, and his grandson, backed as he was by the Blue Bull strain on the side of his dam came directly in the line of trotting inheritance.



## TURF AND TRACK.

### Conditional Entries.

Conditional entries are unknown on this coast, but the fashion does prevail somewhat east of the Rockies, and at the late meeting of the National Association a rule was proposed to prohibit it. Mr. Geo. F. Stearns, of Mass., made a speech on the subject which is reported by *Veritas* in the *New York Spirit*. We give it herewith as it contains a graphic though facetious description of how the thing works.

"I think this is the most radical change proposed by the Committee on Rules, and, inasmuch as I was the serpent that lurked in that garden and disturbed the comparative peace which reigned there, I feel bound to explain the scope and purpose of this amendment. To begin, some of you may not be aware that the public regard racing as a skin game. They say, and I believe often justly, too, that it is not honorably conducted. I know it is the truth that the associations down our way will placard, '120 entries—the most magnificent meeting ever held! 22 entries in the 2:30 class; 17 in the 2:18 class! All the great trotters and pacers!' Anything to catch the crowd and boom the meeting along. They'll give some of the reporters—a very honorable body, but, like all the rest of us, subject to the temptations that assault our natural frailty—they give them abundance of tickets and other inducements, and the whole press begins to whoop it up. 'The most magnificent meeting that was ever held, or ever will be. All the great stars and the biggest of purses.'

"Well, now, the public come to see this grand array, and out of the 22 entries in the 2:30 class four or five appear, and out of the 17 in the 2:18, three, perhaps, old campaigners, who've been trotting in together all summer long. Instead of cracks, they are turf backs, that everybody has seen and known for years, and are tired of looking at. What is the consequence? Why, the public go away growling, and say, '—the business. We'll never go there again as long as we live.' And they stick to their resolutions; so that you may take a horse-trot down our way, and you can almost count on your fingers and toes the number of people in the grand stand; but when they announce a bicycle race—and I had as lief see a cat straddle a shingle at any time—(laughter) our parks will be chock-full of people. Well, why? 'Good gracious,' they say, 'there's no long scoring; the wheelmen are there, and the performance goes right along as agreed.'

"Well, now, you've got this rule. Any poor cuss of a driver makes a conditional entry. The association sits back and says, 'All right; we'll take it; and they hold this poor devil for it as a straight entry. They drive him through the rack, and the association takes what money he has got as a compromise. There's another way in which it works. The association takes all these conditional entries, and they don't even attempt to make the driver settle. I agree to that; but they'll have fifty or sixty good straight entries, and thirty or forty conditional rat entries. (Laughter.) Then they will publish the whole number as a magnificent spectacle, that is to be held before the admiring, horse-loving American public.

"Now, what I want to get at is that no association shall take a conditional entry, and that every entry they receive and publish shall be a genuine one, and I want to undertake to do it by punishing the association that takes one, and not to deal alone with the impudencies cuss who makes one. As you've got your rule now, it is a perfect haven of rest and peace for both the driver and the association. In other words, you cork the crime up at both ends, and you've fixed it so that nothing in the world interferes or can interfere with swelling the lists with bogus entries. Now, if you adopt the amendment, it will place the punishment on the association, where it rightfully belongs, and as all members will then be afraid of the penalty, none but *bona fide* entries will be accepted, and the business will rest on an honest basis.

"I suppose the associations will oppose this, and many of you will jump up and swear you never took a conditional entry, but the facts remain as I've stated them. A lot of sham entries are on the bills, and the association that does not follow suit gets left. Those who are caught by flaming posters will not go to, say, Hampden Park; they'll go to a place where the show outlets and outpictures us. But, in point of fact, such place has not got any more real entries than we have. Again, representatives go off on the Circuits soliciting entries. They report fifty or sixty entries secured. Great luck. We feel rich—don't we? But when we come to settle up we've to take a little off on this or that account. Another says, 'Your agent said if I didn't start I needn't pay,' and, in the end, the meeting closes with dissatisfaction all round."

Here President C. J. Hamlin of the Buffalo Association, inquired, "Will your plan prevent advertising dead horses?"

The speaker resumed: "In Massachusetts and its borders it won't prevent anyone advertising all the dead horses in the world, or from publishing a list and putting it out to the public—a list of noted trotters that they've not even the shadow or pictures of the horses to enter or show, and if the real list was known beforehand—being a lot of old screws—the entries and parties would be kicked out of town by dead spiders. (Laughter.)

"But, joking aside, as it is now, the associations make a pretense that they had good grounds for supposing the conditional entries would appear and start, when they know better; but I say, for goodness sake, if you're going to have your Massachusetts and Connecticut folks lie, make them lie out of whole cloth, and punish them for it by passing the amendment." (Applause.)

### An Oregon Stallion Purse.

When the season opened this spring Jay Beach offered a purse of \$500 for the get of his horse Altamont, foals of 1885, to be trotted for in 1887. \$200 entrance, \$100 forfeit; all entrance and forfeit money to be added to the purse. Messrs. Lindsey & Galloway, owners of Hambletonian Mambrino responded by making a similar offer to breeders who patronized their horse. Since then the suggestion has been made, and agreed to by the gentlemen named, that it be changed to a general proposition, open to the get of all stallions in the State that would contribute a like amount to the purse. With the two above named the money to be trotted for would amount to at least \$2,000, and with the other prominent trotting sires of Oregon represented in the purse the amount would be swelled to \$5,000 or \$6,000, perhaps more. If stallion owners have a little nerve, this proposition of Mr. Beach's, intended originally only to attract business to his stable, will result in the largest purse ever hung up for a trotting race on the coast, and the establishment of a great annual colt contest as a fixed event.

Misner Bros. of Portland, Or. have bought of J. G. Scooby the hay gelding Stranger, by Signal, dam Breeze, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr. He will most likely be trained this season.

### Clark Chief's Descendants and their Performances.

There is no doubt that Clark Chief was the most prepotent as well as the most successful son of Mambrino Chief, and in his early death the trotting interests of the country sustained a loss not easily to be estimated. Foaled in 1861, his death occurred ten years later, and during the greater part of his life the section of country in which he stood was involved in civil war, and as a necessary consequence the breeding of trotters as such was practically abandoned, and a more unfortunate time for a horse to demonstrate his value as a sire could not have been selected. And yet, in spite of all this, and the further fact that he died before reaching his prime, Clark Chief, with only seven years of stud-service sired seven sons and daughters that have records of 2:30 or better, and two of these seven—Tony Newell and Croxie—have beaten 2:20. This is certainly a remarkable showing, but to it there is still something on the credit side to be added, as he is also the sire of the dams of two horses with records below 2:20, they being Phallas, 2:15, and Majolica, 2:17. There has certainly never been a horse of the age of Clark Chief at the time of his death in whose behalf such a showing can be made, and to award him the foremost position in the family founded by his sire is not in any way an overstatement of his merits.

In the maternal line Clark Chief was not a particularly high-bred horse, when the blood lines of his pedigree are taken into consideration, his dam being by Downing's Bay Messenger, and his grandam Miss Caudle, a mare whose breeding has never been established, but who became celebrated as the dam of Ericsson, another son of Mambrino Chief, and that was not only a trotter at an early age himself, but the sire of several that came to their speed in colthood. And it is, perhaps, this unknown quantity in the blood of his grandam that made Clark Chief so successful on mares with a strong dash of thorough blood in their veins, although it is far more probable that it was the strong trotting instinct that came to him from his sire that enabled him to overcome the running tendencies of these mares. From a mare by Embury's Lexington he got Tony Newell, a horse that was very successful on the turf last season, starting in with a record of about 2:30, and closing the year with 2:19½ to his credit. But although Newell is the fastest by the record of the get of Clark Chief, it is not at all certain that he is the best of the family. Among horsemen the almost universal verdict on this point is that the place of honor should be given to the stallion Woodford Chief, record 2:22½. This horse was in every sense a first-class performer, having plenty of speed and the battle-to-the-death quality of the game-cock. Foaled in 1872, he began his turf career in 1876, being then a four-year-old, and in October of that year trotted and won at Lexington, Ky., the best race ever trotted up to that time by a horse of his age. His chief competitor was Eric, also a four-year-old, by Ericsson, and thereby related to Woodford Chief, both colts being by sons of Mambrino Chief; and the second dam of Woodford Chief's sire was the dam of the sire of Eric. The first and second heats were won by Eric in 2:28½, 2:33½, the time of the first heat being the best on record for a four-year-old at that time; but the next three heats and race were won by Woodford Chief in 2:31½, 2:31½, 2:31½, the last quarter of the fifth heat being trotted in ¾ seconds—a 2:18 gait. This performance was enough to stamp Woodford Chief as a horse of more than ordinary merit; but he showed in the following season that it was not all he was capable of, as at Lexington, October 13th, he won over a good field in 2:25, 2:22½, 2:25. Three days later he started at Cincinnati against Calmar, who was a remarkably good horse that fall, and trotted him to a head in 2:24 over a half-mile track that was anything but fast. Early the following spring Woodford Chief died, and it is a somewhat singular circumstance that both sire and son should have been lost to the breeding interests at so early an age.

The fastest of the daughters of Clark Chief is Croxie, but for all her speed and gameness she was an uncertain performer, and her record of 2:19½ was made at a time when there was not the slightest expectation of such a feat being accomplished. This was in 1877, and at the close of that trotting season she was purchased by Mr. W. S. Gurnee, of New York, and bred to King Phillip, 2:21, by Jay Gould, by whom she produced a colt foal. In 1882, after four years of retirement, she was again put in training, making her first appearance in a "made-up" race at Chicago, the other starters being Overman, Abe Downing and King William. There was no betting on the event, it being universally conceded that Croxie could win, and in order to make the matter sure the drivers of two of the other horses had taken the pains to ask Turner, who was driving Croxie, if the mare had all her speed, and were assured that she had. In the first heat she could not, or would not, go at all, and the other drivers were obliged to exercise considerable ingenuity to avoid beating Turner, Croxie winning the heat in 2:28½. In the next heat her speed returned as miraculously as it had departed, and some close observers of the race were surprised to notice that Overman and Abe Downing were just as close to the winner in 2:22½ as they had been in 2:28½, and that the last half of the mile had been trotted by these horses in about 1:10. The truth of the matter was that both Hickok and Johnston, who drove Overman and Abe Downing, were trying to ascertain how fast the other's horse could go. The result was that each thought he could win when the two animals came together at Cleveland the following week, and a fierce contest occurred at that place, both Overman and Abe Downing getting a record of 2:20½; and to make matters even all around, King William duplicated their performance at Buffalo the next week, so that all three of the starters against Croxie at Chicago, and that were beaten by her in 2:28½, were in the 2:20 class before a fortnight had passed.

The other horses sired by Clark Chief that have entered the 2:30 list are Blanche Amory, 2:26; John E., 2:28½; Governor, 2:30, and Lady Prewitt, 2:30. This last-mentioned animal was out of a thoroughbred mare, Lady Wallenstein, by Lexington, and it is worthy of note that she also produced Wallenstein, by Waverly, that was not only a first-class performer on the running turf here, but was so well thought of by Mr. Pierre Lorillard as to be sent by that gentleman to England, where he won a number of important races, and was conceded at the close of 1882 to be the best horse in training in England—certainly a very flattering acknowledgment to make concerning a foreign-bred horse. The average speed of the seven Clark Chief representatives in the 2:30 list is 2:25.—*Breeder's Gazette*.

The movement to organize a fair association at Gilroy is making favorable progress, and a permanent organization will be effected at once.

For throat diseases and coughs. Brown's Bronchial Troches, like all really good things, are frequently imitated. The genuine are sold only in boxes.

### Curiosities of Trotting Statistics.

To the thoughtful student, capable of generalizing from tabulated facts, there are many singular deductions to be gleaned from the trotting statistics of the year 1883, which have filled the turf journals of the country for the past month. There is much of sameness in these tables. They have been compiled by different authorities from the published accounts of the various race meetings, and they so nearly agree that there is little fear of mistake, either from omissions or erroneous statements, no matter which table is selected for speculative deductions.

Swift-trotting horses have been multiplied so rapidly within the past decade that it is uninteresting to consider records slower than 2:20, for performers above this mark can in no manner be regarded as first-class trotting horses for present turf purposes. Fourteen years ago the peerless Flora Temple was the only trotting horse that had dropped below the twenties. She was fourteen years old when she thus reached the zenith of her fame by eclipsing all turf records. Now three baby four-year-olds (to wit, Bonita, 2:18½; Jay-Eye-See, 2:19, and Trinket, 2:19½) and five trotters during the first year of their horsehood (namely, Jay-Eye-See, 2:10½; Santa Claus, 2:18; Trinket, 2:19½; Romero, 2:19½, and Dr. Norman, 2:19½) have performed the same wonderful feat, which has ceased to make a sensation in the trotting-horse community. Now one-hundred and nineteen horses of all ages have scored records in 2:20 or better, and twenty with the ninety and nine left out have trotted better than 2:17, the best one making a mile in the marvelous time of 2:10½.

These statistics illustrate more forcibly than emphasized words the rapid progress in the breeding and development of the trotting horse, which includes the important accessories of improved race-courses, more skillful equipment of both harness and sulkies, and the more scientific conditioning and training of the horses. It is not a matter of wonderment, in view of this remarkable showing, that enthusiastic theorists should have reached the conclusion that the trotting horse will eventually make as swift a record as the thoroughbred racer, although handicapped with the greater burden of pulling a wheeled vehicle, and a driver much heavier than the rider which the thoroughbred carries close to his carcass, directly in the precise location of his center of motion. If the fast trotter, with these extra burdens, can ever equal the records of first-class running horses, then the trotting action will cease to be artificial, because it will be a more speedy movement than the run, attendant circumstances considered, and the trotting horse will therefore never break into the gallop, because, when urged, the horse does not break from a faster to a slower gait. But until all these obvious impossibilities become tangible possibilities, the run will ever remain the swiftest motion of which the trained horse is capable.

For the purpose of our generalizations, we will take trotting performers in 2:20 to 2:17 as second-class, and in better than 2:17 as first-class. All these classifications are merely arbitrary, yet they are valuable aids when considering the mathematics of trotting lineage. Taking the records of those that have trotted in 2:20 or better, Volunter stands out as the most prominent sire, for he alone has five of his produce that have beaten 2:20. It is a singular fact that all these are geldings, and his male produce overwhelmingly outrank his daughters in speed. Next to him comes his half-brother, that remarkable anomaly as a performer and a sire, George Wilkes, who is only one below Volunter. The four trotters from his loins that have records below 2:20 are Wilson, So So, Rosa Wilkes and Joe Bunker—two daughters sandwiched between two sons—and this is a striking peculiarity of his produce. He sends winners to the turf from both sexes almost equally, while his sire and nearly all of the other sons of his sire seem to be decidedly pronounced in the successful performances of their male produce. This has generally been regarded as an evidence of greater vitality, as the controlling of the sex, as well as perpetuating the other peculiarities of the sire, undisturbed by the many influences of the maternal out-crosses of the produce, certainly indicate intense individuality. But it is questionable whether the general success of the sons as performers is any more indicative of prepotency and individuality than the equally uniform success of the daughters of some sires in the harem whose sons rarely rise to the dignity of great performers. Glencoe produced a few great sons, but his fame rests upon the produce of his daughters, such as the remarkable brood-mare Reel. War Dance is another case in point among thoroughbreds, while Seeley's American Star, Pilot, Jr., and Mambrino Patchen among trotting sires, will be perpetuated in trotting history more honorably through the produce of their daughters than by the performances of their sons.

### Dictator's Book.

Dictator's book is full, the limit of sixty mares having been reached. Regarding the breeding of these mares Maj. McDowell writes:

About one-third of these sixty engagements are made by breeders without naming the mares, but of those named all are remarkable in point of breeding, or performance, or both, and many are noted. More of the daughters of Clark Chief are represented than those of any other stallion, and included among them is Croxie, 2:19. George Wilkes furnishes six very highly bred mares, one of them being out of the dam of Phallas. Among the Harolds are two bred just as Maud S, is, that is out of Pilot, Jr., mares, and they out of thoroughbreds, and one also out of the dam of Phallas. Pilot, Jr., himself, is credited with but one, she being out of a thoroughbred, but six are engaged out of Pilot mares, including one out of the dam of Maud S, and another out of the dam of Jay-Eye-See, and Naiad Queen, 2:20½, out of Tackey. Some of the foregoing are producers themselves; but among the producers, not otherwise described, are Old Ned, the most distinguished of all brood-mares, the dam of Clemmie G. and the others in the list; Alma Mater, the dam of Alcantara and Alcyone, and the dam of Endymion. In the list is a full sister to Jerome Eddy, a full sister to Catch-fly, a sister in blood to Trinket, and a half sister to Mohawk Chief. And among the performers are Croxie, 2:19; Naiad Queen, 2:20½; and Corn Belmont, 2:23, as stated, and also Belle Brasfield, 2:20; Police Gazette, (Emma B.) 2:22; Lucrece, 2:23½; Carrie, 2:24½; Magenta, 2:24½; Largesse, 2:28½; Romance, 2:29½, and probably Clemmie G, 2:17, will fill one of Mr. Gordon's engagements. Two fast mares are now here from Pennsylvania, to be bred in '84, '85 and '86, and one from Tennessee, to be bred in '84 and '85.

Dictator is in fine condition, and although twenty-one years old he has none of the indications of age, but would readily pass for a horse eight or nine.

Phil Ready, of San Luis Obispo county, is the owner of a very superior young stallion sired by Altoona, first dam a very fast mare brought from New York, and supposed to be a Hambletonian. His horse shows a remarkable gait for his handling. He is now being jogged slowly.



## The National Trotting Stud-Book.

[Turf, Field and Farm.]

The burning question before the Turf Congress' last week was the establishment of a National Trotting Stud-Book. The proposition was earnestly discussed by the committee on rules, and finally it was agreed to recommend to the Congress a resolution committing the Association to the supervisory control of a stud-book. The resolution provided that a committee of seven should be appointed by the president to consult the views of breeders of all sections, and to agree upon a standard of registration. The committee was instructed to report its conclusions to the Board of Review at Chicago, in May, and power was given to the Board to approve the report and appoint a Board of Censors. The resolution also provided that all questions affecting the records of horses in connection with their eligibility to registration should be determined by the Board of Review, and that the written evidence upon which registration was based should be filed in the office of the Secretary of the National Trotting Association. The division which objected to the funds of the National Association being used to publish a stud-book was led by Messrs. L. J. Powers, William Edwards and Burdett Loomis, and to meet the objection Major McDowell, acting for the other party, added a clause to the effect that the funds of the National Trotting Association should not in any manner be devoted to the cost involved in the compilation and publication of the stud-book. Even after this concession the opposition talked fight, and each side made a determined effort to influence wavering votes. The Congress adjourned for dinner, and during the recess several little conferences were held. Mr. Powers came to us and proposed an easy way to avoid a wrangle. His suggestion was that the measure should be referred to a committee of seven, and that four of the committee should be satisfactory to himself. Major McDowell was called, and he agreed to the proposition. The following names were written on a slip of paper and pronounced satisfactory: H. C. McDowell, L. J. Powers, Edwin Thorne, L. Brodhead, William Edwards, Alex. Harbison and George H. Bailey. As Mr. Powers is a fair-minded man, open to conviction, he readily accepted the names suggested because they were the names of men of character. When Major McDowell, as Chairman of the Committee on Rules, read the resolution which we have summarized to the Congress, a few who knew nothing of the compromise, but who had been importuned to vote this way or that way were surprised at the calmness with which it was received. Mr. Powers took the floor, but his eyes beamed with peace and his voice was mild. He wished to amend the McDowell resolution by referring it to a committee of seven to be named by him, and to lodge final action in the Board of Review. This was agreed to, but Mr. Alden Goldsmith went through a prepared speech, although he confessed that there had been a sudden change of sentiment, and that he stood almost alone. The Congress patiently listened to him, and then voted as if he had argued in favor of instead of against the proposition. Mr. Oyster, the Washington delegate, manifested some temper. He insisted on calling the roll, and recording the ayes and nays, although he knew that he was in the minority with Mr. Goldsmith. His explanation was that he wanted to put those on record who experienced a remarkable conversion within less than half an hour. After the Congress had adjourned the Committee of Seven held a meeting, and a plan was mapped out which was carried into execution on Saturday. Messrs. Edwin Thorne, David Bonner, J. B. Honston, Shepherd F. Knapp and H. C. McDowell signed papers for the incorporation of the Trotting-Horse Breeders' Club. The capital is \$10,000, divided into shares of \$25 each, and the money is to be used in compiling and publishing the National Trotting Stud-Book. In a down town office on Saturday subscriptions amounting to over \$3,000 were tendered to the incorporators. All legal measures have been complied with, and the organization has been perfected with Edwin Thorne, president; Shepherd F. Knapp, vice-president, and James B. Honston, secretary and treasurer. Maj. McDowell and Mr. Bonner were appointed a committee with power to select a competent person to act as compiler. A standard of registration will be decided upon before the May meeting of the Board of Review, and then, with the approval of the Board, a compiler will be set to work under the direction of a board of censors. In this little contest the *Turf, Field and Farm* was as usual on the winning side.

The petitions asking the National Trotting Association to take charge of an impartial stud-book were signed by something like five-hundred prominent breeders. Mr. A. J. Alexander wrote a letter expressing the opinion that the National Trotting Association should control and direct a trotting stud-book, and Col. Went upon record: "In my judgment this body (N. T. A.) can do nothing that would tend more to elevate and promote the breeding interest than the publication of this work." Mr. J. C. McFerran warmly commended the enterprise. "The fact that this (N. T. A.) Association is beyond all question, a national organization, and one that has steadily grown in favor, and the further fact that whatever it has undertaken to do has been well done, would insure for its rules and register public approval and confidence. It would determine the requisite standard, now unsettled by two or more sets of rules, and place the matter of registration beyond the control of individual prejudice, or the opinion of a few breeders." Similar expressions of opinion came from various sections of the country. Mr. Woodmansee, who manages for Com. Kittson, and Mr. De Graff, one of the largest breeders of the northwest, strongly favored the movement.

## Rank of Trotting Sires.

Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, dam by Belfounder, remains at the head of the list, with thirty-six performers to his credit, two of them having beaten 2:20. The extraordinary success of the pacing stallion Blue Bull commands a close second place, his quiver being filled with thirty-four sons and daughters, one of them having a record of 2:19. The Hambletonian and Clay stallion, George Wilkes, stands third, with twenty-six representatives, being eight less than the pride of Indiana, but as four of them have trotted in the teens, many thinkers will place him co-equal with his sirs and Blue Bull. The fourth on the list, and the first of living sires, is Daniel Lambert, who hears the highest honors of his sire, Ethan Allen, and his dam, Fanny Cook, by Abdallah. He has been credited in our table with twenty-six, but since then it has been shown that Belle Shackett is his granddaughter, and the record of W. H. Arnold is not verified, so that his real number is twenty-four, all of them good performers, however, and one of them first-class. Volunteer, by Hambletonian, dam by Young Patriot, at the time of his sire's death was generally regarded as the most prepotent living stallion. Although he is now only fifth on the list, with twenty-three trotters under his name, he has not outlived his reputation, for five of them have beaten 2:20, which is an un-

equaled number. The union of Alexander's Abdallah with a daughter of Mambriño Chief resulted in the production of Almont, and he has got twenty-one performers, three of them of extreme speed, which effectually establishes his fame as a sire, and it is rapidly growing as the years roll on. Happy Medium, by Hambletonian, out of the celebrated trotting mare Princess, competitor of Flora Temple, unites the blood of Messenger through Abdallah and Bishop's Hambletonian. He has got seventeen good and true trotters to his credit, from all classes of mares, and seven of them have beaten 2:25. Mambriño Patchen is the eighth on the list, and the first in the male line from Mambriño Chief. He is a son of this horse, dam Lady Thorne's dam, by Gano, son of American Eclipse. He has twelve performers of unquestionable merit, and has been wonderfully successful in perpetuating speed through his sons and daughters. Gooding's Champion is the Emperor of the Champion tribe, with a dozen in the 2:30 list. He is a highly bred horse, got by Kings Champion, Jr., son of Grinnell's Champion, dam Cynthia, granddaughter of imp. Turk. The pride of New England breeders, Gen. Knux, by Vermont Hero, dam by Sencer, son of Barney Henry, is the next in order, with a brilliant galaxy of eleven performers, who are doing him honor on the turf and in the stud. Two of them have beaten 2:20. Edward Everett, by Hambletonian, dam said to be by imp. Margrave, now claims mention, having also eleven to his credit, eight of the number having records better than 2:23. In point of real worth he should perhaps occupy a higher place in this category, as he was sold to Mr. Robert Bonner in 1869, and consequently kept as a private stallion the rest of his life. Strathmore, too, has eleven representatives, two with records better than 2:20, and four of them entered the list last season. He is a son of Hambletonian, dam Lady Waterlure, by North American.

The two remaining sires contributing eleven each to the list are Green's Bashaw, by Vernal's Black Hawk, dam by Tom Thumb, a Canadian grandam the Charles Kent mare, dam of Hambletonian, and Young Columbus, by Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harris' Hambletonian. Both these sires have evinced great prepotency with but limited advantages. The latter is the only horse (except Hambletonian) that comes into prominence in this article as having a son just as prepotent, viz.: Phil Sheridan, dam Black Fly, by a son of Tippecanoe, he has ten performers, and two of them of the first-class; Whipple's Hambletonian, by Guy Miller, dam by Burr's Washington; Winthrop Morrill, by Young Morrill, dam by a son of Royal Morgan, and Woodford Mambriño, by Mambriño Chief, dam Woodbine, by Woodford (thoroughbred son of Kosciuszko), having each placed ten representatives in the 2:30 list, making a total of eighteen sires entitled to classification in our present statistical view. Our article begins with Hambletonian, and ends with Woodford Mambriño, but leaving its fixed limits and throwing the sword of age and opportunity into the scale, we may record our conviction that future years will place the son of Woodbine far higher up in the scroll of fame.—N. Y. Spirit.

## The Coming Trotter.

In height 15½ hands, weighs 1,000 pounds, with the thoroughbred's neck and head, wide between the jaws, eyes full and brilliant, fleshing with nervous energy, long, strong arms, flat legs, prominent stifles, length from hip to hock 46 inches, coat dark in color glowing like the rich tints of polished satin; in motion 19 feet every stride—Time 1:35. Don't smile, dear stranger, for it will be done as surely as the world lives. It may not come in ten years or in fifty, but the law of evolution will as surely bring this result as that of steam, as a motive power will be superseded by some power now not fully known. I am an old man fast "falling into the sere and yellow leaf." I have watched and participated in the training and the great races of this country since trotting was first looked upon as a test of a horse's endurance and speed. I remember when to be known as a man fond of race-horses, or of driving a fast horse, was social ostracism, and no business man dare to own a horse who would show ambition enough to keep his head in front of his fellow. I was once asked to take a hand in a social game of cards but declined, stating I did not know the game; with a burst of astonishment, the gentlemen said: "Well, you are an anomaly. I always supposed that a man who runs to horses was necessarily an expert card-player." "Yes," I replied, "or in other words a 'Blackleg.'" Now, as the gentleman had been educated for a minister of the Gospel, it was equally strange to me that he should be so conversant with the game, and I think it was universally considered by nearly all society that a man who spent his time and money in the pleasure of developing a trotter's speed was linked with the vices. But now, how changed.

One of the noblest men in this country, one who by his industry, intellect and genius has made a colossal fortune and an honorable reputation—makes use of his wealth to gratify his inborn taste for the horse, and developed him into the instrument of pleasure, health and the willing slave of his master—man. Robert Bonner has never lowered his dignity, and no one dares to question his integrity or honesty of purpose. His action, in this particular, has done much to elevate and foster that which will bring out to their fullest extent the powers of the trotter. With the advent of trotting the thoughtful brains of some of the best men, with large expenditures of money, sought to develop the capabilities of the horse, to confine his gait to the trot, and show great flights of speed. Then commenced the evolution.

When I was a boy the trainer of the stallion Henry Clay gave him sixteen miles before breakfast every day, at a good stiff gait. Horses then could go two or four-mile heats, but did not possess so much speed as now. The modern trainer would be looked upon as crazy if he should work his horses that way. We have shortened up the work and distance, bred for years to a certain standard, cultivated the muscles where they were needed, given more play to the shoulders and action to the knee, balanced the form, developed the brain power, perfected the stride and opened the stifle action. Look at Jay-Eye-See when he is going his best clip. See that wonderful hock motion; every touch of the ground shoots him into the air like an arrow from the bow.

There are some who do not like our present mode of training, saying we are sacrificing everything to speed. Perhaps we are, but we are getting a higher order of animal life. The old stage coach has given way to the palace car, and the steam engine will give way, in time, to that power which will be as much superior as steam is to the old coach. With all these changes the horse will no longer be needed as of old. His usefulness as a coacher, plow horse, or for long journeys, will be obsolete, and nature, with man's intellect will make for him a new existence. The amphitheatre as large as the Coliseum of Rome will hold its thousands to watch the marvelous flights of speed shown by the American trotter, and the equine hero, who will be crowned with laurel, will make a record many seconds below two minutes.—*Telemaque, in Western Sportsman.*

## The Future of Trotting in Victoria.

[Melbourne Leader.]

We much regret to observe that, from present indications, trotting is not progressing in the opinion of those who delight in sports wherein our equine companions and servants play so prominent a part. For some time past a club has been in existence in Melbourne with the avowed object of promoting the sport and encouraging people to breed, keep and train trotting horses. This they have endeavored to do by getting a trotting track and holding periodical meetings, in which trotting events were made the chief features. Thus the club tried to popularize the sport, but so far with but little success. The simple cause was that there were not enough competitors to render a contest either close or worth going to see from a spectacular point of view. Remembering that trotting events in this colony have to be compared with the splendid and exciting displays of summer flat racing and winter steeple-chasing, such as we have been accustomed to, it is not surprising that the public thought nothing at all of such trotting contests as have taken place at Elsternwick Park. In fact they cannot imagine that trotting could ever be made half so beautiful and exciting as some of our racing finishes, and the only conclusion they can come to, when the great popularity of the sport amongst Americans is quoted, is that Americans cannot know what racing really is. In the present state of opinion amongst supporters of the turf, we may safely assert that if Jay-Eye-See and Mand S. themselves contested a match in the vicinity of Melbourne it would be the novelty of the display, and that alone, which would attract an attendance; and as soon as it had worn off we would want our flat racing finishes and pounding-match steeple-chases and hurdle races again. Another cause which has militated against trotting being looked upon with favor here is the number of harassing peculiarities and "Yankee notions" by which it is surrounded. Horses are fixed up with all kinds of arrangements which the general public neither knows nor cares anything about. It is not the custom of the sporting public to make a study of technicalities; and there is but little likelihood of widespread interest being taken in the sport which abounds with them. Only the few who are "up" in the business will feel great interest in the results. For a sport to be popular it must be easily understood, and it is absolutely essential that it must be exciting. This refers more particularly to amusements in which the performers are horses and professional jockeys. In such games as cricket and football, of course, the number of amateurs who take part assist, by means of friends who are interested in their individual doings, in spreading a feeling of enthusiasm on behalf of one side or the other. Horse-racing is simple, and is therefore thoroughly understood by the large majority of spectators. Also, the excitement is pleasantly worked up to the starting time, from whence to the finish of the race it is short but incisive. It is our opinion that no trotting event in the world could produce momentary—but all the more thrilling—excitement equal to that experienced by the watchers of a Melbourne Cup race, or the second round over the five jumps in front of the stand in a steeple-chase. If this opinion is right, our kind of sport will always remain the more popular. There are other causes which have done much to prevent trotting growing into favor with the public here. One of these is the fact that so many of the results at Elsternwick Park and elsewhere have been eminently unsatisfactory. It is but seldom that the public were satisfied that the best horse won. For this the club have not been at all to blame; it is to be said to their credit that they have rigorously punished anyone suspected of working a dodge whenever the evidence would justify them in proceeding to extremes. That section of "sports" connected with the turf who are always on the lookout to make money—honestly if they can but anyhow to make it—do not yet seem to understand that the lynx-eyed judges at Elsternwick are able to see through certain little games which have been tried there, and that the stewards are prepared to punish offenders. At the last meeting the trotting events were of such a questionable character as to disgust the public who would be willing to support trotting for the good it is calculated to do our breed of light-harness horses. The other cause alluded to as aiding in keeping trotting, as a sport, unpopular, lies in the fact that there are but few trotters here to compete. If we had a few dozen good horses to bring to the post and make a good finish for a race, there would, of course, be more enthusiasm raised, and even if some of the starters were not run on their merits their want of success would not be so glaring, and, therefore, would not produce the same effect on the public mind as at present. However, we have not got many trotters, and those we have we do not seem to know how to handicap properly, and until these things are improved public interest in trotting will remain in a state of stagnation. There is but little doubt that many of our thoroughbred or half-bred mares, who might be useless for breeding either racers or good hacks or harness horses, would probably breed stock of the latter description if mated with English or American trotting stallions; and this being admitted the American institution of trotting if fostered here may assist, as we have already stated, in materially improving the paces and physique of our harness horses. Thus there is cause for regret that trotting shows no sign of becoming more popular amongst us; but things being as we have endeavored to outline in this article, the fact is not to be wondered at. As a sport trotting will not "go down" with the Australian patrons of the turf; and if it is ever to occupy the place which its admirers think it deserves, we are strongly of opinion that it must be conducted apart altogether from flat, hurdle and steeple-chase racing, for it only suffers by comparison with them.

## Sale of Trotters in Australia.

Messrs. Campbell, Pratt & Co., on January 3d, offered for sale, at Kirk's Bazaar, several young trotting horses, on behalf of Mr. J. A. Roberts. There were two colts and one filly, each two years old, and sired by Mr. Roberts' well-known American sire Boccaccio. There was only a moderate attendance, and biddings fell considerably below the owner's idea of the value of his animals. King of Bronte, h. c, was passed at 110 guineas, the reserve being 200. Bronte Boy, h. c, was passed at 40 guineas, the reserve being 100; and Queen of Bronte, ch. f, was passed at 75 guineas, the reserve being 150 guineas; Patchen Chief, a chestnut colt, three years old, by San Jose Patchen, an imported American stallion belonging to Walter Lamb of New South Wales, was also offered, but was passed at 50 guineas. Mr. Roberts' reserve being 150 guineas.—*Melbourne Leader.*

Dr. C. L. French, of San Luis Obispo, has sold to Gen. P. W. Murphy his brood-mare Flora, by Chieftain, and a yearling colt by Nutwood, Jr. The Doctor has also sold to Maj. Hollister a very promising colt by Duke McClellan, dam by San Francisco Patchen, second dam by Kentucky Hunt—third dam by Belmont.



## Longfellow and Harry Bassett.

(N. Y. Spirit.)

"I will never forget," says Mr. Wheatly, "as long as I live, his first Saratoga Cup—the one with Kingfisher. We started them, you know, at the head of the stretch. When the flag dropped Kingfisher shot away first; as he did so the big brown horse wheeled and gathered himself for a spring. He seemed to rise into the air as he made his bound, but it was the most awful one you ever saw, and in an instant he was past Kingfisher as they went off. In the last time round, as they raced between the half and three-quarter poles, I never saw such a thing in my life—Longfellow seemed to run faster than anything I can compare it to. He must have strided twenty-six feet. No one will ever know how good Longfellow was."

Kingfisher's heart broke after running the first mile in 1:40. But his party were not satisfied. They began hanting for a match, but Mr. Harper refused. He wanted to return to Kentucky, but he was bantored, and almost bullied into staying for the four-mile dash, which closed the meeting. Meantime Kingfisher let down, and it looked as if Longfellow would have a walk-over, and Mr. Harper indulged him. In doing so he made a fatal mistake, for at the eleventh hour "the tough customer," Helmholt, appeared upon the scene as a contestant. The night before the race a heavy rain fell, and although Longfellow ran a dead game horse, Johnny McClellan, who rode Helmholt, never let him get his breath, and beat him badly. Longfellow then returned to Kentucky, and at Lexington had an easy victory over Pilgrim, at two-mile heats.

Mr. Harper had quite made up his mind to retire Longfellow to the stud, but the amazing form of Harry Bassett, as a three-year-old, placed a new champion in the field. Harry Bassett had won every race for which he started in 1871, in a common canter, from a mile and a half upwards, and only capped the climax by beating the seasoned old four-miler, Helmholt, at four-mile heats in mind. The eastern men believed him unbeatable, and began bantoring for a match. Mr. Harper never made matches, but sent word that he would be at Monmouth Park, and if Bassett's friends wished to meet him in the cup, he was prepared. It is doubtful if any race during the century has attracted greater attention, not excepting the Eclipse-Henry or Boston-Fashion contests of olden time. The Monmouth Cup became the absorbing theme in racing circles, and people whose knowledge of racing was limited to newspaper reading talked of Harry Bassett and Longfellow with scarcely less interest than of "the Liberal movement," and the prospect of Mr. Greeley's endorsement by the Baltimore Convention. Harry Bassett seemed none the worse for his three-year-old labors when he began his preparation at Jerome Park, and we can never recall without a smile the persistency with which we touted his gallops. They had Tubman and Abdel-Koree at him by turns, but he could always do them, although McDaniel did not hurry him.

When Longfellow came east it was in great state. A special car was reserved for the "select party," consisting of he, Lytleton and Platina. The car bore the device, "Longfellow on his way to Long Branch to meet his friend Harry Bassett." The stable reached Monmouth safely about the end of May, and shortly after Lytleton and Platina were sent to Jerome Park. Mr. Harper had purposely engaged Lytleton in the Westchester Cup, knowing that Bassett would start for it, and thus enable him to get a "line" through Lytleton of Bassett's real form, as he had tried Lytleton with Longfellow, and had a pretty clear idea of their respective merits. "That frightens me, Uncle John," remarked McDaniel, pointing to Lytleton's superb condition when the brown arrived at Jerome; but, "Oh, I guess you'll have your horse all right when the time comes," was the only answer the old Kentuckian made, but he looked thoughtful when Bassett cantered away from the brown.

At last the eventful day dawned. It was one of the warmest of the season. As usual the accommodations were totally inadequate, and how the 30,000 people who gathered there ever did so without an accident is a miracle, for the push and crush on boats and cars was something dreadful. The seating capacity of the Monmouth stand was not what it is now, and threw the people out into the grounds, and hence showed the attendance to splendid advantage. All the way along the rails there were a heavy black fringe of people, and inside the field the crowd was great. Longfellow was the first to show, and was heartily received, but when Harry Bassett came out, with Jimmy Roe in the "blue and red," the applause was terrific, causing the glorious chestnut to arch his neck and dance nervously. The horses took their places amid suppressed excitement. They got off together, and ran yoked for three-quarters of a mile, in 1:18½, amid terrible cheering, and the mile in 1:44, nor was there any difference a quarter of a mile further, in 2:10½. But opposite the stand Longfellow drew away, and the wild yell of the Kentuckians fairly reverberated among the sands of Sandy Hook. The race was over, for Bassett sulked and Longfellow drew away, and won as he liked. Of course the eastern men were amazed, and of course there were plenty to hint about a "bucket of water," and other dark insinuations. Two days later Longfellow defeated his future consort, Susan Ann (who was destined to breed Thora to his cover), in the mile heats, three in five. Harry Bassett had gone to Saratoga, and thither Longfellow followed him, and July 16th, or fourteen days after their last meeting, they again faced each other for the Saratoga Cup, which has become memorable as one of the most savage struggles in racing annals. Bassett dashed off like a quarter-horse, setting a mad pace, as may be judged when the two miles was timed in 3:30. Here Longfellow drew up to him. It was at this point that Roe has often related that as they entered the straight he saw Longfellow change his feet and disappear. Longfellow's colored jockey rose in his stirrups, and began flogging, and, like the Old Guard at Waterloo, the magnificent brown answered every call with a courage which was extraordinary; but it was Bassett's day, and the chestnut won by a length, in 3:56. Longfellow pulled up a magnificent ruin. He was completely broken down, and had lost half of one of the plates on his fore-foot. Whether the accident happened at the three-quarter pole, where he was seen to falter, or in pulling up after the race, has always been a debated point. That he struck himself was clear. His faltering at the head of the stretch gave color to the belief that he hit himself at that point, hence his courage in finishing upon three logs has often been compared for gameness to Dundee's memorable finish for the Derby, as the pain he endured must have been intense. Others claim that it was his jockey's suddenly pulling him up at the finish too abruptly that caused him to grab his plate and hit himself. At all events, in defeat Longfellow scored his greatest victory. While Bassett's victory was well received, the great popular heart went out to the brown, whom it had adopted as its idol, and cheered him tumultuously.

Longfellow was led back to his stable a splendid wreck. Old John Harper felt it keenly, and, with a heavy heart, re-

turned to Kentucky. He, however, had long cherished the hope of seeing his pet at the head of his stud, but it was not to be, for when the spring came the aged Kentuckian succumbed to age, disappointment and the domestic affliction which had weighed upon him for more than a year. His nephew, Mr. Frank Harper, assumed control, and one of his first acts was to name the old farm the Nantura, in honor of the brood-mare whose sons had made it noted throughout the country by their conquests.

## State Fair Colt Entries.

Entries to the purses offered by the State Agricultural Society for two, three and four-year-olds closed on the 10th. The running events failed to receive the number of nominations required by the conditions, and were declared off. The entries in the trotting purses were as follows:

No. 1.—Trotting; purse \$1,000; mile heats, for two-year-olds.

Palo Alto's b c Azmoor, by Electioneer, dam Mamie C.

Palo Alto's b c Norval, by Electioneer, dam Norma.

John Mackey, Sacramento, b c Lohengrin, by Echo, dam Vixeu, by Patchen.

L. J. Rose, San Gabriel, b f Reina, by Sultan, dam by Mambrino Patchen.

L. J. Rose, San Gabriel, b s Kismet, by Sultan, dam by Sampson, son of Hambletonian.

No. 2.—Trotting; purse \$1,000; mile heats, three in five, for three-year-olds.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's br f Alta Belle, by Electioneer, dam Beautiful Bells.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's b f Argo, by Electioneer, dam American Girl.

J. Sorensen, Portland, Or., ch f Susie S. by Hambletonian Mambrino, dam Bellfounder Girl.

G. W. Trahern, Stockton, br c Voucher, by Nephew, dam by Vermont Patchen.

Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, br c Antevolo, by Electioneer, dam Columbine.

John Mackey, Sacramento, ch e Robert Lee, by Nutwood, dam a Blackbird mare.

J. A. Goldsmith, Oakland, ch c Judge S., by Nutwood, dam by Volunteer.

E. Giddings, Lemoore, b c Bay Rose, by Sultan, dam by The Moor.

D. S. Rosenbaum, Stockton, br f Tabbie Rosenbaum, by Nutwood, dam a Blackhawk mare.

John Williams, Stockton, ch f Leleups, by Nutwood, dam a Clay mare.

L. J. Rose, San Gabriel, b c Bedouin, by Sultan, dam by The Moor.

No. 3.—Trotting; purse \$1,000; mile heats, three in five, for four-year-olds.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's b f Helen, by Gen. Benton, dam Alameda Maid.

John F. Shaffer, Gridley, ch c Happy Jim, by Brigadier, dam Snip, by Norfolk.

E. H. Miller, Jr., San Francisco, blk g Thapsin, by Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard.

Fred Arnold, Stockton, br s Ha Ha, by Nephew, dam by McCracken's Blackhawk.

J. H. Tennant, Pinole, b f Twinkle, by Echo, dam by Ethan Allen.

James Garland, Oakland, br m Regina, by Electioneer, dam by Elmo.

James Cropsey, Pleasanton, ch c Redwood, by Nutwood, dam Alice R.

John Williams, Stockton, br m Lucille, by Nephew, dam by Gen. McClellan.

L. J. Rose, San Gabriel, ch g Don Carlos, by Del Sur, dam by The Moor.

L. J. Rose, San Gabriel, g g Centaur, by Sultan, dam Belle View Maid.

## Names Claimed.

By Huntley & Clark, River Side Stock Farm, Montana, 1883.

BECKEY BISHOP, for bay filly foaled June 2d, by Bishop, dam Becky Bird, by Balsora.

RIVER SIDE PATCHEN, for black colt foaled April 27th, by Mambrino Patchen, dam Bell Dair, by Ward's Flying Cloud.

RIVER SIDE MAID, for sorrel filly foaled June 4th, by Kentucky Volunteer, record 2:32, dam Blackhawk Maid, by Tip-top Saib.

NORMA PATCHEN, for bay filly foaled May 19th, by Mambrino Patchen, dam Blaze Pace, by West Wind.

WYOMING, for sorrel colt foaled June 11th, by Victory, dam Cicada, by Clermont, record 2:30.

ETHEL WEST, for black filly foaled April 13th, by Abdallah West, dam Ethel, by Contractor.

HAMBLETONIAN BISHOP, for bay colt foaled May 12th, by Bishop, dam Eugenie, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

REALITY, for brown filly foaled June 16th, by Bishop, dam Ideality, by Cuyler.

TULU, for bay colt foaled April 3d, by Victor Von Bismarck, dam Indian Queen, by Indian Chief.

HAIL STORM, for brown colt foaled June 21st, by Bishop, dam Lady Graves, by Smuggler, record 2:15.

BISHOP'S HERO, for bay colt foaled June 7th, by Bishop, dam Lida Kendall, by Hero of Thorndale.

MARIE WILKES, for bay filly foaled April 19th, by Geo. Wilkes, record 2:22; dam Marie, by Long Island Patchen.

ABE, for bay colt foaled May 9th, by Aberdeen, dam Mag, by Mambrino Pilot, Jr.

R. DEAN, for bay filly foaled May 9th, by Aberdeen, dam Mag, by Mambrino Pilot, Jr.

DELLA DEAN, for bay filly foaled May 28th, by Bishop, dam May Bonner, by Robert Bonner, Jr.

JUNIETTA, for bay filly foaled June 2d, by Kentucky Volunteer, record 2:32; dam Mollie Cole, by Cardinal.

KENTUCKYANNA, for bay filly foaled April 28th, by Indianapolis, record 2:21; dam Molly Goldsmith, by Goldsmith's Abdallah; record 2:30.

BELLE BISHOP, for bay filly foaled July 23d, by Bishop, dam Ristori, by Northland.

ADDIE D, for black filly foaled June 13th, by Kentucky Volunteer, record 2:30; dam Stella McDonald, by Clark Chief.

TINY TIM, for bay filly foaled April 24th, by Victor Von Bismarck, dam Tunica, by John Morgan.

CLIFFER, for bay filly foaled April 29th, by Steamboat, dam Belle M, by Commodore Belmont.

MATTIE BISHOP, for bay filly foaled May 31st, by Bishop, dam Mattie, by Bill Cook, by Geo. Wilkes.

Mr. W. H. Wilson's first annual sale, at Paris, Ky., in spite of the floods, was a success; sixty-four head fetched \$18,350, or an average of \$282. The brown stallion Cyclone brought the highest figure of the sale, \$3,000.

## How to Buy a Horse at Auction.

There can no longer be any doubt that breeders are sending more of their best trotting stock to auction than formerly. The admirable system of combination sales has opened a way for small breeders to appear in sales of sufficient size and variety to draw a full public attendance, which formerly could only be commanded by those who bred on a large scale. Many land-owners take pleasure in breeding a few trotters, who have not the peculiar faculty of effecting favorable sales, and some of them breed exceedingly well. Hence it has resulted that many capital horses for both road and track have been secured at auction, usually at prices that favored the buyer.

Some buyers have obtained several prizes, showing that other elements than more luck enter into the question of success in buying at auction. The mistake made by many is in not taking sufficient time to examine the horses before the days of sale. Owners who have good horses usually have them on hand in good season for this purpose. Those who have much to conceal usually send in their horses at the last moment, giving little time for examination before they are up for sale. The buyer who makes no examination before the sale opens, finds it impossible to do so as it progresses, and, by hiding haphazard on what appears to be selling low, seldom gets a prize. It is usually wise to avoid bidding on animals that there has been no opportunity to examine before the sale. Another mistake frequently made is in not buying early enough in the sale. By this we mean, that having a limit in price, many buyers wait for a favorite animal, that finally sells, as it should, at two or three times the amount of their limit. They then regret, too late, that they did not purchase earlier lots within their limit, richly worth far more than they brought. Then, as the sale progresses, and many buyers begin to realize this fact, and bid on animals more nearly corresponding to their limit, prices commence to strengthen, and at the last end of the sale, as a horseman puts it, "things bring every dollar they are worth, and some of them more."

At the combination sales many horses have been purchased on the first day, and resold before the sale was over, at an advance, hence the first day has come to be called "bargain day." Owners prefer to avoid it, but the rule of apportioning each consignment equally between the several days of the sale, always causes some excellent offerings to be placed on the first day, and a large proportion of the best horses that have been secured at auction were sold on the first day. As not one owner in twenty warrants a horse, though he may know him to be worthy of warrant, buyers will see the necessity of examining before the days of sale, and of avoiding animals that are not there two or three days in advance, for that purpose. This takes a little time, but it is time well spent, considering that it takes more time still to look about at private purchase. Examinations should be made before the sale opens. The detail of conducting the sale, prevents showing horses while the sale is in progress, and it then becomes necessary to close the stable doors against visitors.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

## Caller Ou.

As a two-year-old she ran twelve races, winning three. Caller Ou's "salad days" were full of promise. She could gallop clean away from anything in the paddock, and the veteran trainer, John Scott, was so impressed by her that he assured T'Anson that he had another Blink Bonny. In her trials she was always ahead, and could outdo the entire stable for work. As a two-year-old she was tried at even weights with the four-year-old Douati, and beat him so badly that T'Anson could not believe it, and tried them over again with the same result. In the Oaks she was beaten, owing to Chalonner's not understanding her, but, previous to the St. Leger, Harry Grimshaw, who had ridden her, liked her so well that he backed her to win him three hundred. Still T'Anson offered her to Mr. Robinson of Australia for fifteen hundred, and Grimshaw took a change of fancy, and a day or two before, came to Doncaster and begged T'Anson to release him from the mount. The night before the St. Leger Lord Stamford had the refusal of her for £1,200, and Chalonner was again given the mount, to "let her do what she liked with her head." He did so, and at the Red House she was going so well that he felt sure of a place. Then Kettledrum still, and outpaced the Derby "crack," notwithstanding his tremendously game finish. She was, indeed, the most sensational of St. Leger winners, as she started at 1,000 to 15. In all she ran seventeen races that year. She won the Northumberland Plate in 1863 and 1864, and in 1865 was beaten only a neck by Brown Bread, who had 89 pounds to her 126 pounds. As a winner of Queen's plates Caller Ou is credited with no fewer than thirty-four, one of which she won as a three-year-old, three as a four-year-old, fifteen as a five-year-old, ten at six years, and five at seven. Altogether she ran ninety-eight races, and won forty-nine. When Blair Athol made his debut in the preliminary cauter for the Derby, T'Anson sent Caller Ou to lead her gay nephew, the appearance of the pair creating great enthusiasm, as she was the pride and pet of the northerners.

## Retired Drivers.

"Superfluous lags the veteran on the stage," said the poet. In borrowing the quotation we do not mean to say that the veterans of the sulky are superfluous; on the contrary, many of them are well able to give their youthful opponents many useful hints pertaining to the art. We were led into this train of thought by the report that the veteran Wm. H. Doble intended to return to active service this season. "Uncle Billy" is a performer himself, and a sire of performers. Like the actor who has spent the best years of his life in the glare of the footlights, the driver who has made a competence feels unhappy away from the old life. Of all the occupations of man, the profession of handling horses is conducive to longevity, provided the vices of the turf are steered clear of. The open air and healthy excitement incident to a race are stimulants that leave no bad after effects.

Dan Mace, while enjoying an income which would be satisfactory to most men, could not allow a year to pass by without driving a race or two, to save his life. Dan Pifer, another of the Old Guard, is still open for engagements. Jarvis Joslyn, in spite of his years, can drive a good race. Uncle Jack Bachelor has his time taken up with the runners at present, but his hands have not lost their cunning, and Woodmansee pere, who piloted old Pocahontas years ago, only last summer placed a sister of Dexter in the 2:30 list. So it goes. They cannot keep away. There is no such thing as absolute retirement, unless through death or physical disability.—*Sportsman.*

At Dilley, Oregon, Messrs. Hallett & Beach are building a covered half-mile track, and have it about half roofed in.



## ATHLETICS.

### Advice to Young Athletes on Training.

[L. E. Myers in N. Y. Sportsman.]

Walking.—As everyone knows I am not much of a walker, and am, therefore, unable to give from experience any ideas of my own. I have, therefore, secured the ideas of three of the best amateur walkers of modern times on the subject, and give herewith their ideas. Eugene E. Merrill of Boston, Mass., says: Nearly every athlete with a will of his own has his particular ideas of training. It is just possible that my ideas may conflict with those of other prominent athletes, but I shall give them to you for what they are worth.

First.—When I am training for a three mile race, for instance, I go different distances on different days. To-day I may walk one mile very fast, to-morrow one and a half or two miles at a fair rate of speed, and then again, if I am not feeling well, I may only go half a mile. Of course this work is done after I have gone through my slow work and the process of getting my stomach in good condition.

In practice I believe in doing pretty fast work, but not to walk as fast as you can. The last hundred or two hundred yards should be finished with a spurt, as in this way you will be enabled to respond to the spurt of your opponents at the finish, and think nothing of it.

Second.—I do not believe in going the full distance in practice. If you are asked to go the distance too often you will grow tired of it, and will not, therefore, take the proper interest in your work. In fact, you will find yourself making excuses for leaving off your work altogether. I believe that by practicing shorter distances you will get strong and fast, and that on the day of the race you will be able to go the distance as well as if you had gone it nearly every day in practice. I used to walk from 100 to 200 yards nearly every day, after finishing my regular day's work, as fast as I possibly could. Another reason for not having a man go his distance too often is that it is more or less a trial, and trials are a great deal worse than the races themselves, as in the former case there is no excitement to help carry you along, and it is pound, pound, with the thoughts of "what's the use?" ringing in your ears the whole way.

Third.—The arms should be swung across the chest, but not as high as most walkers do.

Fourth.—I believe in swinging the arms well back, so that when one arm is back it causes the opposite hip to be thrown well forward, thus lengthening the stride.

I do not believe in the stiff arm motion you refer to; I think it tires your arms, and when the arms are tired your body follows suit. I think it is better that the arms should have a free swing, and the hips be called upon to do the most work. A person can readily see that this should be the case, as the hips are the seat of power. This throwing the arms in the air with a wild, spasmodic movement, is no doubt the cause of most of our walkers going to pieces before they are half through their races.

Frank P. Murray, our present representative walker agrees with Merrill's ideas in most respects. He also believes in going from about one-half to three quarters of your distance at a faster rate than could be maintained for the whole distance. He says: "It's just as I feel as to my work in practice. If I'm feeling well after doing half a mile, I'll say to myself, 'Well, I guess I can manage three-quarters; it's only two laps more, and after I go these two extra laps, if I'm still not at all distressed, why I finish out the mile.' It's just as I feel, but as a general thing I only go about half the distance of my race." Murray, unlike Merrill, believes in the stiff-arm motion, as anyone who has seen him walk can testify. He often gets his arms above his head when he is finishing a race. T. A. McEwen is almost entirely unknown to the athletes of to-day as a walker, although some of our skippers have known him to their sorrow as judge of walking.

There are a good many gentlemen who are now interested in amateur athletics, and who claim that McEwen was the fastest and fairest walker that ever trod the cinder-path, either amateur or professional. His style when in form is described as simply perfect, and one old-timer, who can now be seen at every athletic entertainment given in or around New York, declares that McEwen could at one time walk below 6m. 20s. without a skip or a break.

McEwen believes in going alternately over the distance at a slow pace, and under it, or say from half to three quarters of the distance, at a fast pace. He believes in the stiff-arm motion, and when spurring carries his arms well up. McEwen always wound up his daily practice with a burst of from 100 to 200 yards as fast as he could walk. G. D. Baird, who won our three-mile walking championship, has the queerest notions of walking of any of our walkers. He says: "If you are fast, practice a distance, and if you have staying qualities and no speed, practice speed." He is a great believer in trials, and says that the knowledge of what he can do to almost a yard gives him confidence. He also believes in walking according to a schedule, which he almost invariably does. He has tried both the loose and stiff-arm motions, and found it made no difference to him. His natural style, however, is the stiff-arm motion, which is most jerky in appearance, owing to the fact that he is so very short in stature that he is required to take about seven steps to most of his opponents' six, to go or the same rate of speed. W. H. Parry also walks with a stiff-arm motion. W. H. Meek and W. H. Purdy swing their arms somewhat alike, that is between the style of Merrill and Murray.

It will thus be seen that walkers of prominence differ as to style. Unlike running, walking when practiced to race, is in an acquired gait. I would, therefore, suggest to young walkers to try the different styles, and to adopt the one that comes easiest and at which he can walk the fairest. By stiff-arm motion is meant that the arms should be held stiff at the elbow and swung from the shoulder across the chest. Those athletes in or around New York who desire to become walkers can at any time during the coming season have an opportunity of seeing the different styles of progression as practiced by our different representative walkers. They can choose for themselves. Walking means that both feet shall be on the ground at the same time, that is, while the heel of the foot thrown forward is on the ground the toe of the other foot shall also be on the ground. Contrary to general opinion, I maintain that a man can walk fairly with a bent knee; but as this style is always questioned by our judges, the beginner had better practice at the outset to throw the knees well back. Just as it is possible that a man can walk with a bent knee, so is it possible to run with a stiff one. This latter style is known as the stiff-legged run, and is the style of most of our walkers of to-day. For the sake of knocking a few seconds off their records this trick is often resorted to, and, I am sorry to say, often passes muster. I can count on my fingers the men whom I think fair walkers that amount to anything at all. Most of our walkers would make good hurdlers, and one of them has recently become an adept at this latter game.

There has appeared in the daily papers various paragraphs which lead to the conclusion that Jos. Masterson will shortly desert the amateur ranks. Of course not very much confidence is to be placed in these statements of the daily press, yet rumors have been current of late that point to that end. The running season is rapidly approaching, and there is every prospect that R. S. Haley will again join the cinder path, and as there are at the least two men who will after their season's rest, be worthy to join our best sprinters, it would be expedient for Masterson to wait a few months before joining the professional ranks, if he seriously intends doing so. A great amount of difference of opinion exists regarding the speed of our best sprinters, and now as there is every prospect of bringing all the men together this season it is to be desired that the competitors will not place any obstacles in the way of their meeting.

At the regular meeting of the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, held March 4th, at Philadelphia, the rules adopted at the conference of the colleges of the eastern and middle states for the government of inter-collegiate athletic sports were submitted to the board and rejected. By adopting the rules the Pennsylvania University would be debarred from contesting in a cricket match with the many clubs of Philadelphia, and the rejection of the rules of this alone is justifiable.

The Midland Countess cross-county championship of England brought twelve clubs in competition on February 9th. W. C. George of the Mosely Harriers led the whole field home, followed by his club-mate Carter, notwithstanding this Birchfield Harriers secured the championship with the small total of forty-four.

The return football match between the Wanderer and University Clubs will take place to-day week at the Recreations Grounds. This will give the Wanderer Club plenty of time to get in condition, and a splendid contest for superiority will, no doubt, be witnessed by the spectators.

The fifth annual Boxing and Wrestling Championship Meeting was held March 1st at Tammany Hall, New York, under the auspices of the New York Athletic Club. Large and enthusiastic audience. Boxing very poor on the whole; wrestling only fair.

The challenge of George Smith to run any other sprinter in the country 100 yards, for from \$1,000 to \$5,000 a side, has been accepted by M. K. Kittleman. The principals will meet shortly to complete arrangements for the race.

The 100-yard foot-race between George Cahill of Galveston, and Louis Peco of Houston, Texas, the champion sprinter, for \$1,000 a side and the championship, was won by the former. Heavy odds had been laid in Peco's favor.

The Birchfield Harriers won the Midland Counties cross-country championship February 9th, by 23 points, the Mosely Harriers gaining second honors. There were 120 competitors.

Regis Senac and Albert Vaughn are matched to fence for the title of "Champion of Arms," and a gold medal valued at \$125. The competition will take place at Tammany Hall on April 5th.

At Phoenix, Arizona, on the 27th ult, three amateurs ran a race of 5 miles and 300 yards. The scores were: Jackson, 34:20; Agard, 35:50; Recarte, 33:16.

J. McLaughlin defeated R. Prescott in a catch-as-catch-can wrestling match for \$400 and gate at Streator, Illinois.

Mr. Folsom, of the Wanderer Football Club, was stroked for four years in the Yale College crew.

## CRICKET.

The Secretary of the Portland Cricket Club in a communication to a gentleman of this city, states that their cricket team is desirous of arranging a match with a San Francisco eleven the coming season. A cricket match between Portland and San Francisco would give the game a great amount of impetus on the coast, and it is to be hoped that our cricketers will try to arrange the match as soon as possible so that both teams will have plenty of time to get in good form. There is no reason why we should not have an annual match with Portland; when the ball is once set rolling, each succeeding match will create a public feeling in the game hitherto unknown on the coast. Cricket, is now one of the few games which is played for love of sport alone and consequently ought to take a leading place on our coast among gentlemen who appreciate manly exercise.

A cricket match was played at Lima, Peru, on December 22d, 1883, between H. M. S. Swiftsure and H. M. Fleet. H. M. Fleet scored 66 runs in the first attempt and 41 in the second. H. Dawson secured 12, and Lieutenant Evan-Thomas 6 of the wickets. H. M. S. Swiftsure made the fine score of 114 in the first essay. E. H. Neat, 9; C. Henderson, 17; H. Dawson, 30; Captain Aitchison, 12, and Lieutenant Knapton, 12, being the chief run getters. The Swiftsure team thus winning by an inning and 7 runs.

On December 26th, 1883, a representative team of Lima opposed a team selected from the H. M. Ships Swiftsure, Satellite, and Constance, and which resulted in the defeat of the Lima team on the first innings by 14 runs. H. M. Fleet, first innings, 77 runs, second 87. Lima in their only innings compiled 63. H. Dawson again bowled remarkably well. The principal scores from the Swiftsure delegation were Lieutenant Evan-Thomas, 29; E. H. Neat, 15; J. S. Luard, 21, and Captain Aitchison, 8.

At the annual meeting and dinner of the Portland, Oregon, Cricket Club, held February 7th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Wm. M. Molson; vice-president, John Cran; secretary, J. E. Grame; treasurer, John Andrew; executive committee, J. Readman, Jr., A. L. Rome and W. H. Kinross; captain, A. L. Rome. A number of new members were proposed and elected.

John S. Prince, the bicyclist, has been fraternizing with our local cricketers. Prince was a professional player for some years in England.

The turf is about to receive a new acquisition in Senator McPherson, of New Jersey. Already the Senator is celebrated as a brooder of fine Jersey cattle, but he is becoming infected with the prevailing fondness for racing, and is about to establish a breeding-stud, and also meditates maintaining a select racing stable. Being a gentleman of wealth he will be able to form both upon the proper principles, since in these days of fancy prices it requires capital in order to secure the proper building material.

## BICYCLING.

A decided boom will be inaugurated in college bicycle-riding during the coming summer. Clafin, of Harvard, who is said to be the fastest of the college racing men, will compete at the inter-collegiate games at Mott Haven on May 21st. As he will probably meet Norton, of Harvard, Maxwell, Hamilton and Crawford, of Yale, Reed and Load, of Columbia, as well as representatives of Princeton, Amherst, University of Pennsylvania, and other colleges, it is highly probable that the two-mile college record, 6 minutes and 51 seconds, will be reduced nearer the amateur record—6 minutes and 2 seconds.

Bicycles and velocipedes are allowed to roll through the streets of Paris, Munich, Pesth, Brussels and other large European cities, subject in some of them to more or less regulation and restrictions on the part of the police authorities; but in Vienna they are rigidly excluded from the streets. Several Viennese clubs, devoted to bicycle and tricycle propulsion, are now agitating for a repeal of the regulations, and are getting up petitions on the subject.

The bicycle races at San Jose, in which the *piece de resistance* is Prince's attempt to beat the roadster, Captain Lewis, ten miles out, have been postponed till next Saturday the 22d, as the association desired more time in which to get the track in order and properly advertise the events.

The bill prohibiting bicycles on the pikes in Jefferson county, which has been in the Kentucky House of Representatives for some time, was decided in favor of the bicyclers.

Some of the big daily newspapers of London are using tricycles for their city deliveries.

A coat of vaseline makes an excellent rust preventive for wheels.

Louisville, Ky., now has three clubs, and a fourth is talked of.

## THE DRAMA.

### The California Theatre.

During the week the Jeffreys Lewis Company, one of the best general companies, by the way, we have had on our local stage for some time, have been principally occupied with *Alise*, a French production. The piece is essentially emotional. In construction it is faulty, but contains some fine dramatic scenes, and a moral that ought to come home closely to many people in San Francisco. Considering the foundation of the plot, the leading characters especially, *Alise* and her half-sister *Lurienne*, and *Madame Vallory*, the mother of both, are brought together in a strained, unnatural manner, which makes the piece sometimes heavy, and its performance difficult and trying. Still, in pure as in unholy love, *Miss Lewis* is as excellent in *Alise* as she was in *Cora*, and repeatedly drew tears from the audiences. *Miss Phoebe Davis* *Lurienne* had many strong claims to recognition. Although she has matured, or rather matronized greatly since her marriage, the old lovely voice, bewitching eye, and graceful manners are still prominent in her. Of the male characters *Frank Wright's Duc de Mirandol*, was far the best, though *Thayer's Count de Somerville* gave us some chaste and exquisite elocution in the interview with his faithless wife, *Madame Vallory*, after a separation of twenty years. The recital of his wrongs was a rich scholarly test. *Grismer's* voice, attitudes and walk on the stage will bear much improvement. Altogether the company is worthy of patronage. *Alise* was admirably mounted. The attractions next week are very strong, especially for St. Patrick's Day.

### A Prospective Treat.

Somewhere on or about the 27th of April, a marvelous musical combination will appear in this city, for which we predict the greatest popularity, far exceeding that of the Spanish Students. This musical novelty is styled the Arch-Duke Joseph's Hungarian Gypsy Band. Before coming to California they will appear only in Boston and along the route. The orchestra contains thirteen performers, some of whom use instruments never yet heard in America, the leading one of these being the Schlag-zither, and almost as large as a piano. The performance and music of this organization is said to be wonderfully beautiful, and far superior to that of the popular Spanish Students. The leadership is entrusted to the celebrated violinist C. T. T. Barath, who also plays the Schlag-zither. They will appear at popular prices either at the California theater or the Grand Opera House.

### The Vienna Garden.

There has been a strong addition to the stock company at this place of amusement this week in the person of Courtwright, Hawkins and Dixon, the minstrels, who will be strongly reinforced next week by others of prominence in their line. As a tenor singer Dixon has a grand voice, but his immense lungs at times carry him away, and he is altogether too loud. Courtwright and Hawkins were warmly received on their reappearance. The Tyrolean singers, and the Marvels of Peru in their specialties are still prominent and meritorious features of the programme. Great changes and great attractions next week. The houses during the week have been very large in proportion, about the best we saw in the city.

### Oakland Theatre.

The attendance during the week to see Under the Gaslight, though somewhat threadbare, has been up to the average standard. We understand it was not the fault of the management that Fairfax had to be withdrawn after being advertised. Next week My Geraldine, by Bartley Campbell, will occupy the boards with Miss Tittel as Geraldine, and Minnie Tittel as Little Geraldine. The cast generally is strong.

Regarding the weather in Kentucky this spring the *Live Stock Record* of the 8th, says: March has come in like a lion, and there is no change for the better in the weather. Snow fell Friday, Saturday and Sunday to the depth of some eight inches. The weather was quite cold Monday and Tuesday. On Wednesday a cold rain began to fall which trued into sleet, and while we write the houses, ground and trees are covered with a heavy coating of ice, the trees look like they were encased in glass. This weather prevents horses from even taking walking exercise except under shelter, and almost suspends training operations.



## General Topics.

Where do the California weather El Mahdis stand now. The "knowing ones" who, a few weeks ago, were predicting aridity and desolation, and sending hay and oats up, up, up, until another week of delayed rains would have sent these mainstays of the stable out of sight, were joyously wrong. Gloriously came the rain that set the keynote for the frogs, and equally glorious was the extra fine weather which followed. Never were May or June days finer than those which February wound up with. The grass grew apace. When the boys led out the horses on these bright afternoons the wild oats and alfalfa were up to the eyes of the steeds, when they buried their noses in the sweetly scented herbage. March, for three days, cut the cloth from the same web, and then to put the croakers to an abject surrender the rains came again. There was devastation in places, and the southern rivers overflowed the banks, and from the canyons came torrents which washed out embankments, and railway trains were derailed. But these later rains ensured that there would be no frosts, and the bursting of flower buds on the fruit trees did not terrorize the horticulturists, as it gave a reasonable assurance that the bloom would be followed by fruit.

Nevertheless, the trainers became uneasy, and there were murmurings that on other courses there would be a good chance to gallop. Not a few pondered over the wet weather track at Palo Alto, and imagined that all that Walsh had to do was to stand under an umbrella and watch the colts breezing over as good footing as anyone could desire. They are not aware that the thoroughbreds are domiciled at Matadero, and the galloping track is not a whit better in rainy weather than either the Bay District or Oakland courses. But, after all, these warm rains are not so bad, even to the trainer of race-horses, and though such a down-pouring as came on last Sunday may be somewhat trying, there are lots of such days in the east at the most favorable season of the year.

The worst feature of the storm, to those who are training on the Oakland course, was the raising of the flood-gates at Lake Chabot, and, consequently, a torrent in the creek which crosses the track, resulting in slight damage. This was soon repaired, and the chances are, that before this paper goes to press the course will be in the best order. After the many pessimistic prophecies that there would be a "water famine" in Oakland owing to the reservoirs being so scantily filled, the necessity for disposing of the surplus as early as before the middle of March will make amends for the washing away of a few yards of dirt.

The channel of Temescal creek is so deep now that the only harm from even so violent a storm as that of Saturday night and Sunday is the cutting away of a portion of the earth from the abutments of the bridges. The overflows in former years, when the water spread over the low lands adjoining, left a valuable legacy. This is in the shape of "sediment," a fine kind of deposit, the very best material for the top coating of the track. It is a light soil, a small proportion of which will correct the most stubborn adobe, the mixture being easily handled, and at the same time not inclined to "cup." On either side of the creek there is an accumulation from previous floods, so that the furthest distance to haul is a quarter of a mile, as the creek divides the track in nearly equal parts.

Owing to the California tracks being kept in such good order the trainers in this country are somewhat hypocritical in relation to having the best ground to work upon. The peculiarities of the climate entails the necessity for almost daily sprinkling during the summer, and sprinkling renders compulsory the harrow and leveler. The services of one man and a pair of horses have to be called into requisition with, at times, additional help. Water tanks and sprinkling wagons are part of the paraphernalia of every course in the State, and an expenditure of at least \$1,000 a year is obligatory to keep each of them in order. A trifle too hard, any unevenness of the surface, call forth remarks that are anything but pleasant, and some of the trainers are prone to account for defeat on the score that the state of the ground forbade getting their horses in condition.

When a "natural method" of treating the feet of horses comes into vogue there will be less growling about "hard tracks." The present practice of cutting away that which was intended for support, weakening the structure further by soaking, stuffing and the application of hoof ointments that are detrimental, is bad enough. When that treatment is supplemented by placing a narrow band of metal to accentuate the blow on the weakened part, it is not surprising that there should be finching when the two solids are brought together. In that case there is no chance for the frog and sole to do their part, and there is a decided improvement in having a soft surface which will permit the shoe to sink so that the natural guards against concussion can exert an influence.

The pernicious practice of handgaging aids in crippling the feet. The horn is supplied from the vessels which form a network around the coronet, these are united above the ankle into a few ducts that convey the fluid. Bandaging retards the flow, and in a measure cuts off the supply. Bandages may be used advantageously, though the common practice of enveloping the leg from the knee to the foot rigidly when the animal is warmed by exercise, is certainly injurious. Confining the vessels which deposit the horn interferes with the growth of the foot, and the supply being inadequate the diminution ends in contraction. The quality of the horn is impaired as well as the quantity. Elasticity

gives way to brittleness, handage and shoe completely foiling the efforts of nature.

There are cases where artificial pressure assists Nature in performing a cure; and wrappings which prevent evaporation and retain the heat may be beneficial. Indiscriminate use, however, is not in accordance with sound reasoning or the results of practice, and many animals have been ruined by the ligatures which are so unskillfully applied. There are other bad effects beside those which restrict the deposit of horn. The evils of tight lacing by females have been oftentimes so graphically depicted that there is little necessity for repetition. People understand the danger there is from undue pressure on what is considered the vital portion of the frame—human and animal—but the extremities are thought to be exempt from injury from that source of trouble. Tight boots give pain, and to add to that acknowledged feature it is safe to assert that if Kittleman were to wear a compressor of the metatarsals for any length of time he would soon lose his hold of the championship.

A tight bandage on the limbs of horses is only admissible as a part of surgical treatment. Pressure may assist the absorbent to get rid of that which is injurious, or the support may be required to tendons that are not in a normal condition. The advocates of the actual cantry justify the treatment on two grounds. One is the counter-irritant, the other that the cicatrix forms a permanent bandage. On the theory that two violent inflammations cannot exist in juxtaposition, that which results from the hot iron may overcome the more deeply seated. Grant this, and admit that the cantry has remedied the hidden trouble, and what necessity is there for temporary or permanent bandage? There are many cases when "bowed" and "sprung" tendons have become sound from allowing Nature to work a cure, and in every case there has been no thickening of the skin. It is just as elastic as it was before the injury, and without rigid bands such as follow the artificial method of cure.

To retain heat, and as a preventive of evaporation, bandages are useful. To obtain these benefits without injury it is essential that they should be applied as loosely as can be and retain the place. An expert will apply them so that there is scarcely any pressure, and yet they will keep the desired position better than when hungrily put on, if even drawn tight. For this purpose bandages should not be elastic to any great degree, as the rolling around the leg will stretch the fabric if it gives easily, and of course followed by contraction. If there are abrasions of the skin, woolen bandages are inadmissible.

To those who are commencing to learn the art of training horses, advice may be given with some hope that it will be followed; many of the old professors are loth to forsake the paths they have trodden for so many years, and look upon innovations with horror. A safe plan is to adopt suggestions, and those only that appear to have a common-sense basis, and when advice is not supported by reasons that seem just be careful in accepting it. There are some things that have been found beneficial difficult to account for, others which have an appearance of plausibility fail. There is no "royal road" to success; in this, as well as other pursuits, diligent study is the only thing that will lead to knowledge, and that accompanied by practice. Theories, however plausible, are of "little account" unless supported by the tests of actual trials, and the reverse is nearly always true, that success can be demonstrated to result from known causes.

Already there are surmises and arguments regarding the weights that should be allotted in the handicaps. Fortunately there are only two in the programme, one of these restricted to three-year-olds. We say fortunately, as there is bound to be carpings, growlings and fault-finders, and some there are so prone to criticise unfavorably whatever is done that they denounce without reason, and grumble when they are aware that they are wrong. There is another class who assume knowledge of what horses should carry, when they know little of the effects of weight. Every tyro who makes pretensions to turf lore, thinks that he can adjust the weights in a handicap far more equally than some old hand at the business. Admiral Rous, Wetherly, Dowling, Wheatley, and others of the Nestors are held to be far inferior in penetration to the critic, who, perhaps, does not know a horse-shoe nail from a the position they take. Differ they must. It is essential that carpet tack, and cannot advance an argument to sustain they emulate knowledge, and the easiest way to impress those who are equally ignorant with the vastness of their acquirements is by finding fault. The task is not a hard one for them, though it has tried the capacity of men who have given a life study to the subject, and yet not feel competent.

The Cup is more trying to the handicapper than when the ages are the same. In the former there may be doubts whether the regular schedule is a fair apportionment or not, and there is age to govern as well as capacity. In order to equalize the chances the handicapper may be compelled to impose a heavier "topweight" than he would otherwise, as a good aged horse and a poor three-year-old could not be brought together without. Still, for two-and-one-fourth miles the task is easier than for a shorter distance, and it is not likely that there will be much trouble in fixing the weights without putting on a crusher.

D. Cole of Portland, Or., has sold to J. W. Myers of Dallas, Polk county, the trotting stallion Magna Charta, by Old Magna Charta, dam by Vermont Hero.

## THE RIFLE.

## A Long Range Shot at Dr. Pardee.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—I have, within the last year, received several copies of your paper, evidently sent to me by Dr. Pardee, and presumably for the purpose of having me read his articles on the subject of "Ancient and Modern Arms." Having been an afore-time correspondent of his, I took occasion to thank him for his kind remembrance of me, and (presuming he would expect it) I made some comments upon various points embraced in his articles. These were made in a rather jocular and careless manner, and never designed for publication, else I had been more particular in my choice of words. I had no desire to publicly criticise his work, and did not ask him to explain (either publicly or privately) any points therein contained which to me appeared obscure. In his article No. 21 he has seen fit to publish an extract from my private letter. His only inspiration for doing this must have been a desire to parade me before your readers as a man lacking in "genius and the higher grades of mathematics." Possibly I deserve this ridicule, Mr. Editor, for being unable to grasp all the ideas presented by your learned contributor. In fact, I am beginning to suspect that I have but a poor comprehension of the English language. For instance, in concluding his article, No. 19, the doctor makes a "statement," and then rather jentilly invites "the owner of Old Pioneer" (or any other man) to take the affirmative of that statement, when he will be glad to reply, etc. Being of a combative disposition I felt inclined to take the affirmative, but, upon studying his statement to ascertain what the affirmative really meant, I confess I found myself at fault. In this dilemma I come to you, Mr. Editor, for assistance, and, to save you the trouble of looking up the doctor's statement, I will here quote it.

"In concluding this article, Mr. Editor, I have not yet stated the maximum working of a cannon, but will state, that the gun with a new projectile force are yet to be married that will throw a shot twenty-four miles, and if the owner of the Old Pioneer long range rifle, made by Remington & Son a score of years ago, will take the affirmative, I will gladly reply," etc. "Or the champion of small bullets, who lives way up on the Sacramento river, with a shop full of old rusty muzzle-loading guns," etc, and finally winds up by saying, "Let your voices be heard, gentlemen, from the Sierras to the sea."

Now, what does he want the owner of Old Pioneer (or any other man) to affirm? Does his statement mean that such a gun and force as he refers to will yet be developed, or does it mean that they never have been and, per force, never will be? In either case the doctor intimates that he is prepared to demolish the arguments of any person who will take the affirmative of a statement which he himself makes, and apparently in accordance with his convictions. There is little doubt of his ability to maintain his position on either side of a question if permitted to formulate the argument for the opposite side also, as instanced in his article No. 20, wherein he discusses the relative merits of cylinder and choke-bored guns, and puts the makers and advocates of choke bores in the position of saying that the guns are so made in order to obtain the maximum of friction, and thereby secure the proper upset of the bullet. As though, the makers of that style of rifle considered friction and upset indispensable in the make-up of a good shooting rifle. I have been a maker of rifles for thirty-eight years, mainly of the choke-bore variety. Have conversed with many other gun makers upon this topic, and do not remember ever having heard one of them advocate friction as a desirable feature in any gun. To a certain extent it cannot be avoided. The best that can be done is to reduce it to its minimum, and this, I try to do by the very means which the doctor most condemns; namely, by giving to the inside of the gun a moderately coarse finish rather than the extremely high polish which he so strongly advocates. Most mechanics know that two pieces of metal may be so closely fitted to each other that when placed squarely in contact the air becomes excluded from between them, and it will require much force to slip one along the surface of the other, or to force them apart; also, that a metal pulley highly polished, will adhere better to a smooth-surfaced belt, than would the same pulley with a coarser finish on its surface. The same principle holds good in a rifle with a smooth and highly polished interior, and having a patched bullet perfectly fitted to this surface. The utter exclusion of air between the adjoining surfaces creates a tendency to stick (one to the other). I get best results from a coarser grade of finish, and, with me, it is no longer a question why? The idea of a continuous upsetting of the bullet from breech to muzzle of gun may have been entertained by some rifle makers, but the doctor is hardly fair in attributing such belief to all of them. In my opinion, the ordinary long-range bullet will be as effectually upset in a 6-inch barrel as in one of 36 inches, and that, too, without regard to inside polish of barrel. There are several other points raised by the doctor in his articles, and quite unmanly disposed of, which, to my mind, could yet be discussed with advantage to the science (or practice) of gunnery. But as I have no desire to play the role of critic, I will close by suggesting to the doctor that he should brush up his common arithmetic a little. For I noticed that in his article No. 21, after making one correction of the footing of the strings made with his cylinder-bored pet, he still makes the aggregate three-eighths (3/8) of an inch longer than it should be. He also refers to two occasions when he had made strings of 10 shots aggregating under 4 inches, but immediately following he gives the measurements of them respectively as 4 1/8 and 4 1/4 inches. Now I apprehend that this is not as the doctor would have it, and I can only account for this discrepancy by the supposition that he did his figuring by algebra, or some other high grade of mathematics. WILCOX GUNMAKER.

Wilcox, Penn., February 28th.

## At Harbor View.

The Eintracht Rifle Club met at this range on Sunday to hold their regular monthly medal match. Twenty-seven members faced the pitiless storm, which speaks well for their enthusiasm. Out of the list we have selected the following score as standing the highest:

Fred Kubis, Champion Medal	381	Schubert	250
Shaufert	245	Schwartz	245
Ronke, First Class Medal	345	Hagerup	275
Klats	313	Schneck, Third Class Medal	304
H. Gumbel, Second Class Medal	334	Salzman	293
G. Becker	293	Kruger	265
Hartmannsen, Last Best Shot	24	Leu	283
Hugs	20	Wolf	190
Stremler	312		

There are no end of matches on hand and in prospect. In some the time is the only thing not definitely fixed.







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H. G. Crickmore is well worthy of being placed second to Colonel Bruce, when awarding positions to those who have labored for the advancement of thoroughbred interests in the United States. His calendars complete the work. The lines of blood are brought to a practical conclusion by the registry of what has been accomplished, and adepts and students in the mysteries of breeding have data to go upon, a sure guide to direct them in future operations.

In stating that the compiler of the Stud-Book was the only person in the country that could have carried the business through so successfully is susceptible of proof, and it is just as clear that in the popular "Krik" the calendars have also the benefit of superior talent for the task that may well be termed genius. A genius which improves with the work done, so that volumes which were thought as nearly perfect as could be have been improved upon in each succeeding year, and the last from the press, received a short time ago, is the best of the series. It is unfortunate, however, that the labor is not fully appreciated, especially on this coast. Every man who has the least fondness for the sports of the turf should purchase a guide. The trifling outlay will be returned many times over by the satisfaction of having at hand correct information as to what has been done, and those who "speculate," if even confined to the purchase of a mutual ticket occasionally, will be in a situation to make their investments with great intelligence, and consequently with better chances of success.

Now that the turf has become one of the great institutions of the country, when its importance demands that every daily paper of standing gives it proper consideration, the necessity of having this "ready reference," by all who write on the subject, is so apparent as to do away with argument. The few dollars expended, when

compared to the advantages that follow, are an investment that pays hundreds per cent., and the amount of labor saved is not so important as being enabled to make accurate statements. The work is furnished in two parts. Subscription \$15 for the two volumes of the Guide and the supplementary parts issued monthly during the racing season. Address H. G. Crickmore, New York World, 31 Park Row, New York.

## Bruce's American Stud-Book.

The fourth volume of the American Stud-Book is about ready for delivery, and this event will be hailed with pleasure by every breeder of thoroughbreds in the country. The owner of blood-horses must be far behind the age who does not realize the importance of the genealogical record, and though it is not to be expected that Colonel S. D. Bruce will ever obtain one-tenth of the pecuniary reward he has so richly earned, there is some satisfaction in finding that the labor of forty years is appreciated—appreciated so far as to realize the importance of the work and the benefits that have accrued to the breeding interests, though they are few, indeed, who know the immense amount of work the compilation entailed. We doubt if there is another individual in the whole country who would have carried the business through to such a point of perfection as the Colonel has done. The delay in the publication of the first volume was highly advantageous, as it afforded the chance for corrections and additions that made the work as nearly perfect as it could be after so long a period as had elapsed from the first importations in the United States until Colonel Bruce commenced the work.

The summer of 1868 we spent in New York, and for a great part of the time resided with Colonel Bruce. Besides the papers and books in the office of the *Turf, Field and Farm* there was a large closet in the house, the shelves of which were loaded with manuscripts in relation to the pedigrees of the old-time horses. Correspondence from all parts of the United States where the blood-horse was known, clippings from old journals, long articles, essays, minute scraps, a mass of material that would have appalled the harvest worker to arrange, not to speak of the labor which was necessary to gather them. The "genius of persistency" carried the work through, and now when the breeders are beginning to realize the importance of returning the foals of each year, the task has become comparatively easy.

To make it less troublesome for those who desire to obtain the forthcoming volume, or any which have been published previously, on receipt of the orders at this office we will forward them, so that a number can be shipped at one time. Every agricultural society that offers premiums for thoroughbreds should possess the series, as without them the question of pedigree cannot be determined.

## What a Reformer!

Were it not for the slur on California trotting sport, the following paragraph cut from the *Turf, Field and Farm* of the 7th inst., would be hugely funny. We will pay a liberal premium to any one who will show one instance of "Judge Shafter" having broken up a pool-box combination, unless at Petaluma, when it was publicly claimed that in declaring pools off on the pretext that the winning horse laid up heats, he was interested in another of the contestants. Inasmuch as an associate judge stated the presiding official favored giving the second horse the first place in the betting, it may have been true.

The decision in the double-team race at Santa Cruz was a terrible effort at reform, not to speak of the famous Sunday race on the half-mile track, and the latest effort between Haddington and Red Oak which has elicited so many comments. He may claim "reforming" the decision of the judge who gave Bonnie the heat when Fred Arnold was so clearly entitled to it, but it must be borne in mind that in that case it was Shafter in the Board vs. Shafter in the stand, and the knowledge that if he did not agree with his associate it would be brought before the Board of Review, had something to do with it. Although Captain Smith is entitled to all the credit of remedying, so far as laid in his power, the wrong-doing of his associate, we will credit the "Judge" with this one effort at reform, and if he will continue the good work and give evidence of an entire change of conduct, will heartily congratulate him on his success as a reformer. It is an up-hill task, and when completed he will have easy work with the "pool-box combinations."

In a letter inclosing his subscription for the *Turf, Field and Farm* Judge Shafter says he would not have consented to serve on the Board of Appeals for the Pacific District had he not felt that by so doing he could promote the interests of the turf by breaking up pool-box combinations. President Grant thinks that Judge Shafter is making headway in his fight for reform in California.

We have not the least idea on what ground President Grant has his opinion that "Judge Shafter is making headway in his fight for reform in California," as it is

certainly unknown to anyone here that Judge Shafter has ever engaged in a battle of this kind. Then again, it is the opinion of every one from here who has visited the eastern tracks, that trotting in California is more honestly conducted than on the other side of the mountains, and in place of there being pool-box combinations Messrs. Killip & Co. carry on the business fairly and honestly, and more than that honorably.

Since the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association was organized the racing under its auspices has been beyond reproach, and, with one exception, every attempt at fraud has been nipped in the bud and punishment followed. The exception was the notorious Sunday race which was run on a track under no organization, but as the parties John A. Cardinell and Judge Shafter were members of the club Judge Shafter brought it before the Board of Trustees in order to compel a restitution of \$150 which the prosecutor wagered on the match. All the parties to the transaction should have been expelled, and in this one case the association was derelict in performing its duty. Condoning this gross outrage against the decency of racing, in lieu of exemplary punishment, is the only blot on the fame of the P. C. B. H. A.

As President Grant has never been on a trotting track in California, and his stay in San Francisco being limited to short visits, and his time taken up with important business affairs his knowledge of the status of trotting on this coast is not sufficient to speak authoritatively. That is doubtless why he "thinks" as he does. Again, we must state that there is less rascality practiced here than in the East on the trotting tracks, and that the pool-selling is conducted better by Killip & Co. than any other firm east or west.

## Purchase of Oakland Park.

There is very little question now that the purchase of the Oakland Trotting Park will be made as heretofore outlined in the *Breeder and Sportsman*. So favorable is the outlook that a bond will be signed by the owner, E. Wiard, giving a privilege of sufficient time to get subscriptions to the stock. The following is a copy of the agreement to obtain signatures, and in all probability thirty days will be sufficient to obtain the required number of subscribers:

We, the subscribers, agree to pay the sums set opposite our names on the following conditions: The purchase of so much of the Wiard property in Oakland township, Alameda county, California, as lies between Horton street and the east line of said property, containing sixty acres, more or less, and on which are the race-course and all the buildings, stands, stabling, sheds, pens, etc., which is known as the Oakland Trotting Park. The amount to be paid for the land and appurtenances to be eighty thousand dollars (\$80,000). Twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) to be invested in improvements as directed by the Board of Trustees. The property to be kept for a fair-ground and race-course for a period of at least ten years. That two thousand shares of stock be issued at the par value of fifty dollars (\$50) per share, and that the number of shares which any subscriber can hold to be limited to ten, unless it is found that it is necessary to increase the number in order to place the whole amount of the stock. Whenever one thousand or more shares are subscribed for, that a meeting be called to elect seven trustees who shall have the entire management of the affairs of the Association for their term of office, and until then successors are chosen. At this and subsequent elections each share shall be entitled to a vote, and at the first meeting held articles of incorporation shall be drawn, and the Association incorporated under the laws of California. The subscriptions to be paid as follows: Twenty-five per cent. within thirty days after organization, twenty-five per cent. more within sixty days after the first payment, and the remaining fifty per cent. whenever the trustees call for it.

This was thought a better plan than to organize and incorporate before placing the stock, as it will enable the stockholders to elect the Trustees by a general vote.

We have yet to meet a man who does not admit the cheapness of the property. Taking the absolute value of the improvements into consideration, that is the actual worth of them for race-course and fair ground, and the price paid for the land will fall below \$1,000 per acre. There is not an acre on the whole tract that would not sell for twice that if the land were placed in the market in subdivisions. It is so eligibly located for the purpose intended, and the situation admirable for building, that it is a rare stroke of good fortune to be able to secure it so much below the real value.

## Spring Race Meetings—Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association.

So far as can be learned of the condition of the horses and colts engaged, there is a capital outlook for the spring race meeting. The entries are so numerous that with all the mishaps that are likely to occur there will be large fields of starters left. Up to the present time there has not been a single case reported of serious injury, and though the trying ordeal has yet to come, there is a fair prospect that casualties will be fewer than ordinary. While the late heavy rains retarded the training, the tracks have been so thoroughly soaked that without another drop of rain until after the meeting comes to a close the training grounds will be in good condition.

It is too early yet to enter into speculations regarding



the chances of the various stables, and confident prognostics we seldom indulge in, either written or oral. Not emulous, therefore, to acquire renown as a prophet, at no stage will any "plumping" be undertaken, and still we have no hesitation in predicting that the coming meeting will be superior to any of its predecessors. By turning to the list of entries in the stakes and purses, those who have the least acquaintance with turf sports will not require additional proof of the correctness of the assumption; those who do not possess the requisite knowledge can feel assured that never before in California has there been such a brilliant array of young aspirants for turf honors. The great breeding farms of the State show in full force, and outside of these nurseries of flyers are some that may be troublesome competitors. The prospects of an extraordinarily good meeting are so generally acknowledged that already there is more talk about it than is usually the case when the meeting is close at hand, and guided by this general and absorbing interest, we hazard the prophecy that more people will assemble on the Bay District Course on the racing days than have been seen on a track for many years. Fortunately the means of conveyance are adequate, no matter how many thousands desire to go, and the accommodations on the grounds will ensure their comfort.

#### Race Meeting—Oakland Trotting Park.

The P. C. B. H. meeting closes on April 19th; the following Saturday, April 26th, another opens on the Oakland Trotting Park. Thus there will be time enough for the horses to recover from the tasks finished, with renewed energy for those that are to come. There are six days' racing on the programme with an aggregate of thirteen stakes and purses. These are well arranged so as to give all ages a good chance and with varying distances to add to the interest. It is unnecessary to recapitulate what appears in the advertisement as that gives full information, and the inducements to owners to make engagements are also apparent.

It is virtually a series of races at home, the horses being practically on the ground when the distance to be overcome is the short route between the two parks. The date of closing is March 28th, and by that time trainers will be enabled to give a shrewd guess where to place their horses and colts. The lessee, M. M. Allen, has had so many years experience in all pertaining to racing that the track will be in prime condition, and the details carried out in a satisfactory manner. We anticipate a long list of entries.

#### The May D. Stake.

A letter from William Appleby brings the intelligence that the Sonoma and Marin Associations have sent Mr. Judson, the owner of May D., \$375, which is the aggregate of the stakes and added money in the race which the mare won at Petaluma at the last fair. We felt positive that the Association was not at fault in the matter, and when convinced that Mr. Judson was entitled to the amount, it would be paid. The members we have met of the Association are fair-minded, liberal men, and had they not been led astray by a man who was considered competent to advise, there never would have been any trouble in relation to the matter. It is safe to assert that if Donathan had appealed to the Directors the fine imposed on him would have been remitted. It is not likely that they will be led into these mistakes hereafter, and those who determined not to take the chances of similar treatment in the future will change their views when they learn of the action. We are much pleased that it has been settled satisfactorily to the owner of May D., as it also re-establishes a confidence in the Sonoma and Marin Association which was shaken by the rulings at the last fair.

#### Elaine's Twins.

It was altogether too bad that Elaine lost her foals. We cannot recall an instance when sire and dam had as fast a record. Smuggler, Phallas, Jerome Eddy and Director are the only stallions with a faster record than Piedmont, and there are so few mares that have a lower mark than Elaine, that without other data than that which memory supplies, it is altogether likely that the twins were entitled to the first place in this respect. It is singular that dual foals at a birth should be so certain to die. Probably in ninety-five cases in a hundred one or both are fated, and the only instance that has come under personal observation where both lived was the Albert W. foals owned by H. Scott. In that case it was fortunate that there was a man in attendance who knew what to do, as without proper care it is nearly certain that there would have been the usual fatality. The best care, however, does not succeed in averting the tendency to loss of one or both, and hence it is unfortunate that there are cases of double conception. Especially so from parents of the stamp of Piedmont and Elaine.

#### Racing, Trotting and Pacing—Capital Turf Club.

Still the games go on. Three days after the Oakland Meeting comes to an end that of the Capital Turf Club at Sacramento begins. Again it is only a question of a few hours to journey from Oakland to Sacramento, and the railway station is convenient to both tracks. It is well worth a long journey to visit the capital city in the merry month of May, without other enticement than the beauty of the place at that enchanting season, and when to this is added the attractions of the race-course the cup of enjoyment is well filled. It is a very pleasing bill that is offered, as in the fine days there is an opportunity to witness all of the fast gait of the horses, running, trotting and pacing being duly provided for. The entries close on April 5th, and as the conditions are fully set forth in the advertisement, there is no necessity for rehearsal at this time. That there will be a full response is certain, as the meetings of this club are always popular, and by the date fixed, May 6th, the new track will be in prime shape.

#### State Fair Trotting Entries.

The published list of entries in the trotting purses for colts at the State Fair show that quite a number took the hazard of a chance, and the liberality of the Association has elicited a correspondingly liberal response. Eleven in the three-year-old, ten in the purse for those a year older, and though the youngest class is restricted to five, the aggregate is so satisfactory that the wisdom of offering these large purses for trotting colts is fully vindicated.

That the running did not fill is due, in a measure, to the greater uncertainty attending the training of gallopers, the chances of going wrong being much increased, and a forfeit of \$50 too much for the amount to be won. Then again, there was an uncertainty about what rules would govern, not recognizing the fact that the code in force at the time of making the entry would obtain, unless there was a specific condition to the contrary.

#### The Stockton Purses.

Owing to the advertisement not being in the number of the *Breeder and Sportsman* which laid on our home desk there was a mistake made in stating that the closing day was the same as those of the State Agricultural Society. Reference to the advertisement in the same number, however, showed that it was wrong, and that to-day, March 15th, is the correct date. By again consulting the paper of last week the conditions will be learned. Letters plainly postmarked to-day will make the entry valid.

#### Speed Programme State Fair.

The speed programme of the California State Agricultural Society came too late for extended comments this week. That it will be found in the main satisfactory we are inclined to think, from a hasty glance of the copy, as all the classes appear to be provided for. Hereafter we will give a thorough analysis, as so much depends on this programme for the government of the District Fairs.

#### State Fair Speed Programme.

At the meeting of the State Board of Agriculture last Wednesday evening, the following speed programme for 1884 was submitted and adopted. The purses and added money foot up \$16,650.

##### First Day, September 11th—Trotting.

- No. 1.—Occident Stake. Closed in 1882 with 30 nominations.
- No. 2.—Purse \$1,000; 3-minute class.
- No. 3.—Pacing; purse \$1,000; 2:25 class.

##### Second Day, September 12th—Running.

- No. 4.—Introduction Stake, for two-year-olds; \$25 entrance, \$10 forfeit, \$200 added; \$50 to second horse, third to save stake; three-quarters of a mile dash.
- No. 5.—California Derby Stake, for three-year-olds; dash of one and a half miles. Closed in 1882 with 16 nominations.
- No. 6.—Del Paso Stake, for all ages; \$50 entrance, \$15 forfeit, \$200 added; \$75 to the second, third to save stake; three-quarter mile heats.
- No. 7.—Selling purse \$200; entrance free; second horse \$50. Fixed valuation \$1,000, two pounds off for each \$100 below, and two pounds added for each \$100 above fixed value. Dash of one mile and an eighth.

##### Third Day, September 13th—Trotting.

- No. 8.—Purse \$1,000, for four-year-olds. Closed March 10th, 1884, with ten entries.
- No. 9.—The Annual Two-year-old Trotting Stake. Closed January 1st, with 21 nominations.
- No. 10.—Purse \$1,200; 2:27 class.

##### Fourth Day, September 15th—Running.

- No. 11.—Maturity Stake; dash of 3 miles. Closed in 1883 with four nominations.
- No. 12.—Premium Stake, for all ages; \$25 entrance, \$10 forfeit, \$200 added, of which \$50 to the second, third to save stake; dash of three-quarter mile.
- No. 13.—California Annual Stake, for two-year-olds. Closed in 1883 with 19 nominations.
- No. 14.—Free Handicap Stake; \$50 entrance, \$25 forfeit, \$15 declaration, \$350 added, \$75 to second, third to save stake; dash 2 1/2 miles. Weights announced September 5th; declarations to be made by 8 P. M., September 8th.
- No. 15.—Free purse \$300, for all ages; \$50 to second, \$25 to third. One mile and repeat.

##### Fifth Day, September 16th—Trotting.

- No. 16.—Purse \$1,000; for three-year-olds. Closed March 10th, 1884, with 11 entries.
- No. 17.—Purse \$1,200; 2:40 class.

##### Sixth Day, September 17th—Running.

- No. 18.—Orange Stake, for two-year-old fillies; \$25 entrance, \$10 forfeit, \$150 added; \$50 to the second horse; dash of five-eighths mile.
- No. 19.—Breeders' Stake for three-year-olds; dash of one and one-half miles. Closed in 1883 with 17 nominations.
- No. 20.—Selling purse \$250; entrance free; for all ages; \$50 to the second horse; dash of 1 1/4 miles. Fixed valuation \$1,000, two pounds off for each \$100 below, and two pounds added for each \$100 above, fixed value.
- No. 21.—Free purse \$400, of which \$100 to second and \$50 to third; for all ages; one and one-half mile and repeat.

##### Seventh Day, September 18th—Trotting.

- No. 22.—Purse \$1,200; 2:25 class.
- No. 23.—Purse \$1,200; 2:30 class.

##### Eighth Day, September 19th—Running.

- No. 24.—Sunny Slope Stake, for two-year-olds, \$50 each \$10 forfeit, \$200 added; \$75 to second, third to save stake dash of one mile. Winner of 1/2 mile dash on second day penalized five pounds; of California annual stake on fourth day, five pounds, of both, ten pounds.
- No. 25.—Shenandoah Stake, for three-year-olds, \$50 entrance, \$15 forfeit, \$250 added; \$75 for second, third to save stake; dash of 1 1/4 miles. Winner of the California Derby on the second day penalized five pounds; of the Breeders' Stake on the sixth day, five pounds; of both, ten pounds.
- No. 26.—Nighthawk Stake, for all ages; \$50 entrance, \$15 forfeit, \$200 added; second horse \$75, third \$50. If the best time in the State (1:41 1/2) is beaten, \$200 additional will be added, and if Nighthawk's time (1:42 1/2) is beaten, stake to be named after winner.
- No. 27.—Pacific Coast Handicap, \$100 entrance, \$50 forfeit, \$20 declaration, \$400 added, of which \$150 to second, \$100 to third; dash of three miles. Weights to be announced September 16th; declarations to be made September 17th, by 8 P. M.

##### Ninth Day, September 20th—Trotting.

- No. 28.—Purse \$1,000, for two-year-olds. Closed March 10th, 1884, with five entries.
- No. 29.—Purse, \$1,500; free for all. Director to wagon.

## BILLIARDS.

The coming "Parisian Pool" Tournament is attracting such attention that a description of the game and the board on which it is played is apropos. The latter, like the Morris Patent, has a brass plate which permits the ball to leave the bed of the table to that of the board which extends the entire length of the short rail and is nine inches deep. On the surface of this board are distributed twenty-five holes in two rows, each cup or hole being numbered and situated so that a ball can be driven to a cushion and made to return, with a true stroke, of course, to any particular one without touching and being thrown out of direction by another. It is in the happy distribution of these numbered cups that the inventor, Mr. Emmanuel Brunschwiler, deserves credit, as he has overcome the evil of the chance shots so prevalent in the other patents of this kind. This being a new game, certain rules to govern the players were adopted after mature consideration as to the necessities of the play. The tournament to be held is simply to arrive at a conclusion as to who may claim the palm as first in the science of this interesting game. The rules governing the tournament will be much like those of Pin Pool, thirty-one being the number played for to win. Any player making more than that will be declared "hnrsted."

Morris, in reply to a letter from Thomas Foley, the veteran billiard manager of Chicago, asking his views on the Sexton Classification System, and his intentions in regard to entering in the proposed tournament, has answered his approval of the system, and said that he would enter if the management would allow those players who happened to be away from Chicago at the time their fare to and from that city. It is customary, and Morris says that in both the challenges he issued a short time since he offered to allow his opponent \$300 for traveling expenses.

A. B. Cole and C. Montgomery having made a tie in the Ball Pool raffle for \$100, which took place last Saturday afternoon, wisely concluded to divide the prize. On Wednesday the second hundred at the Pin Pool table was won by Charles O'Neil, who was fortunate enough to shake three sixes. As usual, dame fortune smiled upon the holder of but a solitary chance, leaving the possessors of six and eight chances out of 67 in the raffle out in the cold.

Benjamin Saylor and J. F. B. McCleery are to come against each other for the fourth time. The match will take place, and inaugurate the elegant parlors to be opened this evening by the Saylor Brothers. This game, though only spoken of as an exhibition of fine playing will no doubt be very interesting, as Professor McCleery has never been in better condition to make the score, even with his younger opponent.

Last Wednesday evening the Grand Army of the Republic, represented by delegates from the Lincoln, Garfield, Meade, and Thomas Posts met, to make arrangements about bringing to a successful issue the proposed billiard exhibition. It was decided that April 19th would be the best evening, and that a general admission of one dollar would be charged to enter the Metropolitan Temple on that evening.

It is probable that Schaefer and Slosson will be matched to play a five-nights' contest, in Central Music Hall, Chicago, upon the return of Schaefer from abroad. New York would turn out en masse for the privilege of witnessing such a contest, because Slosson has been ostracized for the past two years, and both have shown great form and improvement in play during that time.

The entries for the Detroit Pool tournament, which will begin March 19th, are Malone, Frey, King, Sutton, Manning, Knight, Lambert, Dankleman, Leonard, Barleigh, and Bessinger. Mr. Jas. Kelly will officiate as referee. The new championship rules will be enforced by the Messrs. Armstrong Brothers.

In her morning mail, the other day, Mme. Patti found a circular sent by one of our local and enterprising professors at billiards, soliciting the pleasure of teaching her that game. It is a well-known fact that the diva is quite an expert.

Daly is traveling about, and was last heard of in Naples, where he had been dangerously ill with gastric fever, but through that great medicine, a faithful wife, he was so far restored as to prepare for a direct return to home.

Sexton is said to have declared his preference for the champion's game. He never did like the balk-line. "Reason," he used his own words, "because I can't win at it."



## HERD AND SWINE.

### Test of Cooked and Uncooked Food for Swine.

In January, 1883, Messrs. D. R. Sperry & Co. of Batavia, Ill. offered a prize of \$50 for the best test in feeding pigs for three months on cooked and uncooked food. It was understood that the award would be made by the Illinois State Board of Agriculture, full particulars to be forwarded to them by the parties competing for the prize. For some reason, however, they did not take charge of the matter, and the award was made by Messrs. D. R. Sperry & Co. to Mr. H. Ginsback of Le Mars, Iowa, who gives the following particulars in reference to the test:

I put ten hogs in each of two pens. They were all barrows, between five and six months old. I put them in on January 15th, all in one stable, a partition between them. I send the city weigher's tickets, which show that the pigs fed on cooked food weighed, at the commencement of the test, January 15th, 1883, 860 pounds, and those fed on uncooked food, 960 pounds. April 14th, at the close of the test, those fed on cooked food weighed 2,300 pounds, and the others 1,620 pounds. I fed of cooked food 3,335 pounds, and of uncooked food 4,005 pounds. The feed was corn meal, bran, and shorts, mixed in about equal parts, and was all weighed correctly. The hogs were about the same age and size. Those fed on uncooked food were heavier at the commencement than those fed on cooked food, but the latter soon went far above the former. I could see the difference after they were in about four weeks. From January 15th to March 1st I let the water boil in the kettle, then put the feed in and boiled it from eight to ten minutes. I had to stir it to prevent the feed burning; then I dumped it into a barrel, and covered it and let it stand about twelve hours. After March 15th I boiled the water in the kettle, and then poured it on the meal in the barrel, and, as before, let it stand twelve hours. I think the first way is the best, but the latter the easiest. The fuel I burned was cobs and slack coal. I did not test it, but I think the cobs from the corn would cook the feed if two or three kettle-full were boiled in succession, so as not to let the kettle get cold.

I am glad that I have made the test, so I can see at least what is made by cooking feed.

This experiment presents some remarkable results. The ten pigs fed on cooked food gained 1,440 pounds in 89 days, on 3,335 pounds of corn meal, bran and shorts. This is one pound gain in live weight to 2.42 pounds of food or equal to a gain of 23 pounds to a bushel, if we consider the food equal to corn meal.

If there is no error in this statement, it is the largest gain to the amount of food on record. It has heretofore been considered a maximum result, in the best method of cooking, to make a gain of 16 pounds to the bushel, or a gain of one pound live weight from 3.5 pounds of food. These ten pigs average a gain of 1.6 pounds in live weight per day on 3.97 pounds of food.

As a method of cooking is given, we must say that it would not be considered very thorough. Eight to ten minutes is not long enough to burst all the grains of starch in a mass of corn meal, and when the meal was put into the barrel, and boiling water poured over it, it did not raise the temperature of the meal above 110 degrees after it was all stirred together, and this would be pretty poor cooking. It would warm it so as to ferment somewhat rapidly, and thus soften and render it more digestible. If there is no error in these figures, as we have them, it is certainly the most remarkable result yet reached. The experiment should be repeated with great care for accuracy in details, and if such a result can be reached as a reliable standard, then the profits of pig-feeding will be established in spite of an adverse market.

The other ten pigs fed upon the same kind of food uncooked came up to the ordinary standard—they gained 660 pounds on 4,005 pounds of food; this is one pound gain to a little over six pounds of food, or 9 1-3 pounds to the bushel. This is a fair result, but is only two-fifths the gain of the other pen.—*Live Stock Journal*.

### High-Grade Swine for Profit.

Many farmers are of opinion that it is more profitable to raise and fatten high-grade hogs than the full-bred. Except in the largest breeds, like the Great Yorkshire and the Red Jersey, or Duroc, and the Berkshire—which latter is wanted pure for choice hams and bacon—this may be so; because the lesser breeds, like the Suffolk, Prince Albert, Small Yorkshire, and Essex, cannot usually be grown large enough in eight to ten months for salting and barreling, for which purpose, owing to the fatness of their pork, they are so suitable. The hogs of small breeds are admirable for crossing on good-sized common sows. The produce of these are hardy, grow rapidly, and fatten kindly. Well fed and cared for, they may attain about 300 pounds weight, or a little more or less, at the age of nine to ten months. This is now thought the most profitable weight for slaughter, as a general rule, although there are instances where larger hogs are wanted for salting and barreling for a particular purpose. But surely the pork of the smaller ones is sweetest and most tender. Boil this after salting, let it stand in a cool place over night, and then set it on to the breakfast table the next morning. Cut it in thin flakes, and spread on thin slices of bread, and for delicacy and sweetness it is not inferior to good butter. Not so the pork of the larger breeds, which are unfit to slaughter till sixteen to eighteen months old. This is, coarse and rank, in comparison with the smaller sort.—*Live Stock Journal*.

The *Sydney Mail* says: "The mail steamer City of New York brought to this colony ninety-seven American sheep. Including this shipment, since last January, no fewer than 557 of such sheep have been landed on these shores. In February, twenty-four came, and these were followed closely by a lot consisting of about a dozen. These realized very high prices, being bought for the greater part by breeders who wished to try an experiment. The results of the sale returns were quickly telegraphed to the States, and flock-owners there immediately jumped to the conclusion that a great market had been opened." The *Mail* compares this to sending coals to Newcastle, pointing out that the numerous wool exhibitions must have taught Americans that there are no better Merinos than those of Australian breeding. It would also appear, from American papers, that in order to push the Australian trade, American breeders are seriously weakening their own stand-flocks. The *Mail*, in conclusion, says: "If the experiments made in crossing, with a view of increasing the weight of fleece without lessening quality, prove successful, it is probable that there will be a slight demand for American rams of the best quality; but in the meanwhile the market must remain slack, and we counsel our friends across the water to wait further advice before again trying it."

### Testing Individual Cows.

In this time of unusual interest in improvement of dairy cows, when tests are made for extraordinary yields of milk and butter, the owner of common herds should not neglect to do his part in improving the dairy.

In listening to the remarkable stories now afloat of the productions of certain Jerseys, people are apt to forget that a great producer may be found in many herds supposed to be very common. Dairymen know so little of their own cows, except what they learn by massing the milk of the whole herd together; in delivering the milk at the factory, the cows are all lumped off together; no effort is made to find out individual excellence or individual worthlessness. There are few herds of twenty cows that do not contain three to five worthless cows that do not pay their keeping, although having the same care and expense bestowed upon them as the rest. We have often greatly wondered at the absolute neglect of the general dairymen to learn the individual character of his cows. If he knows of a cow that yields, through the season, a large amount of milk, he holds her of very exceptional value, and still is not prompted to take the small amount of labor required to learn the yield of each cow in the herd.

With a pair of accurate spring scales (which most dairymen have) hung in the stable, the milk of each cow may be hung on and weighed in a moment. A small book is kept with the name or number of each cow in it, against which the weight of the milk is placed. This weighing is done one day in each week, say on Wednesday. These several weighings being added together, and divided by the number of weighings, give a sufficiently accurate average yield of milk through the season. And if the dairy is kept wholly for quantity, being delivered at the factory for cheese, this will be all that is required.

Who does not believe that after this simple test had been made in a dairy of ten cows some would not be for sale, and some would be much better appreciated? In a dairy of twenty cows it has often been found that the profit was all paid by seven or eight cows, three to five being kept at a constant loss, amounting sometimes to the whole profit on two of the best cows. These poor cows must be got rid of. It would be better to give them away than to keep them. If they have been in the herd three years they have eaten their heads off.

The dairymen may find six or seven cows that are neither good nor bad. They do not pay much profit nor incur loss. Such cows may, perhaps, pay to test with better keeping. Sometimes the cows lack such liberal feeding as will show their best. But the preliminary to knowing what to do with a herd is to know what each cow produces. After testing his herd the dairymen will soon have a standard below which he will not keep a cow.

The above testing has been for simple quantity of milk, which would be all that is required if designed for the cheese factory only; but suppose the herd is kept for butter, or is used for butter for some four or five months, and the milk sent to the factory through the hottest part of the season?

It now becomes important to know the quality of the milk for butter. This test can only be made by churning the cream of each cow separately. The bulk of cream is no test. It will be a sufficient test to learn the particular quality of the milk of each cow by setting her milk for two or three days by itself, and then churning the cream by itself. The amount of milk set should be weighed. This test may be as well made two or three weeks after calving. A small churn is easily made by taking a small crock and making a dasher for it. Such cream will usually churn to butter in ten to fifteen minutes, so that the labor is not great. In this way you will get the actual richness of milk.

And when this test is made the dairymen will sometimes find the middling cow, that yields a moderate quantity of milk, the best cow in the herd for butter. This, of course, is not always the case. When this butter test is made the dairymen will know both the quantity and quality of the milk from each cow in his herd, and he can, without mistake, select those he wishes to keep and those he wishes to sell. And by such selections, and building up his herd with the best, he will soon find the profit doubled, or even trebled. Let not the dairymen wait to change the blood of his herd, but make the best of the blood he has. He will, of course, find it profitable to seek a full-blood sire of the breed he desires to cross on his selected herd, and then he will be able to perpetuate their good qualities.

### Hog Quinsy.

Reports of a troublesome disease among hogs have come from several localities lately, and from description of the symptoms the complaint is the same in all these cases, a species of quinsy. An experienced hog breeder discourses as follows to the *Reuo Gazette*, and there is no reasonable doubt that the trouble he mentions is the prevailing epidemic: I have had considerable to do with the disease; I have seen it over fifty times in our hands in Missouri, Illinois and Arkansas several years ago. Some people called it one thing and some another, but quinsy is, I think, the true name for it. The symptoms are a swelling in the throat, bunches will form about the tonsils, and I have seen hunches form behind the shoulders. The animal will wheeze and cough, a heavy fever sets in, and unless relieved soon is sure to die. I think it is epidemic, but the remedy which I have used with success is very simple. It is simply feeding the sick animal cracked grain, either barley or wheat, with charcoal mixed in the proportion of one-quarter in bulk. The hogs will readily eat it, and relief is almost immediate. I have seen them eat the charcoal without the grain, taking in chunks as large as my fist. I have used this simple remedy in over fifty instances, and never knew it to fail. The diseased animals should be kept in a dry place, on ground, which is just as well if not a little better than flooring. The charcoal may be mixed dry with the feed. It is also good to give hogs which show no signs of the disease. Another expert says that powdered sulphur will cure hog quinsy. He says to give about two ounces per day to hogs of a year and over, and half the amount to younger animals, mixed in their feed.

The expected departure of Wm. Donohue to ride F. T. Walton's horses in England attracts some little attention in turf circles. That it is a wise move on the part of the Plunger is more than evident, for at least one of his racers abroad, Girofle, will be greatly assisted by "Billy's" familiar form in his accustomed place once more. It is our opinion that in spite of all the talk of the hostility likely to be shown to Donohue from other jockeys in England, Girofle, if right, will do better under his guidance than she has yet shown in Albion, for if ever there was a hit of nervous, fretting horse-flesh, ill-suited to be the mount of every jockey willing to take "a leg up," she is one. But Donohue and Girofle were inseparably connected during the mare's career here in the same manner as Isaac Murphy and Checkmate, McLaughlin and Hindoo, Barrett and Parole, and others that could be named. —*Sportsman*.

## FISH.

### Salmon or Salmon Trout—An Angler's Theory.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Anglers are in high glee down here over the fishing prospects for the coming season. The creeks are all "booming," and it is claimed by the "knowing ones" that they will be full of trout in consequence. Am sorry to say that I don't feel so hopefully my experience is that there are very few, if any, real trout in this section, the fish called trout being nothing but young salmon, or salmon trout, as one of our local anglers persists in calling them. Whether there is such fish as salmon trout or not I am not sufficiently versed in fish lore to say, but certain it is that the salmon, so called, that come up the small coast streams in no wise resemble the salmon caught in the Columbia, Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers. On the contrary they are almost the very picture of the trout that inhabit the Truckee river, differing only in respect to thickness. Now it is from this salmon or salmon trout, as you please, that we get our supply of trout, and as very few of them have been permitted to pass the nets at the mouth of the Pajaro river for the past three or four years, and as ninety-nine out of every hundred that do succeed in evading the nets are killed with spears and other infernal contrivances before having an opportunity to deposit their spawn, it naturally follows that the supply of young salmon will be very light. Three years ago it was an easy matter to catch a nice string of these fish in a few hours in any of our small streams, but since the beginning of net fishing at the mouth of the river angling in this vicinity has been getting poorer each year. Last year I visited every stream in this section, and didn't catch as many as two dozen fish the entire season, and I am by no means a "slouch" at the business either. It being clear, then, to my mind, that the so-called salmon that come up here from the ocean and our trout are identical, I think they ought to be protected. The only way it can be done is for the Legislature to enact a law prohibiting the use of nets, traps, spears, etc., in any except navigable streams, both in and above tide water. A law of this kind would be of benefit to all, and would work a hardship to none except to a few mercenary fishermen, who have no interest in this country beyond that of filling their pockets with our coin. I would like for the Sportsmen's Club of California to take this matter under consideration. I mention that club more particularly because I have been informed that its members are enthusiastic anglers, and have and are still doing good work for the cause. If some gentleman connected with it will send me his address, with a promise to interest himself in the matter, I will send him a few specimens as soon as it is lawful to wet a line, and he will then be better able to judge as to the correctness of my theory. J. R. Gilroy, Cal., March 8th, 1884.

An interesting case in maintaining the Trout law of the State, has recently occurred at Napa. Our readers will recollect that a man named Anderson some two weeks ago was arrested, tried, convicted and fined \$50 for the violation of this law. The culprit was arrested through an association of private gentlemen of that district, who pay a man \$2.50 a day to patrol the Napa Valley district in search of such offenders. It appears there was some informality in Burrow's appointment made by the sheriff, and so the poaching culprit, Anderson, since his conviction, has charged him with personating an officer, battery and false imprisonment. The first two charges have been dismissed in the justice's court, but up to writing the third was still under investigation. Senator Spencer is defending the private agent, and the State Sportsman's Association is aiding the defence by every means in their power. The private association of Napa gentlemen, who instigated this movement against the systematic poaching which has so long disgraced their district, deserve every credit for their enterprise and firmness.

The *Martinez Gazette* informs us San Ramon creek is so full of suckers that numbers are caught with the hands. It also says, Mr. Frank Wehls has a dog which takes great delight in plunging into the stream and bringing out the fish with his paws, not jaws. If all this be true the fish must be veritable suckers, and it is to be regretted they are not more generally to be met with. We make no attempt to explain how the dog gets out of the water with his paws full of fish.

In a private letter recently received, we understand, shad have become very numerous in our waters, and that they are also of finer flavor than those in our southern waters. The transplantation of shad by our old commissioners has proved a grand success, and is an honor to their memories. All the present commissioners have done, or the majority, is to expend \$9,000 without results, and mortgage the State appropriation for a long time to come.

In the Big Meadows the Indians are reported not to have waited for the ice to disappear, but have been taking trout, with the thermometer down to zero. A fine chance for the white man's enjoyment and food when the season opens. Is it not time some change should be made governing the liberty of the red man to do as he pleases?

The Truckee papers say the ice in the river is fast disappearing, and the fishermen of that section, in consequence, are already going into camp. This information should stir up the Commissioners. If it did no other good, to make proper examination into the case would give them \$10 a day, anyhow.

The officers in the employ of the Commission have been active of late among the fishermen on the Sacramento river, and within ten days fourteen violators of the law have been arrested and convicted. The guilty parties were all Chinese, Greeks and Italians.

J. C. Frazier, of Placer county, will have charge of the State fish hatchery at Shelly's, the present season. A consignment of 50,000 trout eggs are expected to arrive in a few days from Cloud river, and other shipments are to follow.

The Walton Fishing Club of this city wisely postponed their opening party for the season from last Sunday until tomorrow. Members are requested to be at the wharf in good season.

United States Fish Commissioner Ellis is distributing from the National Fish Hatchery at Northville, Mich., 75,000,000 whitefish minnows for the chain of great lakes.

The *Reno Gazette* says: George D. Winters will plant 18,000 young eastern brook trout in Smoke creek, in a few days.

The Fish Commissioners will hold their regular monthly meeting at Sacramento next Monday.



## A Plea for the Ass.

Devoted as you are to the horse and his achievements upon the turf and the road, the admission to your columns of a plea for the mule exhibited a degree of liberality which warrants the hope that you will do the same for the mule's progenitor, the ass.

Buffon, the father of modern natural history and the most eloquent writer of his day and nation, asserted that if the same loving labor which has been for ages bestowed upon the breeding and education of the horse had been devoted to the ass, the latter would have proved the equal, if not the superior of the former, in all those useful qualities for which both are so highly prized.

As the lion figures so prominently on the escutcheon of our old Mother England as typical of the attributes which have placed her in the forefront of nations, so ought the ass, as progenitor of the mule, to figure on the heraldic shield of Kentucky as the chief factor of the agricultural wealth of the great Blue-grass State.

Through a prejudice due to ignorance of the real nature of the animal, and altogether unfounded in fact, the unfortunate ass is held by a majority of civilized nations to be the emblem of indolence and stolid stupidity; but we should bear in mind that this false judgment is pronounced upon a creature degenerated and brutalized through long ages of a domesticity darkened by neglect and ill-usage. How different the wild ass! What a noble image of freedom he is made by the inspired poet who composed the book of Job!

"Who has sent out the wild ass free? or who has loosed the bonds of the wild ass?"

"Whose house I have made the wilderness, and the barren lands his dwellings."

"He scorneth the multitudes of the city, neither regardeth he the crying of the driver."

"The range of the mountains is his pasture, and he searcheth after every green thing."

There is neither poetical license nor exaggeration in this description of the poet, for it is fully confirmed by recent explorers of central Africa, who describe the wild ass as dwelling in the remotest recesses of the desert, and galloping daily twenty miles to water, and returning with the ease and almost swiftness of birds upon the wing, and so astute and wary as to defy the stratagems and pursuit of the most cunning hunters.

Xenophon, in his Anabasis, written more than two thousand years ago, tells of the great herds of wild asses ranging the plains of Mesopotamia, "so fleet that the horsemen could only overtake them by dividing themselves into relays, and succeeding each other in the chase." In our own time, Layard, who, while engaged in revealing to the world the buried secrets of ruined Nineveh, had rare opportunities of studying the habits of wild asses, describes them as "equal to the gazelle in fleetness, and to match them is a feat which only one or two of the most celebrated mares have been known to accomplish."

Sir John Chardin, in a narrative of his travels published in 1686, tells us that the wild asses of the Steppes of Asia, spirited, fleet and wary, were held by the Persians as the noblest objects of the chase, and that a superior breed of domesticated white asses was reserved for the exclusive use of the nobility and dignitaries of the state; and now in our day there is a noble variety of white asses bred near Mecca, in Arabia, so spirited and yet so gentle, so swift and yet so easy under the saddle, as to command such prices as to put them beyond the reach of all but the very wealthy. At the sale of the effects of a deceased pasha at Cairo in 1863, three of these Mecca-bred asses brought, under the hammer, fifteen hundred dollars each, but they could for days together cover eighty miles between sun and sun, without a stumble, and at a gait as easy as the motion of a boat on smooth water.

In parts of the east, as in Syria, four distinct breeds of asses are recognized, and the pedigrees of the noblest of these are as carefully registered by the natives as are those of our own blood-horses.

With the very slight effort given to breeding asses in Kentucky they have been greatly increased in size, in some instances attaining nearly, if not quite, sixteen hands; but this breeding, like that of hogs and cattle, was for mere bulk, to the neglect of the more desirable qualities which we carefully cultivate in the horse. The concurrent testimony of the Bible, of such writers as Xenophon and Chardin, and of modern travelers in central Asia and Africa, certainly justifies the opinion of Buffon, that in a state of nature the ass is quite the equal of the horse, and that under similar treatment he would develop qualities equally valuable.

That diminutive variety of the ass known as the donkey, unfortunately so rare in North America, is of incalculable value where he is more numerous and better known. In those countries he is the friend and companion of the poor man and the partner of his toil, while he is the playmate and living hobby-horse of his children, and those who know him best cannot defend themselves from a kindly regard for him.

Who that has read the immortal work of Cervantes has not had his merriment checked by the homely pathos of poor Sancho's address to his donkey, when he advocates the government of his island and retires to private life: "Coming to Dapple, he embraced the quiet animal, gave him a loving kiss on the forehead, and with tears in his eyes, 'Come hither,' said he, 'my friend, thou faithful companion and fellow-sharer of my trials and miseries. When thee and I consorted together, and all my cares were but to mend thy furniture and feed thy little carcass, then happy were my days, my months and years. But since I forsook thee and clambered up the towers of ambition and pride, a thousand woes, a thousand torments and four thousand tribulations have worried my soul.'"

In the towns and villages of the east, and notably in Egypt, the small donkey supplies the place filled by the cars and the hacks of Christian cities, and there are but few travelers who have threaded the narrow and intricate, but picturesque, streets of Cairo on the backs of these jiggling, but easy-going and indefatigable little creatures, who do not retain them in kindly remembrance. Independent of his value as a beast of burden and a drudge, the donkey is actually good to eat, though few Christians are prepared to admit the edible excellence of his flesh as exceeding that of the ox. Xenophon extols it as resembling that of the red deer, but far more tender, juicy and palatable, and our modern hippophagians, growing so numerous in the capitals of Europe, concede the flesh of the mule to be much superior to that of the horse, and attribute this superiority to the mule's paternity.

Little does the unphilosophical feeder, who revolts at the idea of eating the flesh of an ass, know that when he is devouring with gusto the popular sausage of Bologna, and the yet more delicate saucisson of Aarles, that the excellence of both is due to the flesh of young donkeys which is their chief constituent.

Nor is it generally known that the diminutive donkey possesses a degree of combative courage which should give dignity to any creature, however humble.

To within a very few years back there existed at Paris the Queen of modern refinement, an institution as inhuman as disgraceful to modern civilization, called the Barriere-du-Combat, where on each recurring Sabbath a variety of animals, such as red deer, bears, wolves, and even donkeys, were baited by savage dogs, trained for the purpose; the only one of the victims to the inhuman sport which invariably came off victor, was a small donkey, who, while trotting rapidly around the arena, fought with teeth and hoofs with the courage and skill of a trained gladiator. In the combats in the wilderness between the stallions and the wild donkeys, the latter are described as invariably the victors, seizing their antagonists by the throat, and holding on with the tenacity of a vise until life is extinct.

In the "Zoo" at Cincinnati, the keeper proudly exhibits the skin of a lioness fairly killed in single combat by a small donkey belonging to that institution.—F. G. S., in Turf, Field, and Farm.

On the first day of the Croyden, England, March meeting, on the 4th, the Grand International Hurdle race was the principal feature on the cards. The distance was two miles and a quarter, over nine flights of hurdles. It had eleven starters, including Mr. Tom Cannon's American-bred horse Sachem, who, with a penalty of twelve pounds, incurred by winning the Sandown Grand Prize, carried 173 pounds. He ran a grand race, but was not quite equal to the occasion. Mr. W. Gregory's four-year-old Chicard, at 143 pounds, winning by four lengths, with Sachem second and Mr. J. L. Davis' five-year-old Freney, at 141 pounds, third.

The trotting stallion Poscora Hayward has been shipped to Humboldt county, where he will make the season in charge of W. H. E. Smith.

## MONMOUTH PARK.

Long Branch, New Jersey,

The Following Stake is Now Open.

THE CHAMPION STALLION STAKES for 1885, for colts and fillies two years old (now yearlings), to be entered at the course by 1 o'clock P. M. on the day before the day appointed for the race, of \$250 each, with \$5,000 added by the Monmouth Park Association to a subscription of \$500 each by owners of stallions, whose get alone shall be qualified to start; the second horse and the subscribing owner of his sire each to receive \$1,000; the third horse and the subscribing owner of his sire each to receive \$500; the winner to receive the stakes of horses entered for the race, and one-half of the money remaining after the foregoing deductions; the other half to go to the subscribing owner of the sire of the winner; the death of a subscriber not to disqualify the get of this stallion, if the subscription be paid; each nomination to be accompanied by a contract in the form subjoined, which, if not fulfilled punctually by the subscriber, may be transferred to and fulfilled by any owner of owners entering in the race the get of the stallion, and such owner or owners shall in that case be entitled to start and to the benefit accruing to the subscriber from first, second or third place in the race, and to recover from him the money contracted to be paid, if no benefit accrues; fifteen subscriptions to fill. Three-quarters of a mile.

## Form of Contract.

In consideration of the money to be added by the Monmouth Park Association to the Champion Stallion Stakes for 1885, and in further consideration of the increased value given to the get of (my stallion) by the right of entry therein, which right of entry is not to be invalidated by (my) decease, (I) agree to pay to the Monmouth Park Association, or order, five hundred dollars on the first day of July, 1885, at its office in the city of New York.

The subscription of stallions to the above stakes will close and name on April 1st, 1885. Subscriptions to be addressed to J. H. Coster, Secretary Monmouth Park Association, Madison Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, New York.

Mr. Lorillard continues his gift of \$5,000 to the Lorillard Stakes. The Champion Stallion Stakes and the Lorillard Stakes are intended to be permanent.

The Lorillard Stakes for 1886, with the following conditions, will close and name on August 15th, 1884.

The Lorillard Stakes for 1886, for three-year-olds, of \$500 each, h. f., or only \$100 if declared by January 1st, 1885; or \$50 if declared by January 1st, 1886; or \$100 if declared by June 25th, 1886; with \$5,000 given by Mr. Pierre Lorillard; the Association to add \$1,000 for the second; the third to save his stake; horses foaled in the United States are not eligible for this stake unless sired in a foreign country, or by a stallion represented by subscription to the Champion Stallion Stakes for 1885. One mile and a half.

GEORGE L. LORILLARD, President.

J. H. COSTER, Secretary.

## STALLIONS THOROUGHbred.

## BELLE MEADE

1884 STALLIONS. 1884

## BRAMBLE,

By imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Ivy Leaf, by imp. Australian.

## ENQUIRER,

The sire of McWhirter, Fortna, Harkaway, Falsetto, Blue Eyes, Pinafore, Getaway, W. P. Burch, etc.

## Imp. GREAT TOM,

The sire of Gen. Harding, Thackeray, Swift, Tennyson, Trombone, Tarquin, etc.

And the grand Race-horse,

## LUKE BLACKBURN,

By imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Nevada, by Lexington.

Each of these horses will be bred to a limited number of approved mares, at

## \$100-The Season-\$100

\$5 to the Groom.

Mares will be kept at reasonable charges during the season. The annual Sale of Belle Meade Yearlings, 49 in number, will take place April 30th. Catalogues of the sale will be issued to the public in due time. Address,

W. G. HARDING,  
Nashville, Tenn.

## The Thoroughbred Stallion

## WILDIDLE.

By imp. AUSTRALIAN. Dam Idlewild, by Lexington.

This great race-horse and successful sire will make the season of 1884, from February 10th to June 10th, at Judson's Wildidle Farm, Santa Clara, Cal.

Wildidle is the sire of Gov. Stanford's Frolic filly (record of one mile, 1:42, at two years old), May D. (with a record of one and one-half miles in 2:36, the fastest on the Pacific Coast), Jim Douglas, Ella Doane, Wildidler, and others of note.

Terms of season, \$75, payable at time of service, and in all cases before removal.

Mares taken good care of at \$8 per month. No responsibility for escapes or accidents. For further particulars address

H. C. JUDSON, Owner, or  
W. L. APPELT, Supl.

P. O. Box 223,

Santa Clara, Cal.

## STALLIONS

—AT—

## RANCHO DEL PASO.

For the Season of 1884.

## Thoroughbreds.

## LONGFIELD.

Chestnut horse, by MONARCHIST, he by Lexington.  
First dam, Dame Gourlay (Blue Gown), by Planet.  
Second dam, Flora G., by Lexington.  
Third dam, Fanny G., by imp. Margrave.  
Fourth dam, Lancesse, by Lance.  
Fifth dam, Aurora, by Aratus.  
Sixth dam, Paragon, by imp. Buzzard.  
Seventh dam, Indiana, by Columbus (son of imp. Pantaloon).  
Eighth dam, Jane Hunt, by Hampton's Paragon.  
Ninth dam, Moll, by imp. Figure.  
Tenth dam, Slamerkin, by imp. Wildair.  
Eleventh dam, imp. Cub Mare, by Cub.  
Twelfth dam, Aramant's dam, by Second.  
Thirteenth dam, by Starling.  
Fourteenth dam, by Croft's Partner.  
Fifteenth dam, by Greyhound.  
At \$50 the season, due at the time of service.

## JIM BROWNE.

Chestnut horse, by FOSTER, he by Lexington.  
First dam, Flush, by Hiawatha.  
Second dam, Fanny Bagg, by imp. Ambassador.  
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.  
Fourth dam, Madame Bosley, by Sir Richard Tonson.  
Fifth dam, Nancy Nichol, by imp. Eagle.  
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilke's Wonder.  
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.  
Eighth dam, by imp. that case be entitled to start and to the benefit accruing to the subscriber from first, second or third place in the race, and to recover from him the money contracted to be paid, if no benefit accrues; fifteen subscriptions to fill. Three-quarters of a mile.  
Ninth dam, by Clodius.  
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.  
Eleventh dam, by Jolly Roger.  
Twelfth dam, by imp. Partner.  
Thirteenth dam, imp. Monkey.  
Fourteenth dam, an imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Bra don.  
At \$50 the season, due at time of service.

## Trotting Stallions.

## ECHO.

Bay horse, by RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN.  
First dam, Fanny Felter, by Magnolia, son of Seely's American Star.  
Second dam, by Webster's Kentucky Whip.  
Third dam, by Shakespeare, son of Duroc, and out of a mare by Plato, son of imp. Messenger.  
At \$100 the season, due at time of service.

## ALGONA.

Chestnut horse, by ALMONT, son of Alexander's Aldallab, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.  
First dam, Emma Kinkead, by Conscription, son of Cassius M. Clay.  
Second dam, Ellie Dean, by Mambrino Chief.  
Third dam, by Powell's Bertrand, son of Bertrand, by Sir Archy.  
At \$100 the season, due at time of service.

## ALASKA.

Brown horse, by ELECTIONEER.  
First dam, by Washington, he by Geo. M. Patchen.  
Second dam, by Williamson's Belmont.  
At \$50 the season, due at time of service.

The season for thoroughbreds will commence February 10th and terminate June 20th. For trotting stallions, will commence February 10th and terminate July 1st. Good care will be taken of mares during the season at \$6 per month; after the season \$10 per month will be charged, but no responsibility for escape or accidents.

John Mackey, Superintendent,  
Sacramento, Cal.

## THOROUGHbred STALLION

## X X,

Pedigree.

X X (Doublecross), bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson at Atwood Cottage, Riverside, Illinois, foaled May 23, 1872, by MALCOLM.  
First dam, Columbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland.  
Second dam, Young Fashion, by imported Monarch.  
Third dam, Fashion, by imported Trustee.  
Fourth dam, Bonnets of Blue, by Sir Charles.  
Fifth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.  
Sixth dam, by imported Mealey.  
Seventh dam, by imported Centinel.  
Eighth dam, by Mark Anthony.  
Ninth dam, by imported Janus.  
Tenth dam, by imported Monkey.  
Eleventh dam, by imported Silvereye.  
Twelfth dam, by Spanker.  
See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

X X (Doublecross) is of as high and fashionable breeding as any stallion in the country. His sire, Malcolm, is by imported Bonnie Scotland, his dam Columbia, also by imported Bonnie Scotland; hence his name. Malcolm was one of the best race-horses of his day, and Columbia was also a fine race mare. Columbia is the granddam of Antec. Her dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland, Wauwatta, Bonnie Kate (the dam of Bonnie Lizzie), Andes, Hock Hocking, Three Cheers, etc. The dam of Malcolm, Lady Lancaster, was the dam of Sagamore, Ontario (the dam of McWhirter), Regent, Lady Fairfield, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton, etc., and a reference to the racing calendars will show how distinguished the members of these two families are. This is the only Bonnie Scotland stallion in California, and from his inbreeding has as much of the blood as if he were a son of that renowned sire. He is a horse of immense substance, good size, high form, and of the best disposition.

Will make the ensuing season, 1884, from February 15th to June 15th, at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms, \$50 the season.

JOSEPH CAIRN SMITH,  
Oakland or 509 Montgomery Street, San







## THE KENNEL.

## Field Trial Winners of America.

[CONTINUED FROM MARCH 8TH.]

Nebraska Field Trials.—Milford, Neb., September 30th to October 2d, 1880, under the auspices of the Nebraska State Sportsmen's Association. Run on prairie chickens and quails. Judges, B. E. B. Kennedy and Gen. R. R. Livingston.

All-Aged Stake.—Open to all setters and pointers. Ten entries—setters; 1st, Lizzie (Druid—Millie), English setter bitch, owned by George Waddington; 2d, St. Elmo (Pride of the Border—Jessie), English setter dog, owned by Dr. S. Fleet Speir; 3d, Dorr, Gordon setter dog, owned by Fred. A. Taft.

Pennsylvania Field Trials.—Held at Lancaster, Pa., October 26th–29th, 1883, under the management of the Pennsylvania State Field Trials Association.

All-Aged Stake.—For setters and pointers owned in the State of Pennsylvania; \$100 to first; \$50 to second; \$25 to third. Thirteen entries—twelve setters, one pointer: 1st, May Laverack (Thunder—Spot), black and white setter bitch, Snellenburg; Thunder (Pride of the Border—Fairy II), blue belton setter dog; Button (Bob—Fan), liver and white pointer dog—all owned by J. J. Snellenburg; and Belton III (Belton—Floss), black and tan setter dog, owned by I. R. Stayton—divided, race being unfinished; 2d and 3d dash—roan setter dog, owned by S. S. Brown; Doctor (Ranger—Pera), white, black and tan setter dog, owned by Wm. Seager; Pat II (York—Countess), red Irish setter dog, owned by H. C. Steadman; Roney (Leicester—Nellie), black and white setter bitch, and Countess (Leicester—Pocahontas), black and white setter bitch, both owned by I. Yearsley, Jr.; King Dash (Belton—Floss), setter dog, owned by J. R. Henrick; Biddy (York—Countess), red Irish setter bitch, owned by H. C. Steadman; Little Lady (Leicester—Nellie), owned by I. Yearsley—divided, race unfinished.

Puppy Stake.—Divided equally among dogs not withdrawn. Nursery Stake.—Same as above.

Second.—The second annual field trials of the Pennsylvania State Field Trials Association, Grand Junction, Tennessee, December 12th–15th, 1881.

Members' Stake.—Open only to members of the association; piece of plate, value \$100, to first; silver cup to second. Six starters—setters. 1st, May Laverack (Thunder—Peers), lemon belton setter bitch, owned by J. J. Snellenburg; and Biz (Dash—Flora), red Irish setter dog, owned by J. S. McIntosh—divided. 2d, King Dash (Belton—Floss), lemon and white setter dog, owned by J. R. Henrick.

All-Aged Stake.—Open to all setters and pointers; Westley Richards gun, value \$415; Parker gun, value \$225, to second; \$50 to third. Thirteen starters—setters. 1st, 2d and 3d, Nellie (Belton—Dimple), black and white setter bitch, owned by D. C. Sanborn; Count Noble (Count Wind'em—Nora), black, white and tan setter dog, owned by Mr. Sanborn, and Dashing Monarch (Dash II—Countess Moll), black and white setter dog, owned by J. C. Higgins; Grunsdale (Water's Grouse—Daisy Dale), orange and white setter dog, owned by J. C. Higgins; and King Dash (Belton—Floss), lemon, white and tan setter dog, owned by J. R. Henrick—divided.

Derby Stake.—For setters and pointers whelped on or after January 1st, 1880; silver set, value \$100, to first; breech-loading gun, value \$75, to second; \$25 to third. Fifteen starters—fourteen setters, one pointer. 1st, Dashing Novice (Dash II—Novel), black, white and tan setter bitch, 16 months, owned by D. C. Sanborn; 2d, Kinnikinnick (Druid—Bessie Lee), black, white and tan setter dog, 23 months, owned by George Knowles, Jr.; 3d, Pet Laverack (Thunder—Peers), black and white setter bitch, 20 months, owned by J. J. Snellenburg; and Mack Laverack (Thunder—Peers), orange and white setter dog, 20 months, owned by D. McK. Loyd—divided.

The Louisiana Field Trials.—Inaugural trials of the New Orleans Gun Club, Amite City, La., November 25th–27th, 1881. Judges—Col. James Gordon, M. M. Bankson, Judge Thompson.

All-Aged Stake.—For setters and pointers owned in Louisiana that never won a prize at a field trial; solid silver cup to first, gold medal to second, silver medal to third. Eight starters—five setters, three pointers. 1st, Flossy (Rake—Daisy), black and white setter bitch, owned by J. K. Renaud; 2d, Gordon, (Rupert—Whip), black and tan setter dog, owned by C. B. Maginnis; 3d, Dot of Dixie (King Philip—Ada), liver pointer bitch, owned by W. C. Percy.

New Orleans Gun Club Stake.—For setters and pointers whelped after November 1st, 1878 (owned in the State), that have not won a prize at any previous field trial: gold medal to first, silver hunting watch to second, fine collar and chain to third. Three starters—pointers. 1st, Spot (Dick—Vic), liver and white pointer dog, 11 months, owned by J. K. Renaud; 2d and 3d, Marquis of Lorne (Fanst—Juno), liver and white pointer dog, 24 months, and Hector (Tasso—Di), 16 months, owned by J. L. Harris.

Arcola Kennel Club Stake.—For setter and pointer puppies whelped after April 1st, 1881, owned in the State of Louisiana. Five entries—three pointers, two setters. 1st, Spot (Dick—Vic), liver and white pointer dog, 11 months, owned by J. K. Renaud; 2d, Dash II (Dash—Di), black setter dog, owned by G. S. Watson; 3d, Tip (Dic—Vic), liver pointer dog, owned by J. G. Watson.

Second.—Opelousas, La., December 11th, 1882. Judges, Col. Jas. Gordon, J. M. Thompson, and M. D. Wallace.

New Orleans Gun Club Stake.—Open to club members only; silver cup to first; game bag to second. Twelve starters—seven setters, five pointers. 1st, Flossy (Rake—Daisy), black and white setter bitch, owned by J. K. Renaud; 2d, Tyler (Uno—Flirt), lemon and white pointer dog, owned by H. S. Humphria.

Opelousas Derby.—Open to setter and pointer puppies whelped on or after April 1st, 1882; \$150 to first, \$100 to second, \$50 to third. Eight starters—seven setters, one pointer. 1st, Pink B. (Gladstone—Countess Key), black and white setter dog, 19 months, owned by W. B. Mallory; 2d, Countess Magnet (Count Noble—Spark), liver and white setter bitch, 18 months, owned by D. C. Sanborn; 3d, Nellie Bly (Count Noble—Nellie), black and white setter bitch, owned by J. M. Aven.

Free-for-All Stake.—Open to all setters and pointers; \$200 to first, \$150 to second, \$75 to third. Twenty-two starters—seventeen setters, five pointers. 1st, London (Gladstone—Clip), blue belton setter dog, owned by M. Coleman; 2d, London (Paris—Lill), blue belton setter dog, owned by H. Bailey Harrison; and Foreman (Dashing Monarch—Fairy II), black, white and tan setter dog, owned by C. Fred Crawford—divided; 3d, Count Noble (Count Wind'em—Nora), black, white and tan setter, owned by D. C. Sanborn, and Flossy (Rake—Daisy), black and white setter bitch, owned by J. K. Renaud—divided.

Third.—Canton, Miss., December 10th–14th, 1883. The Southern States Field Trials, under the management of the

New Orleans Gun Club. Judges, Maj. W. H. Key and Hon. Jas. M. Thompson; referee, C. B. Whitford.

New Orleans Gun Club Stake.—Open to members of the New Orleans Gun Club; silver cup and gold collar to first. Eight starters—six setters, two pointers. 1st, London (Gladstone—Clip), black, white and tan setter dog, owned by W. H. Coleman.

## The Waterloo Cup.

This principal coursing event in England was run over the grassy meadows of Alcar, near Liverpool, on the 20th, 21st and 22d ult. As usual, it attracted enormous attention, and as often has been the case, it was won by a rank outsider. The favorites were all beaten before the deciding round was reached. The winner was Mr. John Mayer's black and white dog Mineral Water, by Memento, out of Erzeroum. He was bred in England and represented an English nomination made by Mr. C. E. Marfleet. On the first day Mineral Water beat the English dogs Fitzfulke and Quickline, on the second day he beat the Irish dogs Royal Stag and Pinkerton and on the third day he beat the English dog Middleton and the Scotch dog Greenstick. The last-named is also a black and white dog and had run remarkably well up to the deciding round, when he showed so tired that Mineral Water won easily. The owner of Mineral Water, a dog never before very successful, did very well, for in addition to the £500, his share of the stake, he won £6,000 in bets. The odds against Mineral Water during the contest were 1,000 to 12 on the evening of the 19th. After he had won two courses 18 to 1 was offered; when only four dogs were left in 4 to 1 was offered and taken, while for the final 9 to 4 was laid on him. That outsiders have some show for the Waterloo Cup it may be said that last year 100 to 1 was offered against the winner, Wild Mint, on the night of the draw. Wild Mint in turn was beaten easily in the first round this year.

The conditions of the contest are 64 subscribers at £25 each, the winner to receive £500, the second £200. The two dogs beaten in the fifth round to receive £50 each; the four in the fourth round £30 each; the eight in the third round £20 each and the sixteen in the second round £10 each. The thirty-two beaten in the first round for the cup run for the Waterloo Purse dividing £215, of which £75 to the winner, the others to receive £30, £15, £10 and £5 each. The sixteen defeated in the second round for the cup to run for the Waterloo Plate, dividing £145 pounds, of which the winner received £75, the others £30, £10 and \$5 each, which uses up the £1,000 obtained by the original subscription. The only subscribers not receiving some portion of the stake being the owners of the sixteen dogs beaten in the first round for the purse. The final result for the purse was its division by the owners of the English dog Escape and the Scotch bitch Gladys, the plate being won by the Scotch dog Cocklaw Dean.

The Pacific Coast Coursing Club returned to the city last Sunday and Monday, the storm having put an embargo on coursing. The prizes were distributed as follows: Old Dog Stake—T. Cronin's Chicopee, Thomas Hall's Fannie and Gilding Maid, M. Mercedite's King John, F. Callahan's Sierra, William Dnnpby's Pennie and E. Talbot's Templar, \$20 each; P. K. Jacoby's Lord Dugan and John Dugan's Sallie Henry, \$10 each. Sapling Stake—D. L. Levy's Pacific Life and Mardi Gras, Thomas Hall's Mndoon, J. O. Bliss' Vanity and T. Cronin's Thornhill, \$5 each.

A San Luis Obispo paper describes a good dog they have down there of the Collie species. He can overtake any coyote, and like St. Paul "fight a good fight." He is a good watch-dog, sleeps in the day time, and guards all live stock, from cattle to chickens, in the night. He is equal to two men at driving and herding stock.

Capt. A. J. Hutchinson, of Los Angeles, has a fine deerhound bitch, by the champion dog of England, on the way to this country, and she is expected to arrive in a few days. She will be bred to Sheikh.

It is not unlikely that the California Coursing Club will omit their usual spring meeting this year. The stormy weather, and consequent floods in the upper San Joaquin are the impelling causes.

At both the Cincinnati and Cleveland bench shows, which will be two of the most important in this country during 1884, the Malcolm Standard has been adopted for judging the Gordon setter.

The greyhound Snowdight, winner of the Waterloo Cup, (the dog Derby) in England in 1882, and second for it last year, has been sold in England for \$2,500.

Arrangements are being made for a bench show at Washington, D. C. The time has not yet been announced. Mr. Lincoln has been applied to manage.

Geo. W. Ellery, of Sacramento, has sold his Llewellyn bitch Topsy (Dan ex Sybil) to Lieut. J. B. Barber of this city. Price \$145.

A movement is on foot in Boston, Massachusetts, looking toward the organization of a New England Kennel Club.

## TROTTING STALLIONS.

## Standard Trotting Stallion

## BILLY HAYWARD, 489,

At NILES, ALAMEDA COUNTY.

Terms \$20.00. Good pasturage \$3.00.

JAS. J. MARTIN, Agent.

## The Almont Stallion

## ALTOONA,

BY ALMONT; first dam Theresa B., by Prophet, Jr.; second dam Molly Floyd, by Mobawk; third dam, by Davy Crockett, a Canadian pacer; fourth dam Puss, a fine road mare imported from Canada. Prophet, Jr., by Prophet, son of Hill's Vermont Black Hawk. Altoona was bred by Gen. W. T. Withers, of Fairlane, is a dark bay, a little over fifteen and three-quarters hands, of high form and breeding.

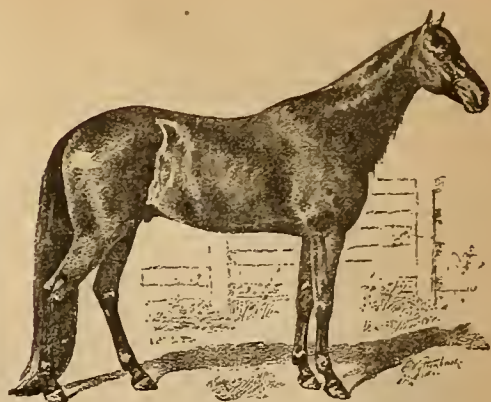
He will make the season of 1884, ending July 1st, at the ALMONT STABLES, 1352 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.

Terms. \$30 for the season, due on or before July 1st.

For further information apply to or address

ALMONT STABLES, 1352 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.

## Mambrino Trotting Stallion



## ABBOTSFORD.

Record 2:19 1-2.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884, AT THE RANCH OF S. B. WHIPPLE, San Mateo, Cal.

## PEDIGREE.

By Woodford Mambrino: his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino Paymaster; dam Woodbine, (dam of Welgwood, 2:19), by Woodford, son of Kosciusko, by Sir Archy.

Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodbine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks, by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty-nine colts and fillies sired by him at Woodburn, not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease, Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf, and he gained on a slow track, at Minneapolis, a record of 2:21 1/2. He has thirteen sons and daughters that have trotted in 2:30 or better—Abbotsford 2:19 1/2; Malice 2:19 1/2; Manetta 2:18 1/2; Mambrino Dudley 2:22; Convey 2:22 1/2; Magenta 2:21 1/2; Manfred 2:23; Pancoast 2:23 1/2; Rachel 2:26 1/2; Inca 2:27; Lady McFatridge 2:29; Dacia 2:29 1/2; Geo. A. Ayer 2:30; Woodford Mambrino was also the sire of Pinups, the sire of Trinket 2:14. It is proper to draw a comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first named stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,200 foals out of selected mares. Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettie, beat 2:25. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty-six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in seven. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is five times greater than Hambletonian.

Young Columbus, by Old Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harris' Hambletonian, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. Young Columbus was the sire of Phil Sheridan, sire of Phyllis 2:17 1/2; Adelaide 2:18 1/2; Commonwealth 2:22; Hyman Woodruff 2:23; Valley Chief 2:23; Faustina 2:23 1/2; Phil Sheridan, Jr., 2:29 1/2; Tom Malloy 2:30.

## TERMS.

One hundred dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season, free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes.

WASH JAMES, Agent,  
San Mateo, Cal.

## The Trotting Stallions

## Baywood and Fleetwood

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884, COMMENCING FEBRUARY 15th, and ending July 1st, at the corner of Third and Empire streets, San Jose.

## BAYWOOD

Is five years old, dark bay, with black points, 15 hands high, and weigh 1,200 pounds, fine bone, level-headed and a good mover.

Sired by Nutwood; first dam by Geo. M. Patchen; second dam h Champion; third dam by Belmont.

## FLEETWOOD

Is four years old, sorrel, with both front feet white and white stripe face; 15 1/2 hands high, and weighs close to 1,200 pounds. He is a model a perfect horse; high life, fine style and action, and looks like thoroughbred.

Sired by Nutwood. First dam Copper Bottom Mare, by Young America; second dam the Tillotson Mare, pedigree unknown but she was reported to have been bred in Kentucky.

Terms. \$25 for the season, or \$30 to insure.

E. S. SMITH, San Jose.

## The Trotting-Bred Stallion



## A. T. STEWART,

WILL STAND FOR MARES AT THE FRESNO FAIR GROUNDS during the season.

A. T. Stewart is a dark brown stallion with white hind ankles, sixteen and one-half hands high, and weighs over 1,300 pounds. Bred by D. L. Harris, of Fayette county, Kentucky. Foaled in 1872, and is an inbred Mambrino. Sired by Mambrino Patchen (full brother of Lady Thorne, record 2:18 1/2), sire of Katie Middleton, 2:22, and mine in 2:30 list. Dam by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorne, second dam, by Young's Pilot, Jr., brother in blood to the sire of the dam of Maud. A. T. Mambrino Patchen sired by Mambrino Chief, by by Mambrino Paymaster, and he by Mambrino, thoroughbred son of imported M.

Terms for the season, \$30.

Address

SOMERS &amp; A



## Wren's Nest Stallions.

THE CHAMPION TROTTING STALLION OF THE PACIFIC SLOPE"  
SAM PURDY, - - - - - \$50

(Magoon bay, black points, sixteen bands, 1,200 pounds), by GEORGE M. PATCHEN, JR., ("California Patchen"), dam Whiskey Jane, by Illinois Medoc. Record, 2:20, Buffalo, N. Y., August 2d, 1876. Public trial two-mile heats, on Bay District Course in San Francisco County, Cal., 4:45-4:46.

### Thoroughbred

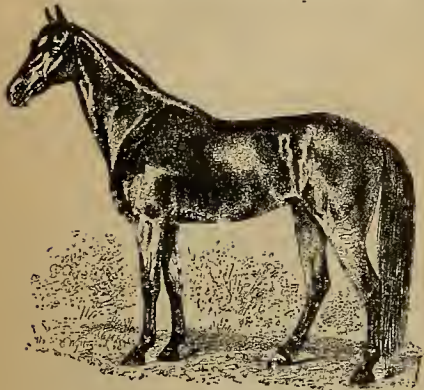
DAN SPARLING, - - - - - \$25

(Blood bay, black points, sixteen and one-quarter hands), by imp. Glenelg, dam Item (own sister to Tom Ochiltree). Item is also the dam of Idalia, Bob Woolley, etc.

### TERMS CASH AT TIME OF SERVICE.

Address the undersigned at Harrisonburg, Rockingham County, Va.  
FOXHALL A. DAINGERFIELD, Owner.

## Hambletonian Trotting Stallion



## BOB MASON

By ECHO. His dam Belle Mason by Belmont, thoroughbred. Echo by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Fanny Felter by Magnolia (by American Star). Belle Mason by Belmont (Williamson's). First dam, Lucy Johnson, by the Pony (son of imported Leviathan). Second dam Catalpa, by Frank. Third dam, by John Richards.

Will make the season of 1884 for a limited number of mares, at the OAKLAND TROTting PARK.

### Description.

Bob Mason is a mahogany bay, with inside of off hind ankle white and star in forehead; sixteen hands, and weighs 1,100. Foaled May 10th, 1879. He is of fine kindly disposition, a natural trotter, and has shown great speed, but as yet has no public record. For a fine portrait and full description of the horse see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of June 30th, 1883.

For full history of his sire Echo, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN July 29th, 1882. See also, for his full brother Exile, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN issue of September 16th, 1882.

### Terms.

Fifty dollars the season, payable at time of service. All mares at risk of owners. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasture at \$5 per month.

CHARLES J. ELLIS, Owner.  
WM. DONATHAN, Agent.

### Fast Trotting Stallion



## HA HA.

Standard (See Wallace's Register.)

Ha Ha: Color Brown, 15½ bands. Extra fine style. Action and form perfect. As a three-year-old, with eight weeks' banding, showed 2:23, without a skip.

### Breeding.

GILT-ENG, combining, close at hand, Hambletonian, Alexander's Abdallah, Mambrino Chief, dam by McCracken's Blackhawk, the sire of the dam of Overman. Record 2:19.

N. B. As a four-year-old, with proper handling, 2:20 or better, I would expect him to show.

Terms \$50.

FRED ARNOLD,  
Stockton, Cal.

### Trotting Stallions

## Prompter, 2305, and Privateer

Will make the season of 1884, from February 1st to July 1st, at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, at \$50 the season. Mares not proving in foal can be returned next season free of charge. Pasture at reasonable rates. Accidents and escapes at owner's risk.

**Prompter** is a bright bay, star in forehead, hind ankles white, sixteen bands high, and weighs 1,140 pounds. Sired by Wilson's Blue Bull, son of Pruden's Blue Bull, by Merring's Blue Bull, dam Prairie Bird (four-year-old pacing record 2:28), and dam of Flight, five-year-old record 2:29, and three-fourths sister to dam of Pride, yearling record 2:44, and three-fourths sister to dam of Buccanear, public trial against time 2:24, and full sister in blood to dam of Pawn, record 2:30, by Flaxtail, grandam by son of Tally Ho Morgan, great grandam by Irwin's Tuckahoe, great great grandam by Leffer's Consul.

**Privateer** is four years old, a beautiful brown with tan shadings, over sixteen bands high, and is by Buccanear, son of Iowa Chief, by Green's Bashaw, dam by Marion, son of Mambrino Chief, yearling record 3:03.

For extended pedigree and further description of the above horses send for circular.

M. W. HICKS,  
Sacramento, Cal.

### THE ELECTIONEER STALLION

## STANFORD

Will make the season of 1884, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, at my stable near the Oakland Race Track.

### Terms.

\$50 for the season, payable at the close of the season. No responsibility assumed beyond reasonable care.

### Pedigree and Description.

Stanford was bred by George Faylor, late of San Francisco, foaled in 1879; is dark bay, no marks, 15½ bands, and weighs 1,050 pounds; was sired by Electioneer, and closely resembles him in form and color; was not broken until last year; has been handled very little, but enough to show that his action is excellent and peculiar to the get of Electioneer.

First dam, Annie Laurie, by McCracken's Dave Hill, Jr., (sire of Geo. Treat, record 2:23), he by McCracken's Dave Hill, he by Red Lion, and he by Vermont Black Hawk.

Second dam, Kitty, by Owen Dale, son of Belmont.  
Dam of Dave Hill, Jr., by old St. Lawrence, grandam thoroughbred.  
Dam of Dave Hill by Vermont Hambletonian.  
Dam of Red Lion by Vermont Hambletonian.

J. J. FAIRBANKS,  
Agent.

Oakland, January 18, 1884.

### The Trotting Stallions

## DIRECTOR AND MONROE CHIEF

Will make the season of 1884 at

## Oakland Trotting Park,

Commencing February 1st and ending June 1st.

### TERMS.

Director \$200, Monroe Chief \$100, the season. Good pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Due care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no responsibility assumed should any occur.

### Director, 2:17.

Black horse, foaled July 18, 1877, by Dictator (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10; Phallus, 2:15); first dam Dolly (dam of Thoradale, 2:22; Onward, 2:25), by Mambrino Chief; second dam by Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiener.

Thoradale, 2:22½, is the sire of Edwin Thorue, 2:16½, and Daisy Dale, 2:19½.

### Monroe Chief, 2:18 1-4.

Two-mile record, 4:45.

Brown horse, foaled 1870, by Jim Monroe (son of Alexander's Abdallah, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, first dam Madame Powell, by Bay Chief (son of Mambrino Chief); second dam by Toronto (son of St. Lawrence); third dam claimed to be of Whipstock. For a very lifelike portrait of Monroe Chief and a full account of his pedigree and performances, see the holiday number of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, issued December 29, 1883.

For further information address

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,  
OAKLAND TROTting PARK.

### The Trotting Stallion

## BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Penniston, Philadelphia, Penn.  
By BAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr.  
Bappy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.  
Brigadier will make the season of 1884 from February 10th to July 1st.

### Terms.

\$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at \$3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.  
February 2d, 1884.

J. B. McDONALD.

2:20 1-4.

### The Fast-Trotting Stallion

## ANTEEO.

Dark bay colt, near hind foot white; foaled May 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

By ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.

Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.

Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.

Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.

Fifth dam, Bonquets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.

Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.

Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.

Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.

Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.

Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.

Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.

Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.

Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

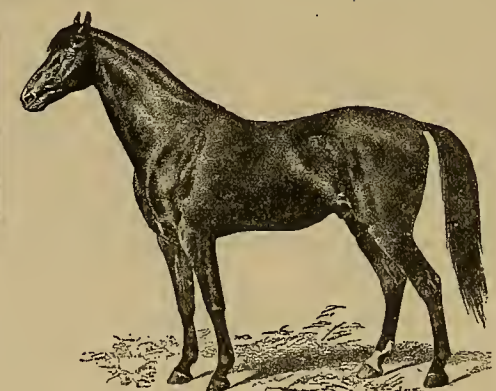
Will make the coming season, from February 10th to June 15th, 1884, at the Fair Grounds at Santa Rosa.

### TERMS.

\$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents. Anteeo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

M. ROLLINS, Agent,  
Santa Rosa.



## MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE WILKES, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christiana by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes (weighing 1,250 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 27 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 14 have records of 2:25 or better, 5 of 2:20 or better, and 3 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H., and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the coming season, commencing February 1st, 1884, at the Drew Stable, STOCKTON, and L. M. Morse's near LODI.

### Terms.

\$40 for the season, or \$25 single service.  
This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

### The Trotting Stallion

## STEINWAY,

With two-year-old record, third heat, of 2:31½, and three-year-old record, fourth heat, of 2:25½.

### Terms.

He will serve mares the present season, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, 1884, at the

Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County.

At \$100 for the season, payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage \$5 per month, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McClevery & Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, or of S. J. Henner, Martinez, or of D. S. Smalley's Stable, Haywards, will be forwarded immediately to the farm.

### Description.

He is a bay, 15½ bands high, weighing 1,175 pounds, long flowing main and tail, two white hind ankles, remarkable style and lofty carriage; has a good, resolute head set on a stout neck; his shoulders do not mount very high on the withers. He has great length and a capacious middle piece, plenty of bone and substance; his gait is big and square; his disposition is the very best.

### Pedigree.

Steinway, by Stratmore; first dam Abbess, by Albion, the sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24; second dam by Marshall Ney, by imported Emancipation; third dam by Bertrand, he by Sir Archy; Albion by Halcyon, a pacer; he by Virginia, a son of Sir Archy. Steinway's dam is the dam of Solo, five-year-old record 2:28, and Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, two-year-old record 2:31, winning the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall, beating the Palo Alto colt and others. Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway. Steinway's dam is also the dam of W. S. Buckner's colt Currency, that trotted as a yearling, the fall of 1882, in 2:46. See New York "Spirit of the Times" of November 18th, and "Fur, Field and Farm" November 16th, 1882.

Stratmore is the sire of Santa Claus, 2:17½, and Tucker, 2:10½; Chestnut Hill, 2:24; Alice Stoner, 2:24; Steinway, three-year-old, 2:23½; Nannie Talbert, five-year-old, 2:27; Solo, five-year-old, 2:28; Monitor, 2:28½; Henderson, 2:28; Strathlan, three-year-old, 2:29½; and Stuart, three-year-old, 2:28. Stuart is full brother to Belnor, who trotted a mile in 2:32½ at fifteen months old. Bedford trotted in the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall; was timed the second heat in 2:32½; is by Stratmore also. Stratmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, the sire of Dexter, 2:17½; first dam by North American, the sire of Whitehall, he the sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23½, and he in turn got Governor Sprague, record 2:20½; and he got Kate Sprague, record 2:18. The dam of Scott's Thomas, record 2:21, and Scott's Chief, record 2:23, was by Whitehall, also North American, by Sir Walter; he by Hickory, sire imported Whip; North American's dam is a pacer. Stratmore's second dam is by Harris Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by imported Messenger.

### Performances.

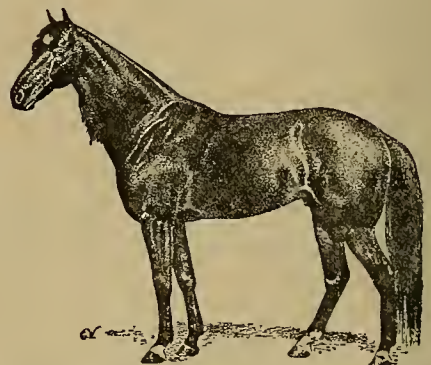
Steinway has trotted four races; at two years old he won the Lexington stake, mile heats, beating Memento, Jewett, Verena, Admiration, Mystery, in 2:39, 2:32, 2:31. Memento won the first heat. As three-year-old, at Sharpsburg, Ky., August 8th, 1879, over a miserable half-mile track, he beat Busbywhacker, record 2:27, and Blackwood, Jr., record 2:22, in four heats, 2:38, 2:37, 2:37, 2:35, Busbywhacker winning second heat. At Lexington, August 18th, 1879, he trotted six heats, 2:38, 2:35, 2:30, 2:25½, 2:30½, 2:30½, Steinway winning fourth, fifth and sixth heats, beating Jewett, Catchy and two others. At the fall meeting of the Horse Breeders' Association for the Kentucky Stakes for three-year-olds he was beaten in three heats by Jewett, in 2:24½, 2:24½, 2:24½, but Steinway was lame in this race, and really not in fit condition to start; he was timed second, in 2:27½, 2:23½, 2:27.

Address

GEORGE WILEY,

Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.

### THE TROTting STALLIONS



## SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

Will make the coming season from February 1st to July 1st, 1884, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15½ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, and foaled in the spring of 1878.

### PEDIGREE.

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Busiris, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:44½) by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull, Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grandam by Leffer's Consul, by Shepherd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Busiris, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:44½) by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull, Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grandam by Leffer's Consul, by Shepherd's Consul.

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San Francisco, Cal., June 8, 1881.  
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O. A. HICKOK.  
From Hon. C. M. Pond, Breeder of the celebrated trotter "Clingstone."

Hartford, Conn., March 29, 1882.  
This may certify that I have used Sparkhall's Specific in my stables, and consider it an extraordinary remedy, accomplishing in most cases all that is claimed for it.

C. M. POND.  
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## W. H. Woodruff,



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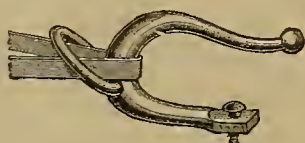
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There being no springs or hinges to break connected with it, makes it serviceable and easily appended, as the check-rein passes through a solid ring attached to the front of the hook.  
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Llewellyn Setter Dog  
**C A R L,**

BY LIECESTER OUT OF DART.

Color, Black, White and Tan; aged five years. Bred by L. H. Smith, of St. Albans, Ontario, Canada; broken by R. B. Morgan, now of Akron, Ohio, also handled one season by N. B. Nesbit, of the Harvard Kennel Club, at Storm Lake, Iowa. Will be bred to a few first-class bitches.

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## Notice to Breeders

—AND—

### Turfmen in General.

For the benefit of those desirous of taking the advantage of long odds on the coming meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association, and before pool-selling is opened, we, the undersigned, will open hook-betting on the different events previous to said meeting. Books will be opened, and a list of prices advertised as soon as all nominations are made. Odds subject to a change at any period.

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## FAIRLAWN, 1884.

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Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

### 25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

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The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

### A L M O N T 33.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15 1/2 to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at \$300 the season.

### HAPPY MEDIUM 400.

Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at \$150 the season.

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Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15 1/2 to 2:27 1/2. Limited to 40 mares at \$150 the season.

### ALECTO 2548.

By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at \$50 the season.

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The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:30 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

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# BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. IV. No. 12.  
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MAR. 22, 1884.

SUBSCRIPTION  
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.



## MAMBRINO WILKES.

Our old friend, Charles J. Foster, never wavered in his allegiance to the noted stallion who was the sire of the subject of the present illustration. From the time when he first made his acquaintance—and that was a long time ago, until he went the way of all horses, he was ready to take up the cudgels in his defense. He had predicted a glorious career; when a foal he was nourished on cow's milk with a dash of old rum to give it flavor, and gloriously the colt fulfilled the promises. He was the foremost trotting stallion of his day, and after giving due weight to the circumstances attending his life, it can be safely said that he ought to rank with the best of any day.

George Wilkes, first called Robert J. Fillingham, was bred by Harry Felter, Newburgh, N. Y. He was foaled in 1856, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Dolly Spanker, by Henry Clay, his second dam by Baker's Highlander. His trotting record is brilliant, obtaining a score of 2:22 in 1868, and in a well-attested trial he made two miles in 4:44. A horse of fine action, although he had a peculiar method of moving his hind legs, given them such a long sweep that at the furthest rear extension the foot was further back than in any other horse we ever saw. A long, easy stride, and yet with so much energy of action that there cannot be a question that with the improved training of the present time his mark would have been in the lowest notch for entire horses.

Mambrino Wilkes is very like his sire in conformation, excepting that he is a good deal larger. He is black, with a tinge of tan color, sixteen hands in height, with fine length and great substance. In fair condition he weighs over 1,200 pounds, and much of this is owing to his fine muscular development. His "middle piece" is capital, showing a large girth around the chest, with corresponding length of back, ribs, quarters and shoulders well clothed with muscles. He has a very handsome head and a clear eye, with the kindest expression. He was bred by B. J. Treacy, of Fayette county, Ky., foaled April, 1874, and his dam combined Mambrino Chief and Pilot, Jr. "hacked with thoroughbred."



## OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

## The March Stakes—Walton and the English Campaign—Betting on the Spring Fictures—Racing at New Orleans—Notes from the Training Quarters—General Sporting News.

On the 1st instant no less than six racing associations closed their books for the summer races, Washington, Baltimore, Jerome, Chicago, Monmouth Park and Saratoga having "hung up" as added money to the same no less a sum than \$240,000. That these magnificent offers to turfmen have been appreciated the long list of entries received by Secretaries McIntyre, Ferguson, Coster, Hall and Wheatley show most clearly, and also that the great progress made by the American racing turf is onward, still upward. Over two thousand nominations have been made to the above stakes, and such a showing as this will speak for itself in any part of the world, wherever racing is carried on. It looks to be only a question of time when racing stakes in America will be of higher value than those in the old country even. Monmouth Park, Saratoga and Chicago, of course, have the bulk of this large aggregate. At Long Branch several California stables have entered, Palo Alto having in half a dozen of its best three-year-olds, and E. J. Baldwin's Santa Anita Stable making a number of entries. The Stallion Stakes for 1885, at the popular track, is still open, to close April 1st, and your State should, after consulting the conditions of the stake as set forth in the advertising columns of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, send on at least half a dozen subscriptions. The stake will be worth over \$15,000, and no colt or filly can compete whose sire has not been entered by the 1st of next month.

The departure for England on Saturday last of Wm. Donohue, the famous middle-weight jockey, in the interest of F. J. Walton the Plunger is exciting no little interest in turf circles. His intimate acquaintance with the peculiarities and eccentricities of the famous Lexington mare Girofle is so well known—as also the fact that she won all her great races here under his pilotage—that it will be a great advantage to Girofle in her races this spring to have Donohue in the saddle. She is a very nervous, high-strung, excitable bit of horse-flesh, and not one jockey in a hundred can do as much with her as Donohue can. Girofle is nicely handicapped in the City and Suburban at 105 pounds, and if she cannot absolutely win at that weight, she ought to come very near doing so. It is arranged for Donohue to return to New York in May, in time for the spring races here. He will carry with him many good wishes for his and Girofle's success.

Betting on the Suburban Handicap at Coney Island has opened with much animation. From 10 to 20 to 1 is laid against each of the sixty entries, and it is the best evidence of the impartial handicapping that all the subscribers have taken. Those most in favor at present appear to be Barnes 131, Iroquois 130, Parole 120, Gen. Monroe 117, Jack of Hearts 114, Bella 103, Thules 90, Vibrator 85, and Sandoval 85. The betting thus far is confined to the middle and light weights exclusively, the heavy bettors and the backers of the light weights having yet to show their hands. About Sandoval, a three-year-old for whom \$10,000 is asked, \$1,000 to \$4 was laid this week, and it looks as if the taker of the odds has a long way the best of it; \$600 to \$40 about Gen. Monroe; \$500 to \$20 Jack of Hearts; \$500 to \$15 Bella, are some other wagers recorded. On Louisville events some big bets have been made here; \$6,000 to \$1,000 was laid against Boh Miles for the Kentucky Derby, the taker being in the interest of J. T. Williams, the owner; \$4,500 to \$150 was laid against Exploit; \$1,000 to \$100 against Powhatan; \$1,200 to \$100 Buchanan, \$1,000 to \$50 Conkling, and smaller amounts for Tenfull, E. S., Kosincso, Richard L., Ensign, Loptin and others. It is a very open race this year, more so than ever before, apparently, and at least a dozen horses are finding strong backing. For the Louisville Cup \$1,400 to \$200 was laid recently against Harry Gilmore, and his price is now 6 to 1. Leonatus is not looked upon as a portable starter. The opinion seems to be general that this famous horse has run his last race. Lida Stanhope, April Fool and John Davis are next in favor, the gelding Duke of Monday, from the Haggis stable, is at 20 to 1. If any of your readers desire to invest on any of these races they can write or telegraph the writer, who will cheerfully undertake any commissions entrusted to him. Wallensee is at 20 to 1. In the Merchants' Stakes, Queen Ban, Glenner, Freeland, John Davis, etc., are most sought after, while about Sweet-hair and Winnemucca, your two three-year-olds, 25 to 1 can be had. Altogether, the betting promises to be very heavy this spring.

Racing at New Orleans has been going on steadily during the last ten days and some exciting struggles have taken place. Morris' stable has regained some of its lost prestige through the doings of Fellowship, Manitoba, Zamora and Slocum. Athlone, six years, by Dickene or Narragansett, has loomed up with Marsh Redon and Wallensee as the equals of the best. His mile and three furlongs in 2:24 has only once been beaten in a public race. The weather has got settled at the Crescent City now, and on Saturday Fellowship ran a mile in 1:42½, the race being one of a mile and half a furlong, run in 1:49½. Richard Lond, the Derby candidate now at New Orleans, is progressing so well that there has been quite a run on him in the books. Lida Stanhope, in the same stable, the last year's winner of the Louisville Cup, is in her old form again. If so, she is very likely to credit her name with the Cup for this year also. Susan Beane, the dam of Sensation, died last Friday night. Also Redowa, the dam of Montreal, etc. Father John, three years, by Glomel, has been sold by C. Reed of Gallatin, Tennessee to W. L. Casey of St. Louis, for \$3,000. Horses are now held at high figures, anything with four good legs and a pedigree is eagerly snapped at, especially in this vicinity. The Chinn & Morgan sale in Kentucky week before last drew a large crowd of buyers, and the twenty-two head brought an average of over \$1,000 each, larger figures than was anticipated by the most sanguine. At the same sale Ring-master sire of Hock-Hocking was sold for \$40. Certainly the yearling sales in Tennessee and Kentucky are more than likely to realize larger amounts than ever before from the way thoroughbred stock is held just now. The supply, owing to the great increase in racing, is not equal to the demand, and breeders have matters all their own way as regards high prices. They deserve their success, however, for most of them are gentlemen who contribute largely toward the turf in more ways than one. Future years will no doubt see more horses in training if the present racing boom keeps on. Training here and in Kentucky has been a dead letter lately. A foot of snow and ice on the ground, and the mercury near zero every other day has made enforced inactivity a necessity. Yours, Pacific.

New York, March 10th, 1884.

## TURF AND TRACK.

## Imported Medley.

As few horses imported to America did more for the improvement of our race-horses than imp. Medley, his memoir we feel assured will be most acceptable to our readers.

Imp. Medley, gray, foaled 1776, bred by Mr. Medley, and imported by Mr. Malcolm Hart into Virginia about 1784; by Gimcrack, 1st dam Arminda by Snap; 2d dam Miss Cleveland by Regulus; 3d dam by Midge (by a son of Bay Bolton); 4th dam by Bartlett's Children; 5th dam by Honeywood Arabian; 6th dam dam of the two True Blues.

Gimcrack, sire of imp. Medley, was a gray, foaled in 1760, bred by Mr. Green; by Cripple, out of Miss Elliott by Grise-wood's Partner, her dam Caelia by Partner, out of Gray Brockleshy by Bloody Buttocks, etc.

Gimcrack made his first appearance at four years old, when he ran seven races and won seven. At five years old started six times and won five. At six years old he was sent to France and we are unable to say what he did that year. At seven years old he returned to England, started in seven races and won four. At eight years old started six times and won three. At nine years old started six times and won four. At ten years old started three times and won once, and at eleven years old started once and won. Most of his races were over a distance of ground from two to four miles heats, and it will be seen his career was remarkably long and successful.

The following are among the best of his get: Imp. Clock-fest, Comedy, Grey Robin, Knick-Knack, Little Gem, Maiden, imp. Medley, Phaton, Scramble, Surprise, Vestris, etc. He died somewhere about 1779, as he was not advertised after that year.

Arminda, the dam of imp. Medley, ran some five races and walked over for one.

Snap, the sire of Arminda, the dam of Medley, was a brown, foaled in 1750, by Snip, out of Sister to Slip by Fox, her dam Gipsy by Bay Bolton, 3d dam by Duke of Newcastle's Turk, etc. Snap did not start until he was six years old, and won four races, all he started for, two of them matches in which he beat Mask for 1,000 guineas each, won a four-mile heat race, and walked over for 50 guineas at Durham.

At seven years old beat Sweepstakes, 126 lbs. each, Beacon Course, for 1,000 guineas and was retired to the stud.

The following are among the best of his get: Snappina, Roxana, Havanab, Snap Dragon, Snip, Specimen, Harold, Druid, Heate, Snipe, Petrucio, Tartuffe, Tortoise, Metaphysician, Darling, Goldindor, Torch, Virago, Creden de Burbade, Susan, Faggerrill, Lady Jane, Snorum, Titus, Tetotum, Ancient Pistol, Nosegay, Fiddlestring, Almira, Gnap-post, Golden Fleece, Juniper, Barbara, Raton, Cockspur, Maria, Papillon, Count Hussar, Mexico, Slyheots, Speculator, Ratcheter, Mexican, Sarpedon, etc.

Snap died in 1777, aged 27 years.

Medley was a gray, not exceeding 15 hands high. He is described by old turfmen as a horse of uncommon beauty and great appearance of blood, to which he united such just symmetry, that although of great substance for a horse of his size, yet, on a cursory view, he seemed light; still all his parts were strong.

He started once at three years old, at Newmarket, Medley, three years, 113 lbs., and Post Boy, three years, 109 lbs., ran a dead heat across the Flat for 50 guineas.

At four years old started six times and won three. Newmarket, Medley, four years, heat Hymen, four years, 112 lbs. each, Beacon Course, for 100 guineas. Same place for Fortesque Stakes of 30 guineas each, ditch in (11 eubs.), for four-year-olds, colts 119 lbs., fillies 116 lbs., won by Imperator; Buccaneer second, Hugh Capet third, Medley fourth, and three others. Same place, second spring meeting, for £50 for all ages, Duke Course, over 2 miles, won by Guildford, five years, 118 lbs., Fierifacals, four years, 103 lbs., second; Wickham, four years, 103 lbs., third; Medley, 103 lbs., was fifth in a field of eight. Same place, first October Meeting, Medley, four years, 114 lbs., beat Jockey, 118 lbs., Beacon Course, for 100 guineas. Same place Medley, four years, 112 lbs., beat Leapfrog, 121 lbs., Beacon Course, for 100 guineas. Newmarket Hongton Meeting, Reputation, 112 lbs., beat Medley, 114 lbs., ditch in, for 200 guineas.

At five years old started seven times and won six. Newmarket, Medley, five years, 112 lbs., heat Farmer, 105 lbs., Duke Course, for 100 guineas. Same place Medley, five years, 113 lbs., received 20 guineas compromise from Marygold, 97 lbs., Beacon Course. Same place, Medley, 111 lbs., beat Bridget, 118 lbs., Beacon Course, for 200 guineas. Epsom, for a sweepstakes of 100 guineas each, four miles, Medley, 107 lbs., first; Golden Dunn, 100 lbs., second; Fame, 114 lbs., third; Guildford for Members' Plate, £50, four-mile heats, Medley, 119 lbs., 1st; Sir J. Shelley's bay filly, four years, 102 lbs., 2d 2d; Sportley, five years, 116, 3 dr. Same place for Town Plate, £50, two-mile heats, Medley, five years, 119 lbs., 2d 1st; Telamen, five years, 119 lbs., 5th 3d 2d; Mercury, five years, 119 lbs., 3d 4th 3d; Ulysses, four years, 110 lbs., 1st 2d 4; Drousy, six years, 125 lbs., 4th dr.; Lilly of the Valley, four years, 110 lbs., distanced. Bath, for the Cnp, by subscription of 10 guineas each, four miles, (13 eubs.), Burrington, five years, 119 lbs., first; Medley, five years, 119 lbs., second.

At six years old started six times and won two. At Newmarket Medley, 110 lbs., heat Fame, 112 lbs., ditch in, for 100 guineas. Same place for £50, Duke Course, Boxer, 119 lbs., first; Medley, 119 lbs., second; Clandon, 119 lbs., third. Reading for £50, four-mile heats, Staudby, aged, 134 lbs, 2d 1st; Medley, six years, 124 lbs., 1st 2d dr. Egham for £50, four-mile heats, Copperbottom, six years, 119 lbs., 1st 1st; Medley, six years, 119 lbs., 2d 2d. Aylesbury for 50 sovs., four-mile heats; Slender, four years, 102 lbs, 4th 1st; Starring Tom, six years, 123 lbs, 2d 2d 1st; Medley, six years, 121 lbs, 3d 3d dr.; Copperbottom, six years, 126 lbs., fell. Epsom, Medley, 116 lbs., heat Hesodina, 108 lbs., two miles for 50 guineas.

At seven years old started four times and won two. Carlisle for 50 sovs., four-mile heats, Smart, five years, 118 lbs, 3d 1st; Medley, aged, 130 lbs., 1st, fell; Golden Dunn, six years, 128 lbs., 2d, dis.; Pinks, six years, 128 lbs., distanced. Reading for 50 sovereigns, four-mile heats, Medley, aged, 12d 1st; Copperbottom, aged, 3d 1st 2d; Frecholder, aged, 4th 3d dr.; Owen, aged, 2d dr. Canterbury for £50 plate, four-mile heats; Sussex, five years, 115 lbs., 1st 1st; bay mare, five years, 112 lbs., 2d 2d; Medley, aged, 126 lbs., 4th 3d, grey colt, four years, 101 lbs., 3d dr. Newmarket, Challaby beat Medley across the Flat for 50 guineas.

This ended his racing career, and he was imported to America, and he made some eight seasons in this country, and died the property of James Wilkinson, Southampton county, Va., in 1792, aged sixteen years. According to the number of mares put to imp. Medley, and the number trained, he sired more successful race-horses up to this day than any horse that preceded him in America. From his

mares and sons we are indebted for some of our best thoroughbreds. Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee and Kentucky, the four great breeding states up to within the past twenty years, are mainly indebted for some of their best stock to the Medley cross. The following will give some idea of the part that imp. Medley blood has played in our thoroughbred stock: Arminda by Medley, left a great family who has come down through Dido (dam of Dungeness), Grey Fanny, (dam of Gray Medco), Blue Bonnet (dam of Little Arthur, Nebula, Alice Jones, Lightning, Thunder, Loadstone and Lancaster), Kate Anbrey, Minnebeba, Asteroid, Sue Lewis, Jonesboro, Longstreet, Mary Martin, Annette, Cariboo, etc. Atlanta by imp. Medley, is represented by Bet Bonnoe, Flora, Coquette by Sir Archy, Arab, Tariff, Brilliant, Eliza Riley, and Gen. Brooks. Coquette was the dam of Janet (Virginia Lafayette), Virginia Taylor, Bonnie Bess, etc. Calypso, by imp. Medley, was the dam of Malvina by imp. Sterling, Surprise by Amerions, Julia M. by imp. Spread Eagle, Rosalie by imp. Knowlesly, and Trafalgar by imp. Mufli. Helen by imp. Medley was the dam of Thornton's Medley by imp. Punch. Little Moll by imp. Medley was the dam of Cora by imp. Bedford, and Wiltona by imp. Stirling. A Medley mare produced Miss Jefferson by imp. Diomed, Carolina by imp. Saltram, Roanoke by imp. Magic, Carolinaiu by imp. True Blue, Vanity and Reality by Sir Archy. Reality was the dam of Bonnets O' Blue, the dam of the renowned Fashion and Mariner. Fanny Blue by imp. Medley, produced Fanny Archibald, dam of John Randolph by Gracchus. Pandora by imp. Medley was the dam of Greyhound by imp. Spread Eagle. Vixen by imp. Medley was the dam of Ogle's Oscar. Yarebo by Medley was the dam of Hebe, by Dare Devil, who produced Medley by imp. Bedford. The race-horse and sire Bellair was by imp. Medley. Jones', White's, Wilkerson's and Ridgley's Medleys were sons of imp. Medley, and Little Medley was by him also. Grey Diomed, the sire of Amanda, the dam of Duroc, who sired American Eclipse, was by imp. Medley. Boxer, Melzar, Lamplighter, Wild Medley and Barry's Grey Medley were sons of imp. Medley. It will be seen that the blood of imp. Medley is mingled with the best and most successful strains of blood in this country. It was said of Medley that he seldom failed to get a race-horse, and the qualities which marked his stock made them known wherever seen. They were remarkable for clean, bony legs, short backs, and good loin, round barrel-like body, large sinew, and solid hulky tendons. Monsieur Tonson, Sir Richard Tonson, Sir Henry Tonson, Champion, Jerry, etc., who did much for the stock of Tennessee, descended from imp. Medley, through his son Barry's Grey Medley, who sired their grandam. Gimcrack, Randolph's Roan, Quicksilver, Opemeco and Fitz's Medley were sons of his. A great number more of successful race-horses might be given having a cross of Medley, or of imp. Clockfast who was by the same sire, but the above is sufficient to establish the fact that a large majority of our earlier (and at the present day) most distinguished race-horses are deeply imbued with the Medley blood, showing its great value and superior character over any of the earlier importations.—Live Stock Record.

## Calling on Tom Cannon.

[Correspondence N. Y. Spirit.]

"Very glad to see you if you care to come down and have a look at the horses," Tom Cannon had written to me, and it was in answer to this invitation that I found myself at Stockbridge station a few mornings since. A brougham with a good-looking horse in the shafts is waiting for me, and I am soon on my way along the ups and downs of the Hampshire road, the windings of the river Test making a picturesque feature as we drive along. An abrupt turn presently shows a glimpse of white rails marking a track on the green downs; the stands of the Stockbridge race-course are visible on one side, and on the other are the many roofs of Danebury, which, with all the stabling and out-buildings surrounding the house, looks quite like a little village in itself.

As I drive up some of the horses are filing out of the stable-yard on to the adjoining downs—Stockbridge race-course extends to the very doors of Danebury—but before looking critically at these to recognize old friends on which I have won or lost money, I have to exchange greetings with the genial Tom, who receives his guests with the hearty Hampshire welcome.

"It's very good of you to think of giving me this treat, Tom," I say, and I mean it, too, for I do not know a pleasanter place to visit.

"Very pleased to see you down, Mr. R.," he replies, and then follow the questions about "taking something," a ceremony which they think should be often repeated in this south country; but I propose to get up a tremendous appetite for lunch, and proceed at once to make inquiries about the horses.

"We'll go and see them now, if you like," Tom Cannon says, "they are all out—all the morning lots, at least. They have not been very bright, some of the young ones," he continues, as we stroll across the yard towards the downs which open beyond. "I've had several of them out of sorts, but they're all well now, or getting well, I'm glad to say."

"And the Derby colt, how's Fritz?" I ask, for Cannon's own colt, a brother to Bean Brummel, who would have won the Derby last year for Lord Hastings if he had stood his preparation, is a subject of much interest at present, and is backed already for the great Epsom race.

"He's been laid up, too, but he's coming on well again. Ah! there they are!" he adds, and I see a long string of sheeted horses walking about in a circle under the supervision of Olding, Tom Cannon's head man.

"That's Sachem, isn't it? How well he looks! And isn't that Pontiac?" I inquire, as Olding rides up to receive instructions.

"Let them all canter, and then we'll see about the jumpers. Sachem must go over the hurdles with The Dethroned, and we'll have Jolly Sir John, Beechfield, Nosegay and Saville over the steepo-oh-chose course."

Olding rides off to give the necessary instructions, and Mr. E. M. Owen, a gentleman who lives at Danebury, and helps in the management of the horses, as well as riding them over a country or over hurdles, canters off to see the jumpers properly booted, for they do not want any over-reaches or cut legs to interfere with preparation. Meantime the others come cantering towards the spot where Cannon and I stand.

"There's Picador."

"Well in the Lincoln handicap?"

"Yes, he is. He'll probably run second or third, as he has done in the last five races he has been for, but something always comes and beats him at the finish," Cannon remarks. "Yes, that's Rollo," he continues, in reply to my observation. "I thought well of him last year, just as you did, but I could not train him; however, he's all right now. There's Fritz. Look well, too, doesn't he? Not grown much? No, but he's big enough if he's good enough, and I dare say he'll go ahead now that he's well again."



"Well, Tom, I'd like to see him win. I suppose he won't be out till the Derby?" I say.

"No. He's not in the Two Thousand. Ah! it's a difficult thing to win the Derby! I should like to win it on my own horse, but I don't quite see how I'm to beat some of the rest. There's the Adelaide filly, for one. Jewitt was down here the other day, and he gives a good account of her. And there are some other good ones, too, but I mean to have a try, if the colt has kept his form. I don't know more than you do about that at this time of year. There's Pontiac. He disappointed me at the Houghton meeting last year. I did think he'd have won that Nursery! I'd rather win a race for Mr. Lorillard than for myself. I would, indeed; but I can't do it if he doesn't send me the horses."

So the string went by, some five-and-twenty in number, and we strolled through the plantation, which crowns a rise in the downs so as to afford shelter for the horses whichever way the wind is, and took up our station by one of the hurdles. Here Cannon got on Mr. Owen's horse and galloped off, while Owen and I waited to see how Sachem would jump. Presently we heard the thud of hoofs on the turf.

"*Quadrupedante putrem sonitu quatit ungula campum*," to quote Virgil's famous onomatopoeic line, and round the corner of the plantation comes the chestnut, one of the best-looking horses in the country, with the sun touching his golden chestnut coat, and that disappointing beast, The De-throned, second heat, though placed third to Corrie Roy in the last Goodwood Stakes, and formerly known as the Monarch, till the fact of his "not behaving as such" seemed to make a change of name desirable.

On they rush to the hurdle where we stand. Some dozen feet from it Sachem takes off, I can hardly say rises, for he scarcely seems to do that, and rapping it a bit lands a dozen feet from it on our side, and away without a pause.

"Look out. I'm coming!" Cannon shouts, and we, who have been examining the hoof-prints, clear the way as the great jockey, the master of Danebury, canters up and lands over the jump.

After that we stroll up to one of the steeple-chase jumps, and see the four come safely round, and then turn towards home. A rabbit scurries across the green lane, intersected by the low fences over which the jumpers are taught the rudiments of their business, from one strip of plantation to the other.

"We'll bring our guns this afternoon, and see if we can get one or two of those," Cannon remarks, as he notices Bunny scuttle away.

I readily acquiesce in the suggestion that we should go round the stables as soon as the horses are done up, as I wanted to tell you about Mr. Lorillard's contingent.

"I've only six of the American's here now," Cannon says, arming himself with a pair of scissors, for he has noticed that some of the tails looked ragged, and thinks he will utilize his time by trimming them up a bit. "I couldn't recommend him to keep ones that were no use. There's De Soto," and he stopped at the commodious box (the Danubury stables are remarkably spacious and airy), wherein was a chestnut with three white legs. "Never been tried. Too ill all the summer. A long and low animal, you see, with good legs and feet. There's Pontiac. Yes, I fancy he's the best. He ran well in the Woodcote at Epsom, and in the New stakes at Ascot, but he had the bad luck to meet Wild Thyme in both races, and she was a bit better than he. I certainly thought he would have won that race at Newmarket in the autumn, but we'll hope for better luck this year."

Out of one stable into another, along row after row of boxes we pass, and presently come to Fritz's residence—one must use respectful terms in writing about such colts as this.

"Not much the matter with him," his master says, as he proceeds to trim his tail with the scissors.

"We'll make him look like a hunter, and then we'll get a longer price about him," Cannon jocularly observes, and I take a look of the clippings to have something made of it, if, after all, Fritz should get his head in front on the 28th of May next, which, however, I fear is too much to be reasonably expected.

There is no mistaking Sachem, whose box we soon entered. It is padded all round to the height of four or five feet. Cannon looks at him critically.

"Here, boy; just trim his tail a bit," he says, handing the scissors to the horse's attendant, and looking slyly at me. "If I went near him in this long coat he'd kick me to the other side of the Grand Stand," he says, as the lad cautiously makes the chestnut's tail square, Sachem squirming and lifting up his feet uneasily meantime.

"That's another of Mr. Lorillard's—Comanche. He's grown and thickened, and isn't at all a bad-looking horse. That's one that would do well over hurdles, if Mr. Lorillard cared for it. There's Emperor. He was very backward. He can stay a hit, I fancy, from a rough up he had in the autumn, but he's got no speed. Choctaw's bigger—he's grown, certainly; whether he's better I can't tell yet. The other one of Mr. Lorillard's is Nirvana. She comes out with the afternoon horses."

In the afternoon I see her being led about, and passing a good deal of time on her hind legs. "Very moderate; little speed," is her trainer's verdict.

A question which I do not feel quite justified in putting to Cannon, but which I should like to have answered, was about the younger Loates, who has been Cannon's boy for the last two years. Rumor has it that S. Loates has ceased to go straight, and has joined "the school," as the little clique of untrustworthy jockeys is called. The lad is, thanks to Cannon's instruction, a remarkably good rider, and if he has gone wrong it is a sad pity. Seeing, as he must have done during his residence in Cannon's stable, how much respect and esteem straight running earns for a jockey, and, in addition, what wealth his master has honestly acquired, Loates must be an idiot if he has done wrong. All this I thought it more delicate not to introduce as a subject of conversation as we sat and smoked after dinner, and after Cannon, Owen and I had heated the covers and got some of the rabbits we saw in the morning, or at any rate, some of their relations, I have no authority for saying anything of the sort, but I shall be surprised to see Loates in the popular crimson and white hoops which he has worn constantly since the beginning of his short career.

As we chatted, I took up a piece of what looked like ivory from the mantel-piece.

"A horse's tooth, Tom?" I ask.

"Yes; Bay Middleton's," he replies, and I see the name written on it in ink. Bay Middleton, who won the Derby and Two Thousand for Lord Jersey in 1836, lies buried, with Crucifix, at Danebury, and many still declare that Bay Middleton, in his best days, was as good a horse as ever lived. With the tooth in my hand, I reflect on "the brave days of old," and I am sure it is the wish of every man who wishes well to the turf that another horse, as good as Bay Middleton, may issue from the Danebury stable.

It is reported that W. J. Gordon recently offered \$25,000 for Director, but Mr. Salisbury holds out for \$35,000.

## Monmouth Park Association.

The Monmouth Park exhibit of entries for the stakes which closed last year, together with those that closed on March 1st, is the largest ever made by a racing association in this country, a feat that is not at all surprising, considering that three of its associate members are Mr. George L. Lorillard, Mr. Pierre Lorillard, and Mr. D. D. Withers, and that several other large owners confine their entries for the summer meetings exclusively to that of the Monmouth Park Association. In the matter of racing no association in the country constructs its programmes with greater skill, looking alike to the fact that the number of starters shall be large enough to furnish good sport both to the betting and non-betting element of the daily attendance, and at the same time not put owners to any severe test in training their horses for long distances. That the admirers of old-fashioned races should find fault and regret the decadence of American thoroughbreds is not surprising. But owners like the Dwyers very naturally say that those who find the most fault never paid for a bag of oats in their lives, and that they would quickly alter their minds if they had two or three horses break down while they were being prepared for races at two miles or over. No doubt with this idea the Monmouth Park Association reduced the distance for its cup race to two miles, the entries for which are as follows: Clipseana Stables' Sandoval; Dwyer Brother's Checkmate; Barnes' George Kinney and Miss Woodford; F. Gehhard's Eole and Eoleet; C. Littlefield's Free Gold; G. L. Lorillard's Monitor, and Pierre Lorillard's Herbert, Pinafore, Drake Carter and Haron. The full entry for the stakes to be run during the meeting is as follows:

FOR TWO-YEAR-OLDS.		West End, 1½ miles.....	69
Hopeful, 5 furlongs.....	82	Barneget, 1½ miles.....	40
July, 1 mile.....	79	Raritan, 1½ miles.....	47
Tyro, 1 mile.....	83	Elizabeth, 1½ miles.....	33
Sapling, 1 mile.....	85	Pallade, 1½ miles.....	46
August, 1 mile.....	86	Newark, 1 mile.....	53
Criterion, 1 mile.....	87	Trenton, 1½ miles.....	41
Atlantic, 1 mile.....	97	FOR ALL AGES.	
Seahright, 1 mile.....	79	Eatonstown, 1 mile.....	41
Red Bank, 1 mile.....	79	Freehold, 1½ miles.....	27
Camden, 1 mile.....	80	Passaic, 1 mile.....	43
Optional, 1 mile.....	61	The Cup, 2 miles.....	13
Meeteetee, 1 mile.....	48	Ocean, 1 mile.....	24
Homebred Produce, 1 mile.....	69	Champion, 1½ miles.....	28
FOR THREE-YEAR-OLDS.		Long Branch Handicap, 1½ miles.....	59
Lorillard, 1½ miles.....	93	Shrewsbury Handicap, 1½ miles.....	42
Monmouth Oaks, 1½ miles.....	69	Midsummer Handicap, 1 mile.....	54
Stockton, 1½ miles.....	67	Harvest Handicap, 1½ miles.....	52
Stevens, 1½ miles.....	64	Navesink Handicap, 1½ miles.....	37
Oranibus, 1½ miles.....	108	Monmouth Handicap, 1½ miles.....	50

Grand total of entries.....2,194

In addition to the above stakes there is the Champion Stallion Stakes for two-year-olds at \$250 each, with \$3,000 added, at three-quarters of a mile, the entries for which will be made the day previous to the day designated for the race, which entries are confined to the "get" of the following twenty-two sires entered at \$500 each, all of which will go to the winner, less \$3,000 to be divided by the second and third for the race:

E. Baldwin's Grinstead,	N. Kittson's Reform,
A. Belmont's Kingsfisher,	G. Lorillard's Sensation,
A. Belmont's II used,	F. Lorillard's Duke of Magenta,
H. Bernard's Springbok,	F. Lorillard's II used,
Clay & Co.'s Billet,	P. Lorillard's Mortimer,
F. Harper's Longfellow,	Power & Son's Volturino,
F. Harper's Ten Broeck,	D. Swigert's Glenelg,
W. Harding's Enquirer,	D. Swigert's Monarchist,
W. Harding's Great Tom,	D. Withers' King Ernest,
N. Kittson's Alarm,	D. Withers' Stonehenge.

Another feature of the meeting will be the races for the Ocean and Champion Stakes. The former is at a mile and a furlong, and will no doubt be a Fourth of July fixture, and as Iroquois, Eole, the Dwyer cracks Barnes, George Kinney and Miss Woodford, and the best of the three-year-olds are entered, a specially grand race may be expected, which will be renewed later in the meeting for the Champion Stakes with perhaps Monitor and Boh miles as additional starters.

## Pony Trotters.

A writer in the *Texas Live Stock Journal* enlogizes the Texas ponies for speed. He mentions the following performance:

Last fall, a four-year-old colt was taken up off the grass, never having been under shelter even before, and in about a month's time paced three heats a good second, time 2:57, 2:56, 3:04. This was in September. In October, at the regular meeting here he paced fourth, three heats, time in two of them, 2:28 and 2:25.

The colt is not five years old yet, and is said to have paced a mile in 2:26.

Texas Bill, gray gelding, no pedigree, bought for a trifle on the street, trotted November meeting, 2:30 class, first heat 2:29, fourth heat 2:29, and seventh heat 2:29. At the Dallas meeting he trotted in 2:26. He is a Texas horse, branded with a heart.

The horse Keno, which Campbell campaigned all through the northern grand circuit in the 2:25 class, was bought out of a delivery wagon in Denison, Texas, for \$140. He was a Texas horse, had speed, and was a stayer.

Brown Jug, Jr., is another little Texas pony that with a little handling developed wonderful speed, yet sold after pacing a mile down in the twenties, for less than three hundred dollars.

Kentucky thoroughbred ran at the fall meeting a half mile in 51½; the cow ponies, same conditions, 52½. The pony Cyclone who, third time he was hitched and after six miles of hard work, paced a quarter in 40½ sections. He has done a great deal better since and goes the full mile with less than one month's handling. Noyes hitched a mixed gaited cow pony to a cart February 3d, and putting on what he calls his "pacing harness," trotted him a quarter in 39 seconds. He commenced driving another mixed gaited brown Texas horse less than a month ago and now trots him in 2:35 easy.

## Tips in Chicago.

Mr. J. L. Day of Chicago, in a private letter to the editor of this paper, makes the following reference to tips:

Col. R. S. Withers of Kentucky wants to know about tips. I can say that our North Side Street Car Company has been using tips on all of its horses for a year or more. They travel on cobble stones day in and day out. I have watched their horses, and think they go better by far than ever before. They have used them all winter, and we have experienced a hard, cold winter, with plenty of snow. I am a friend of the tips, and hope to live long enough to see every man using them on his driving horse, should he own one. I am driving my mare Kate Allen the pacer, a six-year-old, herefore now on the snow; as soon as spring opens up shall put the tips on for road use.

Leonatus is being slowly trained for his engagements. It is reported that his leg is all right and that he will surely run barring any unforeseen accidents.

## California Abdallah.

In response to numerous requests we reproduce the following description and pedigree of the first son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian that made the journey to the Pacific coast, called at the time of his importation simply Abdallah, but since generally known as California Abdallah. We quote from an advertisement printed in 1860, at which time the horse was owned by Ben Fish and was in the stud at the owner's stable.

DESCRIPTION.—Abdallah was raised by Charlee Hultz, of Orange county, New York; sold and went to New Jersey, where he took the first premium as a yearling and as a two-year-old at two successive fairs in that state over all competitors from that and other states. Abdallah stands sixteen hands and half an inch high, mahogany bay, black mane and tail, clean head, well set on, beautiful neck and dloping shoulders, well ribbed up and very heavily quartered, tremendous stifle and gaskin, short canon bone and sound feet. In short, a perfect picture of magnificent horse-flesh. A good one to look at and a good one to go; has a remarkable turn of speed, with a very level and square gait, gentle and kind in saddle and harness of any kind, and high courage; as fast if not faster than any horse in the country at trotting, and can outwalk them all. Abdallah has never been trained, but trots his mile in 2:50 to harness.

PEDIGREE.—Abdallah was foaled March 29th, 1854; was sired by Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by old Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Hambletonian's dam was the Charles Kent mare, by imp. Belfounder, grandam old One Eye, by old Hambletonian, he by imp. Messenger, his dam also by imp. Messenger, and the dam of old One Eye by imp. Messenger. The dam of Abdallah was sired by imp. Roebuck, his grandam by Sir Henry, the celebrated race-horse that ran Eclipse. The pedigree of all Abdallah's ancestry is pure. William M. Ryadyk, of the town of Chester, Orange county, state of New York, being first duly sworn, says that the above pedigree is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Sworn to this 4th day of February, 1858, before me

F. A. OLMSTEAD,  
Justice of the Peace.

## A Little Mistake.

During the late meeting at New Orleans Stoval the jockey incurred the displeasure of his employers by making the mistake of winning a race. In the Mystic Krewé the Louisiana Stables had two starters, Wallensee and Fosteral. The owners backed both entries, but stood to win much the larger sum on Fosteral. They officially notified the judges that Fosteral was to be the winner, if possible, and instructed Stoval, who rode Wallensee, if he saw that Fosteral could win, to let him do so. In the race, at the end of a mile or so, Fosteral made a determined move for the front, but it was quite apparent to everybody that he could not get there, seeing which, Stoval, who was lying close behind with Wallensee, at once set sail for the lead, and soon had everything behind him. In the meantime, Fosteral had crept up to second place, and when the run for home was fairly begun the race was virtually between the two stable companions. About the eighth pole Stoval looked back to see who was next him, but apparently he did not know it was Fosteral, for Wallensee continued on and won. After dismounting Stoval said that so much mud had been thrown in his face (the track was bad) that he actually did not know that Fosteral was second on the homestretch. There is no question at all that Fosteral could have won if Wallensee had been pulled back near the string, and it doubtless was Stoval's duty to let him do so if he knew how matters stood on the homestretch. While this is so, if the backers of Wallensee had seen Stoval deliberately pull him in front of the grand stand, would there have been a howl? The luckless jockey was bound to come in for censure, no matter what he had done.

## Sale of Thoroughbreds.

In connection with the numerous sales of thoroughbred yearlings which will shortly take place in this country, together with the very important sale of the horses in training, the property of Lord Falmouth, which will be sold at Newmarket, England, on the 28th prox., it is announced that Mr. Wm. Easton, late Superintendent of the American Horse Exchange, and Col. S. D. Bruce, the compiler of the American Stud-Book (the fourth volume of which will be ready in a few days), have formed a copartnership for the sale by auction and at private sale, and for the purchase on commission of both thoroughbred horses and cattle of all kinds. They have taken offices at No. 4 West Twenty-fourth street (Fifth Avenue Hotel), where information concerning thoroughbreds generally will be furnished. The rooms will also be made attractive in a general way for those who wish to disburse "horse" from a racing standpoint.

## Archer and the Grand National.

During the week ending the 23d ult. there was a left-handed rumor afloat in England that Fred Archer might wear his brother's colors, and ride Dog Fox in the forthcoming Liverpool Grand National Steeple-chase. Dog Fox is nominated by Charles Archer. He is five years old, by Xenophon, and is handicapped at 145 pounds. He won the Second Royal Oak Steeple-chase at Liverpool last November, and was subsequently purchased by Charley Archer for 230 guineas. It is scarcely possible, even if Dog Fox runs for the Grand National, that Fred Archer will ride him. If he does, he will not be the first Archer that has rode over the Liverpool course, for in 1855 William Archer, the father of Fred and Charles, rode the winner, Little Charley, at 147 pounds. He heat a field of fifteen in 11 minutes 5 seconds. The odds, at last advices, were 33 to 1 against Dog Fox.

## The Turf in Mexico.

The breeding of thoroughbred and American stock in Mexico has greatly increased. The programme of the Mexican Jockey Club devotes \$7,950 for purses. The races that are interesting to foreign-breds are as follows: First meeting—Sunday, April 20th, purse of \$1,000, for Mexican half-bred horses, four-year-olds; a purse of \$800, for thoroughbred three-year-olds; a purse of \$300, for trotters, to ensky, 3,000 metres distance. Second meeting—April 27th, purse \$300, all-aged handicap, half-breeds, 1,500 metres distance; purse \$2,500, for thoroughbred three-year-olds. Third meeting—May 4th, purse \$1,000, all-aged handicap, for thoroughbreds, 2,400 metres distance; a selling purse, \$500, 1,500 metres distance. The Jockey Club proposes to give two meetings more, and will devote \$5,000 to purses for foreign-breds.

Bodine, the old time campaigner, is now doing duty on road at Worcester, Massachusetts.



## Killip &amp; Co.'s Book.

The following are the quotations in Killip & Co.'s books for the spring meeting of the Blood Horse Association:

No. 1—California Stake—For two-year-olds; one-half mile dash.	
Theo. Winters' ch c, by Norfolk—Lady Jane.....	2 to 1
Theo. Winters' b c, by Norfolk—Ballinette.....	3 to 1
Theo. Winters' ch f, by Hooker—Puss.....	4 to 1
Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Abbie W.....	5 to 1
Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Countess Zeika.....	5 to 1
Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Illusion.....	3 to 1
Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Kitten.....	6 to 1
J. B. Chase's bl c Hidalgo, by Joe Daniels—Electra.....	8 to 1
G. Pacheco's cb f, by Wheatley, by Lodi.....	8 to 1
J. W. Adams' br c Common Sense, by Hardwood—Cousin.....	6 to 1
Peggy.....	10 to 1
James Mees' ch f Mischief, by Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.....	10 to 1
Jas. Mees' ch f Mistletoe, by Thad Stevens—Mistake.....	12 to 1
E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead—Blossom.....	5 to 1
E. J. Baldwin's br c, by Lexington—Mollie McCarthy.....	6 to 1
E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead—Jennie D.....	6 to 1
E. J. Baldwin's br c, by Lexington—Mollie McCarthy.....	2 to 1
E. J. Baldwin, b c, by Grinstead—Sister to Clara D.....	3 to 1
Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Miss Peyton.....	3 to 1
Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Sally Gardner.....	2 to 1
Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Miss Peyton.....	3 to 1
Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Miss Peyton.....	4 to 1
Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Miss Peyton.....	5 to 1
Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Miss Peyton.....	4 to 1
Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Miss Peyton.....	4 to 1
Hill & Gries' b c Arthur H., by Hock Hocking—Maid of the.....	15 to 1
Mist.....	15 to 1
No. 2.—Hearst Stake.—For all ages; three-fourth mile dash.	
Delaney & Ayres' b g Joe Howell, aged, by Bonnie Scotland—Eva.....	2 to 1
Delaney & Ayres' ch m Trade Dollar, aged, by Norfolk—Eva.....	4 to 1
Theo. Winters' ch b Junbo, five years, by California—Big.....	3 to 1
Gunn.....	3 to 1
Palo Alto's b g Jon Jon, three years, by Monday—Plaything.....	2 to 1
George Green's b g Panama, four years, by Shannon—Abbie W.....	5 to 1
H. C. Judson's blk c John A., three years, by Monday—Lady.....	5 to 1
Clare.....	8 to 1
Jas. B. Chase's ch f Susan, three years, by Warwick—Folly.....	8 to 1
John Mackey's ch m Premium, aged, by Castor—by St. Louis.....	2 to 1
John Mackey's b f Lina, three years, by King Alfonso—Titania.....	8 to 1
uis.....	8 to 1
No. 3—Winters' Stake—Three-year-olds; dash one and a half miles.	
J. K. Gries, Sau Buenavista, b f Nettie Hill, by Joe Daniels.....	15 to 1
Mary Wade.....	15 to 1
E. J. Baldwin's Santa Anita, b c, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.....	5 to 1
E. J. Baldwin's, b f, by Rutherford—Glenita.....	6 to 1
E. J. Baldwin's, cb f, by Grinstead—Sister to Clara D.....	4 to 1
E. J. Baldwin's, cb f, by Grinstead—Jodie C.....	5 to 1
E. J. Baldwin, br f, by Grinstead—Sister to Clara D.....	3 to 1
Theo. Winters, El Arroyo, cb c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk.....	2 to 1
Marion.....	3 to 1
Theo. Winters, cb f Callie Smart, by Norfolk—Mattie A.....	3 to 1
Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, b c Sir Thad, by Norfolk or Thad Stevens—Lady Amanda.....	9 to 1
P. J. Shafter, Glenita, b f Bonita, by Shannon—Napa Queen.....	5 to 1
Palo Alto, Mendocino, by Norfolk—Boydanna.....	5 to 1
Palo Alto, b c, by Norfolk—Napa Queen.....	5 to 1
Palo Alto, b c, by Shannon—Nova Zembla.....	3 to 1
Palo Alto, b c, by Shannon—Demirep.....	3 to 1
Palo Alto, br f, by Monday—Riglin.....	2 to 1
Palo Alto, e f, by Norfolk—Glendew.....	4 to 1
Palo Alto, bl f, by Wildside—Frolie.....	2 to 1
Palo Alto, e f, by Norfolk—Frou Frou.....	3 to 1
W. L. Pritchard, cb f, by Leinster—Flush.....	5 to 1
J. B. Haggin, El Paso, b c Winnemucca, by imp. Billet—Lottie.....	3 to 1
J. B. Haggin, b f, by King Alfonso—Miranda.....	5 to 1
J. B. Haggin, b f, by Pat Malloy—Glenline.....	5 to 1
J. B. Haggin, b f, by Monarchist—Heliotrope.....	6 to 1
J. B. Haggin, b f, by Monarchist—Alert.....	6 to 1
J. B. Haggin, b f, by imp. Glenelg—Edna.....	7 to 1
J. B. Haggin, b f, by imp. Glenelg—Susie Linwood.....	3 to 1
J. B. Haggin, br f, by My Love, by Virgil—Lightfoot.....	5 to 1
J. B. Haggin, b f, by King Alfonso—Titania.....	5 to 1
No. 4—Selling Race.—one and one-eighth miles.	
Delaney & Ayres' ch m Laura, four years, by Shannon—Folly.....	2 to 1
Thomas H. Williams, Jr.'s, br c Bryant W., four years, by Monday—Bebe, \$600.....	3 to 1
George Green's b g Panama, four years, by Shannon—Abbie W.....	5 to 1
W. \$600.....	5 to 1
T. F. Lynch's b c Blarney, three years, by Wildside—Blarney.....	5 to 1
Caleb Dorsey's b g Chris, six years, by Specter—by Veto, \$500.....	8 to 1
H. C. Judson's b m Neilson, three years, by Wildside—Susie.....	9 to 1
Williamson, \$1,400.....	9 to 1
L. J. Rose's g Harry Rose, three years, by Rutherford—Aileen.....	3 to 1
Oge, \$1,000.....	3 to 1
John Mackey's cb f Aesyrta, three years, by Lever—Asia, \$1,500.....	5 to 1
G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid, aged, by Leinster—Lily.....	8 to 1
Simpson, \$600.....	8 to 1
Theo. Hazlett's cb g Jubilee, aged, by Norfolk—by Lodi, \$700.....	10 to 1
No. 5—Purse, \$200; for two-year-olds; dash of five eighths of a mile.	
Jos. Cairn Simpson's cb g Cito, two years, by Joe Hooker—Too.....	3 to 1
Soon.....	3 to 1
Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Peyton, two years, by Shannon—Miss.....	1 to 1
Peyton.....	1 to 1
Palo Alto Stock Farm's cb c Planter, two years, by Flood—Planetia.....	1 to 1
H. C. Judson's b s Billy Ayres, two years, by Shannon—Lady.....	3 to 1
Clare.....	3 to 1
No. 6—Purse, \$200; one mile and a furlong; for three-year-olds that have not won a race.	
Jos. Cairn Simpson's b c Sir Thad, three years, by Norfolk or Thad Stevens—Lady Amanda.....	3 to 1
Thad Stevens—Lady Amanda.....	3 to 1
Palo Alto's b g Jon Jon, three years, by Monday—Plaything.....	1 to 1
W. M. Murray's — c Col. Jack Hayes, three years, by Joe Daniels.....	5 to 1
Liberty.....	5 to 1
H. C. Judson's b f Neilson, three years, by Wildside—Susie.....	3 to 1
Williamson.....	3 to 1
Jas. B. Chase's cb f Susan, three years, by Warwick—Folly.....	5 to 1
Jae. B. Chase's cb f Glorienne, three years, by Joe Daniels.....	6 to 1
Rebecca.....	6 to 1
John Mackey's b Rosa Bella, three years, by King Alfonso—Miranda.....	2 to 1
Miranda.....	2 to 1
John Mackey's b f Faustina, three years, by imp. Glenelg—Marmot.....	2 to 1
No. 7—Purse, \$200; dash of one mile.	
Delaney & Ayres' b g Joe Howell, aged, by Bonnie Scotland—Eva.....	2 to 1
Eva Shepherd.....	2 to 1
Delaney & Ayres, cb m Trade Dollar, aged, by Norfolk—Eva.....	4 to 1
Ashton.....	4 to 1
Theo. Winters' cb f Callie Smart, three years, by Norfolk—Mattie A.....	3 to 1
Mattie A.....	3 to 1
Theo. Winters' cb c Prince of Norfolk, three years, by Norfolk—Marion.....	1 to 1
Marion.....	1 to 1
Palo Alto Stock Farm's bl f Phebe Anderson, three years, by Monday—Fleance Anderson.....	2 to 1
Fleance Anderson.....	2 to 1
John Mackey's b f Mieta, three years, by Lever—Asia, \$1,500.....	5 to 1
John Mackey's b f Lina, three years, by King Alfonso—Titania.....	5 to 1
M. M. Allan's b Patsy Duffy, aged, by Leinster—Ada A.....	3 to 1
No. 8—Selling Race. Same conditions as Selling race on first day; one and one-fourth miles.	
Delaney & Ayres' cb m Laura, four years, by Shannon—Folly.....	2 to 1
Thomas H. Williams, Jr.'s, br c Bryant W., four years, by Monday—Bebe, \$600.....	3 to 1
George Green's b g Panama, four years, by Shannon—Abbie W.....	5 to 1
W. \$600.....	5 to 1
T. F. Lynch's b c Blarney, three years, by Wildside—Blarney.....	5 to 1
Caleb Dorsey's b g Chris, aged, by Specter—by Veto, \$600.....	8 to 1
John Mackey's ch f Asia, three years, by Lever—Asia, \$1,500.....	5 to 1
G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid, aged, by Leinster—Lily.....	8 to 1
Simpson, \$600.....	8 to 1
Theo. Hazlett's cb g Jubilee, aged, by Norfolk—by Lodi, \$700.....	10 to 1
No. 9—Purse, \$200; for two-year-olds; dash of five-eighths of a mile.	
Jos. Cairn Simpson's ch g Cito, two years, by Joe Hooker—Too.....	3 to 1
Soon.....	3 to 1
Theo. Winters' ch g Bonanza, two years, by Joe Hooker—Mattie.....	2 to 1
Glen.....	2 to 1
Theo. Winters' b f Alturas, two years, by Joe Hooker—Abbie.....	3 to 1
Palo Alto Stock Farm's b f Playmate, by Shannon—Plaything.....	2 to 1
Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Peyton, by Shannon—Miss Peyton.....	2 to 1
Palo Alto Stock Farm's cb c Planter, by Flood—Planetia.....	3 to 1
H. C. Judson's cb c Billy A., two years, by Wildside—Bonanza.....	5 to 1

## Names Claimed.

By Ben. E. Harris, San Francisco, Cal.  
SIR WHIPPLE, for brown colt foaled May 4th, 1883, by Whippleton, dam Lady Loeber.  
MUSKETEE, for brown colt foaled March 7th, 1884, by Privateer, dam Belle Brown, by Whipple's Hambletonian.  
DAD UNKLESS, for bay colt foaled March 13th, 1884, by Alexander, dam Maggie R., by Whippleton.  
PENALTY, for black colt foaled June 1st, 1883, by Pinole Patchen, dam Annie Long, by Dave Hill.  
"130," for bay colt foaled March 31st, 1883, by Inca, dam daughter of Mary Fiah.  
By Prof. J. D. Smith, Livermore, Cal.  
ADDIE S, for bay filly, small star and snip, hind feet white half way to hocks, right forefoot white half way to knee, left hoof white; by Steinway; first dam Aldane, by Wissahickon; second dam, Winthrop Girl. Wissahickon, by William Welch, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

## Roadster Trot at the Bay District.

An interesting roadster race came off at the Bay District Course last Wednesday which attracted quite a concourse of park and road riders. All the contestants were to wagon.

## SUMMARY.

BAY DISTRICT COURSE, March 19th—Stake \$340; mile heats, three in five, to wagon.  
Owner's b g Rosnoke..... 1 3 2 1 2 1  
Owner's b g Barney..... 2 1 3 3 1 2  
Owner's b g Pilot..... 3 2 1 2 3 3  
Owner's b g Dictator (pacer)..... 4 4 4 4 4 4  
Time—2:53, 2:49½, 2:52, 2:53, 2:55, 2:55.

## State Fair Three-year-olds.

Since the nominations to the colt purses offered by the State Agricultural Society were published Secretary Smith has received the following additional one in the three-year class.

Chas. Thomas, San Diego, gr c Pope Leo, by Romero, dam by Crichton.

L. D. Babb, of Snisun, also named Nora Y., by Admiral, dam Flora, but as he mistook the date of closing, the consent of the other nominators will be necessary to allow this entry to start. All that have been heard from have given their consent, and there is no probability that any objection will be made.

## Sale of Draft Horses.

Last Tuesday the draft stock of the California Sugar Refinery was sold at auction, S. C. Bowley officiating. The prices realized indicate the demand for horses of this character, and, as the sale was absolute figures generally may be taken as under the market. Thirty-three lots were sold, realizing \$8,997.50, an average of \$273.

The New Orleans Times-Democrat of March 9th says: The judges are just at present engaged in investigating a serious charge made against several touts at the race-track, and a colored rubber employed in Cassidy's stable, of poisoning Carson before his race on March 1st, in the mile and an eighth. Examination by a veterinary surgeon showed that the horse had an ulcerated throat, and this and other facts caused his veteran trainer to suspect foul play. Every effort will be made to prove the truth or falsity of the charge. A later dispatch says that nine professional touts were ruled off.

At the late meeting of stockholders of the Fresno Fair Ground Association the following officers and directors were elected for the ensuing year: Lewis Leach, President; A. B. Butler, Vice-President; W. W. Phillips, Secretary; Farmers' Bank, Treasurer; M. J. Donahoe, F. A. Woodworth and Thos. M. Hughes, members of Board of Directors.

## STABLE AND PADDOCK.

## A Question of Feed.

J. C. SIMPSON.—It has been my custom during the five years last past to cut my entire crop of oats while quite green, and after remaining in the hunch (as left by self-raking reaper) a sufficient length of time to dry, have it bound into sheaves and stocked, and during the winter, or at any time when it was necessary to feed hay to the young horse-stock or brood-mares, have the same (the oats I mean) run through the horse-power feed-cutter and fed to them in large dry-goods boxes, hogsheads, or large troughs, placed at such distances that all could have a chance at it, and up to this winter felt satisfied that this was the very best way of utilizing a crop where it was intended to be fed on the farm. This fall, however, I, by accident, "fell down on" a plan that is likely to throw my feed-cutting machinery into the market, and this is how it came about: An irrigating ditch that runs above where my stacks and sweep, or lever horse-power stood, overflowed, and freezing around the power had it about out of sight before I noticed it. Severe weather coming on soon after, I commenced feeding by pitching out the sheaves and simply cutting the bands; when the horses had eaten all they wanted the dairy cows were turned out to clean up the balance. After feeding in this way a few times I learned just how much was required to give each all they would clean up, and having practiced this method for four months am convinced that it is the "hoss," provided, always, that you have clean ground to feed it on, and the oats is not sufficiently ripe to shell out. Every one of your readers that has tried feeding oats in the sheaf has doubtless realized how unsatisfactory it is, owing to the horses simply eating off the heads and tramping over the balance. This trouble is most effectually done away with by cutting and feeding in boxes, as by this method the stock is obliged to eat the straw with the grain; and for stock that are not worked I have found it quite strong enough, colts coming out in the spring very much better than those that were fed plenty of the best of timothy hay, and this spring my dairy cows look better and milk better fed on the refuse than they did when I fed them all the wild hay they would eat. The oats should be cut as soon as it begins to turn, so that the straw will, when dry, have quite a green cast, thus avoiding the "shelling out." In relating the result of my first four years of feeding cut oats, and the "new departure" of this winter in feeding uncut and using cows or other stock as scavengers, a friend remarked: "If you are not going to cut any more, why don't you sow wheat, cut it green and rake up same as hay?" and that's what I want to know. Which do you consider the best feed, wheat, hay or half-ripe, unthreshed oats? It has occurred to me while writing the above that an inquiry of this kind was rather more in the line of an "agricultural" paper than the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, and I can only offer in apology the statement that, after breeding the horse, the next

## Tom Merry on Carriage Horses.

The want of good carriage horses is as great to-day as it was fifty years ago, and yet there are not a dozen Pacific coast breeders who have set at work to fill "the long-felt want."

In some parts of the country they are crazed on the subject of trotters, without regard to service in the plow or dray; while in other sections they want nothing but dray and truck horses big as elephants, and wholly unserviceable except for moving great loads at a slow pace. About Walla Walla they won't breed to a horse without a track record, and in Linn and Lane counties they won't breed to a horse that has a record. Our own idea of a horse suitable for livery purposes is to breed a large and perhaps coarse mare to a highly-formed and bloodlike thoroughbred stallion, and to breed the fillies of that cross to a well-gaited and good-sized son of Volunteer, Almont or Happy Medium. In this way good size and ability to pull weight may be preserved, without destroying the trotting gait and fine action in harness. People have become too fond of the little fifteen-hand horse that can spurt for two or three miles in a basket phaeton, and have neglected the big and rugged horses of the Kemble Jackson or Monroe Chief type, that can take up four wheels and trot nearly as fast as with two. There is a splendid opening in Oregon for this method of breeding coach horses, and they can invariably be sold at a profit, as they will require but little training. A man breeds for trotters, and gets one in twenty which he can sell for \$2,500, after spending \$1,500 to develop him. Let the same man breed coach horses on the above formula, and he can sell the whole twenty for \$300 each, without spending over \$600.

## Pigskin Thrift.

The noted jockey James McLaughlin, who has been identified with the stable of the Dwyer Bros. for a half dozen years, bought last week on Eight avenue, Brooklyn, a magnificent residence costing \$25,000, into which he will soon be domiciled with his wife and their little laughing young ones. Less than ten years ago McLaughlin came to the stable and began work sweeping the litter along the walk and in front of the stalls. He was then too small for any work that would pay for what he could eat, but he pegged away, doing the light chores about the place, and in a short while he could hold on to the back of a gentle horse walking in the circle of the stable yard, and gradually he went up until he could be trusted to gallop and finally to run a race for prize money. The boy took to the business from the beginning. He was never a run-around as most boys are who have a chance, but showed a greater familiarity with and love of the song "Root, little pig, or die," than he did of the habits of juvenile idlers. If he was ever seen drinking or dissipating in any way with those of his age and class the writer knows not of it, and he has had ample opportunity to see and know pretty much the character of those whose occupation confines them to the turf circle. Few make a more rapid transit from poverty to wealth than the subject of our remarks. The field for others who are poor and unable to compete at labor with stout-bodied men is large, so large that any boy who will study business habits, give up the fooling of children, and behave himself quietly and good-mannerly, can find the same change to be a man of some consequence, and gain for himself a position of wealth and pleasure.—Turf, Field and Farm.

Mr. P. Lorillard, Jr., has taken the Hunter Farm, formerly known as the Aniswood Stud-Farm, near Baychester, Westchester county, N. Y., and has established a breeding-stud, at the head of which he has placed the very handsomely-bred imported horse Siddartha, by Pero Gomez, son of Beadsman.



important matter was to feed him; and if after giving your opinion you should deem it prudent to indict this on your readers, I shall fondly hope that while, perhaps, a few will kindly give the result of their comparative tests, some of the others may be classed with the unwilling witness which the shrewd attorney, failing to bring out the point he wants, exasperates him with something like the above, and he "kicks" out just what is wanted. Respectfully,

Deer Lodge, Montana, Feb. 27th. DYE A. MONDE.  
P. S. A friend at my elbow says: "Incorporate somewhere in the communication the query how much seed should be used to the acre where the wheat is to be used as hay?"  
D. A. M.

### Care of Colts.

I have experienced fifty years of farming, and can look back and see where many mistakes were made in the care of stock, and in not giving each feed and care as the best interests of both stock and owner required to accomplish the best results. It has been said if farmers would publish their failures, the reading farmer would see and note them, and so avoid them in his practice, which is true in many cases, no doubt. I will cite a few such cases.

I had a fine colt in the fall when it came into winter quarters, that was hooked by some horned animal, a cow, as was supposed; it was called an accident; the colt died. A neighbor lost one last fall in the same way; an accident, of course. The writer called his simply carelessness, and for years past has taken care that colts and horned cattle do not run in the same yard together, so no such loss has occurred in that way. Many colts at this season of the year are exposed to storms day and night, except, perhaps, a shed open to the weather or the sides of a barn or a stack of hay or straw. Many such colts are lost during the winter or spring and if not, are very poor, and in many cases covered with vermin; it takes quite a portion of the following summer to get them growing as they should do if well fed and protected during the winter.

The writer has tried both methods, that is a careless and scant feeding and housing, and also good feeding and housing, and finds it pays much better to feed liberally and house carefully from all cold, wet storms in the fall and early spring, also all snow storms and cold weather in winter. They should have plenty of room to exercise in, and plenty of time to do it in during all fair weather, as sunshine in winter is both life and health to all farm stock. We now have a box stall about twelve feet square for our colts to be wintered in, where they are kept nights and stormy days, and with such protection, and two quarts of oats and two quarts of shorts mixed, and fed one-half at night the other half in the morning, our colts grow finely during the winter, and go into the pasture in the spring as yearlings strong and healthy, and with good care during the summer following they will make a fine growth that any farmer might well be proud of.

I will mention an instance of a colt my son wintered one year ago for a neighbor; the colt was offered for sale in the fall for \$40, without a purchaser. My son, having a suckling colt to winter of the same age, was persuaded by the neighbor to winter his, he supplying oats to feed his colt night and morning, two quarts at each feed, with hay and a box-stall as mentioned. Some of our other neighbors said we would spoil the colt under such feed and treatment. Both colts had a stall side by side; both were turned in a yard all pleasant days. The summer past the neighbor hired his colt pastured on an adjoining farm with four other colts that had been well wintered, all of the same age; his outgrew them rapidly, and this fall when he brought his colt from the pasture, the writer weighed him; weight 950 lbs.; he had gained one pound daily both winter and summer, and the past summer here was one of extreme drought; consequently the feed was very poor the last part of the season. Had the usual rains fallen and the pasture been good, the colt would have weighed more than 1,000 lbs. at the close of the pasture season. The price of the colt now is \$200, even at half that it has paid extra well to give him the good care he has received.—*Mirror and Farmer.*

A real good horse never lacks for a purchaser. Everybody who sees him wants to buy him whether he is for sale or not. All people like a fine horse. If he is of good size, well proportioned, stylish, he appeals to that innate sense of beauty, planted by the Creator in every human being. The horse has been made beautiful to cause people to love and admire him, just as flowers have been made beautiful that men and women may love them and cultivate them.

But all horses are not beautiful, because no pains have been taken to make them so. They have not been properly mated. No care or skill has been exercised in their breeding. Fine, stylish mares have not been selected, and the cheapest stallions have been secured, and thus farmers, by their lack of judgment, have got on their hands horses difficult to dispose of that will not command half the prices they would if properly bred.

The value of the horse stock in this country might easily be more than doubled by the exercise of more care and skill in breeding, and at this season of the year farmers should ask themselves what they can do to improve their horse stock. They should ever bear in mind that great law of breeding, that "like produces like"—that to have fine horses they must breed to them, that to obtain the best, they must breed to the best.

A Belgian veterinary surgeon reports to the Minister of Agriculture that he has cured confirmed glanders by giving at first five and then three granules of the sulphate or arseniate of etrycholine every two hours for ten days; the dose was then reduced to two granules. A solution of sulphate of zinc was injected into the nostrils, and the farcy balls canterized. There had been no return of the disease for a year the time the report was made. Distinguished veterinarians, however, inform us that they should hesitate to pronounce the case a cure. They seem to think the disease liable to reappear at any time, and that the only safe course is to kill an animal known to be suffering from this malady. It is to be hoped, however, that experiments with the treatment of the Belgian will be continued until the truth is demonstrated beyond cavil. If the results are confirmatory the life of many a valuable horse may be saved.

A correspondent of the *Breeders' Gazette* says: In answer to inquiries I will give a sure remedy for lice on cattle. I have used it on a two-year-old colt, the worst case I ever saw, with perfect success. I used Insect Powder (for sale by all druggists). Apply liberally with a bellows used for that purpose; it blows the powder among the hair to the skin. I applied it four times at intervals of two days. The little pests were all killed or disappeared. The colt received no injury from biting, and thereby eating more or less. It is harmful only as regards insects, and can be used in the coldest weather when you can not use liquid washes. I have recommended it in many cases with equally good results.

At this season of the year there is no doubt more mares to be found throughout the country that are heavy with foal than at any other time, and at no other time should they receive more attention. Their feed is no insignificant matter. The condition of the colt no doubt depends very much upon the nature of the food the mother receives during the time of pregnancy and especially during the last few months of this stage. Nature does not provide the amount of milk, nor is the milk of as rich a quality in the mare as it is in many other animals, hence the necessity of food which tends toward increasing or enriching the supply. This matter should be thoroughly studied by every one who has the care of a brood-mare.

## HERD AND SWINE.

### Our Particular Friend.

The cow leech, or common cow doctor, is a funny fellow, whose ways are as odd and unreasonable as they are cruel and barbarous. Withal he is a wise man, not only in his own imagination, but is thus regarded by his unsophisticated neighbors or townsmen, who resort to him as to an oracle, and place unlimited faith in his ability to cure any and all diseases of live stock clesed under his limited vocabulary, which is as droll as it is fantastic and void of common sense. He is the fellow who knows all about "hollow-horn," "teal-slip," "tail-ail," "mad-itch," "bloody murrain," "the humps," and,—end,—etc., etc.

Well, to digress from our customary dry, scientific lore, let us trespass on the domain of the man who knows more about it, and possesses more secret cures than we do, of course. He may laugh at our ignorance, or threaten us with dire consequences for so doing, but imagining ourselves secure behind our fighting editor, we will proceed to discuss the pet subject of "tail-ail," at least we will give another version of it than he does.

If a cow or an ox become afflicted with a chronic disease of any of the internal organs—with loss of appetite, of flesh, of vigor, or of strength—the tail is examined (by our wise friend), and the disease is pronounced to be the tail-ail or tail-ail. Are the secretions of the milk glands diminished or suspended—the disease arises from tail-ail. Has paralysis of the extremities commenced—it is produced by the tail-ail. Nay, even if the poor beast has been "witched," it is the tail-ail. We are informed that this disease originated in or is located in the end of the tail; that unless something is done, it soon passes along the cow's tail to the back, and the animal must then lose the use of her legs; she falls off in appetite, the milk ceases to flow and she will soon die, unless some remedy is applied for the tail-ail. And what is that remedy? Why, cut off the cow's tail, and you then get rid of the disease and the part affected. Some, however, less cruel or more scientific in their treatment, simply make an incision into the under surface, allow the wound to bleed freely, and then bind up the part, filling the wound with a mixture of tar, salt, etc. The disease in ordinary cases is said to consist in a softening of the bones about the extremity of the tail, and is to be distinguished by the point of the tail being easily doubled back upon itself, and having at this doubling a soft and rather crenitating feel.

But let us inquire what is the healthy state of this organ, and what is its use? The tail is lengthened out to the extent of about three feet, and is formed like a common whip. Towards the extremity the bones terminate gradually, becoming insensibly smaller as they approach to their termination. At this point is found a soft space, which is said to be the seat of this disease; beyond this, again, a firm swelling cartilaginous portion is found, covered with hair, to brush off the flies within its reach. Now, why have we the long column of bones, the termination with a soft space of a few inches, and this thickened, hard, cartilaginous part of the very extremity, and that extremity covered with hair? Why, but with a view to form a whip to drive off, with the greatest possible effect, the insects which wound and torment the animal. Here the column of bones form the shaft or handle of the whip; the soft part the connection between the handle and the thong—the coupling; while the thickest extremity may be easily recognized to represent the thong, and the hairs to form the lash or point. They have thus a whip to drive, and a brush to whip off their enemies as these make their attacks, and so complete a whip is it, and so readily wielded, that one is led to think that even the coachman himself has borrowed a lesson from its flourishes. The softness of the extremity of the tail, then, is not a disease, for every cow would otherwise be diseased; it is the natural structure, intended to allow a free and extensive motion. In some cases mortification may have attacked the extremity of the tail, as the result of violence or local external injury, or from being frost-bitten, but this is not the kind of tail-ail to which the cow leech has reference when he talks about tail-ail.

### Successful Dairying.

[San Luis Obispo Tribune.]

Mr. A. Tonini paid us a visit on Saturday last. He is engaged, in company with his brother, in dairying, owning a tract of 1,730 acres of the Corral de Piedra Rancho, upon which he grazes 140 cows and a small number of young stock cattle. Mr. Tonini usually milks 100 cows, and makes an average of two boxes of butter to each cow, which he says is the usual average in this county, although one box and a half was thought a good average in Marin county, where he was engaged in the same business for a number of years previous to 1872, when he came to San Luis Obispo. Mr. Tonini usually receives very near the highest price for his butter in San Francisco, which is his market, the price averaging him over 30 cents per pound, or about \$30 a box of 92 pounds. He raises upwards of one hundred calves each year, worth \$20 each when one year old, and a small number of ewes, and all this is done by the family's work with the hiring of one and sometimes two men. His place is on the eastern part of Corral de Piedra in the foothills of the Santa Lucia, he purchasing a number of years ago, when the rates of land were much less than at present, but the fancy prices now ruling do not disturb him. He cultivates no land but a small garden for household purposes, saying it does not pay to feed cows, that when the grass is insufficient the cows should be given a rest from milking, and that when they again commence giving milk they do much better than if kept up by being fed and milked later the preceding fall. This is not what is generally advocated by the best farmers who cultivate mangel wurtzel, carrots, pumpkins, corn and hay, and make silos and ensilage, and import meal and oil cake, and sow alfalfa and evergreen millet, and Australian rye grass, and do many other things for their cows, but the object of all is to make money, and this Mr. Tonini has done. With 1,730 acres of hilly land without cultivation, 140 cows and the labor of six persons, an income of eight or nine thousand dollars, of which—not counting interest—

seventy per cent. is profit or pay for the family's labor. We do not advocate the style of dairying that never provides other than grazing for cows, and would like to compare the result with dairies of equal capital, where improved stock and the most advanced methods of cultivating and importing feed, patent machinery, etc., are employed.

### Feeding Young Pigs.

A correspondent of the *Rural and Stockman* says: Please tell your friends that sweet milk is not good for pigs. For the first day or two new milk may be good with occasionally a very little molasses in it. Put this in if the excrement is hard and then perhaps in proportions of a teaspoonful of molasses to a quart of milk. But never give sweet milk longer than two or three days. And here I will mention some other facts that some readers may not know. The important point in feeding sows with pig is to feed light, loosening food to a great extent. More than one-half the pigs lost at birth are victims of the feverish condition caused in the sow by too exclusively feeding of corn and other heating food. Sows are often furious and refuse to let the pigs suck from the same cause. Therefore first and foremost keep the hogs moderately lose during the period of pregnancy. And I may here mention that the same is true of all animals and especially horses. Remember, too, never to let a sow, either when with pig or with suckling pigs, have any milk from a cow freshly come in, until the milk is good. It is almost sure death to the young.

### Hog Quinsy.

Remedies for this disease multiply. It is stated by breeders who have had experience with the trouble that sulphur and pine tar mixed and given to the hogs is an almost certain cure. It may be put into the feeding troughs, and there is no danger from overdoses. Others have used sulphur and slacked lime sifted over the feed in the troughs with complete success. The disease requires strong antiseptic treatment, and while charcoal will answer in the earlier stages, the sulphur and lime will be most satisfactory as to results in advanced or well developed cases.

Hogs are expected to live in, be surrounded by and thrive upon more filth than any other of our domestic animals. Indeed many people never think of cleanliness in connection with hog-raising. This is a mistake which reveals itself very strongly in the sanitary condition of our swine. It is well known that hogs are more liable to epidemics than any other stock, and this fact is to be accounted for largely by the fact noted. A writer on the hog says that impure water has destroyed more hogs than any other one thing. They can be induced to drink filthier water than other domestic animals, and they get it. They are made to drink the least desirable water and get least of it, when in fact they need a great deal of water. During dry seasons swine diseases prove quite fatal along water courses, because the water becomes stagnant and impure. Many diseases are due to minute disease germs, the vitality of which is preserved for some time in water. Swine ranging in low, swampy lands, where vegetable growth decays, are subject to this decay and the heat and poisonous gases in connection therewith.

A correspondent of the *Germantown Telegraph* recommends the following to restore healthy action after calves have been suffering from eczema: "Take powders of rhubarb, carbonate of potash, dry or green peppermint plant and powders of cinnamon—of each equal quantity by weight. Pour on these boiling water to make a strong decoction, and give in repeated small doses every hour, or several times a day, according to urgency, until the discharges become natural, or discharges of digested food instead of ferment discharges." It is generally known that scalding the milk before feeding will usually remedy scours in calves if taken in time. Checking the discharges too suddenly is a common mistake, as the drugs usually given for this purpose permanently injure the digestion, which is all important for the animal either for beef or milk.

The grass crop is by far the most valuable grown in this country, or, for that matter, in almost any other; and yet how many farmers are able to tell just what grasses are produced on their premises, and whether substitutions could not be made which would be beneficial? The man who knows all about the varieties of wheat, corn and oats which he is growing is frequently at sea in respect to his pastures and meadows. This is not to be wondered at, inasmuch as our grasses are so largely a natural product, and the selection of seed has received so little attention. However, it is undoubtedly true that increased pains can be devoted to this department of farming with fully as much profit as to any other.

Two or three cows in even a large dairy will often so reduce the average production of the entire herd as to render a business unprofitable which would otherwise yield satisfactory returns. With the same amount of labor, care, food, etc., necessary for the maintenance of a poor cow as for a good one, it is not difficult to see how some men make money when similarly circumstanced with others who complain of loss. Have productive cows even at double the cost at which mean ones can be procured.

The fact that a boom in a breed of fine stock may expend itself, and prices sink to a lower level, is not to be taken as evidence that it is falling off in public favor. It often only indicates that it is really getting within the people's reach, the reduction only adding to its availability and popularity. This is well illustrated in the history of the Shorthorn in America. It was after the great Shorthorn craze had spent itself that this stock came to be so widely and thoroughly disseminated as it now is.

*Bakersfield Californian*.—A great many fat sheep are shipped from here to the San Francisco and other markets. Buyers are here constantly. One of these informs us that he has shipped to the San Francisco market, since the 26th of last month, 18,000 head, Messrs. Williams & Kerr, within the same period have shipped 4,000 head, and smaller lots have been sent away for slaughtering purposes by other parties. Fat mutton sheep constitute one of our principal exports.

Hog cholera prevails to a considerable extent in the western part of Iowa, where many fine herds have succumbed. Farmers along the Missouri river are becoming considerably alarmed, fearing a repetition of the devastation of 1877.

The American Government has received an invitation through the Imperial German Legation in Washington to participate in the exhibition of dairy products at Munich, from the 2d to the 12th of October, 1884.







### The Tournament at Red Bluff.

Our readers are aware the Tehama County Gun Club were to have a live pigeon tournament at Red Bluff on 17th and 18th of this month. As the event was a novelty in the county, the entrance open to the State, and the prizes large, it proved, as it ought to do, a perfect success in every respect, and reflected great credit on the committee of management. The attendance was very large, embracing many of the best shots from many sections of the State. In some cases the hotel proprietors had to procure beds in private houses for the accommodation of their guests. The hospitality and kindness of the Tehama Gun Club towards the visitors, are warmly commended. Among the leading spirits of the trap present, we notice the names of Crittenden Robinson of San Francisco, Merrill of Stockton, the Bassford brothers of Vacaville, McIntosh of Chico, Magonigil of Arbutuck, Scott of Chico, Hopping of Petaluma, and Mr. Tucker, the popular Parker gun agent. The day was everything that could be desired, excellent for the contestants and enjoyable to the spectators.

By ten o'clock, the hour appointed for the match to commence, the grounds were covered with vehicles, pedestrians, and refreshment tents, where the wants of the inner man were amply supplied on reasonable terms. Forty-five gentlemen entered the lists. Messrs. Edward Landis and Oscar Robinson were appointed judges; Jackson Hatch and L. C. Kersey scorers, and Michael Barnes trapper. The decisions of the judges were acceptable to all, and perfect harmony prevailed throughout the match. It was determined the forty-five contestants should shoot in squads of nine, the position of each squad and the men forming it to be decided by lot, each man to have four birds, and that the rules of the State Sportsman's Association should govern. The shooting was very good, no less than fifteen men out of the lot making a clean score of four, and seventeen killing three birds. The following is the score of the first shooting:

FIRST SQUAD.			
J. T. McIntosh	1	1	1
C. C. Epperson	0	1	1
F. J. Bassford	1	1	1
C. A. Merrill	1	1	1
L. L. Huntley	1	0	0
SECOND SQUAD.			
J. Deveny	1	0	1
J. R. Magonigil	1	1	1
C. L. Simpson	1	1	1
H. M. Albany	1	1	1
THIRD SQUAD.			
A. Breachliffe	0	1	1
N. B. Scott	1	1	1
Lon Rose	0	1	1
J. B. Clements	1	1	1
D. Harroldson	1	1	1
FOURTH SQUAD.			
C. B. Swain	1	1	1
Frank Freeman	0	1	1
A. L. Theil	1	1	1
J. Lopez	1	1	1
J. W. Todd	1	1	1
FIFTH SQUAD.			
G. W. Parker	1	1	1
G. S. Barham	1	1	1
J. Crothers	1	1	1
H. M. Kirkwood	0	1	1
J. Sprague	1	1	1

We now come to the shoot-offs for the different prizes. For the first money, \$150, there were four contestants. Contrary to first report, Merrill of Stockton beat Frank Bassford, the latter missing his two last birds. The score was:

Merrill	11	11	11	11	11	11	10	11-17
Bassford	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	00-16
Magonigil	00	11	11	11	11	11	11	00-16
Morgan	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	00-16

This closed the first day, with Merrill taking first prize, \$150; Bassford second, \$100; Magonigil third, \$75; Morgan fourth, \$50.

The second day opened inauspiciously, the rain commencing at 8 o'clock in the morning, and continuing nearly all day. The shooting began with those with eleven birds to their credit, and the following nine men faced the trap in spite of the rain.

McIntosh	11	10	00	wd	-3
Week	10	00	01	wd	-2
Scott	11	10	10	wd	-4
Smith	10	10	10	wd	-3
Hopper	11	11	11	10	11-17
Robinson	11	11	11	11	11-17
Crothers	11	10	11	wd	-5
Barham	11	10	11	wd	-2

The result gave Mr. Hopper of Petaluma fifth prize, \$40; Crittenden Robinson sixth, \$20; Crothers seventh, \$15. Much excitement prevailed while Hopper and Robinson were shooting, but they were too evenly matched to encourage large bets. For some reason we have not learned, Robinson did not shoot at his two last birds.

This closed the regular shooting, but the day was finished with several outside matches at pigeons and glass balls. We have not space to give the full details of all these, and must content ourselves with the names of the winners. In the live-bird matches, the first six double birds Simpson, won with five birds, taking \$15, with Harelsion second, taking \$5. Then came an unfinished double bird match, commenced the day before, between Lopez, Deveny, Harelsion brothers, Simpson and Parker, for a \$35 prize. A. J. Harelsion won with a clean score. The concluding match was a freeze-out for \$35, which Clements won with a clean score. The records of the glass-ball matches, received by this morning's mail, must be laid over until next week. The shooting was good in these matches.

In reference to the general management we have only heard one complaint, viz., that there was a great deficiency of birds. The local papers say the county was scoured for birds, and all obtained that possibly could be obtained for love or money. Perhaps, therefore, the Committee of Management is not so much to blame in this matter as some appear to think. During the tournament only one man was seen under the influence of liquor. We record this fact with much pleasure, for it upsets the doctrine of the Salvation Army folks, that legitimate sports encourage dissipation and immoral practices. The tournament wound up with a grand ball at the Opera House, which is said to be the very finest ever given at Red Bluff.

The Parker Gun Club, containing a number of promising young shooters who only want a little experience to make a name, met last Sunday at Colma, for a practice, preparatory to shooting for the club gold medal. Colma is spoken of as a pleasant place for such meetings.

There will be no trap shooting at San Bruno until Sunday, 30th inst. Then the crack California Wing Club will hold its opening medal match for the season. Owing to the inclemency of the weather this match has been postponed two weeks in succession.

To-day, at Bird's Point, Alameda, the second match between the Gun Club of San Francisco, and the Alameda Sportsman's Club, for the silver cup given by the Messrs. Pierce of Oakland, takes place. It will be remembered, that last year the Alameda Club won, contrary to general expectation, as the Gun Club contains some very fine shots. This year, of course, the latter are the challengers, and it is quite an open question, whether they will not get beaten again, as the Alameda Club is strengthened by the addition of some very steady shooters. Both clubs have put forth their best men to-day, and whichever win they will make a close and exciting contest. Betting is about even on both, with a slight preference for the Gun Club. The teams are as follows:

The Gun Club.—H. Babcock, Thos. Ewing, Ramon E. Wilson, C. W. Randall, C. P. Gordon, A. W. Havens, W. H. Hanson, W. J. Golcher, J. K. Orr, and F. S. Butler. We presume Mr. Orr will captain the team.

The Alameda Club.—Knowles, Upham, Crellin, Edson, Wadsworth, Williams, West, Haile, Mayhew and Adams, with four good men as reserve to choose from, viz.: Goodall, Edwards, Norton, and Haskell. Mr. Thomas Bennett will act as captain. Those taking pleasure in trap shooting should certainly attend Bird's Point to-day.

To-morrow, at the Oakland Trotting Park, Messrs. Slade and Maskey will shoot their much-talked-of match, the conditions of which have been so often given that it is unnecessary for us to repeat them now. We may, however, give some specialties mutually agreed upon. The match will be shot under the Association Ground Trap rules, with these exceptions: A shooter killing a bird on the ground with his first barrel is allowed another bird; a shooter has a right to "no bird" a non-flyer, before half a minute has elapsed from the word pull being given. After that time the judges are compelled to order him a fresh bird. There is little use in speculating on the winner in this match. Both are known to be able men at the trap, and both have a host of staunch friends and admirers who will listen to no compromise in supporting their favorite. Hence, betting in the match is unusually brisk, both sides offering odds, pretty large ones too, on their choice. If Maskey is in form and shoots up to his record, he is always a dangerous man to meet at the trap. Slade has the reputation of being very uniform in his shooting, and at the distance stipulated may have perhaps a slight advantage. Now, gentlemen, on the outside, take your choice.

At the Montgomery Market, on the Market-street side, we saw the largest black bear, on Wednesday, it was ever our lot to see. When dressed it weighed 872 pounds, and was very fat. The brute had a history which we got from Hoffman and Wienne, who keep the market. For a long time he had been committing depredations in Mendocino county, on a large scale, and at last the Supervisors offered \$100 reward for his carcass, dead or alive. This started out a hunter named Dennis on the bear's haunts, who followed him up for nine months, plying him at times with balls, but never fatally until a few days since. As the carcass hung up dressed we counted seven bullet holes quite plainly to be seen, four in the head and three in the body. Two holes in the back were very large, but sending a bullet into that mass of fat was little better than sending a bullet into a bale of cotton. Finally Dennis found a soft spot, and got his \$100. Mendocino rejoices at being free from that big black bear.

## THE RIFLE.

### At Alameda, Schuetzen Park.

The event of the week was the gathering of the California Schuetzen Club, last Sunday at the Alameda Park for their first festival of the year, and the number of members present, and the scores made were worthy the occasion. Over one hundred members contested for the eighty prizes provided, which, in cash and articles of value, amounted to over \$750. If anything were wanted to prove the healthy condition of this distinguished organization, these two facts do it completely. The number of spectators not participating in the shooting was greater than the number of members, another fact that must have been gratifying to the club, as showing the interest taken by the general public in the festivals of the Schuetzen. A better day for good rifle shooting could not have been enjoyed. The atmosphere was clear and cool, without sufficient wind to interfere with the accuracy of the shooting. While the old leading shots of the club, such as Messrs. Stanton, Jacoby, Kuhls, Strecker and others, sustained their reputation by making fine scores, it was noticeable they were crowded closely this year by several younger members of the club, whose shooting is of the highest promise. The latter were neatly complimented by President Jacoby on Monday evening, as each received his prize at the distribution. At noon, as usual, the shooting was suspended to partake of the elegant lunch always served at the festivals. On this occasion, Mr. Philo Jacoby, as president, entertained some distinguished guests who were present, viz.: H. L. Childs, president of the Bodie Rifle Club; Thomas H. Rule, a member of the same association; Captain Greiner, who commanded the California team at Philadelphia in 1876; H. C. Smith, who won the diamond trophy in the same year, and several other gentlemen. At 1 o'clock the contest was resumed, and the firing became more rapid as the hour of closing approached. On Monday evening we accepted the president's invitation to be present at the distribution of prizes. The money prizes for the greatest number of rings came from the entrance-money of the contestants, and ranged from \$25 to fifty cents. The prizes of silver-ware, jewelry, watches, pictures, etc., for highest scores at the bonorary target were presented by outside friends and members of the club, and generally were wisely selected both for ornament and use. After the distribution was over the grand goblet of the club, won at Philadelphia in 1876, as usual was filled with champagne, and every one present took a hearty draught in commemoration of that great triumph and in wishing the club prosperity. Then followed a general lunch and general fun, good-natured jokes flying round hot and fast on all sides. Before closing we ought, perhaps, to state the shooting was off-hand at 200 yards; all rifles not over 45 caliber, and all sights except the telescope were allowed. A bull's-eye counted either 24 or 25. Strecker, on receiving his \$25, first cash prize, was warmly greeted, all present testifying to the grand character of his shooting. The score:

A. Strecker, 92 rings, \$25; Philo Jacoby, 91, \$20; H. C. Smith, 91, \$17.50; J. Utschig, 91, \$15; J. Stanton, 90, \$12.50; C. Adams, 89, \$10; F. Boeckman, 87, \$9; A. Rahwyler, 87, \$8; F. Kuhls, 87, \$7; C. Rhapp, 86, \$6.50; C. W. Lingenfelsen, 85, \$6; F. Freese, 85, \$5.50; J. H. Fischer, \$5, \$5; Charles Sagehorn, \$4, \$5; J. H. Browning, \$4, \$4.50.

Prizes of \$1 were given for the first and last bull's-eyes made in the morning and afternoon, and these were won by J. H. Fischer, first bull's-eye in the morning; last bull's-eye in the forenoon by C. Rhapp; first in the afternoon, J. Stanton; last in the afternoon, F. Freese.

The prize-winners of the honorary target number 65 in all. The following twelve made the highest scores, as here seen, together with prizes selected:

- First—W. Ehrenpfort, 71 rings, silver soup spoon.
- Second—Philo Jacoby, 70 rings, beautiful painting, called "Schuetzen Lidel."
- Third—H. C. Smith, 70 rings, silver watch.
- Fourth—J. Utschig, 69 rings, cameo ring.
- Fifth—J. Fischer, 68 rings, silver goblet.
- Sixth—J. Stanton, 68 rings, set of silver spoons.
- Seventh—A. Strecker, 68 rings, set of silver spoons.
- Eighth—L. R. Fuller, 67 rings, set of silver spoons.
- Ninth—A. Rahwyler, 67 rings, gold sleeve-buttons.
- Tenth—C. Sagehorn, 66 rings, lumpy robe.
- Eleventh—F. Kuhls, 66 rings, china tea set.
- Twelfth—F. Boeckman, 65 rings, gold ring.

### At the Presidio.

The postponed match between the two Police Teams and Troop M, 1st Cavalry, came off at the Presidio last Saturday, ending in a victory, this time, for Police Team No. 1. The next match will most probably settle the ownership of the Silver Trophy, as it has now been won twice by Troop M, twice by Police Team No. 1, and once by Police Team No. 2. The contest, on Saturday, was not all close, No. 1 beating No. 2 by 25 points and the Cavalry Team by 48. The score:

POLICE TEAM NO. 1.			
Nash	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.
Hook	22	22	23
Gano	19	23	24
Peckinpa	21	20	23
Linville	22	24	17
Total	19	21	59
POLICE TEAM NO. 2.			
McCarthy	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.
Baile	21	22	22
Fleming	20	19	20
Field, N. T.	19	21	19
Field, A. T.	21	23	15
Total	19	18	52
TROOP M, FIRST CAVALRY.			
Sergeant Dougherty	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.
Private McCoy	18	21	22
Sergeant Landreth	20	20	20
Sergeant Raymond	19	19	16
Captain Harris	20	18	12
Total	21	23	46

Presuming some members of the police teams engaged last Saturday will shoot again to-morrow at Shell Mound in the match with the Fifth Infantry Team, the above record becomes interesting as a guide to gauge to-morrow's struggle. The percentage of No. 1 was 85.7-10ths; of No. 2, 78.40; together the records reached \$1.73 which is quite good, but it is not good enough, as we show below. Yet, although the Fifth Infantry Team appear, at present, the stronger, whoever may be selected in the Police Team, we do not regard it as a "dead thing" for either side by any means. To win will require some very good shooting.

### At Shell Mound.

Colonel Ranlett and his command were out on Sunday shooting for positions in the match to-morrow, and all parties did good work. The Colonel has fourteen good and true men from whom to select his team, and their practice on Sunday shows the following scores. The first ten shots at 200 and 500 yards were as follows:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total
Private Pierce, Co. A.	44	45	89
Lieutenant Kellogg, Staff.	43	45	88
Private Waltham, Co. A.	43	45	88
Major Parsons, Field.	45	43	88
Colonel Ranlett, Field.	42	44	86
Sergeant Williams, Staff.	44	42	86
Lieutenant Brown, Staff.	40	45	85
Sergeant Macdonald, Co. A.	45	40	85
Sergeant Hovey, Staff.	43	40	83
Sergeant Sherman, Staff.	40	42	82
Private McEwen, Co. A.	42	40	82
Totals	471	471	942

This score gives each of the eleven men an average of 42.8, or a percentage of 85.6-10ths, or in putting them all together it gives the good percentage of 85.6-10ths. In addition, St. John and Wallace of Co. C., Petaluma, have to be heard from. Afterwards, the following eight men, of the Field and Staff alone, had a practice with equally satisfactory results:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total
Colonel Ranlett	42	42	84
Major Parsons	45	46	91
Lieutenant Kuhls, at Petaluma	44	48	92
Lieutenant Kellogg	43	44	87
Lieutenant Brown	40	41	81
Sergeant Hovey	43	46	89
Sergeant Sherman	40	41	81
Sergeant Williams	44	45	89
Total	428	443	871

Percentage 86.75.

We have been careful in selecting the last shooting of the contestants for to-morrow that the public may reach a fair estimate of their strength. The match is exciting much interest and speculation, with the "brave soldier boys" a little ahead in popular favor.

### At San Jose.

Under the rules of Fifth Battalion for marksmen making first-class, 90 to 100 per cent.; second-class, 80 to 90, at 200 yards, the following members of Company B, San Jose, have reported as qualified for January and February in first ten shots in competition, viz:

Sergeant F. M. Haight	44-88 per cent.
Sergeant J. B. Clow	43-86 per cent.
Sergeant A. W. Ingalls	43-86 per cent.
Sergeant Milton S. Loryea	43-86 per cent.
Private G. W. Beach	42-84 per cent.
Corporal A. M. Barke	41-82 per cent.
Corporal T. E. Rivers	41-82 per cent.
Private A. E. Friant	40-80 per cent.

This battalion is becoming so conspicuous for good shooting, that it is to be hoped that the members of Company B will imitate the example of Sergeant Haight, their comrade, and qualify now at 500 yards as sharpshooters.

So far Lieutenant Fred Kuhls has heard of no competition of his challenges to the police riflemen. Like the Lieutenant, we do not think he will. What between Ranlett and Kuhls, who mean what they say, it will not be wise, in future, to use an idle hunter of shooting any man in the State at any distance. Such talk does not sound well to some men. Kuhls makes the eighth man in this neighborhood who is ready to accept the banter. Surely that's plenty to choose from, if it is not too dainty in his taste.



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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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San Francisco, - - Saturday, Mar. 22, 1884.

## STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

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La Harpe, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.  
Director, Jno. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.  
Monroe Chief, Jno. H. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.  
X X (Doublecross), J. C. Simpson, 508 Montgomery St., S. F.  
Stanford, J. Fairbanks, Oakland.  
Mambrino Wilkes, A. L. Hinds, Stockton.  
Longfield, John Mackey, Sacramento.  
Jim Brown, John Mackey, Sacramento.  
Echo, John Mackey, Sacramento.  
Algonia, John Mackey, Sacramento.  
Alaska, John Mackey, Sacramento.  
Pronpiter, M. W. Hicks, Sacramento.  
Privateer, M. W. Hicks, Sacramento.  
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Steinway, Geo. Wiley, Danville.  
Brigadier, J. B. McDonald, Marysville.  
Ha Ha, Fred Arnold, Stockton.  
Wildfire, H. C. Judson, Santa Clara.  
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Bob Mason, W. M. Donathan, Oakland.  
Elector, C. E. Perkins, Stockton.  
Baywood, E. S. Smith, San Jose.  
Fleetwood, E. S. Smith, San Jose.  
Altoona, A. H. Heex, Oakland.  
Abbotsford, Wash James, San Mateo.  
Billy Hayward, Jas. J. Martin, Niles.  
Joe Hooker, Theo. Winters, Sacramento.

## STALLIONS--EASTERN.

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Enquirer, W. G. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.  
Imp. Great Tom, W. G. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.  
Luke Blackburn, W. G. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.  
Sam Purdy, F. A. Daignerfield, Harrisonburg, Va.  
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Annott, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.  
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Starmont, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.  
Aberdeen, " " " "  
Alecto, " " " "  
Ethian Allen, Jr., Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.

## Busy Days.

We have a number of letters from warm friends, that remain unanswered, and, try as we will, there is an absolute necessity to defer replies until the spring meeting comes to a close. They demand other attention than curt notices of having "come to hand," and the pleasure of receiving them would be marred if only brief acknowledgments were tendered. To give an idea of the reasons for the delay it may be proper to state how the hours are occupied. Breakfast at six o'clock, and from then until half-past seven, writing. Living about three-quarters of a mile from the track, and with only one jockey, Sir Thad and Cito compel a double trip, and before they are attended to it is within an hour of high noon. Antevolo has to be looked after, though his work is mostly confined to jogging on the road under the care of the man who has him in charge. Then there are buildings going up, improvements of the little place, especially superintending the erecting and finishing of the shop and the machinery therein, planting trees, shrubbery, etc. Before noon luncheon, and then the trip to the city, which in many instances has to be given up. Back in time to see the colts after their walk, and, if possible, oversee them during that part of their exercise. Dinner at six, though with a hearty appetite the noon-day meal is the mainstay, and from that time a glance over the papers, and write until bedtime at ten o'clock. There are, of course, experiments going on, and the personal care of the feet of the colts, and new boots to try, that is new patterns for the horses, and a new device in saddles, and tests of the malleable tips, etc. The secretaryship of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association, dictating letters on that and other business, and yet the sketch is incomplete, as there are a few mares of our own and those of others on a visit to XX to look after. The

eight years' fight in relation to the use of tips has not ended, and there is not a day when that and the proper treatment of the feet does not claim a good portion of thought and study. When there is any variation from ordinary procedure the whole is carefully noted in the daily journal, nothing being left to memory, and this at times entails retrospection, and looking over old volumes of manuscript to learn what former trials have been shown. As we have frequently stated, little faith is put in theories until verified by actual practice, and we trust that these busy days may prove beneficial to others, and make amends for the negligence which unanswered correspondence implies. "After the races" we shall endeavor to bring up the work, and make visits so often promised.

## Elaine's Twins.

In the short article in relation to the death of the twins from Elaine, some thought that there was an implied charge of want of attention as being the cause of their loss. This was far from our intention, and such a construction could only be based on the statement that in one case the saving of life was due to the care bestowed by the attendant. Whoever is acquainted with the admirable system that prevails at Palo Alto need not be informed that such a thing as lack of care is out of the question, and that mares which rank many degrees lower than Elaine are as carefully looked after as it is possible to have them. The object in referring to the case of the Albert W. twins was to show the remarkable escape from the usual course, and the lives of these hung in the balance for many hours. Had they been deprived of the care awarded even the great luck of living after birth would have been of no avail. In thirty years close attention to the breeding of horses this is the first instance we have known twins to live, and in conversing with men who have had still longer experience, the chances of both living are rated as being less than one per cent. of the number born. There are some strange instances. A year ago a mare we bred and brought to California had twins. One was evidently a month further in advance than the other, and the double conception and the appearance of the foals agreed with the services which were thirty days apart. The most careless would give proper attention to as distinguished a brood-mare as Elaine. With the system and perfect arrangement at Palo Alto neglect is out of the question, and the least deviation from the requirements ensures instant dismissal.

## Champion Stallion Stakes.

A reference to the advertising column will give the particulars of the Champion Stallion Stakes, Monmouth Park for 1885, and from that it will be seen that it is of importance enough to warrant several of our California sires being named in it. In the first place it is one of the largest stakes in the country, aggregating for this year \$16,000 besides the stakes of the colts which will be entered, and then again the right to name in the Lorillard Stakes is restricted to the get of those named in the Champion Stallion Stake. Having received numerous enquiries regarding this stake the conditions may be more clearly understood by repetition, and some change of phraseology. Thus an owner of a stallion or those interested in his get signs a contract after the form given in the advertisement, filling the blank with the name of the horse, and the other spaces with the singular or plural, as the case demands. The amount of subscription is due on July 1st, 1885, and this renders all of that horse's get of the proper age foals of 1883 eligible. The Association adds \$5,000; \$3,000 of which is divided between the owner of the stallions whose colts run second and third, and the men who name them in the two-year-old stake, that nomination being open until the day before the race. For instance A, B and C are the stallions named, and the colts which rank first, second and third in the race are in the same order as written above. The winning colt receives the whole amount of the stakes excepting \$3,000. Of this the stallion B gets \$1,000, the colt of B \$1,000, C gets \$500, and the colt of C \$500. Should B be the sire of second and third, B would get \$1,500, and his colts the same amount. But a subscription in the Champion Stallion Stakes also entitles the right to name in the Lorillard Stakes for 1886. This is a stake of \$500 each, to which \$5,000 is added by Pierre Lorillard, with only \$10 forfeit if declared by January 1st, 1885, and \$50 if declared January 1st, 1886. The Stallion Stakes close on the 1st of April next, and the Lorillard on the 15th of August next. The Association adds \$1,000 which goes to the second in the race, so that there is a liberal return for the investment, when both these stakes are taken into consideration. It is also manifest that the get of a stallion named in the above has an increased value, and this is well understood in the East that men who do not race enter into the engagement for the purpose of enhancing the price of the

colts they rear to sell. It is beyond question that to make the breeding of race-horses profitable in California there must be other ventures than those offered at home. To attract purchasers it must be made palpable that the breeders have confidence in the stock they are rearing, and this strong enough to name them when they will come in competition with the best of the land. Even that will ensure the attention of those who are ready to pay large prices for those which are likely to prove winners, and when the superiority of California-bred colts is established by actual performances on courses where buyers congregate, there will be a demand far beyond the supply of many years in the future. We have such an abiding confidence in the advantages that California presents for the breeding and rearing of race-horses, that we consider it as nearly certain as anything not yet decided, that the superiority will be placed beyond dispute if the chance be given to bring it to a test. There is nothing like these important stakes to make excellency manifest. The winning of a score of purses or that many minor stakes will not make the impression that victory in the Champion or Lorillard will ensure, and if a fair proportion of California sires are represented, one shall feel like "shouting" whenever the returns show that this has been done. There are seven sires here, at least, well worthy of being named, and the investment of \$3,500 will be worth many times that sum to the racing interests of California.

## Book-Betting.

Killip & Co. make public the rate of which they are willing to lay against any named colt or horse winning the stakes and purses in the list. These are, of course, subject to be changed owing to the support given, and odds may be increased or shortened as the races approach. Book-betting is a comparatively new feature of racing in California, and it will take time to educate the general public to regard it with much favor. As an adjunct to pool-selling it is valuable, giving people an opportunity to make investments previous to opening the pools, and those who cannot be present can "hack their fancy" by letter. In that case it is necessary to be explicit and instructions given, if the public rates are changed, what to do. That the odds will appear "short" to those who are familiar with what is offered in countries where this kind of wagering prevails is certain, but when there is scarcely a chance for support of more than a few it is a necessity if the hook-maker desires to be at all conservative. There is a good feature, however, that if the odds are not satisfactory there is no law which will compel backers to accept the offer, and in that case they can "fix them" in the pools. This is the advantage which pools have over hooks, as the rates are made by those investing, and in place of having to accept the offer of an individual, the prevailing opinion is the governing power.

There is no necessity for commenting on the rates, as we have not the least desire to criticize or give opinions as to chances of winning. Necessarily this form of speculation has to be p. p., and those who take the offer of the hook-maker must bear in mind that their money is lost if the animal supported does not start, unless there is an express stipulation to the contrary.

## Belle Meade Sale.

This important sale of thoroughbred yearlings will come off on April 30th, Belle Meade being within six miles of Nashville, Tennessee. So many of the crack race-horses of the past twenty years have been bred on this celebrated stud-farm, that to give their names would seem like copying a chapter from "Krik's Guide," and that this was to be expected is manifest when the pedigrees of sires and dams are studied. There are forty-nine in the catalogue, copies of which can be obtained at this office, and in the whole lot of dams there is not a pedigree that will not bear inspection. The favorite strains of fifty years ago are blended with the best of the present, and the combination of speed and stoutness in the parents cannot fail to ensure excellency in the progeny. The breeding of a large number of the yearlings offered is peculiarly adapted for this coast, being just the strains that are needed to mingle with those already here. We sincerely trust that our folks will avail themselves of the opportunity to secure the blood, and some of the very best are the get of Bramble, and as he yet ranks as "untried" it is a fair inference that they can be obtained for prices that will make the investment surely profitable.

Mr. J. B. Haggin will hold the first auction sale of Rancho del Paso yearlings early in May next. Only trotting colts will be offered at this sale, and all of the get of Echo, Algonia and Alaska, foals of 1883, will be on the catalogue. These colts are from selected mares, and will be a superior lot.



## Oakland Race Meeting—Closing of Stakes.

Next Friday the stakes and purses of the race meeting close, and though this is not very long to keep it in mind, there is apt to be a lapse of memory unless there are constant reminders not to forget. There is scarcely ever a stake in which, after the closing, but what some one, and generally a number, desire to get in, and the Secretary is put to the trouble of writing to each subscriber to obtain consent to the addition of the "sleepers." As there are thirteen stakes and purses an opportunity is given for choice of distance, and varying conditions which give a chance to all. That the track will be in first-rate condition is a foregone conclusion, and the only thing necessary to ensure a successful meeting is the co-operation of those having horses to engage.

## FISH.

### The Fish Commission.

The commissioners held their monthly meeting at Sacramento last Monday. The following is the *Bee's* report:

The Secretary read a communication from R. A. Smith, of Navarro Ridge, Mendocino county, complaining of the inability of the Commissioners to protect the fish in that county from sawdust and improperly constructed dams. The writer was somewhat caustic in his remarks about the powers of the Board, and said that if the Commissioners had no power to protect the fish, the people were taxed needlessly for their support, as they (the Commissioners) took from the people and gave nothing in return. The writer, whose letter was written previous to the calling of the extra session, thought that perhaps Governor Stoneman could be prevailed upon to make fish preservation a portion of the "extraordinary occasion" for convening the Legislature.

Commissioner Dibble said the matter had already been considered by the Commission, and they had arrived at the conclusion that action by them had been throttled by the work of the last Legislature on the sawdust question. He thought, however, that the question could be dealt with under the Sawyer decision. By complaining of the dumping of sawdust into the streams as a nuisance, and the District Attorney of Mendocino county would be so advised. Mr. Dibble also stated that since the last meeting he had written to the District Attorney of Solano county urging him to prosecute those persons who were violating the fish laws in the straits of Mare Island.

Commissioner Buckingham said that he had been in Vallejo himself looking after the wrongdoers. Five Chinamen were arrested, who were taking fish of all sorts and sizes with a crionically constructed line 3,000 feet in length, and which contained 3,000 hooks. They were tried by jury and found guilty—the first conviction for violating the fish laws which had ever taken place in Vallejo.

Secretary Dibble informed the Commissioners that he had written to E. A. Brackett, Fish Commissioner of Massachusetts, for plans and specifications of the fish ladders in that commonwealth. He thought they were the best in the world, and recommended that upon the arrival of the plans copies thereof should be mailed to all mill owners and dam proprietors. Commissioner Redding stated that some one had written him an anonymous letter charging that the dam of the railroad company in Monterey county, built to supply the Hotel del Monte with water, was not constructed so as to be passable to fish. On investigation, he had found the dam supplied with the most perfect fish-ladder he had ever seen. Moreover, the railroad company has, at its own expense, hired a gentleman who was formerly in the employ of the Fish Commission to foster and protect the fish interests in that locality, and under his supervision a large number of trout eggs had already been distributed thereabouts. Mr. Redding thought the company should be applauded for their good work in that direction, and the other two Commissioners concurred.

R. McIntosh, Superintendent of the Glenn Box Manufacturing Company, at Camp 25, on the Truckee river, wrote to the Commission that it was the desire of the company to aid in the protection of fish in that stream.

W. B. Bradford, representing the Sacramento Packing Company, wrote a letter replacing a lost draft for \$200 contributed by that company, and took occasion to compliment the Commission upon its work.

President Buckingham informed his brother Commissioners that 30,000 land-locked salmon eggs had just arrived for this State, from the United States Fishery at Bucksport, Maine, and are now at the express office.

Commissioner Dibble made announcement of the appointment of one Frazer to the Superintendency of the Shebley hatchery in Nevada county, and said that everything there was progressing favorably and satisfactorily.

Commissioner Buckingham said that he had received a communication from Livingston Stone, in which that gentleman stated that if a United States fishery car visited this coast this year he would send a lot of black bass.

Commissioner Redding said that a parcel of black bass had been placed in the Crystal Springs reservoir in San Mateo county, by the former Commission, and the last he heard from them they were doing nicely.

President Buckingham stated that there is at present a growl among local Sacramento fishermen over the use of spike-nets in the river. These nets were now in use in considerable number on private lands where the river had overflowed. He did not think the subject a serious one, however, and the Commission took no action in the matter.

A long and informal discussion then ensued regarding carp as a food fish. Commissioner Dibble thought them of little value, and said that he knew of a gentleman in Grass Valley who had 10,000 of them in private fish ponds, and could not get rid of them, because nobody wanted carp.

Commissioner Redding thought that the prejudice which has arisen against carp as an article of food was in a great measure due to the fact that the people did not understand how to cook them properly. He then proceeded to give his way of cooking a carp, and the description was so tempting, and the deliciousness of the carp so effectively drawn out, as to disarm Mr. Dibble's carping criticism, and make his mouth water.

President Buckingham then spoke of the outlook for the coming spawning season. He said it should be a most successful one, as the fish had had wide range, and no fishing had been indulged in up to the present. "From this time on, however," said he, "the fish will have to run the gamut

let, for there are 1,300 nets in the Sacramento river between the Straits of Carquinez and this city."

There being no other business before the Board, it adjourned until the time of its next regular meeting.

### The State Fish Hatchery.

Mr. J. C. Frazier, who has charge of the State Fish Hatchery at Shebley's on the line of the Nevada County Narrow Gauge Railroad, has made improvements in the establishment which will largely increase its hatching facilities, and will enable him, if the spawn can be procured, to hatch as many as 1,000,000 young trout in a single season. He finds that there is an abundance of pure water for all the purposes of an extensive hatchery, and considers the location on this account excellent, together with the facilities for railroad transportation by which spawn can be received with the least liability to injury, and that the young trout can be shipped when ready for distribution to any part of the State. Mr. Frazier is making arrangements to secure spawn of Lake Tahoe trout, and will go up to the lake in a few days to attend to the forwarding of the same. A shipment of land-locked salmon is also expected soon from the East, and besides these the Fish Commissioners are endeavoring to secure several shipment of spawn of the Modoc or Rainbow trout. Mr. Frazier is confident that he will be able to obtain sufficient spawn to hatch out at least 500,000 young trout of different kinds the present season.—*Grass Valley Union*.

### More Illegal Fishing.

We learn that on Monday Frank Derriman, of Socol, came into town and lodged a complaint against four Chinamen for fishing in Socol creek for trout, and for using a net. Officer Baddeley immediately started after them and brought them into town. One of them excused the others and pleaded guilty to two charges. He was fined by Justice Hunt \$50 on each charge, which he paid. Half of this amount will go to the informer, and the other half to the district attorney. The great trouble in these cases so far as activity in our district attorneys go, is that they are only paid for their trouble if the prosecution is successful. The law should certainly be altered in this respect. We intend to agitate the question when the proper time arrives. If the district attorneys had sufficient inducements to prosecute all such offenders, poaching would soon become a losing business.

### California Trout Distributed.

A dispatch from Chattanooga, Tenn., states that the United States Fish Commissioners' car from the Wytheville, Va., hatchery had arrived with four thousand California trout to be distributed in the streams of East Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia. It is the most valuable lot of fish ever sent south. Fish Commissioner Blackford shipped Friday last from New York, by steamship Maine, ten thousand California trout eggs, which have been presented to the Deutsche Fischerei Verein at Gesteinnunde, Germany.

In order to encourage the healthy sentiment now coming to exist in the public mind in reference to the illegal and vagabond destruction of fish during the close season, we think it our duty to reproduce the following letter of D. N. on the subject. Almost every day we hear complaints of the same nature, and are assured the rascality prevails in almost every county in the State. As we have no hope of redress from the Fish Commissioners and county officers, we refer the Wildcat stream depredators to the Alameda County Sporting Club. It will do no harm to extend the circulation of the subjoined letter.

Being a lover of angling, and consequently a protector of the finny tribe, I thought it but just to call the Fish Commissioners' attention to the depredations committed daily—especially on Sundays—by vandal poachers. In open violation of the law, poachers are depleting the streams of Wildcat in Alameda county, San Lorenzo creek and the San Mateo creek in San Mateo county. If the Sportsman's Club, which is supposed to protect game and fish in these counties, would trouble themselves a little and visit the above streams any Sunday, they would find a splendid harvest to swell the treasury of the county.

The officers in the employ of the commissioners are credited with much activity of late in hunting up violators of the law on the Sacramento river. While we rejoice the alien brigands and thieves are being properly attended to near home, we think the commissioners might extend their sphere of action and look after the white American citizens guilty of the same crime all over the State. A case in point came to our knowledge this week. Last Sunday, a score of shameless fellows stationed themselves at the junction of San Rafael creek and slough, and as it was too muddy to fish in the latter, slaughtered the salmon going up to the spawning grounds with shotguns, spears and clubs. A nice occupation this for white American citizens. Surely the commissioners might look after the miscreants capable of such barbarity.

The Sierra Valley *Leader* says, trout are now biting voraciously in Independence Lake. How is that fact known except by violation of the law? Is Sierra Valley an independent country governed by its own laws, or is it within the jurisdiction of California? We should like to hear from the law officers of the district upon this point. Of course, when once elected and safely in office, the judges, district attorney, sheriff, and constables are under no obligations to the people to enforce the laws. Some day before long there will be a shaking up among the dry bones of insolence and negligence of duty that will astonish a good many people.

Trout are reported plentiful in the streams of Mendocino county. How this fact comes to be known there, as elsewhere, without a violation of law, we cannot understand. If the streams all over the State remain high, as is now most likely, the prospects for a good trout season are promising.

Referring to the report of the Fish Commissioners, which we publish in full, we regret, they did not give their promising declaration of the validity of the trout law. The public are anxiously waiting for that declaration.

On Sunday last a gentleman caught a basketful of sea trout off the Lighthouse, Point Bonita. The fish ranged from half a pound to two and a half pounds each. The sea trout is a fine table fish.

Some fine flounders were caught on Sunday by private parties at different points on the bay, but all seemed inclined to keep the locality to themselves.

The Walton Fishing Club will not have an excursion party until next month, when the weather will have settled.

Smelt now give good sport off Saucelito. The run was strong on Sunday, and the fish large.

## ATHLETICS.

### A Funny Wrestling Match.

The *World* gives this description of the second tilt between Bibby and the Jap, which came off on the evening of the 10th inst.

Four hundred persons attended a wrestling exhibition according to Japanese rules at Clarendon Hall. They were at once disappointed and amused. They had expected to see a wrestling match, but they saw instead an affair which was neither a pitting nor a butting contest, though it had the general characteristics of both. Matsada Sorakichi and Edwin Bibby were the contestants. Matsada is a Jap, twenty-three years old, 5 feet 7 inches tall and weighs 185 pounds. He was stripped to the waist, wore red trunks and had his hair done up after the fashion of a car-horse's tail on a muddy day. Bibby is an Englishman, who looks something like Charles Rowell. Prof. Hoeffler seconded Bibby and Steve O'Donnell waited on Mr. Sorakichi. They wrestled according to Japanese rules, which Bibby did not understand. He was thrown at the first assault, as he put his hands on the floor. He denied the Jap's claim for the fall, but as the Jap is as ignorant of the English language as Bibby was of the rules, a wrangle ensued and the crowd roared with laughter and ventured advice to the principals.

A pantomime in which Pop Whittaker the referee and the principals were the actors followed, and at its termination the Jap seemed to have the better of the argument. The fall was not allowed. Then they were ordered together again and the same tactics were displayed by the Jap as in the preceding round. He clapped his thighs, stamped his feet and then sat down on his "hunkies" and the crowd roared. Then Matsada sprang at Bibby like a "streak of greased lightning," butted him on the head and rolled him over, his hands touching the floor. Everybody laughed again, and Bibby laughed the loudest. Then "Pop" Whittaker said: "Mr. Sorakichi wins a fall," and Mr. Sorakichi raised himself on one leg and slapped his breast.

In the next buckle the men hopped around for 26½ seconds before Bibby's hands touched the floor. Matsada hit him a resounding thwack on the back, and looked pleased. Bibby looked scared. The crowd yelled.

In the fourth bout Bibby went on his hands in 10½ sec., but it was decided no fall. Then they struggled for what proved to be the final fall. Bibby butted the Jap and the Jap butted Bibby. The yells of the crowd were deafening. At the end of 52 seconds the Jap knocked the champion of Jersey City on his face and hands and won the match. As an exhibition the affair was amusing; as a match contest it was a hoax.

### Kittleman's Race with Johnson.

The New Orleans *Picayune* of February 25th, gives this report of the Kittleman-Johnson race:

About five hundred people assembled at the Fair Grounds yesterday evening to witness the great running match between M. K. Kittleman and H. M. Johnson. The match was one hundred and twenty-five yards, mutual consent start, for \$2,500 a side. The hard part of the track was rolled and prepared for the race, the course measured off, and the track divided by a string into a track for each of the runners. The run was toward the grand stand, and Kittleman had the side of the track nearest the stand.

W. R. Armstrong, Kittleman's backer, acted as his judge, and E. C. Howard acted for Johnson. These gentlemen also acted as timers. Pat Duffy was the stake-holder and referee.

The men appeared on the track very near 3 o'clock. Both were dressed in white tights and undershirts. Johnson wore dark blue trunks, and Kittleman's trunks were of a brighter shade of blue. The men made several unsuccessful breaks, and finally succeeded in starting themselves. Kittleman was the quickest in getting away and took the lead. Johnson ran close behind him, and the pace for the first one hundred yards was a rattling one. After this Kittleman increased his lead perceptibly, and Johnson seeing he could not win, slackened up. Kittleman won easily by six or eight feet. The time was announced as 12½ seconds, and none of the watches held by outside parties made the time longer. Kittleman displayed the qualities of a great sprinter, and if he goes to Europe will doubtless prove a match for the crack professionals there.

Both men were in fine physical condition, Kittleman weighing 166 pounds and Johnson 172 pounds. The muscular development of the men was the subject of much admiration. Kittleman's muscles seemed more compact and better knit together. The betting before the race was 2 to 1 in favor of Kittleman.

The Merton College sports of Oxford University were held February 28th, and were remarkable by the splendid performance of M. H. Paine, who won no less than six events: 100-yards race, 11 seconds, won easily; high jump, 5 feet 4 inches; 150-yards race, 13 3-5 seconds; 120-yards hurdle race, 10 flights, 20 3-5; wide jump, 19 feet 3 inches; throwing the cricket ball 105 yards. Every event is a creditable performance, taking in consideration the bitter cold weather which prevailed on the day of the sports. Paine is the gentleman who ran so brilliantly against Macaulay of Cambridge at Lillie Bridge last year.

We have been informed by a gentleman who measured the track at the Recreation Grounds just prior to the Merion games on Washington's birthday, 1883, and who is in every way competent to know, that three times around the track is a trifle over a mile; hence the writer of the letter to Tuesday's *Chronicle* from Tacoma, W. T., is entirely ignorant of the measurement of the track at the Recreation Grounds.

The wrestling match between Muldoon and Whistler takes place Monday evening. The sale of seats began Thursday morning and by evening everything was marked off except the main floor. It will doubtless draw an immense house.

The Williamsburg Athletic Club have secured a new ground. A fifth of a mile cinder track with easy raised corners will be made at once.

Archibald MacLaren died recently at Oxford, England. MacLaren's works on training are the very best ever published.

We understand that Ross and Peter McIntyre have arranged a three-mile race to take place shortly in this city.

The old bay stallion Tom Bowling, by Lexington, dam Lucy Fowler by imp. Albion, has been sold to N. Armstrong of Glendale, Montana, and will do stud duty in the territory. He is fourteen years old.

Caldwell will be the starter at the Chicago Driving both at the regular and mid-summer meeting.



## THE KENNEL.

## Field Trial Winners of America.

[CONTINUED FROM MARCH 15TH.]

**Puppy Sweepstakes.**—For setters and pointers whelped on or after January 1st, 1882; \$40 to first, \$30 to second, \$10 to third. Eight entries—setters. 1st, Countess C. (Dashing Lion—Armida), black, white and tan setter bitch, owned by J. M. Arent; 2d, Rush Gladstone (Gladstone—Donna J.), black, white and tan setter dog, owned by J. M. Arent; 3d, Pointer (Gladstone—Ress), black and white setter dog, owned by A. G. Renand, and Pride of Dixie (Gladstone—Countess Dinid), blue belton setter dog, owned by C. E. Wallin—divided.

**All-Aged Stake.**—Open to all setters and pointers; \$250 to first; \$150 to second; \$100 to third. Nineteen starters—eighteen setters, one pointer. 1st, Sue (Druid—Ruby), black, white and tan setter bitch, owned by P. H. Bryson; 2d, Gath (Count Noble—Peep o' Day), blue belton setter dog, owned by W. J. Crawford; 3d, London (Gladstone—Clip), black, white and tan setter dog, owned by W. H. Coleman; Foreman (Dashing Monarch—Fairy II), black, white and tan setter dog, owned by C. F. Crawford; and Gronsedale (Water's Grons—Daisy Dale), owned by William A. Buckingham.

**Champion Stake.**—Open to winners of first in any free-for-all stake; \$250 and silver cup to first. Two entries—setters. 1st, Geth (Count Noble—Peep o' Day), blue belton setter dog, owned by W. J. Crawford.

**Gilroy Field Trials.**—Inaugural field trials of the Gilroy Rod and Gun Club, Gilroy, Cal., November 7th—8th, 1881. Judges, C. Robinson, H. H. Briggs.

**All-Aged Stake.**—Open to all setters and pointers; silver cup and hambo fly-rod to first; gold medal and Frank Forester's sporting work to second; silver medal and five sacks of shot to third. Six entries—setters. 1st, Rock, English setter dog, owned by Mr. Whittier; 2d, Sam, English setter dog, owned by C. Miller; 3d, Juno, English setter bitch, owned by E. Leavesley.

**Puppy Stake.**—For setter and pointer puppies; silver cup and bull-dog pistol to first; gold medal and Stonehenge's "Dogs of the British Islands" to second; silver medal and five sacks of shot to third. Five entries—setters. 1st, Phil, black and tan setter dog, owned by M. W. Stackpool; 2d, Juno, English setter bitch, owned by E. Leavesley. 3d, Joe, English setter dog, owned by J. W. Arent.

**Second.**—Gilroy, Cal., November 27th—29th, 1882. Judges D. M. Pyle, H. Horton, H. D. Bartlett and H. H. Briggs.

**All-Aged Stake.**—For setters and pointers, any age. Seven starters. 1st, Daisy, setter bitch, owned by E. Leavesley; 2d, Belle, setter bitch, owned by H. H. Briggs; 3d, Count Warwick, setter dog, owned by H. H. Briggs.

**Puppy Stake.**—Ten starters. 1st, Scott, owned by F. G. Ahell; 2d, Duke, owned by E. Leavesley; 3d, Bess, owned by F. G. Ahell.

**Third.**—Gilroy, Cal., December 3d—6th, 1883. For dogs owned in California, Nevada, Oregon and Arizona.

**All-Aged Stake.**—For pointers and setters, any age. 1st, Queen (Belton II—Belle), black and white setter bitch, owned by E. H. Farmer; 2d, Ola (Count Warwick—Leah), black, white and tan setter bitch, owned by P. G. Anzar; 3d, Cap (Count Warwick—Flora), lemon and white setter dog, owned by L. G. Horton.

**Puppy Stake.**—For setter or pointer puppies. 1st, lemon and white setter dog, owned by L. G. Horton; 2d, Fannie (Fred—Gypsy), black, white and tan setter bitch, owned by C. B. Kading; 3d, Mande (Joe—Juno), black and tan setter bitch, owned by J. M. Donahue.

**Robins' Island Club Field Trials.**—Inaugural field trials of the Robins' Island Club, Robins' Island, L. I., November 27th, 1882. Judges, C. E. Pratt and H. D. Polhemus.

**All-Aged Stake.**—Open to members of the club only; dog collar to first; engraved dog whip to second; dog whistle to third. Twelve starters—setters. 1st, Fred, setter dog, owned by A. T. Plummer; 2d, Romeo, setter dog, owned by Dr. S. Fleet Speir; 3d, St. Ives, setter dog, owned by L. Waterbury.

**Second.**—Robins' Island, L. I., November 20th—21st, 1883. Judges, Dr. S. W. Bridges and C. W. Pratt.

**All-Aged Stake.**—For setters and pointers owned by members of the Robins' Island Club; silver goblet to first, silver goblet to second, silver-mounted whip to third. Sixteen entries—fifteen setters, one pointer. 1st, Maida (Dick—Clio), black, white and tan setter bitch, owned by Dr. S. Fleet Speir; 2d, St. Ives (St. Elmo—Maida), lemon and white setter dog, owned by L. Waterbury; 3d, Don, liver and white pointer dog, owned by W. B. Dickerman.

**Brace Stakes.**—For braces of pointers or setters owned by club members. Two braces entered—setters. 1st, St. Ives, lemon and white setter dog, owned by L. Waterbury, and Doctor (Sid—Fan), setter dog, owned by W. H. Force.

**Robins' Island Club Derby.**—For pointers and setters. Six entries—five setters, one pointer. 1st, General Arthur (Empire Fred—Wanda), blue belton setter dog, owned by Dr. S. Fleet Speir.

**First Pacific Coast Field Trial.**—Walltown Timbers, near Sacramento, Cal., November 26th—28th, 1883. Judge F. W. Dunn.

**Puppy Stakes.**—For setters and pointers owned on the Pacific Slope whelped on or before April 1st, 1882; \$25 to first, \$15 to second, \$10 to third. Six nominations—five starters. 1st, Battle Bow (Ranger Boy—Josie Bow), liver and white ticked pointer dog, owned by H. A. Bassford; 2d, Beatrice (Shokoe—Clark's Nellie), red setter bitch, owned by H. C. Chipman; 3d, Bow Jr. (Ranger Boy—Josie Bow), liver and white pointer dog, owned by G. B. Cosby.

**All-Aged Stake.**—Open to all setters and pointers owned on Pacific slope; \$25 to first, \$15 to second, \$10 to third. Thirteen entries—seven starters. 1st, Dorr (Dou—Lady), black and tan setter dog, owned by F. A. Taft; 2d, Beautiful Queen (Dilley's Ranger—Queen), liver and white pointer bitch, owned by J. M. Bassford, Jr.; 3d, Belle, native Irish red setter bitch, owned by H. H. Briggs.

We learn that the membership list of the Pacific Coast Field Trials Club is growing, and that indications point to a good trial this year. The Derby will have a large list of entries and many of them the peers, in natural qualities, of any dogs in the world. Mr. Bennett, the President of the club, is actively at work, and is determined to place his club on a par with the best of the older clubs in the eastern states. The estate of D. C. Sarnburn has sold to Mr. G. W. Watson of Sacramento, a brace of Count Noble—Dashing Novice puppies which will start in this year's Derby.

Mr. Thos. Bennett, President Pacific Coast Field Trial Club, has presented to Mr. Walter W. Haskell a black, white and tan dog puppy, whelped February 12th, '84, by Bennett's Regent ex Royal Duke—Gift, out of Waddington's Daisy ex Carlowitz—True.

## The Waterloo Cup.

The following is the *Sporting Life's* account of the meeting:

After the result of the Waterloo Cup the glorious uncertainty of coursing, of which certain sporting scribes are so fond of prating, may for the time being at least take a back seat. As most people who know anything about coursing are aware, the Waterloo Cup is a sixty-four dog stake, and is justly regarded as the blue ribbon of the leash, just as the Derby represents the highest possible honor attainable by an owner of horses. On last Wednesday night, when in accordance with the time-honored custom the drawing took place at the Waterloo Hotel, 12 to 1 was still forthcoming against the favorite nominations of Messrs. Pilkinton and Miller. As, however, all the favorites were done with long before the fifth round was coursed, I need only refer at present to the odds forthcoming at the outset against each of the nominations that fought on the final phase of the battle. Against Mr. Deighton's representative, Middleton, who ran gallantly through the stake until the continuous victors were reduced to a quartette, and then only succumbed in the fifth round to the ultimate winner, Mineral Water (Mr. Marfleet's nomination), 40 to 1 was freely laid. Lord Sefton's nomination, Petrarch, who only just failed to get into the final, being cleverly defeated in the same round by the representative of Mr. Caruthers, Greentick, was almost friendless at 50 to 1. Of the two greyhounds that met in the deciding course, Greentick was thought so little of at the start of the coursing that 66 to 1 was to be had about the nomination for the asking, while as for the actual winner, Mineral Water, Mr. Meyer, who owns the dog, although he was nominated by Mr. Marfleet, had no difficulty in securing the nice bet of \$20,000 to \$200 about him, and 100 to 1 was freely laid against the nomination until Mineral Water had won his first course. The Waterloo Purse was divided between Mr. J. Evan's bk d p Escape, by Hubert—Eveling, and Mr. R. Jardine's bk d Gladys, by Misterton—Annie Macpherson. The Waterloo Plate was won by Mr. Gibson's ns (Mr. J. R. Marshall's) r w t k d p Cocklaw Dean, by Liudahl—Blawearie, beating Mr. J. Winder (Mr. J. T. Crossley's) ns bk d p Cyril, by Humbert—Meg. Although backers fared shockingly as far as their operations went in taking the long odds, those who traveled to Altcar probably got their money back and a bit besides, as the results of the individual courses were, on the whole, considerably against the layers. If people must bet on coursing events, they had better confine their operations to speculation on the individual courses. "But," says the bold backer in reply to my well-meant caution, "I cannot get away from my business to attend coursing meetings, and a man wants to be on the spot to bet on the courses if he is to have any chance of coming out ahead." To which I make answer by quoting the dictum of a veteran sportsman who played the game both high and low in his time, and who some few years ago retired with a princely fortune, "there are only two classes of men that have any right to bet at all. Those who have no other business that makes any demand upon their personal attention, and those who are sufficiently wealthy to be able to lose every bet they may make without feeling the loss." For my own part, while I am an ardent admirer of the leash, and can enjoy a day's open coursing, when the hares are strong and the country free from those wretched drains that have proved the grave of many a good greyhound, I look upon any trifle I may be persuaded by kind, but invariably too sanguine friends to invest on the "longtails" on much the same principle that I regard an investment in Mexican mines or Transvaal gold-field shares. By-the-by, the Queen, who abhors horse-racing, takes something more than a languid interest in coursing, and when Lord Lurgan's Master McGrath won the Waterloo Cup in 1871 for the third time, Her Majesty issued her royal mandate that the clever brute should be brought before her. The greyhound was duly presented to the Queen and received sundry pats from the royal hand with much equanimity, but to tell the truth McGrath was sufficiently imbued with the spirit of democracy to fraternize with evident delight with the domestics in the servants' hall, where he was subsequently hospitably entertained with chicken bones and other unconsidered trifles dear from immemorial to the canine palate.

The pedigree of the winner is thus given by *Belle's Life*: At last we have got back to a dog winner again for the Waterloo Cup, and this is fortunate, as for the last three years the other sex have had the best of it, through Princess Dagmar, Snowflight and Wild Mint, and in ten years six bitches have won it against four dogs. If only one of the last four, Middleton, had pulled through it would have been a very notable instance of high-breeding by the Waterloo Cup winner, Misterton, out of a double Waterloo Cup winner, Coomassie, and at no long interval, as Coomassie won in 1877 and '78, and Misterton in 1879. A Waterloo Cup has never yet been won by a combination of such great winners, the nearest approach to it being when Cock Robin, by King Death out of Chloe, was the runner up to Master McGrath in 1868. Mineral Water, the last addition to the greatroll of winners, has nothing like such honorable parentage to boast of, though he has a lot of good blood in him, and traces in somewhat remote ancestry to Waterloo winners of the highest order. He is by a dog that belonged to his nominator, Mr. Marfleet, namely, Memento, an ordinary runner only, by Blackburn out of Miriam. Blackburn was also the sire of Mr. Brigg's Braw Lass, the runner-up for the Cup in 1877; but he was not a first-class runner, though a well-bred one, by Lancaster, a very fast son of Cardinal York, and the dam of Blackburn, Kitty Malone, was by Canarado, the Waterloo winner of 1861. Here was the close hitting of Canarado and Cardinal York. Then the dam of Lancaster was Harrara, by Sackcloth, who won the Waterloo Cup for Lord Sefton in 1854, and another well-known name appears in Mineral Water's pedigree, namely, Sencombe, the sire of Wee Nell, the dam of Brigadier, winner of the Waterloo in 1863, as Miriam, the dam of Memento, was by Mustapha out of Minnet, and Mustapha was by Seacombe out of Bribery. Ezeroun, the dam of Mineral Water, was by Peasant Boy, the sensational runner-up for the Waterloo Cups in 1873-4. The Waterloo Cup has been by no means remarkable in giving additional lustre to fashionable sires, although, of course, there are a good many that have belonged to that category. Dervock, the sire of Master McGrath, was by no means well known, and few had heard anything about Celebrated, the sire of Coomassie. Snowflight brought Bothal Park into notice, and now there is Memento made famous for the first time, though we fear, from the time that has elapsed since he appeared on a coursing field, that he must have gone over to the majority.

Judge Gale's Laverack setter dog Prince, died at Oroville, last week. Prince was by Pride of the Border—Fairy II, and was imported by Judge Gale at a cost of about \$350.

## AQUATIC.

## Petersen Defeats Lee.

A more orderly and better natured crowd of spectators than assembled on the new wharf of the South Pacific Coast Railroad Company, last Sunday, to witness the Lee-Petersen shell race, could hardly be found in any city in the Union on a similar occasion. Mostly composed of young people there was no lack of enthusiasm, and the confidence they manifested in the ability of the San Francisco sculler to outrow his rival was something most remarkable; it appeared to be more the expression of feeling, however, than the result of cool calculation. There were older heads present, and judging by the appearance of those who invested in the pools, it was the possessors of these who ran up the figures on the eastern man until he brought two to one on the San Franciscan. There were few pools sold at such odds, however, the oarsmen and city-front boatmen, with their small amounts, advanced their favorite a few points so that fifteen was bid for him against twenty for his opponent. Considerable money changed hands at these figures.

The course chosen for the race was the strip of water just north of the railroad wharf and between it and the breakwater, but a south-west breeze blowing roughed it up to such an extent that only a man accustomed to rowing a shell in rough water could hope to make any headway in it. Lee protested to the referee to having the race take place over the course named in the articles, and Petersen was asked to row on the north side of the breakwater. He was willing to do this, but could do nothing unless his backer was consulted. After a long delay the latter was found, and when told that Lee would not row unless the course was changed to the smooth water he consented; he ordered the stakes to be set in the channel. This change necessitated a long delay, and it was nearly half past four o'clock before the course was cleared, and the men took up their positions at the starting point for the world. Lee appeared to be in very fine condition, and sat his boat in a manner that convinced one that he was thoroughly at home in it. The fact that he had a shell just suited to him, and that his race was against a man not nearly so well heated, led many to think he could not fail to win.

Petersen had made all possible of the time he had had to train in, and he showed to great advantage the result of having a trainer well posted on all the fine points known to trainers of athletes. Although Petersen has scarcely gained his majority, being merely a boy in years, in stature and strength, his superior could scarcely be found.

There was a hush on the wharf as the men were seen to take position at the line for the send-off. Petersen had won the choice of position and chose the south side, the one nearest the railroad wharf.

On the Referee giving the word the men caught the water with their sculls almost at the same instant, but Lee was the more lively in getting away. Petersen quickened his stroke after he had covered a short distance, and at a point about two hundred yards from the start he took the lead. Lee made a great struggle to hold him, and Petersen redoubled his efforts to outpace him, and the struggle was a desperate one for both until the turning stakes were reached. Petersen turned his stake first about six lengths ahead of his competitor, and set out at a lively rate for the starting point, cheer after cheer going up from the multitude on the wharf as he bent to his sculls. Lee turned his stake and set out after his rival, but he soon comprehended that he was beaten and settled down to a steady stroke, the slowness of which plainly indicated to his friends that he had met with an oarsman who had proven more than his match.

Amid cheers and waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies, Petersen crossed the line two hundred yards in advance of Lee, who was also cheered when he had reached the referee's boat. The time made by Petersen 21 minutes 53 seconds was not as fast as it would have been had he been forced to exert himself more. The course was fully three miles having been carefully measured and marked off a few days previous to the race. James Cochrane and Albert Branch acted as judges for Petersen and A. Stevenson and John Cotsford for Lee. Charles G. Yale officiated as referee.

After the contestants had rested a few moments they rowed to the boat-house above the bridges, where the friends of Petersen warmly congratulated him. His coolness throughout the race was remarkable. One of his admirers remarked that throughout he seemed to have no more concern than if it was an every day affair for him. Many expressed the belief that if Hanlan were here a match would be made and the champion would have to row as he never rowed before to get away from the California oarsman.

The happiest man in California after the race was Con. Lynch, Petersen's trainer. He has an affection for the boy equal to that of a father for a son, having been his adviser since Petersen, when a boy, derived his greatest pleasure in racing in Whitehalls. Petersen will probably go east during the summer, but whether he will try conclusions with any of the leading oarsmen while there is yet a matter of conjecture.

The paper shell rowed by Petersen last Sunday was owned by J. E. Goble. Goble ordered a shell through the agent of the eastern builder in this city, but when he received it he was surprised to notice that its measurements were not as he had ordered. The builder had got his order mixed up with that of some other oarsman. The agent of the builder, to satisfy Goble, traded off a boat he had received for his own use, and then sent back for a new shell for himself. This shell was shipped on the railroad, but when it had got to this city it was found to have been so badly broken on the way that it was useless. The paper shell loaned Petersen by Goble proved a pretty good one, after all, and should there be another race between the eastern man and the California boy, which seems at present likely, Petersen may stick to the boat that has already done such good service, instead of sending east for a wooden one.

Four scullers have entered for a sweepstake race to take place at the new course near the South Pacific Coast Railroad wharf, Alameda, on the 30th inst. Leander Stevenson and Samuel Watkins will row the first trial heat, Robert Christie and William Growney the second, and the winners of these two heats the third. These trial heats will be over a one-mile straight away course, and the winner of the last event will be required to row against Austin Stevenson in a three-mile race, the Vallejo oarsman to allow his rival one minute. There are two prizes to be competed for, one of \$150 and one of \$50.

The Sacramento Yacht Club has elected the following officers for six months: H. G. Blackman, president; F. F. Tehets, vice-president; P. J. Shields, secretary; Colonel E. R. Hamilton, treasurer; L. P. Martin, J. T. Griffiths, W. E. Osborn, P. M. McKeever, and H. W. Rivett, trustees.



The race between Wallace Ross and George Buebar was a slow affair after the prognostications of some of the English sporting writers as to the capacity of "the best oarsman in England." It was rowed over the Thames Championship Course, from Putney to Mortlake, 4 miles 440 yards, on the 10th. Ross pulled in his Ruddock boat, and although conceding Buebar ten seconds start, was even with when the course was half covered and finished as he liked, winning by fifteen lengths in 26:10. Betting about even. It would seem that England is without a first-class sculler at present.

The Stockton Yacht and Boat Club christened their new four-oared barge last Sunday and named her Van R. Paterson, after a well known citizen of the windmill city. The barge was built by J. D. Griffin of this city, and is thirty-five feet six inches long, three feet four inches wide, and weighs 245 pounds. The newly-organized club now has three good boats—the L. Howard, a single scull; the J. D. Peters, a double scull, and the barge Van R. Paterson.

George H. Hosmer of Boston, says he will give odds in the stake money to get on a race with Charles E. Courtney and will give George W. Lee five seconds start in a race of three miles, for \$500 a side. Hosmer considers Lee and Courtney third-class men, and rates Ross, Teemer, Hamm, Conley and himself inferior only to Hanlan.

George H. Hosmer and Albert Hamm have arranged to row a three-mile race for \$500, the course, date and referee to be decided on May 12th. The articles call for a race not later than June 20th. Hosmer, it is said, thinks seriously of selecting the Charles river, Boston, as the place for the race.

The eighteen-foot sloop Lark was thrown on the rocks of the breakwater last Sunday by the swell of a ferry-boat. Her planking was broken, but the injury was not serious enough to make her unsafe to sail across to her moorings in Mission bay.

The schooner yacht Virginia, until recently the Con. O'Connor, has had a thorough overhauling. New state-rooms have been arranged in her cabin, and inside she has been greatly changed in appearance.

The Flenr de Lis has been at Sancelito during the past week. The sails have been scrubbed, and the yacht has been put in fine order. She will be brought to this side of the bay to-day.

Jim Pilkington now offers to back Wallace Ross to row any man in the world for \$1,000 a side, or he will back Ross and a mate against any pair in a double sculling match, for \$2,000 a side.

The sloop Hattie, the largest and finest craft owned by any resident of Stockton, will be ready for her first sail of the season in a few days.

James A. Ten Eyck of Poughkeepsie, offers to row James H. Riley of Saratoga, a three-mile with turn race for any reasonable amount.

John Kennedy, who rowed Hanlan at Point of Pines, will this year train and coach the crews of the Potomac Club of Washington.

The Lively is at Stockton. She will be in readiness for the season's commencement in about a week.

James Gordon Bennett left Nice on the 16th inst, in his yacht, for a six weeks' cruise in the Levant.

## SHEEP.

### Management of Pregnant Ewes.

The Merino ewe is something like the Texas cow—not the best of mothers. A native of the desert, she still retains in her blood a remnant of nomadic, oriental wildness. An indurated, insatiable feeder, accustomed to rove widely in search of her living, not tranquil and sedentary like the large-shouldered English ewe, she is apt to abandon her young, like the ostrich, to take care of itself. She needs watching, she needs a certain pressure to be brought to bear upon her too feeble maternal instincts.

Extended experience has taught me that a Merino ewe which has a copious flow of milk is seldom failing in duty toward her offspring. The first and paramount duty of the shepherd, therefore, is to pursue such a preliminary course as will best secure this desideratum. A regimen of roots, oil-cake meal, bran, fodder, clover hay, etc., will readily suggest itself; but, valuable as these are, they are not for the Merino ewe of the very highest importance. The article which, in my opinion, holds this rank is grass, and (perhaps scarcely secondary in value) the exercise which is necessary to obtain it. There is no other domestic animal which so eagerly craves and industriously searches for a morsel of green food cropped directly from the surface of the earth. And it is this restless, vagabondizing, gormandizing propensity of the Merino which the shepherd can take advantage of and promote to the end, that he may develop the rather feeble maternal instinct. It is as profoundly and universally true of the lower animals, and especially of the pregnant ewe, as of man, that they ought to work for their living. Pasture (that is, a daily run on a sod, whether it furnishes much or next to nothing) means work, and work means health; while roots mean cold-blooded and watery idleness. There is nothing else which so strengthens the frame and enriches the system with warm, red blood (and, by necessity of the inseparable relation between them, that of the unborn lamb also) as a frequent ramble over the pasture lot. Even when quite sedentary, the ewe may be made to give milk with tolerable success by judicious feeding on oil-cake meal (perhaps as good a way as any is to make it into a slop with wheat bran, a tablespoonful of oil-cake to a pint of bran per head); but unless she has frequent and abundant exercise, the lamb will be weak, and will need close watching if dropped on a frosty night. In the course of my experience, I have had large, rangy grade ewes—and a grade is popularly supposed to be harder than a full-blood—which had been full-fed and warmly housed, drop large, finely formed lambs, which yet were so flaccid and so nerveless that it would be hours before they could stand alone, and that only after the most assiduous attentions of the shepherd, warming them before the fire, rubbing them with wisps of straw, etc. On the other hand, I have had full-blooded ewes, which had roved nearly all day during the winter through a corn stubble, getting next to nothing in it but the exercise, drop lambs on so cold a night that their feet were frozen and deformed; yet they got up, snaked, and were lively as crickets in the morning, without having received a particle of assistance from the flockmaster.

The English sheep books abound in directions for the making and administering of cordials, syrups, etc., and for rendering assistance to ewes in labor, but a few teaspoonfuls of grass-made milk are worth more than all the nostrums ever compounded. Neither is it necessary to defer the season of lambing until grass has grown green in April, though

I steadfastly hold that for the average wool-growing flock in the latitude of southern Ohio April is the best month in which lambs are to be dropped. But if the owner wishes them to come earlier, a good orchard grass rowen preserved for the purpose, with its admixture of weather-beaten berbage and green beneath, is well adapted for the purpose. Of course the flock must be watched when turned afield on the windy days of March, lest lambs should be dropped and chilled before assistance can be rendered. If the paddock is distant from the sheep-house—which it should not be—on very blistering days it may be necessary to deprive the flock of their exercise altogether.

So important do I hold the matter of exercise that in very cold, snowy seasons during the winter I have my shepherd chase the breeding ewes about in a large, roomy sheep-house or in the feeding yard. A great part of the time I have them driven some distance every day—first making a stont, dry flock break the road through the snow—to a brook to drink, as I consider ice water with exercise much preferable to cistern water without.

The pregnant Merino ewe needs to "rough it," but always with a wholesome, dry place to sleep in at night. She wants plenty to eat, but especially plenty of water and exercise. Move them about and stir their blood. If in rushing pell-mell through a gap to the feeding yard one falls down and a half dozen pile together in a heap above her, no harm will be done. If one is doubled to a right angle around the door-post, she will suffer no injury.

I said they need always a wholesome, dry place to sleep in. When ewes range on an old sod or a piece of rowen, through February, March and April—it is best to reserve the best rowen for the latter stages of pregnancy—they void much more urine than when confined to dry feed, compelling the master to clean out the sheep house oftener. But this extra labor will have its reward in the prosperity of the ewes and lambs. The ammonia must be kept down at all hazards. There is no one thing incident to the artificial house life of the sheep which is a more deadly enemy to it than ammonia. —Country Gentleman.

## MONMOUTH PARK.

### Long Branch, New Jersey,

#### The Following Stake Is Now Open.

THE CHAMPION STALLION STAKES for 1884, for colts and fillies two years old (now yearlings), to be entered at the course by 4 o'clock P. M. on the day before the day appointed for the race, of \$500 each, with \$5,000 added by the Monmouth Park Association to a subscription of \$500 each by owners of stallions, whose get alone shall be qualified to start; the second horse and the subscribing owner of his sire each to receive \$1,000; the third horse and the subscribing owner of his sire each to receive \$500; the winner to receive the stakes of horses entered for the race, and one-half of the money remaining after the foregoing deductions; the other half to go to the subscribing owner of the sire of the winner; the death of a subscriber not to disqualify the get of this stallion, if the subscription be paid; each nomination to be accompanied by a contract in the form subjoined, which, if not fulfilled punctually by the subscriber, may be transferred to and fulfilled by any owner or owners entering in the race the get of the stallion, and such owner or owners shall in that case be entitled to start and to the benefit according to the subscriber from first, second or third place in the race, and to recover from him the money contracted to be paid, if no benefit accrues; fifteen subscriptions to fill. Three-quarters of a mile.

#### Form of Contract.

In consideration of the money to be added by the Monmouth Park Association to the Champion Stallion Stakes for 1884, and in further consideration of the increased value given to the get of my Stallion by the right of entry therein, which right of entry is not to be invalidated by (my) decease, (I) agree to pay to the Monmouth Park Association, or order, five hundred dollars on the first day of July, 1884, at its office in the city of New York. The subscription of stallions to the above stakes will close and name on April 1st, 1884. Subscriptions to be addressed to J. H. Coster, Secretary Monmouth Park Association, Madison Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, New York.

Mr. Lorillard continues his gift of \$5,000 to the Lorillard Stakes. The Champion Stallion Stakes and the Lorillard Stakes are intended to be permanent.

The Lorillard Stakes for 1884, with the following conditions, will close and name on August 15th, 1884. The Lorillard Stakes for 1884, for three-year-olds, of \$500 each, h. f., or only \$100 if declared by January 1st, 1884; or \$50 if declared by January 1st, 1884; or \$100 if declared by June 2nd, 1884; with \$5,000 given by Mr. Pierre Lorillard; the Association to add \$1,000 for the second; the third to save his stake; horses foaled in the United States are not eligible for this stake unless sired in a foreign country, or by a stallion represented by subscription to the Champion Stallion Stakes for 1884. One mile and a half.

GEORGE L. LORILLARD, President.

J. H. COSTER, Secretary.

#### STALLIONS THOROUGHbred.

## BELLE MEADE

### 1884 STALLIONS. 1884

## BRAMBLE,

By imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Ivy Leaf, by imp. Anstralian.

## ENQUIRER,

The sire of McWhirter, Fortuna, Harkaway, Falsetto, Blue Eyes, Pinafore, Getaway, W. F. Enrob, etc.

## Imp. GREAT TOM,

The sire of Gen. Harding, Tbackeray, Swift, Tennyson, Trombone, Tarquin, etc.

And the grand Race-horse,

## LUKE BLACKBURN,

By imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Nevada, by Lexington.

Each of these horses will be bred to a limited number of approved mares, at

## \$100-The Season-\$100

\$5 to the Groom.

Mares will be kept at reasonable charges during the season. The annual Sale of Belle Meade Yearlings, 49 in number, will take place April 30th. Catalogues of the sale will be issued to the public in due time. Address,

W. G. HARDING,  
Nashville, Tenn.

#### The Thoroughbred Stallion

## WILDIDLE.

By Imp. AUSTRALIAN. Dam Idlewild, by Lexington.

This great race-horse and successful sire will make the season of 1884, from February 10th to June 10th, at Jndson's Wildidle Farm, Santa Clara, Cal.

Wildidle is the sire of Gov. Stanford's Frolic filly (record of one mile, 1:42, at two years old), May D. (with a record of one and one-half miles in 2:36, the fastest on the Pacific Coast), Jim Douglas, Ella Doane, Wildidler, and others of note.

Terms of season, \$75, payable at time of service, and in all cases before removal.

Mares taken good care of at \$8 per month. No responsibility for escapes or accidents. For further particulars address

H. C. JUDSON, Owner, or  
W. L. APPLEBY, Supl.,  
Santa Clara, Cal.

P. O. Box 223.

#### STALLIONS

—AT—

## RANCHO DEL PASO.

For the Season of 1884.

#### Thoroughbreds.

## LONGFIELD.

Chestnut horse, by MONARCHIST, he by Lexington.  
First dam, Dame Gourlay (Blue Gown), by Planet.  
Second dam, Flora G., by Lexington.  
Third dam, Fanny G., by imp. Margrave.  
Fourth dam, Lances, by Lance.  
Fifth dam, Aurora, by Aratus.  
Sixth dam, Paragon, by imp. Buzzard.  
Seventh dam, Indiana, by Columbus (son of imp. Pantaloon).  
Eighth dam, Jane Hunt, by Hamilton's Paragon.  
Ninth dam, Moll, by imp. Figure.  
Tenth dam, Slamerkin, by imp. Wildair.  
Eleventh dam, imp. Cub Mare, by Cub.  
Twelfth dam, Aramantus' dam, by Second.  
Thirteenth dam, by Starling.  
Fourteenth dam, by Croft's Partner.  
Fifteenth dam, by Greyhound.  
At \$50 the season, due at the time of service.

## JIM BROWNE.

Chestnut horse, by FOSTER, he by Lexington.  
First dam, Flush, by Hiawatha.  
Second dam, Fanny Bagg, by imp. Ambassador.  
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belsazzar.  
Fourth dam, Madame Bosley, by Sir Richard Tonson.  
Fifth dam, Nancy Nichol, by imp. Eagle.  
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilke's Wonder.  
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.  
Eighth dam, by imp. Sterling.  
Ninth dam, by Clodins.  
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.  
Eleventh dam, by Jolly Roger.  
Twelfth dam, by imp. Partner.  
Thirteenth dam, imp. Monkey.  
Fourteenth dam, an imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Bra don.  
At \$50 the season, due at time of service.

#### Trotting Stallions.

## ECHO.

Bay horse, by RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN.  
First dam, Fanny Felter, by Magnolia, son of Seely's American Star.  
Second dam, by Webber's Kentucky Whip.  
Third dam, by Shakespear, son of Duroc, and out of a mare by Plato, son of imp. Messenger.  
At \$100 the season, due at time of service.

## ALGONA.

Chestnut horse, by ALMONT, son of Alexander's Abdallah, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.  
First dam, Emma Kinkaid, by Conscrip, son of Cassius M. Clay.  
Second dam, Effie Desoria, by Mambrino Chief.  
Third dam, by Powell's Bertrand, son of Bertrand, by Sir Archy.  
At \$100 the season, due at time of service.

## ALASKA.

Brown horse, by ELECTIONEER.  
First dam, by Washington, he by Geo. M. Patchen.  
Second dam, by Williamson's Belmont.  
At \$50 the season, due at time of service.

The season for thoroughbreds will commence February 10th and terminate June 20th. For trotting stallions, will commence February 10th and terminate July 1st. Good care will be taken of mares during the season at \$6 per month; after the season \$10 per month will be charged, but no responsibility for escape or accidents.

John Mackey, Superintendent,  
Sacramento, Cal.

#### THOROUGHbred STALLION

## X X,

Pedigree.

X X (Doublecross), bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson at Atwood Cottage, Riverside, Illinois, foaled May 23, 1872, by MALCOLM.  
First dam, Columbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland.  
Second dam, Young Fashion, by imported Monarch.  
Third dam, Fashion, by imported Trustee.  
Fourth dam, Bonnets of Blue, by Sir Charles.  
Fifth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.  
Sixth dam, by imported Medley.  
Seventh dam, by imported Centinel.  
Eighth dam, by Mark Anthony.  
Ninth dam, by imported Janna.  
Tenth dam, by imported Monkey.  
Eleventh dam, by imported Silvereye.  
Twelfth dam, by Spauker.  
See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

X X (Doublecross) is of as high and fashionable breeding as any stallion in the country. His sire, Malcolm, is by imported Bonnie Scotland, his dam Columbia, also by imported Bonnie Scotland; hence his name. Malcolm was one of the best race-horses of his day, and Columbia was also a fine race mare. Columbia is the granddam of Anleo. Her dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland, Wauwata, Bonnie Kate, the dam of Bonnie Lizette, Ames, Buck Bucking, Three Cheers, etc. The dam of Malcolm, Lady Lancaster, was the dam of Sagamore, Ontario the dam of McWhirter, Regent, Lady Fairfield, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton, etc., and a reference to the racing calendars will show how distinguished the members of these two families are. This is the only Bonnie Scotland stallion in California, and from his inbreeding has come much of the blood as if he were a son of that renowned sire. He is a horse of immense substance, good size, high form, and of the best disposition.

Will make the ensuing season, 1884, from February 15th to June 15th, at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms, \$50 the season.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON,  
Oakland or 508 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.



Reminiscences of John Murphy.

Murphy first became famous after riding Dexter against time, to beat 2:19, which he did (with a break in it) in 2:18. He was then with the king of drivers Hiram Woodruff, since which time Murphy's services as a driver have been greatly esteemed, more especially by New Yorkers among whom he has always lived. To undertake to name the many noted horses Murphy has driven would be a difficult task, while a few will not be amiss. Mr. Bonner's horses are mostly driven by Murphy; he drove Mr. Work's great team Swiveler and Edward to record of 2:16. He drove Frank with running mate in 2:08, the fastest mile heat any man ever rode behind a trotter or pacer, and among his last not least great ones was Majolica, which he drove last summer (his first season out) in 2:17, and he assured me that if Majolica had kept all sound he expected to make him trot considerably faster at either Pittsburgh or Cleveland, but he was so discouraged with his being lame at Pittsburgh that he determined to ship him home, but after considerable coaxing he was persuaded by the management to stay and trot him against Jay-Eye-See. But after all, he said he did not like Pittsburgh, as he did not dare to go to bed barefooted, on account of the coal dust on the carpet sticking to his feet. On one never-to-be-forgotten night he hatched his feet previous to retiring (allow me to explain to your readers that it is not the fact that Mr. Murphy hated his feet that is never to be forgotten, but the sequel to that event), looking round he could see no means of reaching his luxurious couch, without again falling a victim to the contamination of coal dust. With him to resolve is to do, so with the graceful agility of a frog he gave one jump and alighted on the doomed bed, when crash, down it went, "and great was the fall thereof." One grand trait in Mr. Murphy's character as a driver is, that it matters not to him whether his employers are millionaires or people with little or no money, he treats them all alike, kindly and honorably. All the money in the world would not make him swerve from the right when his honor is at stake. It is to be hoped that he may make his appearance this season with a successful string of horses, and that he will not confine his exploits to Gotham alone, but seek a wider field and visit the west, where laurels are always to be won, and honesty never fails to be appreciated.

How to Tell Good Eggs.

It is impossible to tell whether eggs are fertile or otherwise before putting them under hens or into an incubator, except by breaking them. Then if one he an expert, he can tell for a certainty whether the eggs would have hatched. The proper way is to set the eggs, and within a week (and with some varieties sooner) the fertilized eggs can be selected from the barren ones. The eggs that will hatch will appear dark; there will be a dark spot that may readily be distinguished when held against a strong light, and that spot is the embryo chick. On opening a fresh egg that is fertilized the germ can be discovered on the yolk. It is about the size of a small pea, and frequently, not always, floats to the top on opening. When within the shell this germ is supposed always to remain uppermost, and during the period of incubation receives the greatest amount of warmth.

The examination of eggs against a strong light is the safe guide as to their condition. When the whole shell is full and dark, the egg is within a day or so of hatching, and if the chick is alive it may be heard if placed to the ear. If all is still and dark, the chick is dead. Often the little thing dies owing to the toughness of the shell, or to a sudden blow that may have been received. Eggs for hatching must be handled with care, and should be slightly moistened when hatching, if set in a dry place. If on the moist earth it is unnecessary. Fresh eggs may be separated from stale ones by examining or "candling." If fresh, the air bladder is small, no larger than a pea; if stale, it will be the size of a nickel, or if very old, an old-fashioned copper will barely cover the air space. The general gritty feel of the shell is sometimes a guide, but not always correct. In selecting eggs for incubation, choose rather those of medium size and pointed or tapering to the small end; an unusually large, or an exact oval egg seldom hatches. If the fowls are in a healthy, vigorous condition, there is little doubt.—C. B., in Country Gentleman.

Major Adam Lilburn, of Haverstraw, who bred Edward Everett, formerly called Major Winfield, and sold him to Mr. Robert Bonner, remarked in our office yesterday that he saw Seely's American Star driven double with one of his daughters at Goshen, when he was twenty years old, a mile in three minutes. He was a long-bodied horse of low action, and looked like a thoroughbred. He was greatly abused during his life time. He was frequently driven on the ice of Orange Lake, back of Newburgh, until he was almost ready to drop. He was broad between the eyes and had any quantity of nerve force. Major Lilburn also remembers the Charles Kent mare, the dam of Ryadly's Hambletonian. He says that Dr. George Gordon, who was well acquainted with Charley Kent, a dissipated butcher, told him that Kent knew nothing of the breeding of the mare. The dam of Hambletonian was driven on the streets of New York to a butcher's cart, until she became lame, and then was bred to Abdallah.—Purty, Field and Farm.

Beys to gallop the horses in training or wented at almost every stable in the land. No one has exercising led enough to train his horses properly. The pay of a good boy for this purpose is more than any laborer can earn.

The harness should never fit horses so ill that it will shave the hair off where it touches them. If the harness is kept properly oiled as it always should be, this trouble is not liable to occur.

Thoroughbred SETTER PUPPIES.



ENGLISH SETTERS, Finest breed imported, Irish Setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill of Oregon. Pedigrees guaranteed. \$25.00 each at six weeks old. Apply to E. LEAVESLEY, Gilroy.



GIVEN AWAY!

This is a beautiful solid wedding ring made of Heavy Rolled Gold plate. Engraving warranted. We want to introduce our new and beautiful Catalogues of Clocks, Jewelry, Watches, Silverware, etc. at once. SPECIAL Offer: Send us \$3.00 in stamps and we will send you this elegant ring. We will also send you FREE, as a present, the "Little Wonder."

TIME KEEPER.

Just as shown in cut. A thoroughly reliable teller of the time of day in a handsome Silver Nickel Hunting Case. Cut one-third size. Address BACOCK & CO., Centerbrook, Conn.



SEND FOR CIRCULAR OF THE ALGOWSKI FLYING CLAY PIGEON. PIERCE & CO. OAKLAND, CAL. AGENTS FOR THE PACIFIC COAST. The firm also carries a large stock of HARDWARE, RIFLES, GUNS, PISTOLS, Of every make CARTRIDGES, FISHING TACKLE, RODS AND FLIES,

in every variety, and all articles belonging to the Sportsman's outfit on REASONABLE TERMS.



RUPTURE

Absolutely cured in 30 to 60 days, by Dr. Pierce's Patent Magnetic Elastic Truss. Warranted the only Electric Truss in the world. Entirely different from all others. Perfect Retainer, and is worn with ease and comfort night and day. Cured the renowned Dr. J. Sims of New York, and hundreds of others. New Illustrated pamphlet free, containing full information. MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY. 704 Sacramento St. San Francisco, Cal.

Carriage Horses For Sale.



AT DASHAWAY STABLES Oakland, One pair Bay horses; black points; Raised in Nevada; Sired by the thoroughbred horse Phil-Box; Weight 1,160 and 1,180 respectively; Seven years (7) old; Perfect in all particulars.

OAKLAND PARK Spring Meeting.



—WILL COMMENCE—

Saturday, April 26th, Tuesday, 29th and 30th, May 1st, 2d and 3d.

SIX DAYS.

No. 1. The Ferry Stake.—Half-mile dash, for two-year-olds, \$50 each, \$25 forfeit, \$200 added, \$75 to second. No. 2. Occidental Hotel Stake.—For two-year-olds, \$50 each; half forfeit, with \$200 added; \$75 to second; three-quarters of a mile. No. 3. Palace Hotel Stake.—For three-year-olds, \$50 each; half forfeit, with \$200 added; \$100 to second; one and three-quarters miles. No. 4. Baldwin Hotel Stake.—For three-year-olds, \$50 each; half forfeit, with \$200 added; \$100 to second; one and three-quarters miles. No. 5. Peruvian Bitters Stake.—For all ages, \$50 each; half forfeit; \$150, second horse, third to save stake; two and one-quarter miles; \$500 is added in honor of the stake by the Peruvian Bitters Company. No. 6. The Russ House Handicap.—Purse \$200; \$50 to second; half-mile dash for all ages. No. 7. Galindo Hotel Handicap.—Purse \$200; \$50 to second; heats of three-quarters of a mile. No. 8. Purse \$200; \$50 to second; for maiden three-year-olds; heats of a mile. No. 9. Purse \$200; \$50 to second; selling race; horses entered for \$1,500 to carry their weight; \$1,000, 5 pounds; \$750, 10 pounds; \$500, 15 pounds; surplus to be divided between second horse and Association. For all ages; heats of a mile. No. 10. Owners' Handicap.—Purse \$200; \$50 to second; to start at the weights named at the time they enter; heats of a mile. No. 11. Purse \$200; \$50 to second; seven-eighths of a mile; for all ages. No. 12. Purse \$200; \$50 to second; one and three-eighths of a mile; for all ages. No. 13. Purse \$200; \$50 to second; selling race for two-year-olds; \$1,000, to carry their weight; \$800, 5 pounds; \$600, 10 pounds; \$400, 15 pounds; any surplus, the same as in No. 9. Five-eighths of a mile. Entries to the above stakes and purses close March 25th, 1884. Entrances to purses, ten per cent. Entries to the above races to be addressed to M. M. Allen, Oakland Park, or in care of Killip & Co., 116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco. Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association Rules to govern. Weights in Handicap announced April 5th, declaration April 11th. All purses and stakes to be run, good day and track. Good stabling free of charge. The track will be kept in the best of condition. The programme of each day's racing will be arranged after the closing of the stakes and purses. M. M. ALLEN, Lessee.

TRY AN ADVERTISEMENT IN THE BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

THE NEW ZEALAND Stud and Pedigree Stock Co. LIMITED.

AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

The objects of the NEW ZEALAND STUD AND PEDIGREE STOCK COMPANY, LIMITED, are the breeding of pure-bred Cattle, Clydesdale Horses and Sheep, and disposing of same by sale or otherwise in New Zealand, the Australasian Colonies, San Francisco, and elsewhere.

The whole of the pedigree herds, the Clydesdale horses and sheep, are well known, and consist of first-class imported stock, judiciously selected in England by the best judges, without regard to cost, and their progeny, wherever exhibited, have secured the highest prizes.

The celebrated short-horn Bull, DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, was awarded First and Champion Prizes at the Intercolonial Exhibition, Sydney, for the best bull of any breed, and for which the whole of the Australasian Colonies competed with both Imported and Colonial Bulls. This bull and many of his progeny are amongst the herd.

The Herefords are deserving of special mention. Six hundred in number, they form the largest herd of pure Herefords in the world. Their progeny have always met with a ready and remunerative sale in the Australasian Colonies.

The Thoroughbred Horses and Clydesdales of this Company are well known throughout the Colonies and Great Britain; their equal does not exist in the Australasian Colonies.

Fastest Time on Record.

Martini-Henry, by Musket—Sylvia, was bred by this Company and sold when a foal to the Hon. J. White for 1,250 guineas. He is now three years old, and has just achieved the wonderful feat of winning the Victorian Derby, one mile and a half (the great southern weight-for-age race), carrying 122 pounds, and heating a field of nine in 2:39, thus lowering the previous record of 2:41; and also the Melbourne Cup, two miles, carrying 103 pounds to victory in 3:30, and heating a field of twenty-nine, thus lowering the previous best record of 3:30, by Darrivell (5 years), carrying 102 pounds, in 1879.

Musket—The Company have for sale some twenty-five colts (this season's) by this wonderful sire, from imported thoroughbred English mares.

During the present racing season nearly all the important two and three-year-old events in Auckland have been won by his progeny. A draft of his yearlings, which have just been disposed of in Sydney, New South Wales, realized from £150 to 1,250 guineas.

Orders entrusted to the Company will receive prompt and careful attention, the Company guaranteeing to find careful and efficient men to take charge of stock, and to insure shipments against all risks at five (5) per cent.

Any information regarding stock may be obtained on application to

P. H. BOURKE, Secretary, Auckland, New Zealand.

The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co., Limited. 412 California Street, San Francisco. HUGH CRAIG, Agent.

PROGRAMME OF RACES

The Capital Turf Club,



COMMENCING MAY 6, 1884.

FIRST DAY.

No. 1. RUNNING—Half-mile dash; free for all two-year-olds. Purse \$20. Winner of half-mile dash at P. C. B. H. Meeting to carry 5 pounds extra. No. 2. RUNNING—Three-quarters of a mile and repeat; free for all. Purse \$30. No. 3. RUNNING—One and one-quarter miles; free for all. Purse \$250.

SECOND DAY.

No. 4. TROTTING—Mile heats, two to three, for two-year-olds, for horses owned in Butte, Colusa, Tehama, Sacramento, Yolo and Yuba counties, on January 1st, 1884. Purse \$20. No. 5. Trotting—2:35 class. Purse \$500.

THIRD DAY.

No. 6. RUNNING—Sacramento Derby; free for all three-year-olds; one and one-half mile dash. Purse \$300. No. 7. RUNNING—One mile and repeat; free for all. Purse \$300. No. 8. RUNNING—Consolation purse for beaten horses; dash of one and one-eighth miles. Purse \$200.

FOURTH DAY.

No. 9. PACING—For horses that never beat 2:20. Purse \$500. No. 10. TROTTING—Free for all. Purse \$300.

FIFTH DAY.

No. 11. TROTTING—2:27 class. Purse \$500. No. 12. PACING—For pacers owned in Sacramento county January 1st, 1884, which have never beaten 2:30. Purse \$300.

CONDITIONS—All trotting races are three in five, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three or more to start; National Association rules to govern; all purses divided at the rate of 80, 30 and 10 percent to first, second and third horses. All running races, five to enter and three or more to start; Pacific Blood-Horse Association rules to govern, where not otherwise specified. In all races where entries exceed \$200 will be added. Entrance to all races, 10 percent of purse, money to accompany nomination. All entries to be made in writing, giving name, color and sex of horses, also name and residence of owner. Entries in all races to close with the Secretary on Saturday, April 5th, 1884. Write "Entries to Races" on outside of envelope. By order of J. W. WILSON, President. C. H. TODD, Secretary. P. O. Box No. 422, Sacramento.

AMUSEMENTS.

CALIFORNIA THEATRE

FRED' W. BERT MANAGER.

THE LEADING THEATRE

From Monday Evening, March 24th, for One Week Only.

The Great European Specialty Co.

Popular prices until further notice. Dress Circle and Orchestra (reserved)... 75cts. Gallery... 50cts. Gallery... 25cts.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

MISSION STREET, ABOVE THIRD.

Monday, March 24th.

Her Majesty's Opera Co.,

Under the auspices of

COL. J. H. MAPLESON.

FRED' W. BERT,

Lessee and Manager.

OAKLAND THEATRE

TWELFTH STREET NEAR WEBSTER, OAKLAND, CAL.

Monday Evening, March 24th.

Grand production of

MY GERALDINE,

—BY—

BARTLEY CAMPBELL,

OUR FULL COMPANY.

GRAND SCENERY,

STARTLING EFFECTS!

Continued for One Week More.

SATURDAY MATINEE!

SPECIAL NOTICE—For the accommodation of the residents of Berkeley, Alameda and Brooklyn, curtain will rise at 7:45, performance terminating at 10:45. Admission... 25cts. Reserved Seats... 50cts. Secure your seats in advance.

The Vienna Gardens,

Cor. of Sutter and Stockton Sts.

THE POPULAR

FAMILY RESORT

OF THE CITY.

The Ladies' Orchestra, composed of accomplished musicians is the feature of the entertainments, with the talented Miss Bertha Neuber as leader. Refreshments of all kinds the best the market affords.

G. F. WALTER,

Sole Proprietor.

ADMISSION FREE.



## BILLIARDS.

The opening of the Saylor Brothers' new parlors, which took place last Saturday evening, was an undoubted success. The initial attraction was a game in 500 points between Benjamin Saylor and J. F. B. McCleery. The reputation that these two players have earned by hotly contested matches, whenever they have met over the green cloth and ivories, attracted as large an audience as could possibly enter the rooms. Saylor won the lead off and missed. In the 6th inning he scored 23, followed by a neat run on the rail which was suddenly brought to a close by a miscue on the 43d carom. McCleery seemed to be laboring under great difficulty, the cushions on the new table appearing a little too lively for him who had become habituated with the slow "Monarch" and the consequence was that at each cushion carom his ball which would have the proper direction on a slower table would rebound, after taking the cushion, with too much rapidity to be affected by the English, and a miss would follow. The 11th inning showed: Saylor 75, McCleery 12. At this stage the latter by elegant play managed to get the balls on the long right rail, and the way his points rolled up made many believe that his assertion, "If I ever get them on the rail, the game will be mine," made before the game began, was about to come true. When the callers sang out 55, McCleery stopped to chalk up, at the same time offering to wager \$25 to \$20 on the result of the game. There were no takers and he continued his play, but it was evident his interest was flagging. Four more counts were scored when he missed the second object ball by not giving enough force to his. In the 19th inning Saylor scored 47, and after McCleery's miss he followed up with a beautiful rail run almost making the circuit of the table and counting 109 points. No doubt his run would have been much higher had he paid less attention to the deafening cheers which accompanied the completion of his 100th point. From this on Saylor had it all his own way. McCleery did succeed in holding the rail once more, when he made 58 points and missed, leaving the balls in such good position that Saylor counted up 111 points more, and in the 46th inning completed his 500 points with an unfinished run of 74 points, McCleery having but 263. Winners' average 10 20-23. William Roach acted as referee.

A word of praise should be said about the fancy shots with which Mr. McCleery entertained the large audience which assembled at the Saylor Parlors last Saturday. He was unusually successful, as the many rounds of applause he received will attest, and held the people there more than an hour, practically demonstrating the unlooked-for curves and angles a skillful player can command the ivories to take.

W. R. F. Lowry, the ex-champion of the Pacific coast, has returned from a long trip through the country. He has been giving exhibitions in most of the small towns of the coast; his report of the billiardistic condition where he has been is "that things are booming." Inducements have been offered him to give entertainments in Santa Cruz, and it is probable he will depart for that place before long.

The amateur billiard tournament, at Chico, proposed by Tom Foley, began last Monday with eight contestants. The first prize is \$40 and an emblem suitably inscribed, the second \$30, third \$20, and the fourth \$10. The game will consist of 150 points.

The billiard rooms of the Palmer House, Chicago, recently refitted, are pronounced the handsomest hotel billiard rooms in the world.

Mme. Adelina Patti has had a table placed in her apartments at the Palace, by the J. M. Brunswick & Balke Co.

The J. M. Brunswick & Balke Co. and the H. W. Collender Billiard Co. have been consolidated.

## THE DRAMA.

## The California Theater.

During the week the Lights of London, has been played in a very creditable manner by the regular company of the establishment, and embellished with the original Union Square agency. The play itself needs no comment from us, as its principal features, merits and demerits are familiar to our public. It is one of those stage productions in which we take but little pleasure, and with which we have but little sympathy. There is too much vice, suffering and folly in it to suit us, with too little intellectual power to suit a San Francisco audience. Still, it cannot be denied, it contains some fine dramatic scenes, which the company made the most of. Of the male characters Grismer as Seth Preene, and Simms as Joseph Jarvis of the legitimate, were decidedly the best, and more than good all through. The best female character beyond question was Miss Barry's Hetty Preene. In the interview with her father after her fall, in which a sense of duty and the attractions of dress and jewelry incident to a life of shame struggled for mastery, was a fine piece of acting, faithful in spirit and true in conception, though she was sometimes at fault in the tone and expression of voice. This young lady is certain to rise in her profession. Miss Phoebe Davies and Miss Fanny Young also acquitted themselves with ability, as usual. The gem of the performance, however is little Minnie Tittle's Tim, a poor outcast waif of London. How this child only seven years old comes to have such a correct conception of the various characters she plays is something really wonderful, and can be ascribed only to real native genius. She was regularly applauded and called back to make her salutation to the audience. But this is generally the case whatever character she plays. Next week the attractions at this theater will be very great, and we expect to see crowded houses. Beginning on Monday night, for one week only, the Great European Specialty Company will appear. The performance of this troupe will be well worthy the patronage of San Francisco.

## The Vienna Garden.

The audience during the week have been very large and enthusiastic. They were, however, nothing more than the excellent performance merited, for it contained varieties enough to suit all classes and all tastes. The Marvels of Peru with Siegrist as Clown appear to grow in popularity, as their engagement continues. Courtwright and Hawkins, in their amusing specialties, comic sketches, songs, duets, dances and lectures, give universal satisfaction. Then last, though not least, is the elegant ballet of Mlle. Rose, assisted by four young ladies of established reputation as danseuses. It is true the stage is not large enough to do full justice to their performance, but nevertheless it is evident they are all artists of ability and thorough training. Altogether, Mr. Walters gives an excellent entertainment, and deserves his success. The attractions next week will be equally strong.

## Oakland Theater.

The beautiful and touching Irish drama of My Geraldine has run to very good houses all the week, and will be continued for one week more. The cast is very strong. Miss Charlotte Tittle is gaining golden opinions among the Oakland people. Some ladies at the head of households object strongly to our suggestion that Mr. Bert should bring her to the California in order to give her better chances to improve herself by playing with artists of national reputation. Having had the good fortune to aid and advance her professional career, we are well pleased to hear these expressions of approbation, and are content for the present she should bide her time. It will most surely come. My Geraldine as presented at Oakland is well worth seeing.

## BICYCLING.

W. Snook, a prominent amateur bicycle rider of England, is on his way to this city where he purposes following his profession as a surveyor and architect. Mr. Snook has a great reputation for long distance riding, and will be a great acquisition for our local wheelmen.

Anderson, the long distance rider, is in the city and will accept Prince's challenge for a seventy-two-hour race if the terms are made to suit him. His objection to the conditions published are not serious, and there is a prospect that the race will be made.

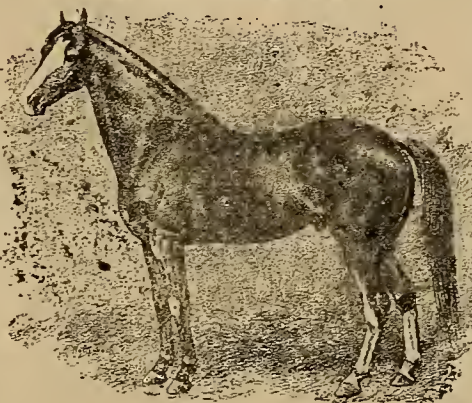
John S. Prince has made a match with R. M. Burns for a twenty-mile race, to take place at the Oakland Trotting Park on Sunday the 30th inst. Prince to ride his bicycle and Mr. Burns to drive Jackson's roadster Ed. to harness. Stake \$250 a side.

The Capital Bicycle Club of Washington have issued a general invitation to all wheelmen of the United States to visit them during their races which occur May 16th.

Brown's Bronchial Troches will relieve bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, consumptive and throat diseases. They are used always with good success.

Schaefer has arrived from Paris and expresses himself pleased with his trip. Maurice Daly is much better and will return home in a few days.

## The Thoroughbred Stallion



## JOE HOOKER, BY MONDAY.

First dam Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.  
Second dam Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.  
Third dam Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.  
Fourth dam Gamin's dam, by Sir Richard.  
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.  
Sixth dam Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.  
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.  
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.  
Ninth dam, by Cladius.  
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.  
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Roger.  
Twelfth dam, by Partner.  
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.  
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

TERMS, \$50 THE SEASON, TO A FEW MARES OF APPROVED breeding. Good pasturage for mares from a distance at \$4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

My place, where Joe Hooker will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freepoint road. This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier and Jim Benwick. For history of Joe Hooker see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN January 20th, 1883.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

## TROTTING STALLIONS.

## Standard Trotting Stallion

## BILLY HAYWARD, 489,

At NILES, ALAMEDA COUNTY.

TERMS \$20.00. Good pasturage \$3.00.

JAS. J. MARTIN, Agent.

## The Almont Stallion

## ALTOONA,

BY ALMONT: first dam Theresa B., by Prophet, Jr.; second dam Molly Floyd, by Mobaw; third dam, by Davy Crockett, a Canadian pacer; fourth dam Puss, a fine road mare imported from Canada.

Prophet, Jr., by Prophet, son of Hill's Vermont Black Hawk.

Altoona was bred by Gen. W. T. Withers, of Fairlane, is a dark bay, a little over fifteen and three-quarters hands, of high form and breeding.

He will make the season of 1884, ending July 1st, at the ALMONT STABLES, 1352 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.

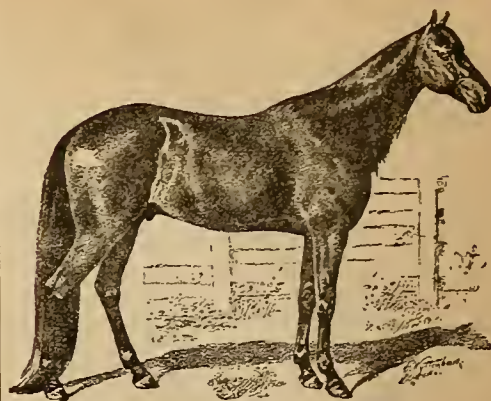
TERMS, \$30 for the season, due on or before July 1st.

For further information apply to or address

A. H. HECOX,

ALMONT STABLES, 1352 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.

## Mambrino Trotting Stallion



## ABBOTSFORD.

Record 2:19 1-2.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884, AT THE RANCH OF S. B. WHIPPLE, San Mateo, Cal.

## PEDIGREE.

By Woodford Mambrino: his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino Paymaster; dam Woodbine, (dam of Wedgewood, 2:19), by Woodford, son of Koschusko, by Sir Archy.

Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodbine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks, by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty-nine colts and fillies sired by him at Woodburn, not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease, Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf, and he gained on a slow track at Minneapolis, a record of 2:21 1/2. He has thirteen sons and daughters that have trotted in 2:30 or better: Abbottsford 2:19 1/2; Malice 2:19 1/2; Manetta 2:19 1/2; Mambrino Dudley 2:22; Convey 2:22 1/2; Magenta 2:24 1/2; Manfred 2:25; Pancoast 2:25 1/2; Rachel 2:25 1/2; Inca 2:27; Lady McFarlane 2:28; Dacia 2:29; Geo. A. Ayer 2:30. Woodford Mambrino was also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket 2:11. It is proper to draw a comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first named stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,333 foals out of selected mares. Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettie, beat 2:30. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty-six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in seven. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is five times greater than Hambletonian.

Young Columbus, by Old Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harris' Hambletonian, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. Young Columbus was the sire of Phil Sheridan, sire of Phyllis 2:17 1/2; Adelaide 2:19 1/2; Commonwealt 2:22; Hiram Woodruff 2:25; Valley Chief 2:25; Faustina 2:25 1/2; Phil Sheridan, Jr., 2:29 1/2; Tom Malloy 2:30.

## TERMS.

One hundred dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season, free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes.

WASH. JAMES, Agent,

San Mateo, Cal.

## The Trotting Stallions

## Baywood and Fleetwood

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884, COMMENCING FEBRUARY 1st, and ending July 1st, at the corner of Third and Empire streets, San Jose.

## BAYWOOD

Is five years old, dark bay, with black points, 16 hands high, and weighs 1,200 pounds, fine bone, level-headed and a good mover.

Sired by Nutwood; first dam by Geo. M. Patchen; second dam by Champion; third dam by Belmont.

## FLEETWOOD

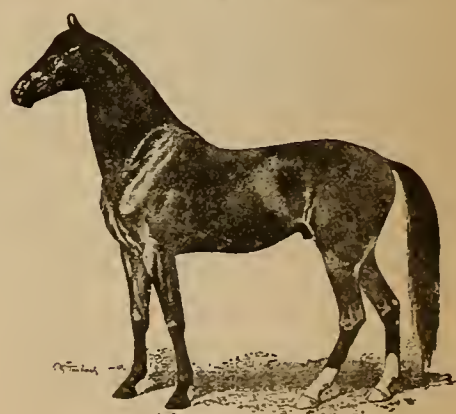
Is four years old, sorrel, with both front feet white and white stripes face; 15 1/2 hands high, and weighs close to 1,100 pounds. He is a model a perfect horse; high life, fine style and action, and looks like thoroughbred.

Sired by Nutwood. First dam Copper Bottom Mare, by Young America; second dam by Tillotson. Mare, pedigree unknown but she was reported to have been bred in Kentucky.

Terms, \$25 for the season, or \$40 to insure.

E. S. SMITH, San Jose.

## The Trotting-Bred Stallion



## A. T. STEWART,

Will stand for mares at the FRESNO FAIR GROUNDS during the season.

A. T. Stewart is a dark brown stallion with white hind ankles, sixteen and one-half hands high, and weighs over 1,300 pounds. Bred by D. L. Harris, of Fayette County, Kentucky. Foaled in 1872, and is an inbred Mambrino. Sired by Mambrino Patchen (full brother of Lady Thorn, record 2:18 1/2), sire of Katie Middleton, 2:23, and nine in 2:30 list. Dam by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn; second dam by Young's Pilot, Jr., brother in blood to the sire of the dam of Maud's 2:30. Mambrino Patchen sired by Mambrino Chief, he by Maud's master, and he by Mambrino, thoroughbred son of Imported.

Terms for the season, \$30.

Address

SOMERS & CO.



## Wren's Nest Stallions.

THE CHAMPION TROTTING STALLION OF THE PACIFIC SLOPE"  
**SAM PURDY,** - - - - - \$50  
(Magoon bay, black points, sixteen hands, 1,200 pounds), by GEORGE M. PATCHEN, JR., ("California Patchen"), dam Whiskey Jane, by Illinois Medoc. Record, 2:20 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Buffalo, N. Y., August 2d, 1876. Public trial two-mile heats, on Bay District Course in San Francisco County, Cal., 4:45 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4:46.

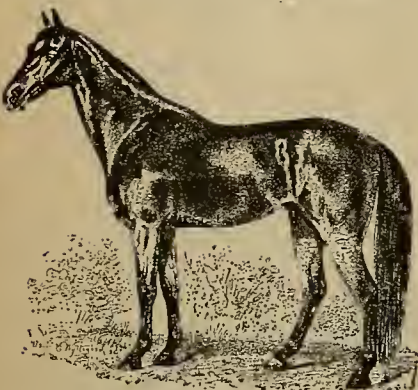
### Thoroughbred

**DAN SPARLING,** - - - - - \$25  
(Blood bay, black points, sixteen and one-quarter hands), by imp. Glenelg, dam Item (own sister to Tom Ochiltree). Item is also the dam of Idalia, Bob Woolley, etc.

### TERMS CASH AT TIME OF SERVICE.

Address the undersigned at Harrisonburg, Rockingham County, Va.  
**FOXHALL A. DAINGERFIELD, Owner.**

## Hambletonian Trotting Stallion



## BOB MASON

By ECHO. His dam Belle Mason by Belmont, thoroughbred. Echo by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Fanny Felter by Magnolia (by American Star). Belle Mason by Belmont (Williamson's). First dam, Lucy Johnson, by the Pony (son of imported Leviathan). Second dam Catalpa, by Frank. Third dam, by John Richards.

Will make the season of 1884 for a limited number of mares, at the OAKLAND TROTting PARK.

### Description.

Bob Mason is a mahogany bay, with inside of off hind ankle white and star in forehead; sixteen hands, and weighs 1,100. Foaled May 10th, 1879. He is of fine kindly disposition, a natural trotter, and has shown great speed, but as yet has no public record. For a fine portrait and full description of the horse see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of June 30th, 1883.

For full history of his sire Echo, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN July 25th, 1882. See also for his full brother Exile, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN issue of September 10th, 1882.

### Terms.

Fifty dollars the season, payable at time of service. All mares at risk of owners. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasture at \$5 per month.

**CHARLES J. ELLIS, Owner.**  
**WM. DONATHAN, Agent.**

## Fast Trotting Stallion



## HA HA.

### Standard (See Wallace's Register.)

Ha Ha: Color Brown, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  hands. Extra fine style. Action and form perfect. As a three-year-old, with eight weeks' handling, showed 2:23 $\frac{1}{2}$ , without a skip.

### Breeding.

GILT-ENGE, combining, close at hand, Hambletonian, Alexander's Abdallah, Mambrino Chief, dam by McCracken's Blackhawk, the sire of the dam of Overman. Record 2:34 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

N. B. As a four-year-old, with proper handling, 2:30 or better, I would expect him to show.

**FRED ARNOLD,**  
Stockton, Cal.

## Trotting Stallions

## Prompter, 2305, and Privateer

Will make the season of 1884, from February 1st to July 1st, at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, at \$50 the season. Mares not proving in foal can be returned next season free of charge. Pasture at reasonable rates. Accidents and escapes at owner's risk.

**Prompter** is a bright bay, star in forehead, hind ankles white, sixteen hands high, and weighs 1,140 pounds. Sired by Wilson's Blue Bull, son of Pruden's Blue Bull, by Merring's Blue Bull, dam Prairie Bird (four-year-old pacing record 2:28 $\frac{1}{2}$ ), and dam of Flight, five-year-old record 2:29, and three-fourths sister to dam of Pride, yearling record 2:44 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and three-fourths sister to dam of Buccaneer, public trial against time 2:24 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and full sister in blood to dam of Fawn, record 2:30 $\frac{1}{2}$ , by Flaxtail, grandam by son of Tally Ho Morgan, great grandam by Irwin's Tuckahoe, great great grandam by Lefler's Consul.

**Privateer** is four years old, a beautiful brown with tan shadings, over sixteen hands high, and is by Buccaneer, son of Iowa Chief, by Green's Bashaw, dam by Marion, son of Mambrino Chief, yearling record 3:05 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

For extended pedigree and further description of the above horses send for circular.

**M. W. HICKS,**  
Sacramento, Cal.

## THE ELECTIONEER STALLION

## STANFORD

Will make the season of 1884, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, at his stable near the Oakland Race Track.

### Terms.

\$50 for the season, payable at the close of the season. No responsibility assumed beyond reasonable care.

### Pedigree and Description.

Stanford was bred by George Faylor, late of San Francisco, foaled in 1879; is dark bay, no marks, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  hands, and weighs 1,050 pounds; was sired by Electioneer, and closely resembles him in form and color; was not broken until last year; has been handled very little, but enough to show that his action is excellent and peculiar to the get of Electioneer.

First dam, Annie Laurie, by McCracken's Dave Hill, Jr., (sire of Geo. Treat, record 2:25 $\frac{1}{2}$ ), by McCracken's Dave Hill, he by Red Lion, and by Vermont Black Hawk.

Second dam, Kitty, by Owen Dale, son of Belmont.

Dam of Dave Hill, Jr., by old St. Lawrence, grandam thoroughbred.

Dam of Dave Hill by Vermont Hambletonian.

**J. J. FAIRBANKS,**  
Agent.

## The Trotting Stallions

## DIRECTOR AND MONROE CHIEF

Will make the season of 1884 at

## Oakland Trotting Park,

Commencing February 1st and ending June 1st.

### TERMS.

Director \$200, Monroe Chief \$100, the season. Good pasture for mares at reasonable rates. Due care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no responsibility assumed should any occur.

### Director, 2:17.

Black horse, foaled July 18, 1877, by Dictator (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Phallas, 2:15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ); first dam Dolly (dam of Thorndale, 2:22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Onward, 2:23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ), by Mambrino Chief; second dam by Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiener.

Thorndale, 2:22 $\frac{1}{2}$ , is the sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and Daisy Dale, 2:19 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

### Monroe Chief, 2:18 1-4.

Two-mile record, 4:46.

Brown horse, foaled 1870, by Jim Monroe (son of Alexander's Abdallah, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, first dam Madame Powell, by Bay Chief (son of Mambrino Chief); second dam by Toronto (son of St. Lawrence); third dam claimed to be of Whip stock. For a very lifelike portrait of Monroe Chief and a full account of his pedigree and performances, see the leading number of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, issued December 29, 1883.

For further information address

**JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,**  
OAKLAND TROTting PARK.

## The Trotting Stallion

## BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Penniston, Philadelphia, Penn. By HAPPY MEDIUM, dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr. Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1884 from February 10th to July 1st.

### Terms.

\$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasture at \$3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Maryland consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

**J. B. McDONALD.**

2:20 1-4.

## The Fast-Trotting Stallion

## ANTEEO.

Dark bay colt, near hind foot white; foaled May 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Chirn Simpson, Oakland, California.

### By ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.

Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.

Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.

Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.

Fifth dam, Bonnets of Blue, by Sir Charles.

Sixth dam, Ready, by Sir Archy.

Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.

Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.

Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.

Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.

Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.

Twelfth dam, by imp. Silver.

Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

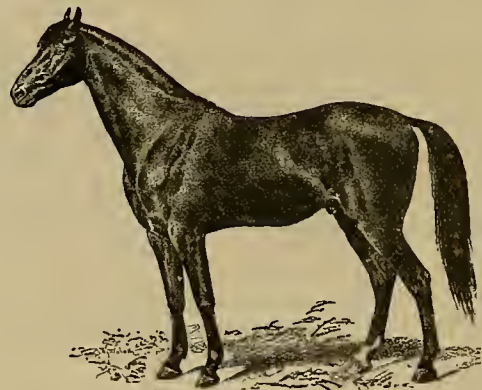
Will make the coming season, from February 10th to June 15th, 1884, at the Fair Grounds at Santa Rosa.

### TERMS.

\$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents. Anteeo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

**M. ROLLINS, Agent.**  
Santa Rosa.



## MAMBRINO WILKES.

**BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE WILKES,** son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christian by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Tuckahoe's Mambrino son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripston's dam by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes (weighing 1,200 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which pat George Wilkes in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 27 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 14 have records of 2:25 or better, 5 of 2:20 or better, and 3 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H., and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prevalent sire.

Will make the coming season, commencing February 1st, 1884, at the Drew Stable, STOCKTON, and L. M. Morse's near LODI.

### Terms:

\$50 for the season, or \$25 single service. This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose service are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

**A. L. HINDS, Agent.**

## The Trotting Stallion

## STEINWAY,

With two-year-old record, third heat, of 2:31 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and three-year-old record, fourth heat, of 2:25 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

### Terms.

He will serve mares the present season, commencing February 1st, and ending July 1st, 1884, at the

**Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County,**

At \$100 for the season, payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasture \$5 per month, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McClevery, by Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, or of S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S. Smalley's Stable, Haywards, will be forwarded immediately to the farm.

### Description.

He is a bay, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  hands high, weighing 1,175 pounds, long flowing main and tail, two white hind ankles, remarkable style and lofty carriage; has a good, resolute head set on a stout neck; his shoulders do not mount very high on the withers. He has great length and a capacious middle piece, plenty of bone and substance; his gait is big and square; his disposition is the very best.

### Pedigree.

Steinway, by Strathmore; first dam Abhees, by Albion, the sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24; second dam by Marshall Ney, by imported Emancipation; third dam by Bertrand, he by Sir Archy; Albion by Haleson, a pacer; he by Virginia, a son of Sir Archy. Steinway's dam is the dam of Solo, five-year-old record 2:28, and Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, two-year-old record 2:31 $\frac{1}{2}$ , winning the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall, beating the Palo Alto colt and others. Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway. Steinway's dam is also the dam of W. S. Buckner's colt Currency, that trotted as a yearling, the fall of 1882, in 2:46. See New York "Spirit of the Times" of November 18th, and "Turf, Field and Farm" November 18th, 1882.

Strathmore is the sire of Santa Claus, 2:17 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and Tucker, 2:19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chestnut Hill, 2:23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Alice Stoner, 2:24; Steinway, three-year-old, 2:25 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Nannie Talbert, five-year-old, 2:27; Solo, five-year-old, 2:28; Monitor, 2:28 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Henderson, 2:28; Strathlin, three-year-old, 2:29 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and Stuart, three-year-old 2:28. Stuart is full brother to Belmont, who trotted a mile in 2:23 at fifteen months old. Bedford trotted in the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall; was timed the second heat in 2:32 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; is by Strathmore also. Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, the sire of Dexter, 2:17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; first dam by North American, the sire of Whitehall, he the sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and he in turn got Governor Sprague, record 2:30 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and he got Kate Sprague, record 2:18. The dam of Scott's Thomas, record 2:21, and Scott's Chief, record 2:23, was by Whitehall; also North American, by Sir Walter, he by Hickory, sire imported Whip; North American's dam is a pacer. Strathmore's second dam is by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by imported Messenger.

### Performances.

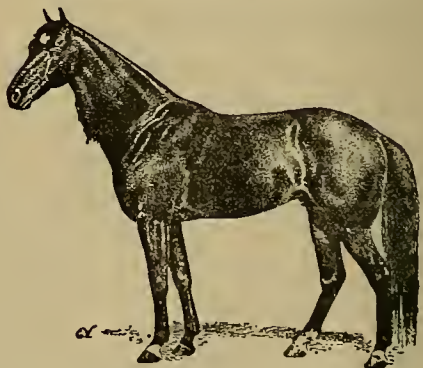
Steinway has trotted four races; at two years old he won the Lexington stake, mile heats, beating Memento, Jewett, Verbeia, Admiration, Mystery, in 2:39, 2:32, 2:31 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Memento won the first heat. As three-year-old, at Sharpsbury, Ky., August 8th, 1879, over a miserable half-mile track, he beat Bushwhacker, record 2:27, and Blackwood, Jr., record 2:22, in four heats, 2:38, 2:37, 2:37, 2:35. Bushwhacker winning second heat. At Lexington, August 18th, 1879, he trotted six heats, 2:38, 2:35, 2:30, 2:25 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 2:30 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 2:30 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Steinway winning fourth, fifth and sixth heats, beating Jewett, Catchily and two others. At the fall meeting of the Horse Breeders' Association for the Kentucky Stake for three-year-olds he was beaten in three heats by Jewett, in 2:36 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 2:23 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 2:26 $\frac{1}{2}$ , but Steinway was lame in this race, and really not in fit condition to start; he was timed second, in 2:27 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 2:23 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 2:27 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

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### PEDIGREE.

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Impiris, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:44 $\frac{1}{2}$ ) by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grandam by Lefler's Consul, by imp. Messenger.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

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This may certify that I have used Sparkhall's Spe-  
cific in my stables, and consider it an extraordinary  
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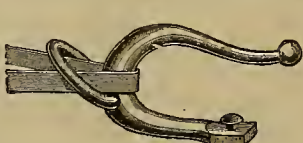
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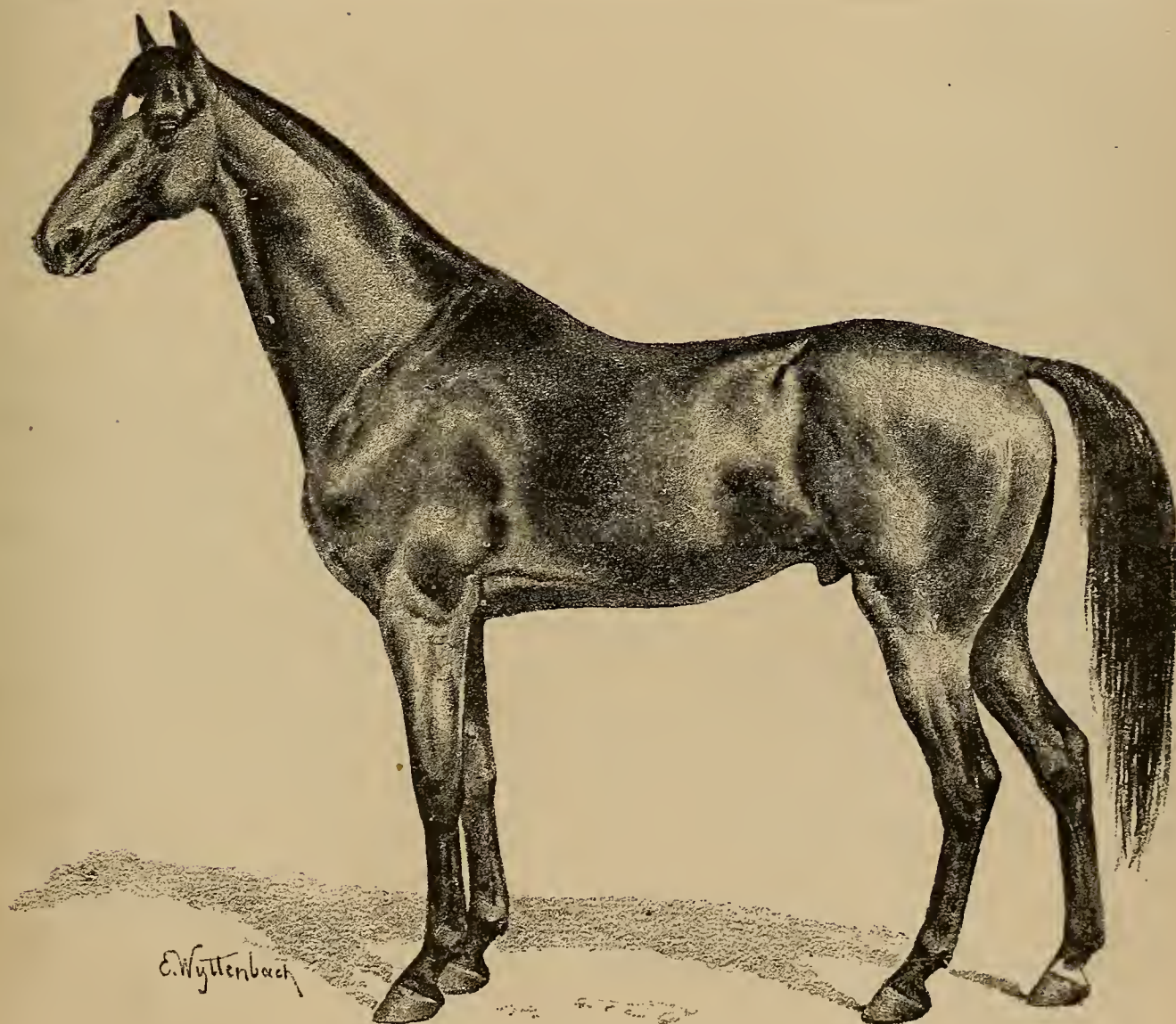


# BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. IV. No. 13.  
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MAR. 29, 1884.

SUBSCRIPTION  
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.



BOB MASON.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of September 16th, 1882, there is an illustration representing Exile, and the above representation is that of his "full" brother. It is rather a singular phrase which horsemen have adopted of denominating colts of the same parentage as full brothers, but inasmuch as a query oftentimes follows the omission of the adjective, it is interpolated to express the idea that Exile and Bob Mason are by Echo from Belle Mason by Belmont. It is no mean praise to state that Echo and his sons and daughters have furnished five illustrations for this paper, and others of his get are well deserving of a niche in the pantheon of equine notabilities. Neither is it a rash assertion to state that, for harmony of proportions and beauty of color, the trio which have appeared would be hard to excel if shown among a picked hundred of the whole country. Belle Echo is nearly a model of the highly bred trotter, and so are the

brothers. The three are alike in combining the blood of Echo and Belmont, so that it is not surprising that there should be a likeness, and the "happy nick" has not only given good looks, but the still more highly prized qualities of speed and endurance. Back of the Belmont in Bob Mason are the stoutest of thoroughbred strains. His grandam was Lucy Johnson by the Poney, a son of imported Leviathan, and a game, honest runner, with stamina to carry him over the longest courses. Leviathan was one of the most successful stallions ever imported into America, and in his day stood at the very front of the sires of the period. The stars of the southern courses were chiefly Leviathans forty years ago, and his daughters proved as successful in the stud as they were on the turf. They were generally large, "roomy" mares, and their produce had the faculty of running to the end of the route as well as a great flight of speed. Peytona, who won

the great etake at Nashville, heats of four miles, and who beat Fashion two years afterwards at the same distance, was by Glencoe from a Leviathan mare Giantess, and there is scarcely a doubt that she was the best mare of her size that ever faced the starter in this, or, in fact, all countries. The third dam was Catalpa, by Frank, and Frank was a son of Sir Charles, and his dam was Betsey Archer, by Sir Archy. The fourth dam was by John Richards, so that there is a preponderance of Diomed blood, which many of the most thorough students of trotting lines hold to be as good as that of Messenger; not a few consider it superior. Frank being a "double Archy," and John Richards a son of the "patriarch of the American turf," there are three strains from these sources alone, and were the pedigree carried out on both sides, it will be found that there are few who have so much of it. The junction of Messenger and Diomed blood has many exemplars of the potency of the mixture that it is well to have plenty of both, and this Bob Mason has.



## TURF AND TRACK.

## Stockton Colt Races.

Entries to the purses offered by the Stockton Fair Association to two-year-old, three-year-old and four-year-old trotters closed on the 15th with the following nominations:

## Two-year-olds.

E. Giddings, Lemoore, b c Promise, by Prompter, dam by Wayland Forrest.  
S. K. Trefry, Sacramento, b c Apex, by Prompter, dam by Flatfall.  
G. W. Trahern, Stockton, b c Paul Shirley, by Nephew, dam by Messenger Duroc.  
Ira L. Ramsdell, Los Angeles, blk f Luella, by Sultan, dam Ella Lewis, by Vermont.  
W. B. Todhunter, Sacramento, ch c Cannon Ball, by Prompter, dam by Buccaneer.  
Palo Alto, b c Azmoor, by Electioneer, dam Mamie C., by imp. Hercules.  
Palo Alto, h c Noval, by Electioneer, dam Norma, by Alexander's Norman.  
L. J. Rose, San Gabriel, blk f Reina, by Del Sur, dam Vashit, by Mambrino Patchen.  
L. J. Rose, San Gabriel, b c Kismet, by Sultan, dam Sseuc-box, by Samson.

## Three-year-olds.

E. Giddings, Lemoore, b c Bay Rose, by Sultan, dam by The Moor.  
A. A. Yeager, Snisun, b f Nona Y., by Admiral, dam Flora.  
J. A. McCloud, Stockton, b c Mt. Vernon, by Nutwood, dam Daisy, by Chieftain.  
G. W. Trahern, Stockton, br c Voucher, by Nephew, dam by Vernon Patchen.  
D. S. Rosenbaum, Stockton, br f Tabbie Rosenbaum, by Nutwood, dam by Blackhawk.  
J. A. Goldsmith, Oakland, s h Judge S., by Nutwood, dam Kate, by Volunteer.  
John Williams, Stockton, H. C. Smith's s c Lelaps, by Nutwood, dam a Clay mare.  
J. C. Simpson, Oakland, br c Antevolo, by Electioneer, dam Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.  
Palo Alto b f Argo, by Electioneer, dam American Girl, by Toronté Sontag.  
Palo Alto, br f Alta Belle, by Electioneer, dam Beautiful Bells, by The Moor.  
J. E. Durham, Pacheco, b c McVeagh, by Conductor.  
C. Thomas, Oak Grove, g c Pope Leo, by Romero, dam by Crichton.  
L. J. Rose, San Gabriel, br c Bedonin, by Sultan, dam Gertrude, by The Moor.  
L. U. Shippee, Stockton, b f Quaker Girl, by Nutwood, dam by Henry Clay.

## Four-year-olds.

E. Giddings, Lemoore, b g, Alpha, by Algona, dam by Hinman's Consul.  
James Garland, Oakland, br f Regina, by Electioneer, dam by Elmo.  
W. F. Smith, Sacramento, blk g Thapsin, by Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard, by Benicia Boy.  
John Williams, Stockton, Mrs. Lucy Goff's br m Lucilla, by Nephew, dam by General McClellan.  
George Cropsey, Pleasanton, ch c Redwood, by Nutwood, dam Alice R., by Nanbuc.  
Palo Alto, b f Helen, by General Benton, dam Alameda Maid, by Whipple's Hambletonian.  
L. J. Rose, San Gabriel, g g Center, by Sultan, dam Bella View Maid, by Idol.  
L. J. Rose, s g Don Carlos, by Del Sur, dam by The Moor.

## A Backward Year.

[New York World.]

That the weather has scarcely been fit for training is perhaps only too well known, seeing that scarcely a day passes without more or less rain or snow, and that the mud is almost bottomless. But with St. Patrick's Day checked off the stable's calendar, owners and trainers know that with a few warm and spring-like days the winter will have been forgotten, and that before one can scarcely realize it May will be here, and with it racing both east and west. Then the advantage that wealthy owners and large stables have in being able to exercise their horses all winter under cover, with the ground covered knee deep with straw, will be shown, as a month of brisk work out of doors will put a majority of their horses in a condition for the opening races. Under such favorable circumstances it is not surprising that the horses owned in such stables as the Brooklyn, Rancocas, Westbrook, Brookdale, Erdenheim, Chester Valley, and the Preakness, are monopolizing the attention of the speculative public, not only of this city but in all large cities.

In the west, owing to the absence of inclosed gallops, the horses are said to be fully a month behind in their work, which is not surprising in view of the following weather and training report from Kentucky and Tennessee in the current issue of the *Live Stock Record*:

"There has been little or no change for the better in the weather during the past week. We have had either rain, sleet or snow. The horses in central Kentucky, as we have said before, are fully from four to six weeks behind. During our visit to Tennessee last week we found the horses fully as backward as those here, owing to continued bad weather. There are some one hundred and thirty-three horses at Louisville, and trainers there have the same complaint—continued bad weather. The horses trained in the south this season will certainly have a great advantage over those in Kentucky and Tennessee."

From such a report it will be seen why such western racing events as the Kentucky Derby, Louisville Cup, and Merchants' have so far failed to attract the attention usually given them early in the season. So far—at least so several of the New York commission firms report—the only horses backed for the Kentucky Derby are Bob Miles, Buchanan, Powhatan, Louisville, Conkling, Richard L., Exploit, Ten Full and Eros II, with occasional inquiries for some "dark" candidate. The current odds obtained both in New York and the west against the horses named range from 5 to 15 to 1. But, as backers generally ask for more, they will probably let the race alone for a few weeks until something tangible is learned of the doings of at least the prominent candidates. In the meantime backers in this vicinity can either turn their attention to the Suburban Handicap at Sheephead Bay, which will be the largest betting race of the spring season in the east, or they will take a "flyer" at each immediate English races as the Lincolnshire Handicap, Liverpool Grand National Steeple-chase, or the City and Suburban Handicaps, with occasional ventures at the Withers' Stakes, as they hear good or bad reports.

## The New Orleans Row.

The recent scandal at New Orleans in regard to the poisoning of Carson has created something of a stir in the turf circles of that locality, and has led to the ruling off of several parties. The New Orleans *Picayune* of March 12th gives the following account of the trouble:

On Saturday, March 1st, Athlone won a dash of a mile and a quarter, in which Carson finished behind Princess and John Sullivan. Carson was the favorite in a number of pools and in the books. He had been thought in good condition for the race, and his running fourth was a surprise.

Mike Welsh, his trainer, claimed the horse was poisoned. For some days there was no proof against any one in connection with the affair, but suspicion fell upon Dick Parks, a negro employed as Carson's rubber, in whom great confidence had been reposed. There was no other evidence against him except his sudden departure, and it was claimed that he had spoken of going for several days previous, his month having expired. Nevertheless a telegram was sent to the Chief of Police at Mobile to arrest Parks if found on the train and search him. No answer was received to the dispatch.

The judges received testimony that Thomas Redmond, formerly a jockey and now said to be a "tont," went to a grocery in the vicinity of the Fair Grounds on the night before the race and sent for Parks. The two were in consultation and were again together the next morning. The night after Redmond had money, while Parks seems to have had sufficient money to buy a railroad ticket, although Mike Welsh claims that no wages were due Parks and he gave the negro one dollar, out of kindness, before he left.

A veterinary surgeon was called to examine Carson, but as it was two or three days after the race he could not state positively that the horse had been poisoned. The horse, however, had a sore throat, emitted a disgusting odor and showed other signs of suffering. He has not yet recovered from his illness.

The investigation by Colonel Simmons and Major Wheeler developed the evils of the touting system, and it was determined to wage war against the set of touts infesting the Fair Grounds. Captain Ed. Flood, the guardian of the track, and Sergeant O'Rourke, the commander of the police of the precinct, were kept busy in one of the intervals between the races hauling up persons singled out to the judges' stand. Thos. Durham, Wm. Mahoney, one of the brothers who formerly owned Lute Fogle, C. Smith, Jno. Riley, Edward Wallace, John Conrad and Jas. Hedrick were warned to keep off the track. They will doubtless obey the warning after the statement that if caught on the track they will be ruled off of every race track in America, and lodged in jail for trespass besides. Hedrick is a negro, better known as Longfellow, who formerly trained Carter Harrison for Mr. Whalen. The latter suspected that Carter was stuffed in a race he lost to Princess and discharged Hedrick.

Dick Parks was ruled off, while Redmond was given a chance until to-day to clear his character. He does not deny having won on the race, but says it was upon his own judgment. He denies having met Parks the night before or having been near the Fair Grounds. On the morning of the race he went to the Fair Grounds, claiming that he had the right to do so, and saw Tilford beat Carson a half a mile. He knew that Carson could not be right, and therefore bet against him.

Another phase of the case is Beardslee's note to Regan, guaranteeing that Carson would beat Athlone, which Carson did not do. Beardslee is out of town and could not be examined. "Tiny" Quantrell, the jockey who rode Athlone to victory, said Beardslee did not give him any instructions, except to ride to win. Beardslee is said to claim that he had seen Carson go a fast trial; thought that Athlone could not beat him, and therefore advised his friends to back Carson.

The investigation was a thorough and commendable one, and will do much towards retaining the confidence of the public in the fairness of the sport provided for their amusement.

## Duncan's Mac.

A correspondent at Salem, Or., sends us the following, cut from a Tacoma, W. T., paper, and asks if the statements as to pedigree and record are correct:

"P. D. Forbes has sold his celebrated stallion Mac to Thos. J. Edmondson of Portland, for \$2,000; record 2:26, at Bay View Park, San Francisco. Mac is from celebrated stock, as the unjoined pedigree, copied from Wallace's Trotting Register, testifies: Mac was sired by Sawyer's Colt, he by Stockbridge Chief, he by Vermont Black Hawk; Stockbridge Chief's dam by Sir Charles, he by Durdock Messenger, he by Diomed, son of Duroc, his dam by Messenger, he by imp. Messenger, he by Mambrino, his dam by Turf, grandam by Regulus, he by Starling, he by Fox. Dam of the Sawyer Colt was San Jose Damsel, by Easton's David Hill, he by Vermont Black Hawk, his dam the dam of Dashaway, the celebrated two-mile horse. Mac's dam was by General Taylor, out of a thorough mare imported to the state from Missouri by—Haskell, Esq.; General Taylor, by the famous Morse Horse, he by imp. Norman (from France); dam of Morse Horse by Ogden's Messenger, he by imp. Messenger, his dam by Katy Fisher, by imp. Highflyer, grandam by Jersey Eclipse."

This horse was known in California as Duncan's Mac. There are some errors in the foregoing extract, none of which are material ones, however, except that in regard to record. Mac has no record of 2:26. Mr. Duncan used to claim that he could show a 2:40 gait, but never, to our knowledge, was any such showing made in public. The horse does not figure in the records at all, but may have done such a thing as a mile in 2:46. Possibly it was a typographical error that reduced it suddenly to 2:26. The sire of the Sawyer Colt was not Stockbridge Chief, but a son of that horse called by the same name. Old Stockbridge Chief was a chestnut horse, and was never in California, Wallace's Register to the contrary notwithstanding. The Stockbridge Chief that sired the Sawyer Colt was a gray horse, bred by Fance Patten of Troy, N. Y., from whom he was purchased by P. G. Vibbard, who brought the horse to California. He was a son of Old Stockbridge Chief, his dam Fanny Dawson, a mare that was called a "Messenger," but we know nothing further of her breeding. Mac loses by this error of omission. There are also some variations in the pedigree of the Morse Horse, but they are not of great moment.

The editor of the Toledo *Journal* is in receipt of a letter from a prominent breeder in Olean, N. Y., under date of February 20th, which gives some sensational points on some of Smuggler's colts. It is claimed that Pilgrim trotted in private last year in 2:12 and Hugenot, another of Smuggler's sons in 2:14. It is also claimed that Ilka trotted a mile in 2:18, and another Smuggler filly, Smuggler's Daughter, a trial in 2:16 on a half-mile track. This gentleman claims all these sons and daughters will be out loose this year. If so, Jay Eye Case may go into a state of chronic despondency.

## The Breeding of Wilson's Blue Bull.

The *Turf, Field and Farm* in reporting a recent conversation with R. J. Wilson regarding Wilson's Blue Bull, said: "The suggestion that his sire was Pruden's Blue Bull was made by Colonel R. S. Strader, and then the stallion was christened Blue Bull."

Now comes editor Randall of the *Western Sportsman*, Indianapolis, Ind., and tells a straightforward story about what he knows of the subject and promises to explain some more interesting facts in the near future. He says:

Now, the truth is that the sire of the great Indiana horse was not called Pruden's Blue Bull, nor anybody else's Blue Bull, but he was a sorrel horse with enough white hairs in his coat to be called by some a roan, brought from somewhere in Ohio to Petersburg, Ky., by a man whose name has slipped our memory at this writing, in 1856 or '57. He was a very fast pacer to saddle, and was never known by any other name than Old Sam. In 1857 Old Sam stood for mares at Petersburg, Ky., and Rising Sun, Indiana, dividing his time equally between the two places, and it was during this season that Dan Dorrel bred a mare to him that he always claimed to be by Blacknose, and the produce was a sorrel colt, a natural pacer from the moment he was able to stand alone. This colt Mr. Dorrel named Little Sam, under which name he was shown at fairs in Kentucky and Indiana. When old enough to break to saddle he never failed to win a premium for speed, but was never shown in harness. When five years old Mr. George Loder farmed him, and he made a season at Petersburg, Ky., under the name of Little Sam, where he sired Purify, the first of his get to trot in 2:30. After he was sold to Mr. Wilson he paced a race at Indianapolis against old Red Buck, being named in the entry "Wilson's sorrel horse Sam," and he was never known by any other name until about the time his daughter Mila C. made her debut in trotting circles.

More than once the late James Wilson assured the writer that when he bought the horse Dan Dorrel told him his name was "Sam;" that he was got by a pacer horse owned in Kentucky, and that he was out of his Blacknose mare. Mr. Wilson also declared with a good deal of "emphasis" that his name was not Blue Bull; but that name had been applied to him by others, and as the newspapers were speaking of him as Blue Bull, and strangers therefore knew of him only by that name, he did not think it of enough consequence to go to any trouble in correcting the error, though he regretted that he had not done so. He added that there was a family of horses in Rush county before he purchased Sam that were called Blue Bull; they were almost universally of a blue or mouse color, with a black stripe along the back, and generally pacers. To this fact he attributed the application of the name to his horse, as he did not know of any other circumstance that could possibly have suggested it.

The facts with regard to breeding and history of the horse before he came into Mr. Wilson's hands were furnished us by reliable citizens of Petersburg, Ky., who were intimately acquainted with Dan Dorrel, and familiar with both sire and dam as well as with "Little Sam" himself. We believe every word they told us, and feel confident their assertions will be confirmed by further investigation which we intend to make in the near future.

## The English Season.

The official English season under the rules of the Jockey Club began at Lincoln last Monday and will continue with scarcely a day's intermission to the last Saturday in November. As usual, the first week will be divided with three days at Lincoln and three at Liverpool. At the former the Lincolnshire Handicap, one mile straight, to be run on Wednesday, the 26th, is the principal event, while at Liverpool the Grand National Steeple-chase, about four miles and a half, to be run on Friday, the 28th, will as usual command the most attention. Up to within the last three weeks the weather in England had been very mild and open, but just as the real hard training work began for the early events the weather changed, and at last advices there was a general report of unfavorable weather with considerable rain and snow. As has been the case for the last three or four years, an American-bred horse is holding a somewhat prominent position in the Lincolnshire betting. This year it is Lord Elmere's Abbotford—known a few years ago as Mr. P. Lorillard's Mistake, by Waverly. He is in the hands of Charley Archer, and with 101 pounds is thought to have a very good chance by several usually good authorities. Readers must not forget, however, that Abbotford is a patched up cripple that is likely to break down entirely at any day, although on the 3d he did a mile and a quarter in good style. The favorite for the race is R. C. Naylor's Fulmen, by Galopin. He was bred by Prince Bathyaury and was sold by reason of the Prince's death for 5,000 guineas. He had a great reputation, but was a disappointment, and he ran three times last year without being placed, but as Archer has been engaged to ride him that is some reason for his popularity. Mr. J. W. Smith's Tonans, the second favorite, is another horse of great expectations, for after running fourth for the Cesarewitch he was second both for the Cambridgeshire and Liverpool Autumn Cup.

## Trotting at the Bay District.

The first of the two matches between Vanderlynn and B. B., for \$500 a side, was trotted at the Bay District last Saturday. The morning opened with rain, and an impression was abroad that the race would be postponed, which caused the attendance to be only moderate. The conditions required both horses to draw 170 pounds, which is the amount of pressure Mr. Farrell puts on his sulky when in his average condition of health and appetite. The track was fair for the season. Pools favored Vanderlynn, the average rate being \$55 to \$40.

## SUMMARY.

BAY DISTRICT COURSE, March 23d—Match for \$500 a side.  
P. Farrell's b g Vanderlynn..... 2 1 1  
Geo. Lethy's blk g B. B..... 1 2 2  
Time—2:35, 2:31, 2:31, 2:37.

After this race had been disposed of a match was trotted between the roadsters with this result.

## SUMMARY.

SAME DAY—Match \$—a side, to road carts, heats of a mile.  
Mr. Burn's b m Fannie Burns..... 2 1 1  
Mr. Fletcher's b g Pilot..... 1 2 2  
Time—2:47, 2:43, 2:43.

The workmen who tore up the flooring of the old book-makers' hall at Sheephead Bay Track found the business quite profitable, five men engaged in the work divided \$40 in gold and silver coin at the end of the first day. Several bank notes were also discovered, but the rats and mice had cut the money for building their winter quarters, which rendered it unfit for anything else.

Unless & Co. have leased the Petaluma fair ground, and are putting the track and accessories in condition for the season's business.



### The Height of the Race-horse.

The best part of a century and a half has elapsed, generations of turf celebrities human and equine have come and gone since that experienced breeder and sportsman Bracken pronounced his famous dictum—"A great good horse must be a little good one." Since speed depends mainly on length of stride, and the frequency with which it can be repeated, it stands to reason that it must be so. The dictum, therefore, is as true now as then; but, reasoning from experience, it would, perhaps, be more in accordance with fact to say that a good little horse will always beat a bad great one at any weights over any distance; and, it might be added, that to one great good one there are to be found ten medium-sized good ones—that is to say, animals ranging between the respective heights of 15 hands, and 15 hands 3 inches.

Bracken's dictum tended to incite breeders to aim at size and size only, and from that time to this size has been considered the *summum bonum* in the race-horse, until we have attained it with a vengeance, in such animals, for instance, as Prince Charlie, Wild Oats, Rayon d'Or, Ambergis, Ronnd Shot, and a host of others. Trainers will tell us that the T. Y. C. is the distance most suitable to animals such as these. Veterinary surgeons will tell us that nine rovers out of every ten are big, over-grown, long-necked horses. Rayon d'Or had to be starved, or he would have roared in his box when the Yankees came to look at him.

It would seem, therefore, that we have somewhat overshot the mark in the competition for size, that we should cry content with 15.3 or 16 hands at the most, and persuade ourselves that every inch over that height represents so much loss of power. If, while adding to the supports, we could at the same time be adding to the framework of the machine, we should soon produce a colossal race-horse, but it cannot be done. Man is conceited, and thinks he can twist and turn nature's work, according to his fancy; but Darwin tells us of a power over which we have no control. It is called correlative variation, and while we are at work in one direction this power set in motion by our interference is at work in another, counteracting our efforts, and rendering them useless.

There is another power that can save us and help us to retrace our steps, and that is selection. Select the medium-sized animals for stud-purposes. Discard the camel. Small mares will throw quite large enough foals, often too large ones. What then can we expect if we invest in what are falsely termed "great roomy mares," but which are in reality great coarse-boned brutes. There are many such at the stud, but one could count on one's fingers those of them which produced good runners.

It is interesting to trace the steps by which the race-horses of the last century attained their size. There were two agents at work effecting this object. The one was the selection by breeders of the finest specimens for stud purposes, assisted by the natural propensity of the eastern horse to expand under the influence of climate and good keep, and this was the most powerful; it worked slowly but surely. The other was the use of common blood infused into the race-horse of that day through the native English mares. For it is inexplicable how any one who has studied the subject can conceive that our race-horse is "the pure eastern exotic, whose pedigree may be traced for two thousand years, the true one of Arabia Deserta, without a drop of English blood in his veins."

Very few eastern mares were imported to this country, and it is extremely doubtful if all the mares imported by Charles II, and called royal mares were of eastern blood. Some, it is reported, came from Hungary, and we know that the term "Turkish horse" at that day included many different breeds. What, then, were the unknown mares to which we come if we trace back the most fashionable pedigrees of to-day? They were undoubtedly English mares improved by eastern blood from the reign of James I downward.

Berenger tells us that there were English horses on the turf when horse-racing was still in its infancy; he names several that could go fast enough to heat Irish hobbies, and imported Barbe. These were undoubtedly common brutes—a mixture of every kind of horse under the sun, and the majority of them must have been little better than ponies, for we find their descendants at the beginning of the last century, after many infusions of eastern blood, averaging about 14 hands in height; and the eastern horse would have increased rather than diminished their size. The importation of the Darley Arabian at the beginning of the last century, and his use as a stud-horse did a great deal to increase the size of these Gallo ways, and even where he was put to mares entirely of eastern blood, such as Betty Leeds, the dam of the two Childers, a gradual increase in size was noticeable.

The Darley Arabian himself was 15 hands, and was a pure Arab horse of the family called Kehilan Rasel Fedawi, which signifies the Arabian horse of the family called the headstrong. His son Flying Childers was the same height. Almanzor and Aleppo, sons of his, are described as being fine horses, which at that time meant 15 hands or more. Shakespeare, a great grandson of the Darley Arabian, through Aleppo and Hohoblin was 15.3; Marske, the sire of Eclipse, another of his great grandsons was 15 hands. The Godolphin Arabian next gave a further fillip to size; he was himself 15 hands, and his stock averaged about that height, among them being Lath, Regulus, Cade and Matchem. The Byerly Turk's line had in the meanwhile reached the same height evidenced by Tartar, the sire of King Herod. Immediately after this our horses seem to have rapidly increased in size, for we find Eclipse 15.3 or 16 hands, the result of a combination of the Darley and Godolphin Arabian's blood; King Herod, 15.3, a combination of that of the Byerly Turk and Darley Arabian, and not many years later another hand was added by the sons of Herod and Eclipse.

There were some horses by small eastern stallions, whose sudden increase in stature is not easy to be accounted for, except on the supposition that their dams were big, common mares, and it is noteworthy that these were all out of dams with many flaws in their pedigrees, suggesting the introduction of English blood. Among such may be enumerated Bay Bolton, foaled in 1775, a half-bred horse of whose stock Osmer says, "They were victorious on the turf, masters of any weight in the chase, and fitter for the coach, too, than any horses I ever saw"; the large Hartley mare, foaled in 1740, the dam of the giant Bahram, who stood sixteen hands; Sampson and his stock who are described as large and of great bone, though inferior race-horses, especially under heavy weights. Mambrino was a grandson of his, and certainly from Stuhbe's portrait of him he appears to be a common brute, more fitted for harness than anything else. Makeless, by the Oglethorpe Arabian, out of an unknown mare, must have been a big horse, judging from the size of his stock.

This common blood we must blame for the common, coarse individuals which are to be met with now and then among our race-horses; positively ugly some of them are, with narrow foreheads, small, dull, vicious-looking eyes, Roman noses, ewe necks and drooping croups—these are not heirlooms derived from the eastern ancestor. Thus it will be

seen that between the years 1715 (the birth of Flying Childers) and 1745 (the birth of Shakespeare) the stock of the Darley Arabian had gained three inches in height, notwithstanding the fact that most of the brood-mares at that time were little more than ponies.

There are many persons at the present day interested in the welfare of the thoroughbred who assert that he has deteriorated, and the assertion is by no means new; it was made early in this century soon after the effects of increased size on the powers and constitution of the race-horse began to make themselves known.

These alarmists base their argument on the fact that out of the enormous number of thoroughbreds annually produced so many turn out useless and unsound, and of those who do stand training so few can stay. A combination of speed and stamina, and the ability to transmit these qualities to the offspring has always been the test of purity of blood. It is said our thoroughbred cannot stand this test, that even if a genuine animal himself, his stock are frequently useless; that his unsoundness and want of constitution can only be remedied by fresh infusions of Arab blood.

Experiments have been tried in this direction, but have in most instances failed owing to the consequent loss of size and speed.

In one instance success resulted. Lilius, winner of the Oaks in 1826, was out of a mare called Fair Ellen, by the Wellesley Grey Arabian, from Maria, by Highflyer, and moreover, this Grey Arabian, although a fine animal, was not a pure Arab.

Our horses are accused of being wanting in symmetry and true proportion. It is asked how many race-courses must be visited before one can meet with a Barcadine, a Reputation, or a Galliard; and are we not in such a search far more likely to stumble upon a Macheath?

A frequent answer to the charge of want of stamina is that the animal really can stay, but is trained for short courses, and never gets a chance of exhibiting his powers. But the trainers tell a different tale. Take a good-looking horse like Whitechapel, by Cremorne, for instance. He is a stayer, if appearances go for anything, but his trainer could tell that it is useless running him over a distance of ground, as he would never win. None of our race-horse's most enthusiastic supporters will dare to stick up for him in the hunting-field, or as a hackney on the hard high road. Any one who has had experience of him could give heaps of reasons. And as a sire of hunters and roadsters he is not all that could be desired.

The question then is, whence is the regenerating fluid to be derived? Mr. W. S. Blunt of Crabtree Park, Three Bridges, Sussex, is attempting to solve the difficulty. Mr. Blunt accompanied by Lady Ann Blunt, who is also an excellent judge, has been to Arabia, and purchased some pure Arab horses. As he is conversant with the language, manners and customs of the Arabs, and is on intimate terms with some of their sheiks, he has had opportunities which have been afforded to few Englishmen, and has been able to persuade them to part with some of their best animals. Mr. Blunt has at Crabtree eighteen brood-mares and a stallion; most of them come from Northern Arabia, and belonged to the Anezh tribe of Arabs, who possess the finest animals of the breed, and the most likely from their superior size and length to get race-horses. The Anezh have possessed the best horses in Arabia from time immemorial. They are nomads; a nomadic life suits the Arabian horse; whenever he finds his way into some town and he, like his master, deteriorates. The excellence of the Anezh horse has been maintained by repeated selection, and it may not be generally known that the first selection of five Arabian mares called Kehilets was made by a certain Salaman, a descendant of Ishmael, about the year 1635 B. C., 600 years before the time of David, King of Judah, so that an authentic family of horses is known to have been preserved by the Arabs for 3,500 years.

Mr. Blunt's stallion, called Kars, is a bay horse 14 hands 3 inches in height, foaled in 1874. He is of the family called Seglaw Jedran. He is a beautiful horse, and is kept in good, hard-working condition. In winter he carries Mr. Blunt, who is by no means a feather-weight, to honours. His condition presents a great contrast to some of our pampered stallions who not infrequently fail to stut their mares, and are so loaded with fat that they can barely carry themselves, much less anyone on their backs.

We often hear it said of one of them: "He is a bit light and shelly at present, but after he has been at the stud a bit he will let down into a magnificent horse." Don't believe it, breeder; his belly may, but his back ribs never. Mr. Blunt's mares are all good. The white Sherif's head is perfectly lovely, and defies description. We English are inclined to attach little importance to a horse's head. We say, "He doesn't go on his head." "We don't want him to be too clever, the brain should be in his rider's head." We forget that cleverness and cunning are not necessarily synonymous; that the brain, besides being the seat of reason, is the centre of the nervous system—the mainspring of motion. A breeder who was lamenting some coarseness or deficiency in the head of a colt of which he had expected great things, in reply to the consolation a friend was offering by pointing out the colt's otherwise almost perfect form, remarked: "Never mind the rest of the body; if the head had only been all right the body would have grown to it, but now his body can never get beyond his head." Most of Mr. Blunt's mares range between 14.2 and 15 hands, and they possess every point that could be wished for in a turf horse.

The chestnut Rodania, of the family called Kehilet Ajuz, foaled in 1869 and bred by the Roala tribe, is a splendid mare of perfect symmetry. One forgets one is not looking at a big one. Her chief characteristics are great depth, very lengthy quarters, short, strong limbs. She stands over a great deal of ground, at the same time having a short muscular back. The main difficulty Mr. Blunt has to contend with in producing a rival to our race-horse is want of size. He does not admit a deficiency in speed. Speed, he says, is inherent in the Arabian horse. Make him as high as our race-horse and his speed will not be inferior. But it would be strange if in the course of two centuries selection and education have not increased the speed of our horse. Be this as it may, Mr. Blunt is speedily mastering the other difficulty—want of size. Good keep without undue forcing has already done wonders. He has now at Crabtree a chestnut filly two years old, by Kars—Hagar, measuring already close on 15 hands. Her sire is 14.3, her dam just about 15 hands, so that if she makes 15.1, which she will do at the least, Mr. Blunt will have gained an inch in one generation.

This is wonderful, and goes far to show us of what worthless stuff the majority of the imported horses of the last century were. Few of them were pure Arabs; most of them stunted ponies, lacking that capacity to expand so noticeable in the Anezh horse. No wonder, then, that increase in height was in those days gradual.

Mr. Blunt thinks that the pure Arab can be enlarged without fear of losing those qualities inherent in his nature, such as indomitable courage, a generous disposition, a good

constitution, stamina, soundness of wind and limb, and that superior density of bone, muscular and horn fibre which marks his race. And he maintains that if our race-horse had been bred entirely from pure stock there would now be no fault to find with him. It is to be hoped Mr. Blunt may be rewarded; his object is certainly a patriotic one. It is probable that before long a race for pure-bred Arabs will be re-established at Newmarket; race-goers will then have an opportunity of inspecting some of Mr. Blunt's productions, and judging for themselves whether they will not make as good instruments of gambling as the plater of to-day, while at the same time they are serving other useful purposes.—*Darley, in Land and Water.*

### The Champion Family.

There has been, at one time and another, a large number of trotting stallions to whom the name "Champion" has been given, but of the entire lot only two, Gooding's Champion and King's, have become noted as the sires of a sufficient number of horses that have entered the 2:30 list to entitle them to be ranked among the leading sires of the country; and even of these two it can not be said that their get have been particularly successful on the turf.

Gooding's Champion, now in his thirty-fourth year, is a son of King's Champion, and has sired twelve horses with records of 2:30 or better. Of these the fastest is undoubtedly Naiad Queen, whose record of 2:20 is the best ever made by a member of the Champion family in any of its branches. But all the credit of her speed should not by any means be given to her sire, as her dam, Tackey, was a famous trotter in her day, and made a record of 2:26 as long ago as 1867, and in those days a 2:30 horse was far more of a rarity than is one that trots in 2:20 at the present time. Tackey was by Pilot, Jr., a horse whose blood has done much for the trotting interests of the country, and it was natural that after being retired from the turf she should achieve distinction in the breeding ranks. But her daughter, Naiad Queen, while having plenty of speed, has not yet shown herself to be a first-class performer; and in these days the mare ability to trot one mile at a high rate of speed does not at once place any horse among the number of those considered first-class. Jack Phillips, who developed Naiad Queen and drove her to her record, is a thorough horseman, brought up in the school which produced the Dobles, father and son, John Turner and others, and it is doubtful if in other hands Naiad Queen would have been as successful. Phillips has always been a good man with nervous, flighty animals, and his handling of Etie Jones, whom he gave a record of 2:20 after others had pronounced her too uncertain in temper to ever be of value on the track, was a masterpiece in its way.

Another champion that was a good one in his day was Castle Boy, that died in New York city a few weeks ago, and in Mike Roden's hands he achieved a measure of success that would not be accorded him at the present time. His record was 2:21, and he and Naiad Queen are the only Champions that have beaten 2:23, although from that point to 2:26 the family is quite well represented, York State, Novelt, St. James, Elmer and Swallow having records from 2:23 to 2:25. None of them were distinguished on the track, however, either for speed or gameness, and in the last-mentioned particular there has always been a suspicion that the Champions were not all that could be desired. A great fuss was made over St. James the first year or two he trotted, and he was sold at a long price to a Californian, but after reaching the Pacific Slope did nothing to enhance his reputation. Novelt got her record two seasons ago, but that she will ever beat it is not probable, and Billy Weeks, in whose charge she was last year, has no very high opinion of her. The rest in the 2:30 list—York State, Elmer, Eva, Schnyball, Lady Sargent, Edwin A., Champion Girl and Chancery M. Bedle—have never done anything to distinguish themselves, and may justly be dismissed with this brief mention.

King's Champion, who was also commonly known as Champion, Jr., was by Grinnell's Champion, a son of Almack, he by Mambrino, son of Messenger, and on his dam's side the blood lines were mostly those of the thoroughbred. His representatives in the 2:30 list are eight in number, they being Nettie Burlew, 2:24; George B. Daniels, 2:24; Charley B., 2:25; Golden Girl, 2:25; Myrtle, 2:25; Mollie, 2:25; Col. Barnes, 2:25; and The Auburn Horse, 2:28. Of all these the last-named will no doubt be remembered when the others are forgotten, as he was without question the fastest of his sire's get, and by many thought to be the fastest trotter of his day. Being owned during the latter part of his life by Mr. Robert Bonner, his speed was, of course, not shown in public contests where a record could have been obtained, but so cautious and competent a man as Hiram Woodruff states in his book that The Auburn Horse drew him faster than any trotter he had ever ridden behind, and the force of this statement is enhanced by the fact that Woodruff was at that time training Dexter, and considered him capable of beating 2:20. The breeding of the dam of The Auburn Horse was unknown, and this may be said regarding the dams of many of the Champions. Nettie Burlew was a remarkably fast little piece of horseflesh, but an uncontrollable tendency to pull seriously impaired her value as a trotter, and she was early put to breeding.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

### The Legal Phase of Racing Forfeits.

The question of the legality of obligations created under turf rules is about to be tested in Kentucky. Tom Bowling, recently purchased by Mr. N. Armstrong, of Montana, has been attached in a suit of Col. F. Waters against Mr. Armstrong, for forfeit due on the filly Annie Louise, and for which Col. Waters holds an order from the Louisville Jockey Club. Mr. Armstrong claims that having retired from the turf, he is not liable for the forfeit, which would not seem to exonerate him. In the suit is involved the questions whether at law forfeits can be collected, and whether the law against gambling will invalidate the contract. The progress of the case will be watched with a good deal of interest by turfmen, and the precedent established by the decision of the court will be a valuable one as a guide for similar cases in future. By apparent general consent the penalty of non-payment has been only that declared by the rules; that is, suspension until the forfeit is paid. That an entry under published and well-understood conditions as to amount to be paid and the time of payment is a contract, cannot be questioned, but whether courts will hold it to be one of those that are deemed to be "against public morals," is the question in the case. Mr. Armstrong's claim, that as he has retired from the turf he is not liable for the forfeits, has no moral merit, and he might as justly set up that if he sold his horses he thereby would cancel all liabilities he might have incurred with trainers and feed dealers.

The purses offered by the Stockton Association for running colts did not fill, and have been declared off. The programme for 1884 will be issued during the coming week.



## Closing of Stakee.

Champion Stallion Stakes, 1885, Monmouth Park, April 1st, Tuesday next.

Capital Turf Club, Sacramento, racing, trotting and pacing, April 5th, Saturday next. See Advertisements.

## Foale.

At Rancho del Paso, 1884. Property of J. B. Haggin. January 13th, b c, star in face, by Echo, dam by Elmo. January 29th, b f, by Algona, dam Flora by Benton out of Flora McDonald.

February 3d, ch c, star in face, by Algona, dam by Whipple's Hambletonian, grandam by Chieftain, great grandam by Billy Wallace.

February 19th, b f by Algona, dam Oak Leaf, by Gen. McClellan (Stockton).

February 19th, b c, near hind foot white, few white hairs in forehead, by Exile, dam Columbia filly, by General Dana, grandam Columbia, by Belmont.

February 27th, b f, by Norwood, dam Weasel, by McCracken's Black Hawk.

March 3d, b f, by Algona, dam Drew Girl.

March 8th, ch c, few white hairs in forehead, hind feet white, by Kilrush, be by Whipple's Hambletonian out of Lady Livingston; dam by Alexander; grandam by son of Owen Dale out of Little Blossom.

March 9th, b f, few white hairs in face, by Exile, dam Kate Hays.

March 10th, b c, strip in face, by Exile, dam Queen Bess, a Kentucky mare of Deumark stock.

March 12th, h c, little white on both hind feet, by Echo, dam Dido, by Whipple's Hambletonian; grandam by Chieftain, great grandam by Billy Wallace.

March 12th, cb c, by Algona, dam Sally Bernhardt, by Governor Booth (Pilgrim); grandam sister to Western Girl, by Richard's Bellfounder.

March 14th, cb c, star in face, near fore and near hind foot white, by Algona, dam by Gray Eagle, he by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., out of Fanny Harper, grandam by St. Clair.

March 16th, b f, by Algona, dam by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., grandam Old Nell, by Morse Horse.

March 18th, h f, by Echo, dam Victoria, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., grandam Victress, by Williamson's Belmont.

March 20th, h c, off hind foot white, by Echo, dam by Winthrop Morrill.

At Palo Alto Stock Farm. Property of Hon. L. Standford.

March 8th, Maggie Mitchell, by Clay Pilot, her dam Mignonette by Dr. Spaulding's Abdallah, a light bay colt with star, by Electioneer.

March 10th, Fairest, by Kentucky Prince, her dam Fairy by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, a brown colt, near hind foot white, by Gen. Benton.

March 10th, Lily B., by Homer, her dam Maggie Lee by Blackwood, a brown filly, off hind foot white, by Electioneer.

March 10th, Prussian Maid by Signal, her dam Lady Jasper, a bay colt, by Electioneer.

March 12th, Guess, by Electioneer, her dam Gazelle by Primua, a bay filly, by Gen. Benton.

March 12th, Brunette, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, her dam Kate by Bellair, a bay filly, small snip, hind foot white, by Gen. Benton.

March 12th, McCa, by Almont, her dam Dolly (dam of Director) by Mambrino Chief, a bay filly with star, by Clay.

March 16th, Nancy, by John Nelson, her dam by Illinois Medoc, a bay filly, large star, by Piedmont.

March 16th, Julia, by Fred Low, her dam Lady Hawkins by Jeff Davis, son of Argyle, Jr., a brown colt, star and snip, by Bentonian.

March 16th, Glencora, by Mohawk Chief, her dam Lady Gilbert, a brown colt, near hind foot white, by Gen. Benton.

March 17th, Addie Lee, by Culver's Black Hawk, her dam the dam of Index, a chestnut filly, blaze face, by Gen. Benton.

March 18th, Fidelia, by Volunteer, her dam by Roe's Abdallah Chief, a bay filly, star, white feet, by Electioneer.

March 19th, Sontag Mobawk, by Mohawk Chief, her dam Sontag Nellie by Toronto Sontag, a brown colt, by Piedmont.

March 21st, Sister to Irene, by Mohawk Chief, her dam Laura Keene by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, a bay filly, small spot in forehead, by Fallis.

March 21st, Mozele, by Monday, her dam Camilla Urso by Lodi, a bay filly, blaze face, by Fallis.

March 23d, Uraia, by Kentucky Prince, her dam Lady Belmont by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, a bay colt by Gen. Benton.

March 23d, Mohawk McCa, by Mohawk Chief, her dam McCa by Almont, a bay filly, by Fallis.

## Thoroughbred.

Rancho del Paso, 1884.

January 3d, Gipsy, by Lodi, ch c, no marks, by imp. Time, he by Cambuscan.

February 9th, Irene, by Leinster, ch c, star and snip in face, hind legs white half way to hocks, by Longfield.

January 20th, Rebecca, by Hubbard, b c, white face, little white on underlip, near fore foot and pastern white, off hind foot and pastern white, extending higher up in front than behind, by Wheatley.

March 1st, Wild Rose, by Norfolk, ch c, off hind pastern white above ankle, large star in face, snip on nose, by Wheatley.

Property of J. B. Haggin, (foaled at Major B. G. Thomas' Dixiana Stud, Lexington, Kentucky).

March 8th, Lady Middleton by imp. Hurrah, dam Lady Lancaster by imp. Monarch, foaled a bay filly with blaze face and four white feet, by imp. Kyrie Daly. Mare will be bred to imp. King Ban.

March 15th, Bonnie Kate, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, her dam Young Fashion by imp. Monarch, from Fashion, by imp. Trustee, a bay colt, small star, right hind foot white, by imp. Kyrie Daly. Mare will be bred to imp. King Ban.

At Palo Alto Stock Farm.

March 8th, Prou Fron, by Asteroid, her dam Ducenton by Wagner, from Pacyune by Medoc, a chestnut colt, by imp. Young Prince.

March 13th, Lady Amanda, by imp. Hurrah, her dam Lady Lancaster by imp. Monarch, from Lady Canton by imp. Tranby, a bay colt with star, by imp. Young Prince.

March 21st, Tippera, by Tipperary, her dam Vic by Ansterlitz, from Mary K. by Oliver, a bay filly, by Don Victor.

At the Washoe Valley Farm of Theodore Wintere.

March 2d, 1884, Faralona, bay mare, by Norfolk, dam Golden Gate, by imp. Leamington, bay colt, white face and two hind feet white, by Joe Hooker.

March 21st, bay mare by Norfolk, dam Kitten, by imp. Eclipse, hay colt, star and snip, one hind foot white, by Three Cheers.

At Santa Anita, 1884. Property of E. J. Baldwin.

February 21st, gr m Ophir, s c by Rutherford, both hind feet white up to ankles.

February 27th, s m by Lexington, dam Kate Beler by imp. Glen Atbol, s c hy Grinstead. Marks, white strip in face, right hind leg white to hock, left fore leg white to ankle.

March 13th, br m Maggie Emerson, hr c by Grinstead. Marks, small snip on point of nose.

March 23d, Clara D., b f by Grinstead. Marks, little white on coronet of left hind foot. Died March 24th, after living 24 hours.

February 28th, h m, owned by J. W. Adams, s c by Rutberford. Marks, star in forehead and strip in face.

## Names Claimed.

By F. W. Loehner, Vineland, Cal.

Dia Butz, for bay colt foaled April 11th, 1882, by Guss, son of Millamau's Bellfounder, dam Princess, by Woodford Mambrino.

BANKER, for bay colt foaled May 9th, 1883, by Whippleton, dam Belle, by Belmont.

GENTLE L., for brown filly foaled April 9th, 1883, by Whippleton, dam Lady Lincoln.

ENMALITA, for black filly foaled March 13th, 1883, by Whippleton, dam by Black Hawk.

WHIPPLESS, for black filly foaled February 13th, 1884, by Whippleton, dam Princess, by Woodford Mambrino.

FREE WILLEY, for brown colt with star, and hind pastern white, foaled March 9th, 1884, by Whippleton, dam Sally Gorbam, by Weruer's Rattler, grandam Lady Rotan.

HELENA, for black filly foaled March 22d, 1884, by Whippleton, dam by Black Hawk.

By John W. Williams.

ABMONT, for bay colt foaled April 15th, by Abbotsford, dam by Belmont.

## The Saddle-Horse of Tennessee.

Tennessee was settled mainly from Virginia and North Carolina, and the pioneers brought with them a strong fondness for the contests of the turf. At the time when General Jackson was carrying on his unsuccessful struggle with Haynie's Maria (the only opponent that he never succeeded in overcoming), racing was probably more popular than it has ever been seen in Tennessee. Not only did the wealthy and influential citizen own his thoroughbreds and back them with a recklessness that seems to us incomprehensible, but almost every cross-roads or village had its quarter-path, and every farmer was ready to bet on his favorite quarter-horse.

These quarter races were seldom under three hundred or over six hundred yards. They were run under a sort of unwritten code, which left ample room for jockeying, and success in them often depended more on the shrewdness and patience of the owners or the intelligence and good temper of their horses than on mere speed. In a race for so short a distance nearly everything depended on the start; hence it was necessary for a successful quarter-horse to combine great quickness with docility and even temper—or as we now say, "level-head." It was found that the thoroughbred, bred as he was for the long distances and heat races then in fashion, and often uncertain in temper, was not so good a quarter-horse as the half or three-quarter bred. It became, and for that matter still continues, a favorite practice of farmers to breed their saddle-mares to the nearest thoroughbred stallion, provided always he was sound, for they will have nothing to do with an unsound horse. Activity was and still is a second indispensable qualification for a successful saddle stallion. It is easy to see why more stress should be laid on these points here than in the northern and eastern states. No man is willing to risk his neck day after day by riding a clumsy or unsound brute, while such horses will occasionally make fair roadsters. Even now, when we leave the main thoroughfares, we must travel on horseback to get along with either speed or comfort. Forty years ago this was still more emphatically true. Of course, no one who could buy a smoothly gaited animal would have a rough one.

If this account of the origin of our saddle-horses and of the circumstances which made them what they are is correct, two or three things should naturally follow; one is that they should be characterized by general soundness and freedom from hereditary disease; and just here I am going to make a strong assertion—that is, I believe the Tennessee saddle-horse to be the soundest horse in the United States to-day.

He ought also to be intelligent, being descended from several generations of animals kept for daily use under the saddle because of their docility; and in fact, it is rare to find one vicious or flighty. Great obscurity and confusion would naturally envelop many pedigrees, the carelessness of the average farmer in such matters being proverbial everywhere. And this is also true; when I was a boy there was in every country neighborhood an endless string of Eclipses, Lexingtons, Copperbottoms (all roan horses were either Copperbottoms or Tom Hals), Clippers, etc. These names by no means indicated any relationship to the families from which they were selected, and usually evidenced nothing more than the taste or caprice of the owners; but some pedigrees can be traced with accuracy and these almost always run into some of the older thoroughbred families after the second or third cross, but not at all in the sense of going to an absolutely thoroughbred mare; usually one or two such crosses terminate the pedigree.

About the year 1840 several saddle stallions were introduced into Middle Tennessee, as appears from Kentucky. One of these was Kittrell's Tom Hal, and another was Pilot, sire of Brooks.

The Vallejo Chronicle advocates a summer meeting over the Vallejo track, and adds: Not very long ago meetings were held at Agricultural Park several times a year, and a large number of visitors were in attendance, who patronized our hotels and left considerable money in our town. Of late years the track, which has cost a large sum of money, has been allowed to go to ruin, but if the proper men should make a start in the matter new life could be infused into it and successful race meetings held here. We do not have to depend on this immediate neighborhood for patronage, as we have Napa, Sonoma and the northern part of this county to rely on for assistance. If the track had been located at Napa we have not the least doubt but that it would have been a success, as the citizens of that place would not allow the interest to die out. Every horseman who has visited our track says that it is one of the best in the State; yet, with all this recommendation, it remains idle year after year, with the exception of exercising a few colts.

Nine yearlings by the celebrated horse Hermit have been sold for a little over \$42,000. This is the best record of any horse on the English turf last year.

## CRICKET.

## Australian Team vs. Fifteen of New South Wales.

This match was unfinished on January 28th after three days' play, and consequently was drawn. New South Wales Fifteen compiled 374 runs in their first innings; Moses, A. Gregory, Evans and Powell were the principal scorers, with 149, 49, 39 and 35 respectively. Australian Eleven responded with 272 runs—McDonnell 57, Murdoch 52, Griffin 21, Midwinter 43 and Boyle not out 44, headed the list. The Australian Eleven lost six wickets for 356 runs in their second innings. The betting in this inning was very consistent, all securing double figures as follows: McDonnell 24, Murdoch 22, Giffen 53, Midwinter 17, Bouvor 64, Bannerman 81, Blackham not out 45, Boyle not out 16, sundries 29. Total for six wickets 356 runs. Match drawn. The Sydney Fifteen made a splendid showing with their not very strong team.

## New South Wales vs. Victoria.

The thirty-second intercolonial cricket match between Victoria and New South Wales took place on the 8th, 9th and 11th of February, at Sydney, and resulted in favor of the New South Wales team by 201 runs. New South Wales first innings 169 runs—Murdoch 25, H. Moses 43, Evans 23, P. Marr 29, were the heaviest scorers; second innings 289 runs—Massie 21, Bannerman 91, H. Moses 85, Evans 23, did the run-getting.

Victorians in their first attempt only reached 102, and in the second 154 runs. Evans, of the New South Wales team, secured in the two innings ten wickets at the cost of 91 runs, and bowled throughout both innings of the Victoria team without being taken off.

## Australian Eleven vs. Combined Eleven.

This match was commenced February 15th at Sydney. The Combined team were all Sydney players, with the exception of Lewis of Melbourne. Australian Eleven first innings 315 runs—McDonnell 61, Murdoch 53, Bonner 67, Midwinter 46, Palmer 24, being the chief contributors. Combined team first innings 220 runs. Jones played brilliantly for 88. Second innings 113. The Australian Eleven soon compiled the necessary 16 runs, but not before Giffen lost his wicket; the Australian Eleven thus winning by nine wickets. Giffen secured the whole ten wickets in the second innings of the Combined team.

## THE DRAMA.

## The California Theatre.

During the week the European Specialty Company have occupied the boards, and given an entertainment that for variety and excellence ought to have drawn crowded houses and delighted everybody. It is seldom so many specialties are given with each excellence, such good taste and judgment. We are bewildered where to begin or where to end in selecting the most deserving of praise. But certainly among the best, most racy, and entertaining are the bicycle riders, with the little female child phenomenon Lolo; Daly's comic talk and wonderful concertina playing; and Wainratta on the wire. Then comes admirable dancing, character sketches, comic songs, and caricatures of living artists that extort the constant laughter of the audience. The endurance and poetic motion of Lottie Elliott, with her skipping rope is worth the admission fee itself. Altogether, it is a most enjoyable performance, and those who have not seen it should make a point of doing so either to-night or to-morrow. On Monday night the great Kraly Excelsior Combination opens in its entirety, with original company, scenery, and effects. The success of this great combination is already assured for everybody speaks of going to see them. Those who appreciate intellect and talent on the stage will be foolish, indeed, if they do not go. We doubt if there is another company existing with the same claims to patronage.

## The Vienna Garden.

It will, perhaps, cause regret in some to learn that this week closes the engagement of the Marvels of Peru, Courtright and Hawkins, and Mlle. Rose's ballad, at this popular establishment. The minstrel leaders, with a strong company, and under an able manager, take the road, not like Black Bart, to rob, but to please the intellect and make people bappy. The destination of the Marvels we did not learn. On Monday night, until further notice, the lovers of good music will be pleased to learn that the Ladies' Orchestra re-occupies the stage, interlarded by the New York Lyric Quintette in classical selections, and other performances of a pleasing character. Miss Bertha Neuher, the distinguished violinist, will not resume the leadership of the orchestra, but her place will be well filled by Prof. Louis Ritzau, whose violin solos during the week were so much admired and applauded. Ritzau is a genuine and accomplished musician capable of filling any position. Mr. Walters is exerting himself to justify the flattering patronage he has received, and we have no doubt he will succeed.

## Oakland Theatre.

During the week the regular California Theater Company, with Grismer and Phebe Davies in the leading roles, have played Chispa and the usually good houses that have distinguished the Colosseum since Bert assumed its management. On Monday, for one week only, Jay Rial's Mammoth Double Dramatic Company will give the popular drama of Uncle Tom's Cabin. This combination is now in its seventh year, and is allowed by all critics to be greater than ever. It is unnecessary to say a word of recommendation in behalf of this great sensational drama, only that never before in Oakland has it been produced on so magnificent a scale. Popular prices will continue, and no additional charge for reserved seats.

One of the unpleasant episodes of winter racing at New Orleans occurred on the 18th, when business was suspended on account of the rain, three parts of the track and the center-field being under water. Several stalls, including those occupied by Morris & Patton, C. H. Pottingill and J. J. Merrill had to be abandoned, and the horses quartered in Machinery hall.

For coughs and throat disorders use Brown's Bronchial Troches. "Have never changed my mind respecting them, except I think better of that which I began thinking well of."—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Sold only in boxes.



## OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Climatic Influences—Jerome Park in March—  
Training Notes from Louisville—Death of  
a Promising Derby Colt—Closing Days  
of the New Orleans Winter Meet-  
ing—Betting in New York—Gen-  
eral Sporting News, etc.

At last the hour of our deliverance from the thralldom of winter is at hand. St. Patrick's Day has come and gone, and with that always famous display of Celtic enthusiasm and antiquated tall hats, New Yorkers generally associate the coming of spring, inasmuch as the March rains of these latitudes (nine times out of ten the precursors of a disappearance of frost), in just the same proportion, dampen the ceremonies of the noted street parade, the bulk of the processionsists being then wet inside as well as out. This year, however, the jovial Knights of St. Patrick were favored with a fine day and good going, with no "casualties" to speak of. Since then, however, incessant rain has greeted the passage of the sun across the equinox, and to-day the downpouring of the elements is very great. This has again stopped any attempted work of the racing clans at the various race-courses, and all the horses are from five to six weeks behind in condition. Jerome Park is in better order, just at present, than any of our metropolitan race-courses. Last Monday the horses were working on it in quite the old, accustomed style, and a few day's sunshine will place it in fine condition. New animals are coming in at this course every day. On Sunday the Kittson string of fifteen horses arrived from Erdenheim farm, near Chesent Hill, Pa., in charge of James Lee, formerly trainer of the Saratoga stable of Mr. Charles Reed. The best looking of the lot are the three-year-olds Panique and Issaquena, both by Alarm. They were superior two-year-olds last year, and bid fair to sustain their reputation in the colt and filly stakes of 1884. Five two-year-olds are in this string, and as they are of good size, and the get of Alarm and Reform, these two noted stallions will doubtless have more than one win to their credit during the coming racing season. Duchess, three years, in Snedecker's string looks a worthy daughter of Kingfisher and Lady Blessington, and a much improved filly from last fall. The Wizard of Westchester, also surnamed Ephraim the Silent, has taken already much pains with Duchess, and evidently thinks well of her now that they have taken his pet Girofle across the water. A trio of fine-looking brothers are Eole, six years, Eolist, four years, and Eolite, three years, the property of "Freddie" Gehhardt. The former great horse is in splendid robust health, and his superfluous adipose tissue has increased so much during the winter's intermission that it will take many a stiff gallop before Snedecker can get him in proper fix for the June races. His younger brothers, especially Eolist, are very promising, but as their turf careers are yet to be accomplished, we will spare them any encomiums until they earn them in actual warfare. The latter part of the week the Dwyers' horses are expected at Jerome from Sheephead Bay. A year ago this formidable stable reached Jerome in such an acme of condition that the other trainers there declared "they make one's horses look sick." This season's backwardness will put all hands on more of an equality. Gen. Monroe is another horse now at Jerome that will, if looks go for anything, outdo this year even his former fine record. A powerful brown, with a white face, this best son of Tom Bowling, with his short, daisy-cutting action, is likely to be a hard nut for the best to crack in the races to come, and he should carry his 117 pounds in the Suburban Handicap like a bird, provided he earns no penalties beforehand. Just now old Checkmate, 117 pounds, is most in demand for this race, parties that ought to know, as to the old gelding's likelihood to stand training, being eager to take him at the prevalent odds, twelve to one. Barnes, 131 pounds, Iroquois 130 lbs., Parole 120 lbs., Monitor and Monroe 125 lbs., are also supported among the heavy weights in the great handicap, and Bella 103 lbs., Eolist 107 lbs., Jack of Hearts 114 lbs., Hilarity 109 lbs., Thules 90 lbs., and Sandoval 85 lbs., among the middle and light weights. The handicap is certainly the best effort to bring a lot of horses together ever made in America. It is the work of Mr. J. G. Lawrence, the Secretary of the Coney Island Jockey Club, and this usually very successful handicapper has cleanly outdone himself on the present occasion. From Louisville the news of the training stables there is not very startling. None of the horses have had much chance to do any work and, of course, they are generally very backward. Bob Miles and Powhatan the Derby candidates, look well, but there is just a slight suspicion that Loftus, the stable companion of Powhatan, is the better of this pair. Many good judges in Louisville is inclined to this way of thinking, notwithstanding the fact that Powhatan showed best in 1883. As regards Bob Miles, however, there is nothing now the matter with him, all reports of his recent sickness to the contrary notwithstanding, and he is certain to be, barring accident, a hard horse to beat in the Derby. One of the prominent candidates for the race, Ten Full by Ten Broeck, the property of E. Corrigan, died on Saturday last of lung fever, after a bad attack of influenza. He had been well backed to run the Derby, and Mr. Corrigan had refused \$7,000 for him. He was heavily engaged in nearly every three-year-old stake at Memphis, Nashville, Lexington, Louisville, Latona and Chicago. This makes his loss particularly hard, as his owner will have some \$1,200 forfeits to pay. Leonatus and Gen. Harding are in fine health. Diverse opinions are prevalent regarding the former's ability to stand a preparation, but as regards the other horse it is almost certain that he will. The son of Great Tom was a magnificent two-year-old, and his appearance at the post in 1884 will be marked with interest. The trials and tribulations of the management of the winter meetings at New Orleans are not yet over it seems. Very heavy rains there this week have flooded the track and several of the stables, and the racing will probably be abandoned until April 14th, when the regular spring meeting will begin. The last day's racing was on Saturday last, when four events were run over a heavy track, the winners being Jerry Black, John Sullivan, Queen Esther and Mart Boorham. Sorrel Dan, a very fast half-miler, has been purchased at New Orleans to take to Los Angeles. He can run heats in about forty-eight seconds. Speculation there is lately confined to the Kentucky Derby and the English Spring Handicaps, the first of which the Lincolnshire will have been run before this reaches you. Abbottsford, formerly Mistake, is doing such good work for this race that its being credited to an American horse for the first time in its history is not beyond the bounds of possibility. C. W. Bathgate, of the Keene stable abroad, sailed for Liverpool yesterday per steamer Republic, to look after the interests of his four-footed charges in England. Blue Grass, the Pat Malloy four-year-old of this stable, is well into the City and Suburban at 110 pounds, and his chance ought to be a good one at the weight. With Girofle and Blue Grass in this race 1884 may witness a repetition of Parole's triumph in 1879.

The board of arbitration, to which the claims of Mr. Hunter to a share of the winnings of the horse Eole while the latter has been in Gehhardt's hands were submitted, have not yet decided the matter. It is expected that it will be settled some time in the next few weeks, certainly before the spring races begin.

New York, March 20th, 1884.

## FISH.

## How to Choose Gut.

In choosing gut of any kind be not too much guided by an apparent thickness, but, as far as your time and patience will permit, select such as is perfectly round; and to prove it so try each piece by turning it quickly between the forefinger and thumb, for if it be in anywise flat this will only be effected with difficulty, and then you may safely condemn it. Each piece or length should be also to the teeth hard, like wire, colorless and transparent as glass, which testifies strength, free from unraveled fibres, which are attended with an inclination to split or peel; knotted roughness, which shows almost actual rottenness; the spaces between the knots when pulled lengthways between the fingers being soft and weak, or flashing lights, when seen in a slanting direction, which indicate flatness, and consequent weakness. It should possess stiffness in bending, and with this should be combined elasticity, so that after being doubled upon itself—in the shape of a loop, for instance—if in thus doubling it assumes anything like an angularity it will not do, for it surely possesses unequal degrees of strength, even if, where it forms into such angles, it be not absolutely rotten. Salmon gut may be in substance as thick as you can find it, and you will possess a treasure if in one hank many lengths are as thick as a middling-sized pin or stout knitting needle. In length, the part for use should run from sixteen to eighteen inches at least, and the longer the better, provided the substance be uniform. The thicker trout gut should be of the diameter of ordinary sewing silk, whilst the thinner sort may be almost the very finest you can procure, provided it be "round and sound," and keeping in view all other requisites for strength. Ten to sixteen inches is the usual length of each strand.—*Chitty's Flyfisher's Text-book.*

## A New Fish.

During the past week a new fish has been brought to the attention of the wholesale trade in Boston. Its appearance here is the result of the United States Fish Commission's efforts to bring to public notice such newly discovered fish as are marketable for food. This fish is commonly known as the black codfish, and is found in great abundance in Puget Sound, and may be very easily taken.

Outside of its dark color the fish closely resembles our own cod, but is rather smaller, if those shown are of average size. It has an oily taste that would hardly make it popular, in our market at least, if prepared for the table as our codfish are. The specimens were dry salted, as they would most naturally be marketed in that way. But coming at this time, when our market is unusually full of native cod and with no especial fear of a scarcity for years to come, the Puget Sound cod is very likely to receive little attention. It is well, however, to know of its existence as a food fish.—*Boston Bulletin.*

Our readers will recollect the reference we made a fortnight ago to the case of Burrows, the especial agent of certain gentlemen, in Napa valley, who made up a purse to pay him for watching the trout streams of the district, and protect them from poachers in the daily habit of violating the law. From some informality in Burrows' appointment by the sheriff, and perhaps some slight irregularity in his own conduct, he was afterwards charged by a colored man living in the district, whose boy and girl, mere children, he caught fishing and with trout in their possession, with falsely personating an officer, battery and false imprisonment. The last charge was sustained in the Justices' Court, and Burrows, under bonds, committed for trial at the next sitting of the Superior Court. We have, during the week, been informed how this retaliatory proceeding was instigated by two local lawyers, who felt much joy in the prospect of getting some ham for a square meal, to the injury of law and order in the district. If the facts coming to us be true, they are disgraceful indeed, and as soon as we have satisfied ourselves of their truth we shall ventilate the case thoroughly, no matter who suffers, for it has become of public importance. It is notorious half the crime of the State is committed by the mercenary interference of lawyers for a contingent fee, and the evil can only be stopped by exciting public opinion against them. We propose to make this a test case if it proves to be as reported to us, to see whether society is to be governed by wise laws, or the shameless effrontery of designing men, who, by such acts, disgrace their manhood and profession.

We have read the last report of the Fish Commissioners, which we published in full last week, very carefully over, and fail to find in it a single word that gives us hope of better things from them in future. We understand, at the last meeting, they were to give a distinct official announcement of the validity of the trout law and their determination to enforce it. True, such a declaration might not amount to much, but in the wholesale, illegal fishing going on every day in all parts of the State, it would have had a good effect, in alarming some and encouraging others. In their wisdom or indifference they deny us this small boon, and throw the responsibility of protection upon the individual, who also pays his quota of the \$5,000 annual appropriation. We feel like making another suggestion for consideration at their next meeting in order to test their fidelity to the public. Supposing the Commissioners to be aware of the constant complaints from all parts of the State of illegal trout fishing, we suggest they give up their junketing trips at \$10 a day, and thus make a fund to pay Constable Jones to visit different localities in search of offenders. The fact that the intrepid Jones might be here, there, or anywhere, at any time, would do more good in a month than the Commissioners can hope to do in a lifetime, if judged by their official shortcomings. This is a fair proposition, and its adoption or rejection will test their fidelity to the people. It is, perhaps, asking too much. We shall see.

Mr. John Millzner of Kearney street, at Sancelito, last Sunday, caught twelve fine flounders, ranging from two to three pounds each. The largest, however, turned the scale at six pounds three quarters. This is said to be the largest flounder yet caught at Sancelito. It took Millzner nearly an hour to land the fish. There is no killing a flounder by the usual rod and line tactics, and so it just takes time to land one of that size. Millzner lost four others so large that, he says they looked like halibut. Perhaps there may be a halibut bed off Sancelito.

Of all the provoking things I ever had, that four-dollar fly-rod was the poorest and the meanest. Something was eternally giving out, either in the guide rings or the ferrules, and there was work for the repairer eternally. At last came the point of culmination. I went out to Bear valley, Grant county, near the soda springs, for a week's camping, with Dau Reamer and Tony Hachenev, and the fishing was simply glorious to relate. On the fourth day I was whipping a broad rifle overgrown with some sort of grass or weeds at either side, when suddenly out of the weeds darted a trout not over ten inches in length, and grabbed the fly with the voracity of a shark. Never did I see a fish make the fight that fellow did, and I gave him the line, but it fouled in the guides, and before I could say "Jack Robinson" he had "got in his work" on that wretched rod, and completely unjointed it, having split the ferrule of the butt so that the second joint fell out completely. The line held him, however, and I played him about until I worried him out altogether and landed him on the bank. But from that time to this hour I have had no use for anything in the shape of cheap rods, yet if a man is wholly without experience in fly-fishing, he had better learn casting with one of these cheap ash rods, and either give it away or throw it away at the end of the season.—*T. B. Merry.*

The effect of saw-dust on fish is thus explained by an observer who has seen much of it. He says: "We all understand that the salmon, as well as other fish, go into the smaller streams to spawn, in many instances where saw-dust is abundant. The large salmon (as well as the small as soon as they are hatched) come in contact with the saw-dust in the water, and in their breathing the saw-dust is drawn into their mouth. Then, in discharging the water and saw-dust through their gills, the splinters work into the soft membranes of the gills, which causes the gills to inflame and fester and rot out, and the consequence is the fish perishes. The little fishes suffer more than the larger ones, from the fact that they like to get into the eddies of the streams, and the saw-dust finds its way in large quantities into the eddies."

Some two years ago Mr. John Bird, of Bird's point, Alameda, caught a fine silver eel on the mud flats near his place that measured some twenty-seven inches or more. This, we believe, was the first evidence of the success of the Eastern silver eel plant made in the bay by the late Fish Commissioners. Since that time other people have often caught eels at the same place when the tide is out. About ten days ago a young boy gathered in at least half a water pail full of young eels ranging from fifteen to twenty inches. These Mr. Bird wished to purchase to plant in a private pond, but he was too late, the boy having got away with them. We have arranged to have a day's fishing for eels with Mr. Bird as soon as convenient. We confess, once more in life, we wish to have a four-round knock-out with a good old-fashioned eel pie.

From different exchanges, we find several large whales have recently been stranded along the coast, some of them being quite valuable. Three large ones were captured lately at San Diego. This, it is held, indicates severe wind-storms at sea. Whether the fact has any value as an "earthquake sign," we leave the Academy of Science to settle.

If J. R., our correspondent from Gilroy, speaking of the fish found in the local streams and known as "trout," will send us one preserved as soon as legal, we will submit it to the Academy of Sciences, that its identity may be established. We may add, letters like his last will always be welcome.

Charley Ohm, of Market St., a man as expert with the gun as with the rod, caught a salmon trout weighing 8½ pounds. Ohm, however, never will tell his favorite localities. As he always brings home a fine lot of fish, it will pay to watch him.

In return for giving our readers fond of fishing all the "points" we know about the best localities, we hope those taking advantage of them will act on the square, and furnish us the results of their weekly trips.

We only heard of one solitary smelt being caught at Sancelito last Sunday. It was a large-sized one, and so full of spawn that the catcher returned it to the water as it was not hurt by the hook.

Charles Shuppert, caught a codfish on Sunday, at Kirshaw Point, opposite Sancelito, that weighed over 14 pounds.

## Closing of Stakes.

Champion Station Stakes, 1885, Monmouth Park, April 1st, Tuesday next.  
Capital Turf Club, Sacramento, racing, trotting and pacing, April 5th, Saturday next.  
See Advertisements.

## Foreign Turf Notes.

The race cups won by the late Count Lagrange were recently sold at auction in Paris for £1,392, or about one-fifth of their reputed value. For instance, the Goodwood Cup, valued at £300, won by Monarque in 1857, when he beat the English horses Fisherman, Gemma di Vergy, Gunboat, Arsenal, Reseber, Melessa and Anton and the American horse Pryor, brought £63. Among the other things sold were Gladiator's bit and bridle, which brought £21, while twenty pictures by Harry Hall realized £307. The highest-priced picture was Gladiator, with Tom Jennings at his head, which sold for £97. It was presented to the French Jockey Club.

Of Mr. Walton's horses in training at Epsom, Sutler, Deceiver, Mr. Pickwick and Girofle did a mile at a good pace on the 31. None of them have as yet been quoted in the betting. The next mail or two will probably show Girofle quoted on the strength of money sent late in February, providing the odds asked for were obtainable.

The latest quotations for the Two Thousand Guineas (run April 30th) is 100 to 8 against Beauchamp. For the Derby (run May 28th) 20 to 1 against Cambusmore, 25 to 1 Beauchamp, 50 to 1 Garb 'Or, 50 to 1 Prince Henry, and 100 to 1 each against Sevenoaks, Lord Sefton and the colt by Hermit out of Departure's dam.

The "Low Tout" of the *Sporting Times* says that neither Fulmen nor Tonsans will win the Lincolnshire, but that Mr. Adrian's Prince (112 pounds) will beat all the top weights. He also favors Abbottsford and Picador.

All chances for Tom Cannon to win the Derby with Fritz, the once promising brother of Beau Brummel, are at an end. The illness he had during the winter has left him a roarer.

During the coming season no gambling of any kind will be allowed on the grounds of the Narragansett Driving Association. If no pools are sold, a small attendance will be expected.



## General Topics.

The "procession of the equinoxes" is nearly forgotten since we have been a resident of California. The sun crosses the line on this longitude without kicking up the bobby that his journey occasions in the East, and it is fair to infer from the past that the inhabitants of this coast are under the especial protection of his majesty, and so much in favor that neither vernal nor autumnal visits are made in anger. Friday, the 21st inst., the sun entered the first point of Aries and a finer day could scarcely be. The days in that week which preceded that important date were also beautiful, and the Saturday following was the only reminder of the boisterous weather of the orient. The morning was grey, warm showers fell until midday, and then the wind veered into the north and there was an unpleasant commotion in the atmosphere. The harrow did the work finely on the Oakland Course, and the dampened soil fell free from the teeth, making a soft bed for the feet of the horses.

Enough rain fell in the forenoon, so that many supposed the Bay District Course would be too wet to permit the match between Vanderlynn and the Oregon champion Ben B. A. to come off. This was an erroneous calculation, however, and as will be seen elsewhere, the race was trotted and a victory won by the horse of the long name. The slowness of the time was in all probability not entirely owing to the state of the track. This was the third time the race had been advertised, the breaks having been caused by bad weather. With horses "pointed" for a certain day, and then come interruptions so that neither the race can be decided or work given, there is a certain loss of condition and inability to perform according to expectations based on previous capacity. Postponed races are nearly sure to be unsatisfactory, and when more than one interruption intervenes the trouble is aggravated. The horse is prepared to trot on the day selected, and it will not answer to give hard work only a day or two before that fixed for the race. Thus condition is lost, and with trotters there is apt to be waywardness and incapacity to show the speed that is expected. That neither Vanderlynn or Ben B. A. could trot within ten seconds of what is within their limit was apparent, and those who never take into consideration the causes which occasion the difference are prone to ascribe it to unworthy motives.

We have good reason to think that Kittleman and Harmon can hold a good position with the best of the English sprinters, though the following paragraph, cut from the *Referee*, shows that the task is anything but an easy one.

Admirers of high-pressure rates may be interested to learn that at Newhall Grounds, Sheffield, on Monday, Hutchens ran 127½ yards in 12 seconds. This was not so good as he has done; I once saw him beat evens by, I think, 8½ yards, and two years ago he was said to have beaten it by 9 yards, when he won the Sheffield Shrovetide handicap. Hutchens is a phenomenon; although 127½ in 12 seconds does not seem so very much after his other shows, no other man has ever succeeded in doing it. Sprinters are vastly different now from what they were twenty years ago, when even-time was a term supposed to be expressive of all known as well as of all unknown ability. The knowledge that Hutchens was in fairly good form and intended trying, took thousands to the ground on Monday and Tuesday, where otherwise there would only have been hundreds. It was pretty well known that Hutchens would not win—could not, if two of the others kept on their legs—and this was proved in the final. He had to give Tattersall of Citheroe, a man who can always run 121 yards in 12 seconds, 7½ yards. To Ratchiffe of Huddersfield, well known as better than quarter-second, he had to give 9½ yards. So, remembering the old saying, that in races of this sort, you have not only to catch your man but to pass him if you want to get in front, it was not difficult to foresee that Hutchens, wonder as he is, must finish behind both these leniently treated rivals. He did finish behind them, but was close enough up to secure the third money, £5. It is to be hoped the proprietors of the ground did not forget in their most practical manner how valuable Hutchens had been to them as a gate-money attraction.

Heretofore we have noted the inconsistency in our trans-Atlantic consular placing so much importance on the time records when it related to pedestrians, and totally ignoring it in the case of horses. That not so much dependence can be placed on the watch on the race-courses of England as on the "track" of this country, is evident to those having the least acquaintance with the difference. There the training is done on heaths, and the galloping grounds are as widely different as ours are uniform. Up and down grades, the start and finish a long way apart, the sod on one day springy, so elastic that there is scarcely any concussion, the next, perhaps, so soft that the feet sink, and then again times when it is so hard that the clatter of the feet is heard for more than a quarter of a mile away. A mile there may be so trying that 1:50 is a first-class run, and in other situations with advantages which enable the same animal to subtract a good handful of seconds from the time.

A circular course, or one of any shape that is connected so as to bring start and finish at the same point, must have the ascents and descents equal. When there is much difference in the grade, the point of starting has a good deal to do with the time record. Thus at Fleetwood a horse could make the mile in less time if start and finish was at the half-mile pole. Before the late improvements were made there was twenty-one feet fall from the judges' stand to the 880-yard mark, and horses accustomed to the course would go down the grade many seconds faster than they could come home. The down accelerated the speed, the up retarded the horse so much more that Fleetwood was held to be three or more seconds slower than a majority of the eastern courses.

Now-a-days more care is observed in bringing the surface to a uniform grade, and a few feet, in some cases a few inches, mark the elevation above the depressions. Then if the soil is not suitable, the proper material is carted on, and the latest improvement is to cover with sods set on edge, and this plan has proved so successful at Providence that it is likely others will follow the example.

The track at Dexter Park, Chicago, was only eight inches from a "dead level," and it was proposed to build a rim on the inside and outside, so as to flood it for ice driving in the winter. As the turns were "thrown up," so as to make the outside four feet higher than the inner and general level of the track, the plan was given up, as the inner embankment on the curves and heth on the stretches would necessarily have to be that height in order to flood the whole of the track. Twenty years ago there was grand sport for the trotting men during the winter in Chicago. At that time the river was frozen solidly from mouth to the city limits, and on a sunshiny afternoon the bridges would be crowded with spectators to witness the exciting contests, which rarely ended until the day came to a close. When the manfactories of various kinds multiplied on the banks, and the sewage was so loaded with filth that the stench was strong enough to keep it from freezing, driving on the ice came to an end. Ice that was formed under a temperature at times within a degree, or two of that which would congeal mercury was too brittle for safety, and the only chance to use the light and skeleton sleighs was when there was snow enough on the avenues, and there were no such vantage points for the sightseers as the bridges afforded.

We shiver now as we think of the times when so much delight was felt at being *slid* through the keen air, notwithstanding the heard was a mass of frozen vapor, and it might be a tiny icicle pendant from each eyelash. Not so long ago either. The winter of 1869-70 we drove A. W. Richmond, the favorite course being the "slongbs" that cut up the big island above Sahula, Iowa. A cutter which, shafts and body, weighed forty pounds, and with only a trifle more than the regulation weight in the seat, there was scarcely more resistance than the quick flight through the air offered. Jerneale! how he could trot in that rig. A two-minute gait sure. The straight-away work did not effect the bad leg, and when assured that there was no danger of a break the reins could be dropped on his back, and though a "longstrider" there was a quickness of action that made the rip-rip of the sharp calkine cutting into the ice come as rapidly as the roll on a snare drum. Should he ponder over the past, as unquestionably horses do, the old horse must think it strange that winter is so long coming, and it may be with all the comforts of the glorious climate he has enjoyed for the past ten years there are yearnings for the old times, and the frantic rush over the ice of the Mississippi is still remembered with pleasure.

It will soon be twenty-two years since we saw Richmond for the first time. It was the early part of April, when an eight-days-old foal, he made his first visit to Bird Farm, and was black all over as the typical raven's wing. His mother was entirely white so that there was plenty of contrast in color, and his owner was startled when we prophesied that he would eventually turn grey. He was shown at the Davenport the fall after he was a year old and then he was as handsome a steel grey as could be conceived. At four years old he was dappled and when he came to this country nearly white, with a tendency to "fleshitten" on his neck and shoulders. A photograph which his owners sent us last September shows that the specks are still there, and, though difficult to tell as the picture is very light, probably cover the whole body. While his dam's coat was nearly a pure white, her skin had a bluish tinge, and two of her colts were white with black spots resembling the picture of a horse which graced the advertisements of "Mexican Mustang Liniment." Her last foal is Nourmahal, now owned at Rancho del Paso, sister to Richmond and a year younger. The "reversion" in her case was, doubtless, to her maternal great grandsire called Spotted Ranger, probably an Opelousas horse though called an Arabian, and her filly by Steinway is marked much as Nourmahal was at the same age.

The union of Old Blackbird and the white mare with the skin that denoted "blue blood" is likely to result in something more than ordinary excellence, through the son and daughter which came to this coast. It is something to have a scion in the teens, and that when a five-year-old, though we have great faith that there are higher honors in store. A son of Romero is named in the three-year-old purees at Sacramento and Stockton, and as the entry comes all the way from San Diego he must have shown capacity more than ordinary ability, to be thought worthy of the honor of meeting the cracks that were sure to be in the field. As we are personally interested in another grandson of the horse which went at such a merry clip on the ice of the Mississippi, we cannot write that we hope Pope Leo may win. But this much we can say in good faith, that if unable to get to the winning score first there will be a great deal of satisfaction in witnessing the victory of one of the clan. When a filly by Len Rosso shows that she has inherited the family traits, and not only trots fast for a three-year-old, but displays a "manner of going," that is a promise of future speed. That the Richmond mares will prove as good as the sons there is not the least doubt. Columbiue is the only one that we are acquainted with that the progeny has been trained, and her sons certainly justify awarding her as high a place as any mare that has been no longer in the stud.

## THE RIFLE.

## At Shell Mound.

The event of the week in our rifle world was the match between the Fifth Infantry and Police Teams, the challenge coming from the latter. The men of the gallant Fifth, including some fifteen crack shots, have chiefly risen into reputation by the competitive practice enforced by Col. Ranlett as far as he can in his command, have been very successful in their private and public shooting of late, the crack Police Team under Captain Douglas, itself one of the most distinguished in the State, determined to test their mettle without waiting to see which team of the Fifth won the military trophy as first determined upon, and so the match on Sunday came to take place. The terms were 10 men with military rifles, each man to shoot 10 shots at the 200-yard, and 10 shots at the 500-yard target, the losing team to provide a dinner for all. The day was everything that could be desired; the wind, though strong all the time, not being sufficient to interfere with the accuracy or convenience of the men. There was very little betting on the result of the match, but the respective scores of Linville and Brown, who are old opponents at the target, caused several good purses to be made, this time in favor of Linville. At the close of the 200-yard shooting the military team were only a few points ahead, but the tug of war was well known to be at the 500-yard target, and so at that point things were about even. It was only as the end approached that victory seemed to prefer the military, but only through accident. Police officer Hook is known to be one of the best marksmen at 500-yards in the State. On this occasion, however, he made five consecutive misses at his favorite range, and thus lost the honors of the day. It is impossible to say whether the blame lay with the man or the gun, but Hook himself blames the man, though after the match at the same range he made 47 out of a possible 50, a performance that cannot be gainsaid. There was one thing in this match that must be avoided strictly in future, or some day in a closely contested match it may cause unpleasantness. Both parties on Sunday violated the rules governing such matches—Colonel Ranlett in changing McEwen's "coach," and Captain Douglas in changing Hook's gun. Both these things are forbidden by the rules. We thought, in at once receding from a false position, the Colonel showed a better spirit than the Captain. As we have often been asked about the rules we shall endeavor to publish them next week. In reference to the result, we never like apologies for defeat in any case. It will come at times in spite of all man can on to avoid it, and therefore it should be accepted gracefully. In this case it was accepted in such a generous and proper spirit as to reflect credit on the Police Team. An analysis of the score will show that, allowing for Hook's misses, five in succession, a thing that probably will never occur again, the match one way or the other would only have been won by some three points. This fact gives additional interest to the next contest between the same teams, which is certain to take place in a short time. The score:

FIFTH INFANTRY—200 YARDS.												
Lieutenant Kellogg.....	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4
Major Parsons.....	5	4	5	3	5	5	4	3	4	3	4	2
Private McEwen.....	4	3	5	3	4	3	3	4	3	3	3	3
Lieutenant Brown.....	3	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	4
Sergeant Williams.....	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4
Sergeant Macdonald.....	5	5	4	4	4	5	3	3	4	5	4	4
Lieutenant Kuhnle.....	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	5
Private Waltham.....	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	5
Private Burrell.....	4	4	4	5	3	5	4	4	4	4	4	2
Private Pierce.....	4	5	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	5	4	4
Total.....	420											
500 YARDS.												
Lieutenant Kellogg.....	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	9
Major Parsons.....	4	2	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	2
Private McEwen.....	4	3	4	5	4	5	3	5	3	3	4	4
Lieutenant Brown.....	5	5	3	4	4	4	5	5	3	5	4	4
Sergeant Williams.....	5	2	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	5
Sergeant Macdonald.....	4	2	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	4
Lieutenant Kuhnle.....	5	5	5	3	4	3	5	4	4	3	4	4
Private Waltham.....	3	5	4	5	4	3	4	2	4	5	3	9
Private Burrell.....	5	4	5	5	5	5	3	5	3	4	3	4
Private Pierce.....	5	4	3	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	2
Total.....	479											
Grand Total.....	899											

POLICE TEAM—200 YARDS.												
Sergeant Nast.....	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4
McCarthy.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4
N. T. Fields.....	4	3	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	2
Peckinpah.....	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4
A. T. Fields.....	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4
Fleming.....	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3
Linville.....	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4
Hook.....	3	4	4	5	4	3	4	4	5	5	5	4
Geary.....	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	4
Gano.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	4	4	4
Total.....	422											

500 YARDS.												
Sergeant Nast.....	3	5	5	5	4	4	3	4	2	3	3	8
McCarthy.....	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	2	5	4	2
N. T. Fields.....	2	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	4
Peckinpah.....	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	4
A. T. Fields.....	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	2	4	2
Fleming.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Linville.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Hook.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	3	3	3	19
Geary.....	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	6
Gano.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Total.....	410											
Grand Total.....	892											

The total gives a good percentage on both sides, though by no means as high as expected.

After the match came the dinner, the pleasantest part of the affair, at the expense of the losers. Of course lots of toasts were given and speeches made, but in a crowd of jolly spirits as were present fun could not be controlled by courtesy, and the cross-firing, at very short range at times, called forth peals of laughter. At dinner Captain Douglas presented Peckinpah with the handsome revolver presented by Col. Beaver to the officer in the force making the largest score of the day. Peckinpah said he was prouder of the reward coming from Col. Beaver than he was of the score winning it. He well might be. The dinner did Captain Siehe much credit, and we can testify how amply it was done justice to. We found ourselves thinking several times whether riflemen always eat so voraciously. However, we hope the same good spirit will always prevail in such matches, for it is the spirit of the generous and true man.

To-morrow Company C of Second Artillery and Company C of First Infantry will meet at Shell Mound. The range will be confined to the 200-yard target; 25 men in each team, with ten shots to the man. The losing party pays for the dinner.



At Harbor View.

The Eintracht Rifle Club had a practice last Sunday at Harbor View range, under the usual conditions, 20 shots each at 25-ring target, making a possible of five hundred. The score was:

Mr. Stamer.....	369	Mr. Hartmannsen.....	253
Mr. Kopke.....	348	Mr. Hagerup.....	245
Mr. Streuber.....	338	Mr. Wirtner.....	239
Mr. Gunzel.....	335	Mr. Klare.....	239
Mr. Schuck.....	304	Mr. Wolf.....	204
Mr. Tapken.....	259	Mr. Lotz.....	151
Mr. Schwartz.....	257	Mr. Eff.....	148

To-morrow being the last Sunday in the month, the Swiss Rifle Club will have their regular shoot at Harbor View.

Another Richmond.

We understand Lieut. Geo. W. Strong, rifle inspector of First Regiment, proposes to organize a regimental team, to commence practice next month. Here comes another Richmond in the field, which neither the Fifth Infantry nor the Police must deal with slightly, for it will bring a strong force and recognized power to the range. This is the true spirit which should animate our militiamen. Drilling, of course, is well enough in its place, but a soldier, after all, doesn't amount to much if he cannot shoot well.

The time for the contemplated match between Hanson and Cummings has not yet been definitely fixed. Both are long-range shooters, and represent different arms. Mr. Hanson says he desires a little more practice, and that he prefers the Presidio range. It will not be long, however, before the match comes off.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season. Star (*) indicates close season.											
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November
Quail.....											
Partridge.....											
Rail.....											
Grouse.....											
Doves.....											
Male Deer.....											
Female Deer.....											
Spotted Fawn.....											
Antelope.....											
Elk.....											
Salmn.....											
Trout.....											

Pigeon Shooting at Bird's Point, Alameda.

The two principal events of the week were the inter-club match between the Alameda County Sportsman's Club and the San Francisco Gun Club, and the private match between Slade and Maskey, bringing together, as the contests did, men distinguished as sportsmen and shooters. In reference to the former it looked on Saturday morning as if the match were again to be postponed on account of the weather, but this time the fates were generous. About noon the rain cleared off leaving a bright sky and cold wind, which, on the grounds, later in the day, amounted to a young hurricane, and gave the birds such a twist on starting, and such a speed when fairly on the wing, that it was two to one against the gun all day. As our readers know the trophy shot for on Saturday was the silver cup given by the Messrs. Pierce of Oakland, which, last year, in the first match, the Alameda team won by two or three birds only. The clubs now stand even, a fact that will invest their next meeting with additional interest. The conditions under which the match was made were ten men from each club, twelve birds, thirty yards rise, Hurlingham rules. From the evenness of the score up to the tenth round, the teams regularly alternating two or three birds ahead, the betting was lively, but only among the partisans of the teams and the friends of individual members backing their favorites. A harder day to shoot on, owing to the wind from the north-west, or a better lot of birds to shoot at, we have seldom seen, and every man in the team, except two, who, by the way, are reliable and safe men to back, made some remarkably fine shots at long ranges. Some of the long shots indeed, on Saturday, will bear comparison with any ever made at the trap. Many, owing to the high wind, lost birds out of bounds, especially Mr. Orr, who had two just float a few inches beyond the boundary, without apparently moving a wing. As will be seen by the asterisk the second barrel was much needed and much used to count a score. As we have said, on the opening of the tenth round the match was virtually over, for the Gun Club could not lose unless by some unusual mishap. The best shooting of the day was done by Messrs. Orr, Babcock and Gordon for the Gun Club, and Messrs. Knowles, Mayhew and Haile for the Alamedans. It is not our place, perhaps, to characterize the style of individual shooting, but we thought Messrs. Gordon and Haile handled themselves about as neatly at the trap as any men we ever saw. We shall be much mistaken if both these gentlemen next year do not rank with our local champions. Among others, on Saturday, viz., Wadsworth, Randall, Ewing and Havens in long shots, who were called upon to exert their abilities to the utmost, Ramon E. Wilson was also conspicuous for several very fine, clean kills. Although the general score was not large, owing to the gale, the shooting all through was creditable to both clubs. The judges were Messrs. Putzman and Ault, with H. H. Briggs as referee. Mr. Bird deserves credit for the improvements he has made on his grounds. The accommodations are now very complete. All parties commended the excellence of the clam chowder served to the hungry crowd about 2 o'clock P. M. The praise was not exaggerated. Owing to the late hour at which the match closed there was no post-shooting after-dinner, as usual on such occasions. The score:

GUN CLUB.		ALAMEDA.	
Butler.....	10111010111	Knowles.....	00111110111
Wilson.....	01*1011*000111	Upham.....	01*10001*1010
Ewing.....	10001*1*1*1*1*0	Callan.....	101*1*01*001*0
Randall.....	00011*1*10111	Eaton.....	10110100111
Gordon.....	11*11*1*1*1111	Wadsworth.....	1*01*11001
Goldner.....	11010111111	Haile.....	01*11101*110
Havens.....	11011010111	Williams.....	101*1111*0011
Havens.....	0001001*01*01	West.....	1101*01001*1*0
Hanson.....	*1101011*1*01	Mayhew.....	1011111010
Babcock.....	11*11*1011111	Adams.....	11101000111
Total.....	85	Total.....	76

Wild pigeons, we learn, are beginning to arrive in the foothills of Mendocino county, especially in the vicinity of Ukiah.

At the Oakland Trotting Park.

The much-talked-of and interesting match between Messrs. Slade and Frank Maskey came off on Sunday at the Oakland race track, in the presence of some three hundred persons, friends of the contestants and outsiders interested in shooting. Frank Maskey has long been known in the community as one of our best and most successful short range shots, while Mr. Slade's power, gradually becoming thoroughly recognized, lies at the long range, and it was perhaps in the nine yards' difference that the popular Maskey found his Waterloo. The match was the result of Mr. Slade's hold challenge in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN some weeks ago to shoot any man in the State for \$100 a side, twelve birds each, thirty yards rise, Hurlingham rules, except the two established champions Messrs. Robinson and Lambert. Burlbank was commissioned to secure one hundred of the best birds he could obtain, and he filled his order so well that both contestants assured us personally on the ground that they never stood before better birds in their lives. The small scores attest the character of the birds. Before end at the start Maskey had the call in the netting, and for some time he felt sure he had the match secure. At the fortieth bird they stood even, with twenty-seven kills each on the record. Before this, however, the betting had changed to even from Slade's determined fight, and then Maskey broke all to pieces, and the match ended in favor of Slade with three birds ahead, the final score being Slade thirty-five to Maskey thirty-two. Both men did fine execution with the second barrel, and made long-range shots that drew forth loud plaudits from the spectators. In point of luck, there is always some allowance to be made in this respect; the odds were against Maskey, no less than six of his birds falling a few feet out of bounds, after being cut all to pieces. No one will deny this always discomposes a man at the trap more than anything that can happen him. But then, we must recollect it's dead birds that tell, and the man whose birds drop inside are evidently better shot than the birds of the man that drop outside the magic circle. The fact of birds dropping outside the bounds is the poorest apology and the poorest consolation that can be offered the loser in a match; yet it ought to be recorded. Ramon E. Wilson acted as referee, W. L. Eyre as scorer. On examining the analysis below it will be seen that Slade had the advantage with the center trap, having it twice as many times as Maskey. This is a great advantage, and it is great luck also, for it is above any act of volition on the part of the shooter. Tom Pearson will now have a chance to test the powers of the "coming man." The score:

NAME.	Number of Trap.					Chats.	Killed.	Misled.	Quartets.	Killed.	Misled.	Indys.	Killed.	Misled.	Killed 1st bbl.	Killed 2d bbl.	Total Killed.	Total Misled.
	1	2	3	4	5													
Slade ....	8	9	16	9	30	16	14	13	12	1	7	7	0	23	12	35	15	
Maskey....	13	11	8	9	25	11	14	20	17	3	5	4	1	19	13	32	18	

After the match two sweepstakes, at 30 and 21 yards respectively, brought such cracks as Crittenden Robinson, Frank Bessford and Mr. Hopper, the "little giant" of Petaluma, together. Robinson sustained his reputation, and came out ahead with clean scores. The betting was very lively on the gun.

Red Bluff Tournament.

We find we have unconsciously fallen into an error in reporting the opening shoot of the tournament at four birds instead of twelve, the usual number on such occasions. We were led into this error by the report of the local papers, the Cause and Sentinel. On Wednesday following the match we obtained a copy of the Cause from Mr. Fisher's office, and copied our figures from its columns. This paper, in its report, said:

"The Secretary reported that forty-five had entered the contest. It was decided by lot in what order they should shoot, and that they should be divided into squads of nine, each member of the first nine to shoot at four birds, to be followed by the other nines in succession in like manner, the match to be conducted under the rules of the State Sportsman's Association."

In reference to the number, this statement does not say that each man in each squad should go on shooting until he had twelve birds, but that each squad should succeed each other with four birds to the man. That was our interpretation. On Thursday we got a copy of the Sentinel from Mr. Hopper of Petaluma, but there was no difference in the figures given by the Cause, except that the Sentinel added the details of the shoots-off by the ties on four and three birds. We were led to accept the unusual number of four birds to the man, because it would take 540 birds to supply the forty-five entries at twelve birds each, and we felt quite certain the managers could not get 1,000 birds together, and thus, as it happened, there would be a deficiency of birds before the tournament ended. It was only on receiving the Weekly Sentinel, after our paper had gone to press, we became aware of the mistake. We gladly correct the error as far as possible by publishing the full score of the first shoot at twelve birds:

SQUAD NO. 1.	
J. T. McIntosh.....	111111111011-11 G. Herring..... 110011110010-7
C. C. Epperson.....	01101111w-6 H. A. Bassford..... 101101111111-7
F. J. Bassford.....	111111111111-12 P. D. Week..... 101111111111-11
C. A. Merrill.....	011111111111-12 W. Thomas..... 0101w-2
L. S. Huntley.....	100011111111-9
SQUAD NO. 2.	
J. Deveney.....	1011101w-4 W. J. Boaze..... 011111101111-10
S. W. Vance.....	10100w-2 F. H. Kruse..... 01001100w-4
J. R. Magonigh.....	111111111111-12 W. J. Morgan..... 111111111111-12
S. S. Simpson.....	1010w-2 H. H. Britton..... 0111101w-6
H. M. Albery.....	111110110w-7
SQUAD NO. 3.	
Abe Brearcliff.....	011111111011-10 N. Lanahan..... 1001w-2
N. B. Scott.....	111111111111-11 F. Z. Smith..... 101111111111-11
Lou Rose.....	01111111w-6 D. B. Lyon..... 1010w-3
J. B. Clements.....	11011110110-9 W. J. Wallon..... 101111111110-10
D. Harelson.....	11110100w-6
SQUAD NO. 4.	
C. B. Swan.....	1111101w-6 H. T. Hopper..... 111111111110-11
F. Freeman.....	010w-1 A. Fichter..... 10101110111-8
A. S. Thiel.....	010w-6 Crit. Robinson..... 111111111111-11
J. Lopez.....	1011001w-5 G. R. Summy..... 1011100100-6
J. W. Todd.....	1011w-8
SQUAD NO. 5.	
G. W. Parker.....	101011111111-9 C. C. Harelson..... 101111111011-10
G. L. Barham.....	111111111111-11 J. A. Walker..... 1100w-2
J. Crothers.....	111110111111-11 L. C. Graupner..... 1100w-1
H. M. Kirkwood.....	01111101010-7 S. A. Tucker..... 0w-0
J. Spurgeon.....	11010101001-6

Before the Red Bluff tournament ended there were two glass-ball matches owing to the deficiency of live pigeons. The conditions were 12 balls to the man; entrance, \$2.50; the usual distance; revolving trap. Mr. Tacker did not enter. Messrs. Landers and Hatch of Colusa were judges, and Mr. O. Robinson referee. The score was:

Scott.....	111111111111-12	McIntosh.....	101111011111-10
H. Bassford.....	111111111111-12	Harelson.....	101011111111-10
Merrill.....	111110111111-11	F. Smith.....	011111111111-10
Weeks.....	111111111111-11	Rose.....	001111101010-6
Lanahan.....	111101111111-11	Hopper.....	0110w-1
Thomas.....	111110111111-11	Simpson.....	0110w-1
Kirkwood.....	011111111111-10	Boaze.....	00w-0

H. Bassford had Scott divided first and second prizes.

Second Match.

This was shot under the same conditions as the above.

H. Bassford.....	111111111111-12	Scott.....	110111111110-10
Morgan.....	111111111111-12	Rose.....	110110111111-10
Weeks.....	111110111111-11	McIntosh.....	110111111111-10
Lanahan.....	011111111111-11	Simpson.....	0110w-1
Thomas.....	111111011111-11	Kirkwood.....	011111111110-10
Harelson.....	111111111111-11	Weeks.....	no score given.
Smith.....	111111111111-11		

H. Bessford and Morgan divided first and second money. If our country friends again fall short of live birds in their tournaments, we advise them in that case to use the clay pigeon which the Messrs. Pierce of Oakland supply to clubs at \$30 a thousand. They are as far superior to glass balls as live pigeons are superior to glass balls.

A True Sportsman's Warning.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Last Friday, March 21st, 1884, I went to my blind at Alvarado to have a little duck shoot and pack up boat, decoys, and clothes for the season. I succeeded in bagging ten ducks, and among the number there was a female mallard, and as usual I plucked it with the rest as soon as I reached my cabin, but greatly to my surprise I had an opportunity to inspect the first shelled mallard's egg taken prematurely. So by this, fellow sportsman, you can see that I did wrong in hunting after March 1st, 1884, and I only hope you see my fault and not do as I have done in the future. I hope all lovers of wild fowl will have the ducks protected by putting their heads together and have a protective law passed in the coming Legislature, if possible.

DIS-REMEMBER.

A correspondent from Texas to an eastern paper says: "Texas, at present, is indeed a fine field for the sportsman. Game of all kinds is abundant. Of the feathered class, we have the wild turkey, prairie chicken, geese, ducks innumerable both as to quantity and kind, plover, various species of snipe, and two species of quail—the Bob White and blue quail, as he is called here. The Bob White is the most abundant end by far the best game bird, indeed with me he is the ace of all birds. The blue quail is about one-third larger than the Bob White, bluish color, with speckled breast and crested head, presenting a handsome appearance. They are usually found in coveys ranging from twenty-five to sixty, are fleet of foot, and will not take to wing except when hard pressed. While the covey remains unbroken they will not lie to a dog or anything else. When broken and very much scattered, if they have good cover, they will sometimes lie, though are quite unreliable. They are 'no good' for the sportsman, but are the chief delight of the pot-hunters who frequently kill as many as a dozen at a shot. As a table bird they are about the same as the Bob White. They inhabit only the extreme western part of the state. Plenty of them in this immediate vicinity, and pot-hunters are now daily bringing in large quantities."

"M. M."

We give this for perusal as we find it verbatim, because there is some prospect of the Texas quail being introduced into California, if he is not already here. Grand bird as our own quail is in many respects, there is a heap of the Indian in him in other respects, and the inter-mixture of the Texas bird, we think, is not likely to improve him. We have lately heard the Arizona quail compared with his Texan brother for his bed qualities. We give these opinions as they come to us, that those who seek the introduction of either bird amongst us may make due inquiries as to their correctness before spending money on the enterprise. That is all we seek.

The Missouri game law says: No person shall catch, kill or injure, or attempt to catch, kill or injure any wild duck, doe or fawn, between the 15th day of January and the 1st day of September, or any wild turkey between the 1st day of March and the 15th day of September, or any pinnated grouse, commonly called prairie chicken, between the 1st day of February and the 15th day of August, or any ruffed grouse, commonly called pheasant, or any quail, sometimes called partridge, between the 1st day of February and the 15th day of October, or any woodcock between the 10th day of January and the 1st day of July, or any turtle dove, meadow lark or plover, between the 1st day of February and the 1st day of August. This is a bright example set by Missouri for her sister states, and we are glad to find it followed by many in every part of the Union. There are fools in California, rogues, if not fools, who claim our laws are too stringent in protecting doves from indiscriminate slaughter, which means speedy annihilation. But to the dove Missouri adds the lark. Good, indeed, for that grand state. We hope, our country papers will copy this statement.

Mr. James McIntosh, president of the Butte County Sportsman's Club, and one of the truest sportsmen we have in California, informs a local paper that his club will meet next week to arrange for a live-pigeon tournament to be held at Chico on or about 25th April. Prizes to the amount of \$500 will be given. This tournament is being gotten up at the earnest solicitations of some of the best shots in the State, who desire to visit that locality. We advise brother McIntosh to commence early in getting his birds for he will have a large host of visitors. If live birds in abundance cannot be obtained, then again we advise him to use the swift flying, whirling, clay pigeon. Any blind man can break a glass ball, but it takes keen shooting to capture the imitation fellow. Under Mr. McIntosh's management this will be a tournament of the year.

Dr. Carver, in his match to shoot 1,000 bats in eighty minutes, which took place at New Orleans on the 9th instant, won, with nine minutes to spare. He killed 1,003 bats in seventy-one minutes. The bats were thrown into the air two at a time by a negro attendant, the doctor standing at a distance of eighteen yards. He used two guns, including his famous "Old Widow" built by Greener.

A match for \$100 between Frank Haile of the Alameda Sportsman's Club and W. L. Eyre has been arranged, and \$25 forfeit put up. The match is to be at thirty yards' rise, Hurlingham rules, and will, in all probability, be shot at the Oakland race track to-day. Mr. Haile is rapidly rising into prominence as a trap shot, as we said elsewhere. It takes a good man to beat him now.

The opening pigeon shoot of the California Wing Shooting Club, postponed from time to time on account of the weather, will take place, we understand, to-morrow, at San Jose, weather permitting.



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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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Aberdeen, " " " " " "  
Alecto, " " " " " "  
Ethan Allen, Jr., Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.

## Champion Stallion Stakes.

Last week we referred to the above stake and the great importance it is to the breeders of thoroughbreds. Distant as California is from the course where the stake will be decided, there is no section of the country which will derive more benefits from the engagement. Breeding thoroughbred horses so far from the principal markets can only be made remunerative by bringing the stock prominently before the men who will pay the longest prices. Engagements in Eastern stakes give publicity, winning some of them ensures still more favorable estimates, and the excellence established in this way overcomes the drawback of thousands of miles between buyer and seller. It will not require many victories to cause purchasers to look to this part of the word for racing colts. There is a growing tendency among men who, in a measure, make a business of racing to purchase in lieu of breeding, and breeders are turning their attention to a separation of the branches in order that there may be full confidence that none are withheld in the public sales of yearlings. In some respects the division is beneficial, as it enables the breeder to give his whole attention to production, and, per contra, the buyer is benefited by having a wide field for selection and without the expense of keeping up a stud-farm. As the yearling sales in the East are held before the closing of the main stakes, the purchaser can make the engagements. But in the case of Stallion or Produce Stakes the breeder takes the risk—if risk it can be called—in order to enhance the value of the colts. Naming a stallion gives all of his get a chance to participate, and though one representative may appreciate in value to many times the cost of the engagement, there is not one that will not rate higher than if the sire was left out. There is another advantage in subscribing to the stake under consideration.

At Monmouth Park there is an assemblage of those who will pay a great deal of money for a promising colt, and any animal which displays capacity will find many eager to purchase. Should the owners of California stallions enter generally into this stake we have the strongest faith that the two-year-old of 1885, and the Lorillard of 1886 will be placed to our credit. If only half a dozen are named that faith will be firm, and even when restricted to the get of three, confidence will not be shaken. Norfolk, Kyrle Daly, Monday, Wildidle, Joe Hooker, Grinstead, Rutherford, Wheatley, Shannon, Flood and Lexington possess the necessary qualifications in their individual right, and sufficient mares have been bred to each to warrant the outlay. There are others that could be added although their foals are limited. With ten nominations the outlay will be \$5,000, and without taking into consideration the chances of winning, the advertisement of California stock would warrant the expenditure. As the stake closes next Tuesday this will be the last opportunity for us to urge through the *Breeder and Sportsman* the importance of making the engagement. We do so sincerely, as there is not a doubt that if the advice is followed that the investment will pay."

## The Turf in Tasmania.

From the following account of the opening of the race meeting at Elwick, Tasmania, which is copied from the *Federal Australian*, it will be seen that the "royal sport" is a popular institution so far south of the equator. In all the colonies of Australia it is the pastime above all others, and as has been oftentimes stated in these columns, the breeding, rearing and training of thoroughbreds has been carried to such perfection that it is doubtful if any country can surpass them in the quality of the product. In the first place, the best stock were purchased for progenitors, these were scientifically mated, good care taken of parents and offspring, and then the superiority of the climate "put on the polish." The purpose in view in publishing the quotation, however, was not to panegyrize the horses, but rather to lay before our readers a pleasantly written interlude to the description of the racing, and also to show that our system of mutual pools was growing in favor in other countries. The title has been changed to totalisator, and that is certainly a better name than the one in vogue here. There is another thing we desire to call attention to, that being the "chronograph at the back of the judges' box, immediately opposite the grand stand." The large dial enables the spectators to mark the speed of the fractional parts of the race, as well as the whole of the distance, and is far better than the blackboard and chalk, while it puts an effectual stop to tampering with the time. As it is placed on the back of the judges' stand it also shows that the official who occupies it is on the right side of the course to observe, viz., on the outside.

"Ay, that's a colt indeed, for he doth nothing but talk of his horse," was the fair Portia's contemptuous appreciation of a horse, although princely, suitor in the middle ages. But *tempora mutantur, et nos mutantur in illis*, and to profess now-a-days an ignorance of, or an indifference to, the national sport would be sufficient to relegate an embryo lover to the shades of "grim and comfortless despair." That the denizens of the island colony are in no whit behind their continental brethren in their love for the national pastime was demonstrated at the annual carnival held here within the current month, and of which Wednesday the 13th was the opening day. The weather had been singularly unpropitious for the previous week, but Jupiter Pluvius relented at the last, and the morning of the 13th ushered in as brilliant a day as it was possible to imagine. Too brilliant, indeed, for comfort, for the burning midsummer sun poured down his rays unchecked by even a passing friendly cloud, untampered until the hour for his setting was at hand by even a whiff of the customary sea breeze, which usually comes rippling up the broad estuary of the Derwent, and converts a dog day into one of comparatively *tranqui de froid*. The habits of the turf, and the votaries of pleasure generally, sought the trying-ground by the various modes at disposal. Road, rail and river each were largely indented on. From the well-appointed and remarkably neat four-in-hand of the Hon. John Lord, M.L.C., president of the club, and others of the same description obtained for the occasion, to the humble cart of the itinerant fruit-vendor, was the six miles of road which led to the course well occupied by. The four steamers which plied were well patronized, while the Main Line Railway, which runs trains at intervals of half an hour, discharged cargoes of living freight. On the whole the attendance is stated not to have been up to the mark of previous years. The railway returns show 3,676 passengers booked from Hobart, against 3,887 last year, the freight of the up trains being estimated at about equal for the two years, and there was a slight falling off shown by the other returns.

His Excellency, the Governor, accompanied by several ladies and Commodore Erskine, drove up in a four-in-hand before the racing commenced, and was received by the committee and conducted to that portion of the grandstand set apart for the Government-house party. The large amount of rain which had fallen had made the "going" excellent, and had given a freshness and a verdure to the surroundings not usually to be met with at this season of the year. A new feature at the meeting was the addition of a handsome chronograph, presented to the club by Mr. W. Golding the well-known jeweller in this city, placed at the back of the judge's box, immediately opposite the grand stand. It is worked on the same principle, and is of the same description as the one at Flemington, and, therefore, demands no particularising here. The gift is a costly one, and Mr. Golding further devoted a considerable amount of time to the erection of this instrument, and to the perfecting of the mechanism after he-

ing placed in position. Through his liberality Tasmania can boast of being one of the only two colonies possessing such a convenience. Another novelty was the introduction of a totalisator on the lawn, and worked under the authority of the stewards. This innovation was bitterly inveighed against by the talent, who complained of a considerable falling-off in whilom constituents. Be this as it may, certain it is that the totalisator in question received considerable support, £2,165 being the total of the three days' takings, the percentage on which supplemented the funds of the club by \$104 5s. Equally certain it is that many who profess to regard the ring with abhorrence, and to view betting as a snare of the Evil one, have no such qualms when risking a modest sovereign in the totalisator. Staid distinguished members of the medical profession, high legal luminaries, Ministers of the Crown, aye, even occupants of the Bench itself, were to be seen among the worshippers at the shrine of the fickle goddess, as represented by her high priest, the manager of the totalisator, conducted under the auspices of the club. Without the charmed circle was another similar instrument, equally well patronized, to which many from within resorted to for hedging purposes. One gentleman effected an extraordinary coup in connection with the two. The totalisator without announced payment to the first horse past the post, while the one working under the control of the stewards displayed a written notification from the secretary that payments would accompany stakes. In the steeple-chase the gentlemen referred to backed Shamrock in the official machine, and Tandstickor in the one without the pale. Tandstickor won the race, and his number went up; but he was subsequently disqualified on a protest that he had run inside a post, and the race was awarded to Shamrock, the second horse. Consequently the lucky investor received from both totalisators under the rule each was working under.

## Closing of Stakes.

Champion Stallion Stakes, 1885, Monmouth Park, April 1st, Tuesday next.

Capital Turf Club, Sacramento, racing, trotting and pacing, April 5th, Saturday next.

See Advertisements.

## The Spring Race Meeting.

Barring the rains, which have delayed the trainers in completing the grand preparation, everything is progressing favorably for the Spring Race Meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association. As the opening day is yet two weeks off it may prove that with fair weather from this on the horses can be got in fine condition, and it is not entirely out of the question that the "order" may be better than if there had been no break in the work. Very frequently the trials of a month previous have been superior to the actual racing as every trainer is well aware, and in other cases, when it was thought that the work had been altogether too light for success, the animal has made the best race of his life. In a short article elsewhere, copied from the *New York World*, the writer claims that the large stables have a great advantage over those which have not the same facilities for winter exercise. The superiority consisted in straw gallops laid under cover, and on which only slow exercise could be given. In this country there has been scarcely a day when the horses were confined to the stable, and very few when they were restricted to walking. We imagine that those at the Oakland Trotting Park have labored under greater difficulties than at any other training grounds, and yet it has been possible to give some kind of exercise. The roads in the neighborhood of the Sacramento Course are capital to gallop upon, and we will venture the assertion that Henry Walsh has had his string moving up the nice park from the San Jose road to the bridge across the creek near the trotting stables of Palo Alto. From a drive across "the grant" we are of the opinion that Patsy Duffy has kept the colts at Rancho del Paso moving, and that after two weeks' sharpening they will render a good account of themselves. What little we have seen of Santa Clara, there is little doubt that Appleby has not been idle, and certainly the Alameda gives an opportunity for work in any weather. There has been a good deal of inquiry lately on the part of those who desire to speculate in the book of Killip & Co., and questions of "what are the horses doing?" have been frequently repeated. There are few fast brushes and runs to report by the most diligent investigator, and so previous performances and pedigree have to be depended upon for a guide. The largest wager reported is \$100 to \$500 on Glorienne for the maiden three-year-old to be run on the extra day, and the backwardness to back others is doubtless due to the uncertainty prevailing on account of the absence of information. It is surprising how much importance is given to reports from the training grounds. A "breeze" of a mile is magnified by the distance the rumor travels into a wonderful run, and "brushes" are colored by the pigment of a rosy imagination until the original hue is entirely lost.

While the copious rainfall has retarded training, it has assured a track to run upon which will be as good as as can be, provided the coming month is of the usual character. As a general rule a wet March is followed by little rain in April, and the abundant supply of the past forty days gives reasonable expectations that the following thirty days will be all that can be desired. Should not another drop fall, the Bay District Course has been so thoroughly saturated that a slight sprinkling of the surface will be all that is needed to put it in such



order that it cannot fail to please the most exacting of trainers. Then, with the bright sunshine of the middle of April, and an immunity from the trade winds that prevail during the later season, the coming meeting will be so attractive that any one at all interested in turf sports cannot afford to stay away.

### California and Australasia.

As nearly as anything in the future can be foretold, there must be a community of interest between this country and the Australian colonies, and which, in the course of a few years, will insure an exchange of products to the advantage of both parties. The interchange of live stock can be made mutually profitable. From this section trotting and carriage horses, and cattle of breeds that are not as yet plentiful on that side of the equator, will go from here, and in return thoroughbred horses and Hereford cattle, etc. In another article we allude to the superiority of the race-horses of Australia, and we consider the excellence so well established that all who are acquainted with the history of the antipodean turf will concede the merit claimed without a dissenting voice. These will be of immense value in the California breeding-studs, and in lieu of importations from England preferable animals will be obtained with less trouble and at smaller cost. While our breeders of thoroughbreds are benefited, the interchange of blood-stock will also be beneficial to them, the mingling of the best blood of the two countries giving promise of a still higher degree of excellence than has yet been attained. Live stock will not be the only interchangeable commodity. There is a wide field in that country for American machinery, and many kinds of goods that America has become celebrated for fabricating, but were the trade confined to horses and cattle, and the fittings that belong to the light-harness horse, there is enough in it to attract attention. On this account we take pleasure in calling attention to two advertisements which appear in this paper, and to which we call especial attention. One is that of the New Zealand Stud and Pedigree Company of Auckland, New Zealand, and the other of Brown Bros. & Co. of Sydney, New South Wales. From the most reliable sources of information, the fullest dependence can be placed on the company and firm, and every claim is based on substantial grounds. The thoroughbreds of the New Zealand company have achieved distinction, and the wonderful performances of Martini-Henry have given a world-wide renown to the produce of Musket and the finely bred mares in the paddocks. Clydesdale horses are so well and favorably known here that the only requirement is to state that those belonging to this company are as good as can be found in any land, and for heavy draft purposes they have no superiors. While their power in the collar is granted, it is not generally known that a portion of the blood is of great value in the coacher. Three-quarters thoroughbred and one-quarter Clydesdale will give an animal of size and weight enough, and many of them possessing quality sufficient for the purpose, and all thus bred being valuable for heavy work on the streets. There is a happy combination of activity, size and strength, and as "general purpose" horses, they deservedly rank high. Every one of our acquaintance who has seen the Hereford cattle which have been imported from Australia speak in the highest terms of them. That this breed of cattle is worthy of a foremost place in the ranks of beef-producing animals has been established beyond cavil. It is the only one that has been able to come into successful competition with the Shorthorn, and taking into consideration the large numbers of the improved "Teeswater," it is surprising that the "white-face" has come out so well. For the first time in California there will be a show of Herefords at the autumn fairs, and we have no hesitancy in predicting that the display will gain them many friends. Our old friend Sotham, after a war of fifty years, had the satisfaction to know that their merits were appreciated before he died, and this main object of his long life appeared to sustain him and give him the nerve to carry over fourscore winters and summers as jauntily as most men of middle age. When our people see more of the Herefords there will be a desire to purchase, and there is no market where they can be obtained with as little trouble and as little cost, for really good animals, as in the colonies. The trustworthiness of the parties can be implicitly relied upon, and orders to either the New Zealand company or Brown Bros. & Co. will be carried out as satisfactorily as though a special agent was sent, and thus save a large portion of the expenses.

The auction sale of trotting colts at Rancho del Paso will be held about the middle of May. The catalogue is now in preparation, and will contain a list of yearlings and two-year-olds of a very high order of breeding.

Imp. Kyrle Daly's hook is full, and no more mares will be accepted for him this season.

### Early Training.

The miniature race-courses at Palo Alto, in which the weanlings are given their first lessons, were thought to be the earliest method of commencing the education known, but Captain Hutchinson informs us of a still earlier plan of trying the quality of racing colts. Near his place of residence live a number of old Californians, who were under the impression the native horses were more than a match for any other breeds, and thought the superiority could be shown while the colts were still sucklings.

Captain Hutchinson is the owner of Hock Hocking, and the first of his get were by the side of their dams. There were only three from thoroughbred dams, while there were bands of the natives to select from. A smooth piece of road was the race-course, the foals being held while the dams were led away a few hundred yards. The colts were slipped after the manner of greyhounds, and even at the first trial there was excitement enough to bring out the speed. Succeeding trials increased the ardor, and after a few runs there was an evident disposition to heat each other, besides the motive to reach the mother. Each of the Hock Hockings could down the best of the natives, and one of the trio was the superior of his companions. This was St. David, and to prove that the early trials was a "true line," he has been victorious whenever they met on the course. It was by these performances the present owner of St. David was guided in the purchase, and as he has been offered a large advance on the price paid in that instance, the judgment was correct.

### Two Commotions.

Tuesday last we were treated to two startling events, one not unusual here, the other the first that has occurred since our residence in California. The "trembler" was only ardent enough to shake the upper stories, little damage being done. A half dozen of telegraph poles shattered on the mole gave the young men who travel on the local trains their first sight of the result of a thunderbolt in the way of "knocking out." Should the latter be the means of introducing the lightning-rod fiend to the notice of California, we can never forgive old Jove for allowing the random dart to fly in this direction, and hope in that case that the gnome who has charge of the subterranean dynamite will scare the glit-tongued advocate of points and insulators out of the country. As the poles struck were only a little over a mile from where we were the flash and report were close together, so that it recalled the old days in a forcible manner. The dogs were sure there was necessity for their vigilance, and the terrier that stays in the barn rushed to the door to repel the intruder which he supposed was making a determined attack. We were in hopes that the thunderstorm was an indicative that the rain was ended, especially when the following day the sky was clear and the wind came from the west, and then this idea was proved fallacious when from early on Thursday morning until the middle of the forenoon there was the heaviest fall of the season. In regard to the weather we will be well suited without eastern innovations, at all events until the race meeting comes to a close.

### Santa Anita Troubles.

A letter from Albert Cooper, trainer of the Santa Anita Stable, gives the reasons for not making entries "up country," as Albert terms it, and worse than that the storms had such a depressing influence on the mares that quite a number of them "slipped" their foals. In this and the "barren" list are Blossom, Glenita, Jennie D., Jennie B., Josie C., Experiment, Katie Beler, Santa Anita, and Sister Annie, and this is not only a great loss to Mr. Baldwin, but is a serious mishap to the racing interests of the coast, as the progeny from any of these mares by the Santa Anita stallions could scarcely fail to prove race-horses that would be a credit to the State. To use Albert's words, "The reason we did not enter up country was on account of the weather. Our track was washed away, the horses were taken sick, and at one time it was nearly three weeks before we could get out of the stables to gallop. Work we could not, as it was impossible to get on the roads that were suitable to exercise upon. We have fourteen horses in training so far off from being fit that it will be two months from now before they are in any condition to run. We were all disappointed, as the programmes are satisfactory, and had the dates been later would have been pleased to participate."

For once in the ten years of our experience in California the "lower country" has been troubled in this way, and the only time that winter training has been hindered. The previous immunity has caused the people to neglect making provisions to guard against a contingency that was thought to be beyond probability, and it is safe to say that even a repetition of the phenomenal weather of this year will find them guarded at all points.

### Closing of Stakes.

Champion Stallion Stakes, 1885. Moumouth Park, April 1st, Tuesday next.

Capital Turf Club, Sacramento, racing, trotting and pacing, April 5th, Saturday Next.

See Advertisements.

### Silverheel.

Twelve years, when associated with D. A. Gage at Atwood Place in horse-breeding, we held a public sale. Among the fillies was a very handsome one by Logan, the dam Fanny Stratford, and as she was a "full sister" to John A. Rice was held in high esteem. Little did we imagine that in the "whirligig of time" a son of hers would be met in California, and that, too, by the great Indiana sire Wilson's Blue Bull. The filly was named Maggie Rice, and the purchaser R. B. Chisholm, the locator of the celebrated Emma Mine in Utah, and now R. B. Chisholm, Jr., of Oakland, is the owner of the son which he has christened Silverheel. He is a very handsome colt, and as with a short training when a four-year-old Simon Anderson drove him in Chicago three heats inside of 2:40, he has the trotting step of the family. We copy from the *Western Sportsman* a short history of Blue Bull, and inasmuch as the editor, N. A. Randall, has been in the best position to know of what he writes, his statements are more reliable than the guessing of others.

### Stockton Colt Races.

It is sufficient to call attention to the list of entries published elsewhere in the Stockton purses for trotting colts, as in addition to the number the very best blood of the trotting world is represented. Nine in the two-year-old; fourteen in the three-year-old, and eight in that for four-year-olds, must certainly gratify the managers, and also satisfactory to breeders. As we have oftentimes stated, the great feature of California track-sports hereafter will be the trotting of youngsters, and this view is becoming so well fortified by the best of evidence that few will dispute the correctness of the prophecy.

### AQUATIC.

In anticipation of witnessing the wherry races of the Triton Club at North Beach, last Sunday, the Golden-Gates and the South Eads rowed around from the South Beach, the former in the Perkins and the latter in the barges Garfield and Flybister. The oarsmen had accomplished most of the distance without mishap, but on turning the corner of Meiggs Wharf they encountered a heavy ground-swell, and notwithstanding their efforts their barges were carried insore, where the breakers were rolling with considerable force and swamped. The racing barge of the South-End Club collided with the barge of the Dolphin Club, and was stove in about four feet from the bow. There seems to be considerable surprise among the members of the North Beach Clubs that such an accident could have occurred, but the barges used by them in their rowing are much better sea boats than the low racing boats of the South Beach Clubs, being deeper and of heavier construction. The South-End Club are not placed *hors de combat* by the accident to their barge, for should there be a race gotten up it will be for best and best boats, in which event they will enter their four-oared shell crew.

The affair gotten up and called a sweepstake race in which a few oarsmen have joined their fortunes with a manager of a sporting resort, is denounced by the leading spirits of the boat clubs as a scheme for securing gate-money. There may be a great many such races if this one enables the venture-some capitalist to take in at the gate ten times as much coin as he promises to give those who help to get his chestnuts out of the fire. The public have heretofore beld the boating fraternity in high esteem, but if the pastime is turned into a means of money getting and placed on a level with slogging matches, respectable young men will avoid having their names coupled with those who take part in the sport only for the sake of what can be made out of it.

There was a strong nor'west gale on the day Wednesday, and but few vessels were out under sail. A small sloop-yacht, which appeared to have a pleasure party aboard, beat down the channel under one reef. Sailors aboard of the vessels in the stream watched her closely, evidently thinking she would capsize or get swamped. The seas swept over her so that at times her hull was lost to view. The sloop was put about when off the Presidio, and as she was afterwards safe at anchor in Mission Bay, those who saw her will entertain no fear that she met with any mishap.

A challenge has been sent by Tom Flynn, who backed Petersen in his race against Lee, to Hosmer, offering to make a match for one thousand or two thousand dollars. Hosmer has not sent a reply but it is expected he will accept, as he recently offered to give Lee a long start in a three-mile race. If Hosmer should accept an effort will be made to have the race take place on this coast.

There is nothing being said regarding a second race between Petersen and Lee. Lee has evidently come to the conclusion that he underrated the California sculler, and prefers not to hazard the chance of being a second time defeated.

Walter Blake, of the Ariel Club, has just received a new wherry from the shop of Al. Rodgers. The boat is a very handy one, and while too heavy for racing will be found to be just the style of a wherry for ordinary use about the bay.

The Lolita was launched from the ways at Hunter's Point last Wednesday. She has been overhauled and painted, and her cabin neatly fitted up.

The races of the Triton Club, which had been put off several times for various reasons, were again postponed last Sunday.

The Magic has been taken to Antioch, where men will set to work fitting her up for the season.



## STABLE AND PADDOCK.

## Ergotism.

The late sensational reports of the appearance of the foot and mouth disease in Kansas having been satisfactorily exploded by the surgeons who investigated the matter, the following notes of the real trouble may be of interest to stock raisers. The examiners decided that the direct cause of the loss of feet and limbs is from freezing, being rendered sensitive to the cold for want of circulation in the extremities, which was retarded by the ergot-poison contracting the blood vessels. The highest authorities agree that ergot, when taken as a poison, produces the disease known as ergotism, and this disease is of two kinds—spasmodic or convulsive, and the gangrenous. The symptoms in man of the spasmodic form are, irritation of the skin, coldness of the body, cramps and numbness of the limbs, and pains in the head and back, followed in from one to three weeks by gastralgia, giddiness, fainting and convulsive movements of the muscles; frequently the skin becomes spotted with vesicular eruption. Great exhaustion and craving for food ensue. The gangrenous ergotism begins with weariness and pain of the limbs; the skin grows dull in hue, and at length dry gangrene attacks the extremities, and when death does not supervene, the parts affected are generally lost. The poisonous action of ergot on various animals has been shown by the celebrated chemists, Boujean, Diez, Gross, Parola, Wright and others. Boujean was the first to produce the extract known as "ergotin," used in medicine to check hemorrhage. Ergotism in animals is found to produce the following symptoms. It causes first: redness of the eyes and ears, then coldness of the limbs and swelling of the joints, and finally gangrene of the extremities and intestines, and death during convulsions. The highest authority on the subject is that in animals gangrene always attacks the legs, resulting, whether in warm or cold weather, in the sloughing off of the parts affected—the same as the telegraph has informed us is the case with the cattle disease in Kansas. Ergot is of a parasitic origin, attacking rye principally, but also some other starch-producing cereals. When this vegetable parasite begins to perform its work in the ear of rye a fermentation takes place, and there exudes from it a sweet yellowish mucous, which after a time disappears, the ear loses its starch and ceases to grow, and thus by a chemical change the rye is transformed into ergot which, according to the same authorities, has power of reproduction, especially when it falls upon wet earth. Hence it may be scattered and spread in various ways—in the shipment of hay or grain in which it is found, or the moving of cattle which have fed on it. The ergot grains have usually marked features which distinguish it from rye, principally in this—the entire absence of all starch, it is hard and brittle, it has two lateral furrows, while rye has only one, a disagreeable rancid taste, and it has a faint fishy odor. Many of the most serious epidemics in both man and beast have been traced to ergot poisoning, the latest of which among the human family, of which medical authority gives an account, was in Loraine and Burgundy, in 1816, which swept off thousands of their inhabitants. This epidemic was directly traced to ergotized rye flour. The rye being raised in damp, cold soil, which condition of the soil is found to be particularly favorable to the reproduction of ergot. Whether "gangrenous ergotism" is contagious or not, that is, whether it can be transmitted by contact, carried in the clothes, or by contact between animals, is according to the latest authorities, left in doubt. All agree it is epidemic, however, attacking large numbers at a time, and covering large areas of territory.

## Successful Lithotomy.

The Portland Oregonian records the following case of a successful operation performed by a veterinary of that city: The operation of lithotomy, or cutting for stone in the bladder, was performed after urination, on Wednesday last, by Dr. McLean, a veterinary surgeon of this city. The animal was a brown mare, nine years old, the property of Harrison B. Oatman of this city, and the operation was effected without administering chloroform. The mare has been troubled for nearly two years, and as she was rapidly growing worse, her owner conceived the idea of having this operation performed upon her. The surgeon found the stone to be in a solid mass, and was obliged to remove it in fragments, which he accomplished by breaking it up with a pair of forceps. The pieces removed weighed a trifle over three ounces, and were evidently formed of fine particles of mica and sand. Only a few minutes sufficed to perform an operation which alleviated pains of two years' duration, and the mare stood up almost exhausted. She rallied quickly, however, and the doctor told Mr. Oatman he could drive her on the following day, but Harrison preferred to take the safe side of the case and let his mare become thoroughly rested up before he would risk driving her. This is apt to occur to animals kept in pastures at the foot of mountain ranges, and I have known several such cases in northern California. One was a stallion and another a gelding, both of which died under the knife.

French doctors assert that horses are liable to typhoid fever; that they suffer very much as men do, and are cured by a similar treatment. The chief difference is that with horses the disease is infectious—it is so also with donkeys—but it is not with men. The period when they are most liable to typhoid is when they have attained their full growth, and country horses are especially liable to it the first winter they spend in town. The symptoms are painfully identical—loss of strength and appetite, listlessness, prostration and bleeding of the nose. Sometimes the horses get nearly bald before they recover. Then there are the same complications of lung and larynx.

No animal should be kept too fleshy when in foal; a thrifty condition is all that is necessary and required during this period. Where the animal supports too much flesh it makes parturition difficult, and in some cases the lives of both dam and progeny are sacrificed at this time. You must certainly feed your mare on nutritious food, but not in too great quantities, during her present condition. The food fed should be sound and sweet, and of that character that agrees with the stomach and bowels, both of which must be kept in a normal condition, or as near to it as possible.

The annual fair of the Sonoma County Agricultural Association will be held on August 18th to 23d, 1884, inclusive. The committee appointed on premium list is Guy E. Grosse, Edward Pitton, J. H. Laughlin, B. M. Spencer and E. W. Davis. Committee subject to call of Guy E. Grosse, chairman.

The Petaluma Horse Show has been set for next Saturday, April 5th, unless the weather again compels a postponement, which is not likely. The exhibition will be varied by some races for local roadsters.

## HERD AND SWINE.

## What and When to Feed Hogs.

[An address read before the recent meeting of the Wisconsin Swine-Breeders' Association.]

This is a question I do not feel able to handle, and when I see around me some of the best breeders and feeders in the State, men that have grown grey on the farm and have fed hogs and pigs for a lifetime, I feel diffident in giving the method I would or do pursue. However, I am willing to give my ideas on the subject, and if wrong hope to be shown the error of my ways.

I will commence with young pigs from three to four weeks old, when we first commenced to feed them separate from their dam. As soon as they are three weeks old, and sometimes sooner, they will begin to look around for something to eat besides what they get from their dam. At this age I would build a small compartment that they can run in and out at pleasure, so that the sow cannot disturb them, and commence feeding them a little skimmed milk, also some shelled corn which has been soaked at least twenty-four hours, and a few unground oats; and after feeding in this manner for perhaps a week would put ground oats or wheat middlings into the milk, never feeding at one time more than they will eat up clean; at the same time feeding the sow three times a day all she will eat up clean of equal parts or soaked corn, bran and ground oats, and plenty of good pure, clean well-water, and, if possible, let them run out in clover or blue-grass pasture. If you cannot let them run in the pasture they must have a large yard where they can take plenty of exercise, and all the fresh-cut grass they will eat given them at least once a day. This kind of feed will produce plenty of bone, muscle, blood and fat. They will thrive, and you will be surprised at the rapidity of their growth. At the age of about two months I would wean them from the sow, continuing about the same kind of feed, and increasing the quantity as the pigs increase in size and their appetites increase, being careful to never give so much that any is left in the trough. If, whenever you go to feed your pigs, there is any left in the trough take it all out and give it to some of your older hogs, and feed them less. If it is left in the trough it gets sour and sours the fresh feed, and by having it constantly before them they soon lose their appetites, and also lose flesh, so that it will take quite a number of days to get them back to the same good condition. I would continue this course of feeding through the summer, shoving them along as fast as possible. If they are not quite fat enough to suit you increase the proportion of soaked corn.

It is supposed, of course, that you have planted a nice lot of sweet corn for your pigs, as there is nothing they like better or will grow more rapidly on. I would commence feeding it as soon as the kernel begins to form, cutting up and feeding stalks and ears, all they will eat up clean. I would feed the stalks until the ears get quite hard, and then, if you have plenty of it, feed only the ears, snapping them off and letting them husk it themselves.

I would feed hogs in this manner, shoving them along as fast as possible, whether for breeders or pork, until they are at least seven or eight months old; but if for pork, I would then feed them all the soaked and new corn they would eat, with some bran and a little ground oil-cake in their drink, getting them as fat as possible, and selling at about ten months old. With this course of feeding they will average about 250 pounds. If they are to be kept for breeding I would not feed so heavily of fat-producing food, but more of the muscle and bone-forming food. Avoid keeping in small pens. Let them have a large yard—a pasture is better. I do not think heavy feeding injures pigs for breeding if they have plenty of exercise.

When the winter sets in our hogs get a large feed of roots once a day, a little corn twice a day, and plenty of bran or middlings in their feed. These are brood-sows I am now speaking of. We think a great deal of roots for brood-sows, as it keeps them from becoming constipated and makes them healthy; they are also cheap feed. By manuring freely 800 to 1,000 bushels can be raised on an acre of ground. When farrowing time comes I would put the sow by herself a few days before I expect her to farrow, so that she would get accustomed to her pen, feeding her nothing but bran or middlings, with a very little ground oil-cake and water. Usually, for twenty-four hours after farrowing, I would feed nothing but water or milk; then for a week or ten days feed very light, increasing their feed only as their appetite increases, as it always does. Under this plan I never had but one sow that refused to breed, never lost a sow in farrowing pigs, and have never had to help or assist a sow in farrowing.

I want to say just a word about feeding hogs and pigs for the show-ring. About all there is to it is to get them as large and fat as possible, observing that they do not break down on their feet, which they will not do if they have plenty of exercise. The fatter you get your hogs for show purposes the surer you are of the prizes, notwithstanding it is a detriment to the hog. If your hogs are to show, and you get them so fat that they can scarcely walk or breathe, nine times out of ten you will get the first premium. I do not care who the committee is. I find the practice of quite a number of breeders is to fit their hogs for show in this manner, and when through to sell them for pork; but if you say anything to them about it they say, "Oh, no, they are not fat; they are in just breeding condition, that's all!" Well, how can you blame them for doing it? They have got to do it if they want any premiums, and they always will do it as long as the committee give prizes for fat, no matter what you say in the premium lists about it.

## "Mavericks."

All range cattle are branded with the private mark of the owner. This is chiefly done while they are calves, the ownership of the young animal being determined by the brand given its mother. In Texas it was once a legitimate and universal practice to capture any animal unmarked and affix your own to it, no matter to whose herd it belonged so long as it was one year old and unbranded. During the year just following the break-up of the war branding "Mavericks," as these young, unmarked animals were termed, was the most profitable business a cattle man could follow. Their attention was chiefly directed to females, which was found in great abundance ranging from one to five years old. The queer title then bestowed upon these unbranded animals still clings to them. It is derived from an old Frenchman named Mauvric, who began stock raising in that section with a very few head of cattle, and in a remarkably short space of time had secured an enormously large herd. It was finally discovered that he actually branded fifty head for each cow he owned.

A careful flockmaster in Tulare county reports 1,048 lambs from 1,240 ewes, an increase of nearly 85 per cent.

## County Fat-Stock Shows.

It is not claiming too much to say that the show held at Chicago has been more useful than any other one exhibition of an agricultural nature held in the United States. But it needs no argument to prove that its direct influence has reached only a small percentage of the meat producers of Illinois even. Indirectly, vast numbers have been benefited; directly, only a small percentage have attended or even read carefully of this exhibition. Many farmers have the feeling that this great show "isn't practical," that it is mainly for fancy breeders and rich amateur farmers.

It is believed to be easily practicable to secure good displays of fat-stock in many counties, or comparatively small districts in the leading breeding districts; collections which will do honor to the exhibitors and to the county, and which will also do much to stimulate the less progressive farmers of the region round about—teaching them to study animals carefully, and to compare them with others. Object lesson teaching is wonderfully effective. We remember what we see better than that which we hear about. We are more influenced by example than by argument or exhortation.

Such an exhibition need not be very large, and the expenditure necessary is small. It is not probable that at the first there would be a great attendance. Either from the funds of the society, or from a reserve contributed by farmers and citizens, butchers, shippers, etc., the greater part of the cost would probably have to be paid. In many county towns a good stable with adjoining sheds could be secured for the exhibition, needing little to fit it for the purpose. In other places a large building can be found vacant. The season for holding the show would make the fair grounds unsuitable, usually.

Large premiums would not be necessary. My plan does not contemplate a "great show," nor that exhibitors will have gone to much additional cost in fitting the animals for exhibition or in getting them to it. On the other hand, it is a not unimportant part of the merit of the shows, as I think of them, that they would not only be instructive but pleasant; not only would they give successful exhibitors honor and some money, but that they would make an exceptionally good market for some "holiday fat stock," giving butchers in the smaller cities opportunity to secure such stock, and shippers opportunity for collecting them for shipping to the great markets.

In most cases I would not advise making distinct classes for the different breeds. Either very small premiums would have to be given, or the footing of the prize list would be large. For the purpose of such an exhibition a fat steer of any breed might be shown with those of like age, and we may say "a hog is a hog." In regard to sheep, the case is somewhat different. It is hardly practicable to compare Merinos and the Down breeds. Probably where the different classes of sheep are fed it would be better to make two or three classes. In Champaign county there would be little breed rivalry in cattle, most of the better fat stock being grade Shorthorn. With a satisfactory committee, I do not think exhibitors of different breeds of hogs would much object to competing together.

I would suggest an arrangement something like the following: In cattle have classes for animals three, two and one year old, letting those of either sex compete; fourth class for cows three years old or over. The premiums might be \$15 and \$10 in each class, with a sweepstakes for best beast of \$25; one for best three or five, of like amount. Where suitable arrangements could be made, prizes for carcasses might be offered, but there would be difficulties about this in shows held only a day or two. With hogs, there might be simply classes for those over one year and under two; and those under one year, allowing sexes to compete together with prizes of, say \$8 and \$5, and sweepstakes for best animal, and for best lot, of \$10 or \$15 each. A somewhat similar classification might be made for sheep, with or without division into general classes. The total for such a list need not be over \$250 to \$300, even if poultry were included; and it is probable better success might attend a poultry show in a county exhibition than has been true of the attempts at Chicago.

These suggestions are given in the belief that a show conducted in the line indicated would be useful in a high degree. Of course there may be indefinite enlargement. Classes may be multiplied; premiums made larger; special prizes offered to any extent. In some localities it might be advisable to add space and convenience for the exhibition and sale of other classes of stock. These side features, however, should never be permitted to overshadow the main purpose of the meeting.

## Silo Rules.

The experiments with the silo in British India have been attended with the most complete success, and the following simplified rules have been evolved, which apply directly in the climate of California, notably in the southern part of the State and in the upper valleys where the summer heat is intense:

1. It has now been ascertained that freshly cut, green forage of all sorts, when still wet with rain or dew, can be preserved in silos for many months, or years.
2. Fodder thus preserved is found to contain about twice as much nourishment as the same amount of grass, etc., made into hay, and to be more easily digested than green fodder.
3. To insure success in the preservation of green fodder, the air must be almost entirely excluded from the silo, and great pressure must be applied from above.
4. When opened after many months the ensilage generally has a brown, mossy, and sometimes mouldy appearance, and a vinous or sometimes a sour smell. Horses and cattle eat it greedily, preferring it to any other forage.
5. A silo may be made in the form of a trench or pit, wholly or partly underground, or in the form of a building. The sides and ends of a silo must be smooth, and the upper portion of them (for about five feet) should be perpendicular, the lower part of them should slope slightly inwards, to cause lateral pressure as the fodder subsides.
6. When the silos are constructed wholly above ground, and not inside barns or other buildings, it is desirable, if possible, to give them a northern rather than a southern exposure, and to avail one's self of any shade that is to be obtained. Hot weather prejudicially affects the ensilage, and it tells most on silos above ground.
7. Walls should be smooth, to facilitate settlement. When pits are dug in strong soils, where there is no fear of flooding, the walls may, nevertheless, be smoothly plastered with advantage or lined with planed boards set up on end, which is better than having the boards laid horizontally.
8. When the fodder is cut it should be got into the silo as soon as possible. The longer it is allowed to lie and wither in the field, the less likely it is to keep well.
9. Crops for the silo are best cut when young and succulent. Cereals should be cut about the time when the head begins to be formed; vetches, clovers and grasses as soon as they come into flower.



10. The stronger and more elastic the stems of the plants, the more weight will be requisite to compress them. When crops such as Indian corn, etc., are allowed to stand till the stems become old and woody, it may be preferable to pass them through a chaffing machine, as they would then pack well, with less weight.

11. It is not necessary, with our ordinary fodder plants, to mix straw, or other dry material to absorb the moisture. Indeed, such admixture would be likely to do more harm than good, so far as regards the preservation of the ensilage.

12. If you have dry fodder that you wish to make more palatable to the stock, a small quantity might, for the purpose, be mixed with very succulent crops; but you must be careful not to add too much, or you may endanger the condition of the whole. Few of our crops would admit of the addition of a tenth part of dry fodder.

13. Rain need not prevent the storage of crops in the silo. More damage is likely to arise from letting the crops lie long on the ground than from pitting them in a moist or even wet condition, but for all that an excessive quantity of water should be avoided.

14. Salt is not required for the purpose of preserving the fodder, but a moderate quantity may be useful to the stock.

15. Weight amounting to 200 pounds to the square foot should be placed on the top of the silos.

#### Milking Cows at a Loss.

The statement made at the recent meeting of the Northwestern Dairymen's Association, that one-third of the cows are milked at a loss, another third with neither profit nor loss, and the other third make up the losses of the first and provide the profits of the business, doubtless does not accurately represent the real proportions, but is nevertheless in the main correct. A very considerable proportion of the profits made by the farmer from good cows is consumed in supporting the poorer cows in the same herd that do not produce enough to pay for their care and keep. But the scales are handy, cream tubes and test churns are inexpensive, and beyond his own attention to the details of his business, there is no reason why any one should maintain an unprofitable dairy cow. If any one feels any great desire to know which ones are unproductive he can very easily ascertain, and it is not difficult to weed them out and supply their places with others which may prove better. The ease and promptness with which an exact knowledge of profit and loss can be arrived at whenever it is thought worth while to examine the question, is one of the advantages of the dairy business, but with a little more figuring and careful observation it is possible to ascertain the profits and losses in all the other departments of the farm. And in all departments these should be studied and understood. Poor dairy cows are not the only class of live stock sometimes maintained on the farm at a positive loss or with negative results. Indeed, considering the value of the labor employed on the farm, the expense in keeping it up, taxes, and interest on the investment, it is probably true that a very considerable proportion of the live stock consuming farm products do not pay for their care and keep. This is, unfortunately, too seldom appreciated. The farmer puts in his own labor, and his farm being all paid for he does not feel under obligation to consider the item of interest, and not being in debt at the end of the year, or perchance having a few dollars in his pocket, is satisfied with his lot, and makes no inquiry as to whether he has lost or made any money, or in what direction. Unprofitable live stock consumes so nearly the entire product of his labor and capital, that notwithstanding the continual practice of small economies, year after year passes with no improvement in condition. This is not right; the cost should be ascertained and the element of profits considered. It is not enough that one hand wash the other in farming, that the dollar lost in the feeding lot is replaced by a dollar made in the field. Weigh and figure, and weed out the unprofitable stock, whether it be individual animals in the dairy or classes of animals in the pasture. And if there be any department of farm industry that continuously does not pay, either improve its methods or drop it. Do not undertake to support it by profits realized in other directions.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

Abortion in cows is generally accredited to that persistent old enemy "bad luck," but in a great majority of cases it is but the result of bad management or no management at all. Very many instances have been noted of abortion from a cow being hooked by another, and during the brief period of danger the unruly and vicious ones should be kept apart from their better disposed companions. A cow has been known to lose her calf from fright, on being attacked by a savage dog. In fact, external causes are much more frequent and fatal than internal ones, and a little care will make abortion so rare in the herd that it will never be a reasonable risk to be anticipated in calculating the chances of increase.

It is well known that good, steady feeding gives an even fibre to the wool, and that poor feeding, even for a few weeks, changes the fibre and produces what is called a "break" in the wool. Uniformity of feeding is most important to the even quality of the wool. Poor pasture should be counteracted by extra feeding at once. Uniformity in feeding is the most important point in wool growing. All good feeders know the effect of sudden change in feeding on wool, but it would be an interesting point to study the effect of yolk upon the wool during a period of poor feeding. An excessive amount of yolk might be supposed to furnish pabulum for the wool during this lack of full rations.

In many places milk is so valuable that it sends many calves to the butcher that should be saved for cows. With milk until it is a week old it may be largely dispensed with thereafter. We have found nothing better for young calves than finely-sifted oatmeal boiled into a thick porridge and diluted with water, and, if possible, a little milk. At two weeks also the calf will begin to nibble at clover hay, and a little should be given daily. Even when we have had plenty of skim milk we have sometimes economized in its use by feeding oatmeal in order to save the milk for fowls. There is nothing better at this season to make hens lay than wheat bran mixed with skim milk.

One important advantage in growing cows on a farm is that they lose nothing in becoming wanted to the place, will always eat well and be quiet. It is true the farmer can often buy cows cheaper than he can grow them, but he cannot be so sure of their quality as when he raises a heifer calf from a good milking strain on both sides. A heifer will pay her way and something more after she has her first calf, and for several years will increase in value, especially if she proves desirable as a cow.

An observing breeder of pigs has discovered that it is unsafe to allow them to run on sawdust. He lost some from canes that were not clear until a post mortem examination revealed that they had eaten sawdust enough to cause death.

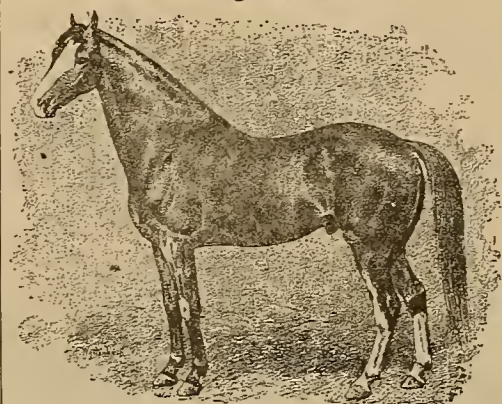
A good cow should not be fat, even when not giving milk. Her sides should appear flat, but rather by the deepness of her body than by its narrowness. Her head should be small, neck thin and flat and chest deep. In a very young heifer it is impossible to decide what her bag and teats will be, but an animal that shows these points is worth saving and trying as a cow. One that has a round body and a coarse, bull-shaped head will be worth more for beef than for milk.

Mrs. E. M. Jones of Belvidere, Ontario, was in poor health a number of years ago, and her husband gave her a few Jersey cattle, on condition that she should superintend their care. From this small beginning she has become an enthusiastic Jersey breeder, her health is restored, and she warmly advises her lady friends to take the same course that has proved so successful with her.

Phil Sheridan, the sire of nine horses with records better than 2:30, including Adelaide and Phyllis, died at the home of his owner, Robert Dalzell, Washington, N. J., on February 27th. Phil Sheridan was by Young Columbus, out of Black Fly, a Canadian mare, by a two-year-old son of Tippoo. He made his first appearance on the turf in 1870, and obtained a record of 2:35, which he reduced to 2:26 in 1874, and in the fall of the year he forced Sunnigler to trot in 2:23 at Mystic Park, Boston, and won the second premium in that champion stallion race.

#### STALLIONS THOROUGHbred.

##### The Thoroughbred Stallion



## JOE HOOKER, BY MONDAY.

First dam Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.  
Second dam Henne Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.  
Third dam Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.  
Fourth dam Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.  
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.  
Sixth dam Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.  
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.  
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.  
Ninth dam, by Clodius.  
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.  
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Roger.  
Twelfth dam, by Partner.  
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.  
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

TERMS, \$50 THE SEASON, TO A FEW MARES OF APPROVED breeding. Good pasturage for mares from a distance at \$4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

My place, where Joe Hooker will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road. This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier and Jim Renwick. For history of Joe Hooker see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN January 20th, 1883.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

## BELLE MEADE

1884 STALLIONS. 1884

### BRAMBLE,

By imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Ivy Leaf, by imp. Australian.

### ENQUIRER,

The sire of McWhirter, Fortinna, Harkaway, Falsetto, Blue Eyes, Pinafore, Getaway, W. P. Enrich, etc.

### Imp. GREAT TOM,

The sire of Gen. Harding, Thackeray, Swift, Tennyson, Trombone, Tarquin, etc.  
And the grand Race-horse,

### LUKE BLACKBURN,

By imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Nevada, by Lexington.

Each of these horses will be bred to a limited number of approved mares, at

**\$100-The Season-\$100**

\$5 to the Groom.

Mares will be kept at reasonable charges during the season. The annual Sale of Belle Meade Yearlings, 49 in number, will take place April 30th. Catalogues of the sale will be issued to the public in due time. Address,

W. G. HARDING,  
Nashville, Tenn.

#### The Thoroughbred Stallion

## WILDIDLE.

By imp. AUSTRALIAN. Dam Idetwld, by Lexington.

This great race-horse and successful sire will make the season of 1884, from February 10th to June 10th, at Judson's Wildidle Farm, Santa Clara, Cal.

Wildidle is the sire of Gov. Stanford's Frolic fully record of one mile, 1:42, at two years old, May D. with a record of one and one-half miles in 2:36, the fastest on the Pacific Coast, Jim Douglas, Ella Doane, Wildidler, and others of note.

Terms of season, \$75, payable at time of service, and in all cases before removal.

Mares taken good care of at \$8 per month. No responsibility for escapes or accidents. For further particulars address

H. C. JUDSON, Owner, or  
W. L. APPLEY, Supt.,  
Santa Clara, Cal.

P. O. Box 223.

#### STALLIONS

—AT—

## RANCHO DEL PASO.

For the Season of 1884.

#### Thoroughbreds.

### LONGFIELD.

Chestnut horse, by MONARCHIST, he by Lexington.  
First dam, Dame Gourlay (Blue Gown), by Planet.  
Second dam, Flora G., by Lexington.  
Third dam, Fanny G., by imp. Margrave.  
Fourth dam, Lances, by Lance.  
Fifth dam, Aurora, by Aratus.  
Sixth dam, Paragon, by imp. Buzzard.  
Seventh dam, Indiana, by Columbus (son of imp. Pantatootie).  
Eighth dam, Jane Hunt, by Hampton's Paragon.  
Ninth dam, Moll, by imp. Figure.  
Tenth dam, Stanchin, by imp. Wildair.  
Eleventh dam, imp. Cub Mare, by Cub.  
Twelfth dam, Aramantus' dam, by Second.  
Thirteenth dam, by Starling.  
Fourteenth dam, by Croft's Partner.  
Fifteenth dam, by Greyhound.  
At \$50 the season, due at the time of service.

### JIM BROWNE.

Chestnut horse, by FOSTER, he by Lexington.  
First dam, Flush, by Hiawatha.  
Second dam, Fanny Bugs, by imp. Ambassador.  
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.  
Fourth dam, Madame Bostey, by Sir Richard Tonson.  
Fifth dam, Nancy Nichol, by imp. Eagle.  
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Witke's Wonder.  
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.  
Eighth dam, by imp. Sterling.  
Ninth dam, by Clodius.  
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.  
Eleventh dam, by Jolly Roger.  
Twelfth dam, by imp. Partner.  
Thirteenth dam, imp. Monkey.  
Fourteenth dam, an imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.  
At \$50 the season, due at time of service.

#### Trotting Stallions.

### ECHO.

Bay horse, by RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN.  
First dam, Fanny Felter, by Magnolia, son of Seely's American Star.  
Second dam, by Webster's Kentucky Whip.  
Third dam, by Shakespear, son of Duroc, and out of a mare by Plato, son of imp. Messenger.  
At \$100 the season, due at time of service.

### ALGONA.

Chestnut horse, by ALMONT, son of Alexander's Abdallah, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.  
First dam, Emma Kinkead, by Consort, son of Cassius M. Clay.  
Second dam, Edie Dean, by Mamtrino Chief.  
Third dam, by Powell's Bertrand, son of Bertrand, by Sir Archy.  
At \$100 the season, due at time of service.

### ALASKA.

Brown horse, by ELECTIONEER.  
First dam, by Washington, he by Geo. M. Patchen.  
Second dam, by Williamson's Belmont.  
At \$50 the season, due at time of service.

The season for thoroughbreds will commence February 10th and terminate July 1st. For trotting stallions, will commence February 10th and terminate July 1st. Good care will be taken of mares during the season at \$8 per month after the season \$10 per month will be charged, but no responsibility for escape or accidents.

John Mackey, Superintendent,  
Sacramento, Cal.

#### THOROUGHbred STALLION

## X X,

Pedigree.

X X (Doublecross), bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson at Atwood Cottage, Riverside, Illinois, foaled May 23, 1872, by MALCOLM.  
First dam, Columbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland.  
Second dam, Young Fashion, by imported Monarch.  
Third dam, Fashion, by imported Trustee.  
Fourth dam, Bonnets of Blue, by Sir Charles.  
Fifth dam, Reaffly, by Sir Archy.  
Sixth dam, by imported Medley.  
Seventh dam, by imported Centinel.  
Eighth dam, by Mark Anthony.  
Ninth dam, by imported Janus.  
Tenth dam, by imported Monkey.  
Eleventh dam, by imported Silvereye.  
Twelfth dam, by Spanker.  
See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 59.

X X (Doublecross) is of as high and fashionable breeding as any stallion in the country. His sire, Malcolm, is by imported Bonnie Scotland, his dam Columbia, also by imported Bonnie Scotland. Hence his name. Malcolm was one of the best race-horses of his day, and Columbia was also a fine race mare. Columbia is the granddam of Antee. Her dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland, Wauwata, Bonnie Kate the dam of Bonnie Lizzie, Audus, flock working, Three Cheers, etc. The dam of Malcolm, Lady Lancaster, was the dam of Sagamore, Ontario the dam of McWhirter, Huguenot, Lady Fairfield, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton, etc., and a reference to the racing calendars will show how distinguished the members of these two families are. This is the only Bonnie Scotland stallion in California, and from his breeding has as much of the blood as if he were a son of that renowned sire. He is a horse of immense substance, good size, high form, and of the best disposition.

Will make the ensuing season, 1884, from February 15th to Jan. at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms, \$50 the season.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON  
Oakland or 508 Montgomery Street, San Fran.



Distinguished Visitors at Belle Meade.

The Southern Immigration Association adjourned to visit Belle Meade, by invitation of the proprietor of that historic place.

Among others availing themselves of the opportunity were Gov. T. T. Crittenden, the distinguished and popular Chief Executive of Missouri; Gen. W. H. Sebring, of Florida; Col. Charles E. Hooper, of Mississippi; Col. Thos. Essex, of Arkansas, and Col. S. H. Nowlan of the same state.

The party arrived at the Belle Meade mansion about 4 o'clock P. M., and having met Gen. Jackson and lady, and the venerable but still active Gen. Harding for a few moments in a pleasant manner, time being short, the whole body of the visitors proceeded to the fields and stables under conduct of the accommodating and very hospitable proprietor. The first round taken was to examine the forty-nine thoroughbred yearling colts which are to be sold at the annual sales the 30th of next month. Gen Jackson's memory of pedigrees places the lineage of every animal on the place trippingly upon the end of his tongue, and the readiness with which he ran back upon the genealogies of Bramble, Lunke Blackhorn, Enquirer and Great Tom was the marvel of all present. Gen. Harding, though seventy-five years of age, accompanied the party in their rounds, and took as much delight in the gambols of Enquirer and Great Tom, who were turned loose by the grooms in their paddocks, as any man present. It struck the writer as being something remarkable to see a man of seventy-five looking at and enjoying the very supple caperings and elegant movements of a horse of fourteen years old. Enquirer, the celebrated beater of Longfellow, and the breaker of old man Harper's heart, is fourteen years old, and cost his present owner \$10,000, not very long since, and it was the same noble old horse prancing and capering about his grass lot, upon which Gen. Harding looked yesterday with almost youthful glee.

Returning to the house the party were introduced to a most lovely levy of littlemisses, and, as usual, Gov. Crittenden's magnetism and handsome physique carried off all the favors. Mrs. Jackson's health was then heartily subscribed to in a parting glass, and the visitors bid their hospitable entertainer good-bye in time to reach the city by dark.

Mr. Bonner's Horses.

Mr. Robert Bonner returned last Tuesday from his breeding-farm, where he had been making a visit of inspection. He informed a Herald reporter that he has found his horses in excellent condition, and had to report the first foal of the season, a colt by Eldridge, dam Lady Stont, the mare that startled the trotting world in 1874 by trotting a mile in 2:29 when three years old. Eldridge is one of the three sires kept at Mr. Bonner's farm, and is by Edward Everett out of the dam of Majolica. The other sires are Startle, the first horse to turn Fleetwood track in 2:19, and Anthonne, by Belmont, dam Miss Russell, the dam of Mand S. Among the long list of trotters on the farm are Manetta by Woodford Mambrino, who has trotted her mile in 2:16 3/4; Mosey, with a public record of 2:21 1/4, and who has shown a trial in 2:18 3/4; Convey, with a public record of 2:22 1/4; Maybird, 2:21; Mand Macey, who has shown a mile in 2:16 1/4. In addition to those named, there are many who have shown great speed, and others valuable for their choice breeding. At Mr. Bonner's town stable in Fifty-fifth street there are eight trotters located. Dexter looks as fresh and clean about the limbs as a three-year-old, although now twenty-six years of age. This winter he has not been driven on the road, but has only been given walking exercise. It is his owner's intention, however, to drive him as soon as the roads are in good condition. "I have also got Rarus," continued Mr. Bonner, "Edwin Forrest, whose mile to wagon in 2:14 has never been beaten; Pickard, Music, Keene Jim, a greatly improving horse; a young mare of rather strong breeding, being by the sire of Mand S. out of the dam of Jay-Eye-See; and the eighth and last is Schuyler. That is the horse that trotted to the half-mile at Fleetwood in 1:05 the day that Majolica made his record. It was to top wagon, and I think Schuyler the fastest horse of all I own or have seen for that distance. He cannot go the full mile, but for half a mile his speed is phenomenal."

John Wesley Johnson, colored, who died suddenly on the sidewalk of Park avenue on Thursday from a hemorrhage, was once well-known in turf circles. Over forty years ago he rode Black Maria to victory in a sixteen-mile race at Seldner's race-course on the Franklin Road, about six miles from the city. The contest was in four four-mile heats, and the excitement when Black Maria won, beating Trife and Collier, was tremendous. The day after Black Maria's victory Trife ran and won a match race with a horse called Scrimmers, and the day following that again Trife beat Black Maria in a four-mile race. A ball was given in honor of Black Maria in the old Assembly Rooms, and a large picture of the animal was chalked upon the dancing floor. Black Maria was owned by John C. Stevens of Hoboken, N. J., the owner of the yacht Maria, famous in its time.—Baltimore Sun.

Thoroughbred Short-Horns for the Musselshell.

[Rocky Mountain Husbandman.]

Mathew Ryan, of the firm of Ryan Bros., Leavenworth, Kan., writing from that city under date of March 2d, concludes his letter as follows:

"I am glad to know cattle has done so well on the Musselshell this winter. Will send out in April two hundred head of thoroughbred Shorthorn bulls to put with the cows there, as we want to bred up so Montana can show as good cattle as old Kentucky. There will be a good many Texas cattle go into Montana next summer. Stock cattle are very high here as well as there. I like your paper very much."

Mr. Ryan's herd ranges on the Musselshell, where the fall of snow has been light, and the cattle have, no doubt, come through in good condition. His stock were wintered on Snake river and driven to the Musselshell last summer. So far as we can learn it is the pilgrim cattle that arrived too late last year that have suffered most. His proposed addition of two hundred Shorthorn bulls will be a great acquisition to the Musselshell range.

Skylark, the well-known English race-horse for which J. L. Turner of St. Louis was in treaty will not come to America. Mr. Turner has received a reply from England that Lord Falmouth will not part with him at private sale, as he has stated to the public that his entire stud will be offered at public auction.

Charles Wagner has recently refused \$10,000 for Phyllis, 2:17 1/2, from parties in New York, and a like offer was made by a gentleman in Canada.

There are now 119 horses that have scored records in 2:20 or better, twenty of which have trotted better than 2:17.

George Wilkes was the sire of four trotters with records below 2:20—Wilson, So So, Rosa Wilkes and Joe Bunker.

There will be over 800 entries at the Mid-summer Meeting of the Chicago Driving Park.

GIRCH'S WILLIAMS' KEY AND NOT SOLD BY WATCHMAKERS. By mail 25c. Circulars free. J. S. Birch & Co., 28 Dey St., N. Y.

CarriageHorses For Sale.

AT DASHAWAY STABLES, Oakland, One pair Bay horses; black points; Raised in Nevada; Sired by the thoroughbred horse Phil-Box; Weight 1,160 and 1,180 respectively; Seven years (7) old; Perfect in all particulars.

FOR SALE.

A pure Irish red dog pnp, five months old, in perfect health, for sale cheap.

Address, B., this office.

FOR SALE.

Holstein Bull

NERO OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 2209.

Calved October 21, 1880. Sire BLYTHE, No. 2208, Dam JEANETTE, No. 180. Weight 1,875 pounds.

Ayrshire Bull

GENERAL SHERMAN.

Calved April 10, 1877. Sire SCARBORO CHIEF, No 1706, Dam KITTIE BERNIE 2p, No. 4179.

Address ARIEL LATHROP, Room 69, C. P. R. R. Building, Cor. Fourth and Townsend streets, San Francisco, Cal.

Notice.

HERBERT H. BROWN, M.P. | GEO. H. HOLMES, NUGENT W. BROWN, | C. BRUCE LOWE, TRADING AS

BROWN BROS. & CO.,

STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,

Auctioneers, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesmen.

Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms. References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggis, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

BROWN BROS. & CO., Wright, Heaton's Buildings, Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.

Thoroughbred SETTER PUPPIES.

ENGLISH SETTERS, Finest breed imported. Irish Setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill of Oregon. Pedigrees guaranteed. \$25.00 each at six weeks old. Apply to E. LEAVESLEY, Gilroy.

FOR SALE

DANVILLE MAID, dark brown mare, 15 hand<sup>8</sup> and 3 inch high, six years old, by Speculation, dam by Niagara. A fine and fast roadster, sound, and of the best disposition. In foal to Belnor by Steinway. Also an eastern-made buggy and a Hill barness, nearly new and in complete order. Will be sold low, as the owner is about to leave for the East. Mare and other property can be seen on application to Bridge's Stable, 212 Sutter street, above Kearney.

Farmer and Dairyman.

A thoroughly instructed Farmer, having managed a large estate and made his Agricultural studies in Europe, wishes a situation as Superintendent of a first-class farm. Dairy matters a specialty. Highest references offered. Address L. K. 42 Nevada Block, San Francisco.

PROGRAMME OF RACES

The Capital Turf Club,



COMMENCING MAY 6, 1884.

FIRST DAY. No. 1. RUNNING—Half-mile dash; free for all two-year-olds. Purse \$200. Winner of half-mile dash at P. C. B. H. Meeting to carry 5 pounds extra. No. 2. RUNNING—Three-quarters of a mile and repeat; free for all. Purse \$300. No. 3. RUNNING—One and one-quarter miles; free for all. Purse \$250.

SECOND DAY. No. 4. TROTTING—Mile heats, two in three, for two-year-olds, for horses owned in Butte, Colusa, Tehama, Sacramento, Yolo and Yuba counties, on Janu ary 1st, 1884. Purse \$200. No. 5. Trotting—2 3/4 class. Purse \$500.

THIRD DAY. No. 6. RUNNING—Sacramento Derby; free for all three-year-olds; one and one-half mile dash. Purse \$800. No. 7. RUNNING—One mile and repeat; free for all. Purse \$1000. No. 8. RUNNING—Consolation purse for beaten horses; dash of one and one-eighth miles. Purse \$200.

FOURTH DAY. No. 9. PACING—For horses that never beat 2:20. Purse \$500. No. 10. TROTTING—Free for all. Purse \$800.

FIFTH DAY. No. 11. TROTTING—2:27 class. Purse \$500. No. 12. PACING—For pacers owned in Sacramento county January 1st, 1884, which have never beaten 2:30. Purse \$300.

CONDITIONS—All trotting races are three in five, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three or more to start; National Association rules to govern; all purses; divided at the rate of 60, 30 and 10 per cent. to first, second and third horses. All running races, five to enter and three or more to start; Pacific Blood-Horse Association rules to govern, where not otherwise specified. In all races where entries exceed ten \$20 will be added. Entrance to all races, 10 per cent. of purse, money to accompany nomination. All entries to be made in writing, giving name, color and sex of horses, also name and residence of owner. Entries in all races to close with the Secretary on Saturday, April 5th, 1884. Write "Entries to Races" on outside of envelope. By order of J. W. WILSON, President. C. H. TODD, Secretary. P. O. Box No. 422, Sacramento.

AMUSEMENTS.

CALIFORNIA THEATRE

FRED'K W. BERT MANAGER.

THE LEADING THEATRE

From Monday Evening, March 31st.

The Kiralfy Excelsior Combination.

OAKLAND THEATRE

TWELFTH STREET NEAR WEBSTER, OAKLAND, CAL.

Monday Evening, March 31st, for One Week Only.

Jay Rials' Uncle Tom's Cabin.

GRAND SCENERY, STARTLING EFFECTS! SATURDAY MATINEE!

SPECIAL NOTICE—For the accommodation of the residents of Berkeley, Alameda and Brooklyn, curtain will rise at 7:45, performance terminating at 10:45. Admission.....25c. Reserved Seats.....50c. Secure your seats in advance.

The Vienna Gardens,

Cor. of Sutter and Stockton Sts.,

THE POPULAR FAMILY RESORT OF THE CITY.

The Ladies' Orchestra, composed of accomplished musicians is the feature of the Entertainments, with the talented Miss Bertha Neuber as leader. Refreshments of all kinds the best the market affords. G. F. WALTER, Sole Proprietor.

ADMISSION FREE.

THE NEW ZEALAND Stud and Pedigree Stock Co.

LIMITED.

AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

The objects of the New Zealand Stud and Pedigree Stock Company, Limited, are the breeding of pure-bred Cattle, Clydesdale Horses and Sheep, and disposing of same by sale or otherwise in New Zealand, the Australasian Colonies, San Francisco, and elsewhere.

The whole of the pedigree herds, the Clydesdale horses and sheep, are well known, and consist of first-class imported stock, judiciously selected in England by the best judges, without regard to cost, and their progeny, wherever exhibited, have secured the highest prizes.

The celebrated short-horn Bull, DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, was awarded First and Champion Prizes at the Intercolonial Exhibition, Sydney, for the best bull of any breed, and for which the whole of the Australasian Colonies competed with both Imported and Colonial Bulls. This bull and many of his progeny are amongst the herd.

The Herefords are deserving of special mention. Six hundred in number, they form the largest herd of pure Herefords in the world. Their progeny have always met with a ready and remunerative sale in the Australasian Colonies.

The Thoroughbred Horses and Clydesdales of this Company are well known throughout the Colonies and Great Britain; their equal does not exist in the Australasian Colonies.

Fastest Time on Record.

Martini-Henry, by Musket—Sylvia, was bred by this Company and sold when a foal to the Hon. J. White for 1,250 guineas. He is now three years old, and has just achieved the wonderful feat of winning the Victorian Derby, one mile and a half (the great southern weight-for-age race), carrying 122 pounds, and beating a field of nine in 2:39, thus lowering the previous record of 2:41; and also the Melbourne Cup, two miles, carrying 103 pounds to victory in 3:30, and beating a field of twenty-nine, thus lowering the previous best record of 3:30 3/4, by Darriwell (5 years), carrying 102 pounds, in 1879.

Musket—The Company have for sale some twenty-five colts (this season's) by this wonderful sire, from imported thoroughbred English mares.

During the present racing season nearly all the important two and three-year-old events in Auckland have been won by his progeny. A draft of his yearlings, which have just been disposed of in Sydney, New South Wales, realized from £150 to 1,250 guineas.

Orders entrusted to the Company will receive prompt and careful attention, the Company guaranteeing to find careful and efficient men to take charge of stock, and to insure shipments against all risks at five (5) per cent.

Any information regarding stock may be obtained on application to

P. H. BOURKE, Secretary, Auckland, New Zealand.

The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co., Limited.

412 California Street, San Francisco.

HUGH CRAIG, Agent.



## ATHLETICS.

Athletes will be pleased to know that the track at the Olympic Grounds, Oakland, is to be put in order next week so that all may start in training for the opening meet of the season, to be held by the Olympic Club on Decoration Day, May 30th. The meeting this year will no doubt excel in merit, competition and attendance any athletic meeting ever held on the coast. Judging by the great number of new men who are going to take part in the different events, it will not be surprising if some latent talent is developed, particularly in the shorter races. It is a peculiar fact that nearly all men try sprint running on this coast, and as the competition is always a great deal more keen than in the longer races, this is a matter to be wondered at. There is a great opening at our meetings for well-trained men at long distances.

It was announced in the Australian papers that Joseph O'Brien would attempt to run against all previous records from 1 to 10 miles on March 17th at Melbourne, Australia.

On a fifth of a mile gravel track O'Brien made a mile in 4 minutes 18½ seconds, running through a large field of competitors, and the Melbourne *Sportsman* claims that he ran a three-quarters of a mile race in 3 minutes, but the track must have been short as the time is altogether too fast. At any rate, O'Brien is a wonderful runner, and there is every reason to believe that on a good track and under favorable circumstances he can beat Cummings' record of 4:16 1-5 for 1 mile.

On February 16th, at Sydney, Australia, J. W. Byrne cleared, with apparent ease, the great height of 5 feet 3 inches in a standing high jump in a match against J. A. Byrne. This performance is tie with the best previous record, and which was made by E. W. Johnston in Baltimore, May 27th, 1878. In another match, the week following this event, Byrne essayed to beat the record, but owing to a severe strain he did not jump up to his record of the previous week.

The only two football matches played this season have been won by the University team. No doubt the other clubs are beginning to find out that they cannot defeat the University without a great amount of practice, and as they do not particularly care to practice there would appear little hope of any more games this season.

T. M. Malone, the once famous amateur runner of Ireland, is now a professional runner in Australia. Malone defeated Myers in the great international race at Birmingham, England, 1881, after an exciting finish by one-half a yard, and was the first amateur that ran even time for 120 yards.

The professional events held at the Recreation Grounds last Sunday were all very uninteresting, the time in all cases being slow, and the competitors were very unevenly matched.

Weston completed his 5,000-mile walk on March 15th. The last mile was made in 9 minutes 17 seconds, and which was the quickest mile in the whole walk.

At a football match in England between two schools S. Bruton, fourteen years old, kicked thirteen goals out of fourteen attempts.

J. Robinson defeated R. Ashworth in a 150-yards foot-race at Bathurst, Australia, for \$500 a side, in the alleged fast time of 14 4-5 seconds.

A. E. Nuttall and T. H. Marsh both cleared 5 feet 7½ inches running high jump at the Cambridge Sports, March 3d.

## National Cross-Country Championship.

The eighth annual contest was held at Four Oak Park, near Birmingham, Eng., March 1st, and resulted in the victory of the Mosely Harriers' defeating Binchfield Harriers, South London Harriers, Cheshire Tally-ho Harriers and Hounds, and the Small Heath Harriers. This is the fourth year running that the Mosely Harriers have carried off this championship. W. G. George was the first home in 64 minutes 47 seconds, and was followed a minute later by his club-mate Carter.

## BILLIARDS.

An interesting game of three-ball billiards was played a few days since at the Palace hotel, the contestants being Mme. Adelina Patti and Signor Nicolini, and it is absolutely as that gentleman expressed himself in regard to his opponent, "She has a genius for everything." The game has few intricacies Madame cannot master, and after winning the lead-off she continued to play with that perfect grace she displays all her undertakings on and off the stage. In the third inning Mme. Patti, after making a couple of caroms, with a delicate draw shot succeeded in cornering the balls by driving the first object one the whole length of the table, making it return almost dead to the lower rail. After this masterly stroke on the part of a lady she turned to her adversary, her large eyes fairly sparkling with pleasure, and said: "I will surely win now," and her confidence was not amiss.

As the time rolled on so did the score, the run netting her 17 points, the largest that lady has ever completed. M. Nicolini held his own from this on, but Madame with runs of 3, 5 and 8, and very few misses, managed to reach her fiftieth point and game, leaving him with only 41 points to his credit. Madame Patti is a great lover of this game, and frequently practices until the small hours in the morning after coming from the opera, and she never misses an occasion to do so between visits during the day.

The billiard table on which the game took place is situated in a room adjoining Madame's parlor, which is ornamented with the necessary racks, cues, markers, etc. The table itself is of a small pattern of the Brunswick make, and Mr. Nicolini says that if it were possible to have an addition to the bon-doir car he would take it along to relieve the monotony of the travel across the continent.

Jacob Strahle & Co. have offered a purse of \$50 to be played for this evening by Benjamin Saylor and J. F. B. McCleery. It is very probable that now that the Saylor Brothers are no longer restrained by feelings of delicacy that stopped them from accepting McCleery's bets during the last game they played will come forward in side issues on the result of this game. Of course, McCleery then could have no excuse of a lack of interest in the play.

The game between W. R. F. Lowry and McCleery, which took place in the first part of the week, in Watsonville, was won by the latter, the score standing 400 to 395. Winners average 10½.

Billiards in all the hotels except the Occidental seem to have taken a little livelier turn within the last few days.

The Chico *Record* quotes Charley Sherman as saying that he did not think there would be any spring meeting at Chico this year.

## THE KENNEL.

## Visits.

To Fred. A. Taft's Gordon setter Dorr. January 14th, 1884, Gordon bitch owned by F. W. Dunn of Battle Mountain, Nev.

February 28th, 1884, English setter bitch Queen, owned by A. E. Brown of Rocklin, Cal.

March 24th, 1884, Irish setter bitch Daisy, owned by E. J. Heins, of Carlin, Nev.

Mr. Neil's splendid Irish red setter bitch Lena whelped twelve puppies on 22d inst, by his dog Pet O'More, which with Lena he recently imported from a celebrated eastern kennel. There were five bitches and seven dogs in the litter. Four of the former were drowned, Mr. Neil keeping only one for his own kennel. There are, perhaps, no better bred dogs in the State than the sire and dam of these puppies. Mr. Neil is a young enthusiast in thoroughbred dogs. In forming a kennel which he intends at a later date to make prominent, he has commenced well. We hope he will have good luck in raising this first and fine litter. They are all beauties.

Mr. Jones of this city, who recently imported a brace of pure English spaniels, we understand, has been out on an extended hunt in Humboldt county to try them, and returns thoroughly satisfied with the work that they performed. We are endeavoring to obtain the pedigree of these spaniels. Some day before long the spaniel in California, as in England, will become a great favorite with gun men. It only needs his many good qualities to become known. There is no more keen, enduring, faithful or attractive dog.

A number of dogs have been poisoned in St. Helena and vicinity in the last few days, no less than a half dozen dying from the effects of the fatal dose. Some of the dogs were quite valuable. We should like to know whether this comes from carelessness in some or villainy in others.

Farmers will please notice an advertisement of a red Irish setter pup for sale in another column.

## MONMOUTH PARK.

Long Branch, New Jersey.

The Following Stake is Now Open.

THE CHAMPION STALLION STAKES for 1885, for colts and fillies 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

## Form of Contract.

In consideration of the money to be added by the Monmouth Park Association to the Champion Stallion Stakes for 1885, and in further consideration of the increased value given to the get of (my Stallion) by the right of entry therein, which right of entry is not to be invalidated by (my) death, I, (myself), agree to pay to the Monmouth Park Association, or order, five hundred dollars on the first day of July, 1885, at its office in the city of New York.

The subscription of stallions to the above stakes will close and name on April 1st, 1884. Subscriptions to be addressed to J. H. Coster, Secretary Monmouth Park Association, Madison Avenue and Twenty-seventh street, New York.

Mr. Lorillard continues his gift of \$5,000 to the Lorillard Stakes. The Champion Stallion Stakes and the Lorillard Stakes are intended to be permanent.

The Lorillard Stakes for 1886, with the following conditions, will close and name on August 15th, 1884.

The Lorillard Stakes for 1886, for three-year-olds, of \$300 each, h. f. or only \$10 if declared by January 1st, 1886; or \$50 if declared by January 1st, 1886; or \$100 if declared by June 25th, 1886; with \$5,000 given by Mr. Pierre Lorillard; the Association to add \$1,000 for the second; the third to save his stake; horses foaled in the United States are not eligible for this stake unless sired in a foreign country, or by a stallion represented by subscription to the Champion Stallion Stakes for 1885. One mile and a half.

GEORGE L. LORILLARD, President.

J. H. COSTER, Secretary.

## TROTting STALLIONS.

## THE TROTting STALLION

## SILVERHEEL

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884 AT THE DASHWAY STABLES, 370 Eleventh street, between Franklin and Webster streets, Oakland.

Silverheel is a dark bay, foaled July 5th 1876; bred by R. B. Chisholm of Kane County, Illinois. Sired by Wilson's Blue Bull, his dam Maggie Rice by Gage's Logan; grandam Fanny Stratford, a mare which had every mark of high breeding, and was the dam of John A. Rice that showed a 2-40 gait when two years old.

Logan by Ryedyk's Hambletonian; his dam Lady Wallace by Ohio Eclipse.

With little training when four years old, Silverheel showed three heats inside of 2:40.

## TERMS.

Twenty-five dollars the season; will make terms for insurance. Season to end July 1st.

SACKBIDER &amp; CHISHOLM.

## Standard Trotting Stallion

## BILLY HAYWARD, 489,

At NILES, ALAMEDA COUNTY.

Terms \$20.00. Good pasturage \$3.00.

JAS. J. MARTIN, Agent.

## The Almont Stallion

## ALTOONA,

BY ALMONT; first dam Theresa B., by Prophet, Jr.; second dam Molly Floyd, by Mohawk; third dam, by Davy Crockett, a Canadian pacer; fourth dam Puss, a fine road mare imported from Canada. Prophet, Jr., by Prophet, son of Hill's Vermont Black Hawk. Altoona was bred by Gen. W. T. Withers, of Fairlawn, is a dark bay, a little over fifteen and three-quarter hands, of high form and breeding.

He will make the season of 1884, ending July 1st, at the ALMONT STABLES, 1352 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.

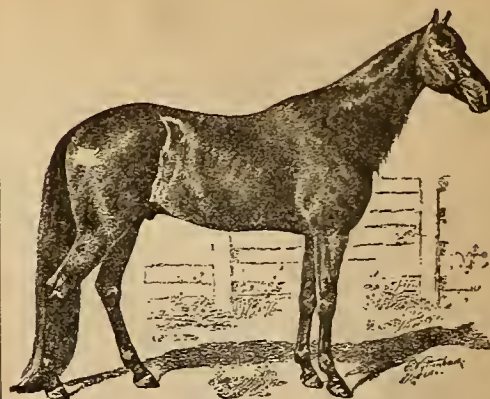
Terms, \$30 for the season, due on or before July 1st.

For further information apply to or address

A. H. HECOX.

ALMONT STABLES, 1352 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.

## Mambrino Trotting Stallion



## ABBOTSFORD.

Record 2:19 1-2.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884, AT THE RANCH OF S. B. WHIPPLE, San Mateo, Cal.

## PEDIGREE.

By Woodford Mambrino: his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino; by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino Paymaster; dam Woodbine, dam of Wedgewood, 2:19; by Woodford, son of Kosciusko, by Sir Archy.

Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodbine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks, by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty-nine colts and fillies sired by him at Woodburn, not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease, Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf, and he gained on a slow track, at Minneapolis, a record of 2:21½. He has thirteen sons and daughters that have trotted in 2:30 or better—Abbotsford 2:19½; Malice 2:19½; Manetta 2:19½; Mambrino Dudley 2:22; Convor 2:22½; Magenta 2:24½; Manfred 2:25; Pancoast 2:25½; Rachel 2:26½; Inca 2:27; Lady McFarlane 2:29; Dacia 2:29½; Geo. A. Ayer 2:30. Woodford Mambrino was also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket 2:14. It is proper to draw a comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first named stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,330 foals out of selected mares. Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettie, beat 2:30. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty-six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in seven. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is five times greater than Hambletonian.

Young Columbus, by Old Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harris Hambletonian, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. Young Columbus was the sire of Phil Sheridan, sire of Phyllis 2:17½; Adelaide 2:29½; Commonwealth 2:32; Hiram Woodruff 2:35; Valley Chief 2:35; Fantina 2:35½; Phil Sheridan, Jr., 2:29½; Tom Malloy 2:30.

## TERMS.

One hundred dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season, free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes.

WASH JAMES, Agent,

San Mateo, Cal.

## The Trotting Stallions

## Baywood and Fleetwood

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884, COMMENCING FEBRUARY 15th, and ending July 1st, at the corner of Third and Empire streets, San Jose.

## BAYWOOD

Is five years old, dark bay, with black points, 16 hands high, and weigh 1,200 pounds, fine bone, level-headed and a good mover.

Sired by Nutwood. First dam Copper Bottom Mare, by Young America; second dam the Tillotson Mare, pedigree unknown but she was reported to have been bred in Kentucky.

Terms, \$25 for the season, or \$40 to insure.

## FLEETWOOD

Is four years old, sorrel, with both front feet white and white stripe face; 15½ hands high, and weighs close to 1,100 pounds. He is a model perfect horse; high life, fine style and action, and looks like thoroughbred.

Sired by Nutwood. First dam Copper Bottom Mare, by Young America; second dam the Tillotson Mare, pedigree unknown but she was reported to have been bred in Kentucky.

Terms, \$25 for the season, or \$40 to insure.

E. S. SMITH, San Jose.

## The Trotting-Bred Stallion



## A. T. STEWART,

WILL stand for mares at the FRESNO FAIR GROUNDS during the season.

A. T. Stewart is a dark brown stallion with white hind ankles, six-year-old, 16½ hands high, and weighs over 1,200 pounds. Bred by D. L. Harris, of Fayette County, Kentucky. Foaled in 1872, and is an inbred Mambrino. Sired by Mambrino Patchen (full brother of Lady Thorn, record 2:18½), sire of Katie Middleton, 2:25, and nine in 2:30 list. Dam by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn; second dam, by Young America, Plot, Jr., brother in blood to the sire of the dam of Maud S. Mambrino Patchen sired by Mambrino Chief, he by Mambrino master, and he by Mambrino, thoroughbred son of imported "Mambrino."



## Wren's Nest Stallions.

THE CHAMPION TROTTING STALLION OF THE PACIFIC SLOPE"  
SAM PURDY, - - - - - \$50

(Mangy bay, black points, sixteen hands, 1,200 pounds), by GEORGE M. PATCHEN, JR., ("California Patchen"), dam Whiskey Jane, by Illinois Medoc. Record, 2:20½, Buffalo, N. Y., August 23, 1876. Public trial two-mile heats, on Bay District Course in San Francisco County, Cal., 4:45½-4:46.

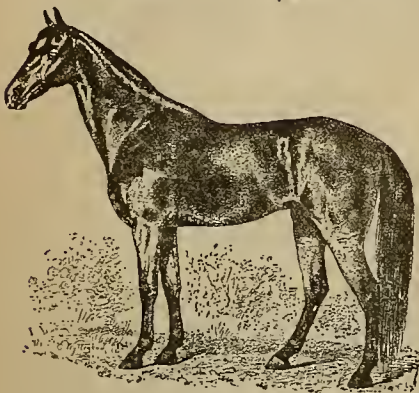
### Thoroughbred

DAN SPARLING, - - - - - \$25  
(Blood bay, black points, sixteen and one-quarter hands), by sup. Glenelg, dam Item (own sister to Tom Ochiltree). Item is also the dam of Idalia, Bob Woolley, etc.

### TERMS CASH AT TIME OF SERVICE.

Address the undersigned at Harrisonburg, Rockingham County, Va.  
FOXHALL A. DAINGERFIELD, Owner.

## Hambletonian Trotting Stallion



## BOB MASON

By ECHO. His dam Belle Mason by Belmont, thoroughbred. Echo by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Fanny Felter by Magnolia (by American Star). Belle Mason by Belmont (Williamson's). First dam, Lucy Johnson, by the Pony (son of imported Leviathan). Second dam Catalpa, by Frank. Third dam, by John Richards.

Will make the season of 1884 for a limited number of mares, at the OAKLAND TROTting PARK.

### Description.

Bob Mason is a mahogany bay, with inside of off hind ankle white and star in forehead; sixteen hands, and weighs 1,100. Foaled May 10th, 1879. He is of fine kindly disposition, a natural trotter, and has shown great speed, but as yet has no public record. For a fine portrait and full description of the horse see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of June 30th, 1883.

For full history of his sire Echo, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN July 29th, 1882. See also for his full brother Exile, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN issue of September 16th, 1882.

### Terms.

Fifty dollars the season, payable at time of service. All mares at risk of owners. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasture at \$5 per month.

CHARLES J. ELLIS, Owner.  
W. L. DONATHAN, Agent.

## Fast Trotting Stallion



## HA HA.

Standard (See Wallace's Register.)

Ha Ha: Color Brown, 15½ hands. Extra fine style. Action and form perfect. As a three-year-old, with eight weeks' handling, showed 2:29½, without a skip.

### Breeding.

GILT-ENG, combining, close at hand, Hambletonian, Alexander's Abdallah, Mambrino Chief, dam by McCracken's Blackhawk, the sire of the dam of Overman. Record 2:19½.

N. B. As a four-year-old, with proper handling, 2:20 or better, I would expect him to show.

FRED ARNOLD,  
Stockton, Cal.

## Trotting Stallions

## Prompter, 2305, and Privateer

Will make the season of 1884, from February 1st to July 1st, at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, at \$50 the season. Mares not proving in foal can be returned next season free of charge. Pasture at reasonable rates. Accidents and escapes at owner's risk.

**Prompter** is a bright bay, star in forehead, hind ankles white, sixteen hands high, and weighs 1,140 pounds. Sired by Wilson's Blue Bull, son of Pruden's Blue Bull, by Merring's Blue Bull, dam Prairie Bird (four-year-old pacing record 2:28½), and dam of Flight, five-year-old record 2:29, and three-fourths sister to dam of Pride, yearling record 2:44½, and three-fourths sister to dam of Buccaneer, public trial against time 2:24½, and full sister in blood to dam of Fawn, record 2:30½, by Flaxtail, granddam by son of Tally Ho Morgan, great granddam by Irwin's Tuckahoe, great great granddam by Lefler's Consul.

**Privateer** is four years old, a beautiful brown with tan shadings, over sixteen hands high, and is by Buccaneer, son of Iowa Chief, by Green's Bashaw, dam by Marion, son of Mambrino Chief, yearling record 3:05½.

For extended pedigree and further description of the above horses send for circular.

M. W. HICKS,  
Sacramento, Cal.

## THE ELECTIONEER STALLION

## STANFORD

Will make the season of 1884, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, at my stable near the Oakland Race Track.

### Terms.

\$50 for the season, payable at the close of the season. No responsibility assumed beyond reasonable care.

### Pedigree and Description.

Stanford was bred by George Faylor, late of San Francisco, foaled in 1879; is dark bay, no marks, 15½ hands, and weighs 1,050 pounds; was sired by Electioneer, and closely resembles him in form and color; was not broken until last year; has been handled very little, but enough to show that his action is excellent and peculiar to the get of Electioneer.

First dam, Annie Laurie, by McCracken's Dave Hill, Jr., (sire of Geo. Treat, record 2:25½), he by McCracken's Dave Hill, he by Red Lion, and by Vermont Black Hawk.

Second dam, Kitty, by Owen Dale, son of Belmont.

Dam of Dave Hill, Jr., by old St. Lawrence, granddam thoroughbred.

Dam of Dave Hill by Vermont Hambletonian.

J. J. FAIRBANKS,  
Agent.

Oakland, January 18, 1884.

## The Trotting Stallions

## DIRECTOR AND MONROE CHIEF

Will make the season of 1884 at

## Oakland Trotting Park,

Commencing February 1st and ending June 1st.

### TERMS.

Director \$200, Monroe Chief \$100, the season. Good pasture for mares at reasonable rates. Due care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no responsibility assumed should any occur.

### Director, 2:17.

Black horse, foaled July 18, 1877, by Dictator (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10½; Phyllis, 2:15½; first dam Dolly (dam of Thorndale, 2:22½; Onward, 2:22½), by Mambrino Chief; second dam by Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wilmar.

Thorndale, 2:22½, is the sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16½, and Daisy Dale, 2:19½.

### Monroe Chief, 2:18 1-4.

Two-mile record, 4:45.

Brown horse, foaled 1879, by Jim Monroe (son of Alexander's Abdallah, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, first dam Madame Powell, by Bay Chief (son of Mambrino Chief); second dam by Toronto (son of St. Lawrence); third dam claimed to be of Whipstock. For a very lifelike portrait of Monroe Chief and a full account of his pedigree and performances, see the July number of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, issued December 29, 1883.

For further information address

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,  
OAKLAND TROTting PARK.

## The Trotting Stallion

## BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Peniston, Philadelphia, Penn. By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr. Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 230 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1884 from February 10th to July 1st.

### Terms.

\$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasture at \$3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes. Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

February 23, 1884. J. B. McDONALD.

2:20 1-4.

## The Fast-Trotting Stallion

## ANTEEO.

Dark bay colt, near hind foot white; foaled May 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

### By ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.

Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.

Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Mouscar.

Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.

Fifth dam, Bonnets of Blue, by Sir Charles.

Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.

Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.

Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.

Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.

Tenth dam, by imp. Janns.

Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.

Twelfth dam, by imp. Silver.

Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 10th to June 15th, 1884, at the Fair Grounds at Santa Rosa.

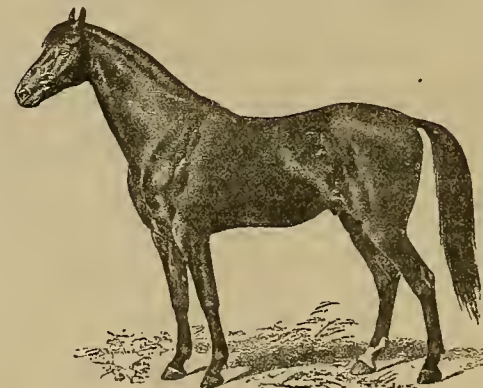
### TERMS.

\$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20½, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

M. ROLLINS, Agent,  
Santa Rosa.



## MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE WILKES, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by J. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christmas by Toddhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Toddhunter's Mambrino son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripston's dam by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes (weighing 1,200 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 27 representatives in the 230 list, of which 14 have records of 2:25 or better, 5 of 2:20 or better, and 2 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H., and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1884, at the Drew Stable, STOCKTON, and L. M. Morse's near LODI.

### TERMS.

\$50 for the season, or \$25 single service. This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

## The Trotting Stallion

## STEINWAY,

With two-year-old record, third heat, of 2:31½, and three-year-old record, fourth heat, of 2:25½.

### Terms.

He will serve mares the present season, commencing February 1st, and ending July 1st, 1884, at the

Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County.

At \$100 for the season, payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasture \$5 per month, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, or of S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S. Smalley's Stable, Haywards, will be forwarded immediately to the farm.

### Description.

He is a bay, 15½ hands high, weighing 1,175 pounds, long flowing main and tail, two white hind ankles, remarkable style and lofty carriage; has a good, resolute head set on a stout neck; his shoulders do not mount very high on the withers. He has great length and a capacious middle piece, plenty of bone and substance; his gait is big and square; his disposition is the very best.

### Pedigree.

Steinway, by Strathmore; first dam Abbess, by Albion, the sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24; second dam by Marshall Ney, by imported Emancipation, third dam by Bertrand, he by Sir Archy; Albion by Halcyon, a pacer; he by Virginia, a son of Sir Archy. Steinway's dam is the dam of Solo, five-year-old record 2:28, and Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, two-year-old record 2:31½, winning the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall, beating the Palo Alto colt and others. Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway. Steinway's dam is also the dam of W. S. Buckner's colt Currency, that trotted as a yearling, the fall of 1882, in 2:46. See New York "Herald of the Times" of November 18th, and "Turf, Field and Farm" November 18th, 1882.

Strathmore is the sire of Santa Claus, 2:17½; and Tucker, 2:19½; Chestnut Hill, 2:22½; Alice Stoner, 2:24; Steinway, three-year-old, 2:25½; Nannie Talbert, five-year-old, 2:27; Solo, five-year-old, 2:28; Monitor, 2:28½; Henderson, 2:28; Strathian, three-year-old, 2:29½; and Stuart, three-year-old, 2:28. Stuart is second to Belmont, who trotted a mile in 2:52 at fifteen months old. Belmont trotted in the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall; was timed the second heat in 2:52½; is by Strathmore also. Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, the sire of Dexter, 2:17½; first dam by North American, the sire of Whitehall, he the sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23½, and he in turn got Governor Sprague, record 2:34½; and he got Kate Sprague, record 2:18. The dam of Scott's Thomas, record 2:21, and Scott's Chief, record 2:25, was by Whitehall; also North American, by Sir Walter; he by Hickory, sire imported Whip; North American's dam is a pacer. Strathmore's second dam is by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by imported Messenger.

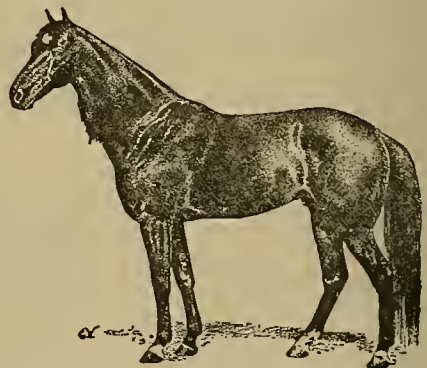
### Performances.

Steinway has trotted four races; at two years old he won the Lexington stake, mile heats, beating Memento, Jewett, Verbeena, Admiralty, Mystery, in 2:39, 2:32, 2:31½. Memento won the first heat. As three-year-old, at Sharpsbury, Ky., August 8th, 1879, over a miserable half-mile track, he beat Bushwhacker, record 2:27, and Blackwood, Jr., record 2:22, in four heats, 2:38, 2:37, 2:37, 2:35. Bushwhacker winning second heat. At Lexington, August 18th, 1879, he trotted six heats, 2:38, 2:35, 2:30, 2:25½, 2:30½, 2:30½, Steinway winning fourth, fifth and sixth heats, beating Jewett, Catchy and two others. At the fall meeting of the Horse Breeders' Association for the Kentucky Stakes for three-year-olds he was beaten in three heats by Jewett, in 2:26½, 2:23½, 2:26½, but Steinway was lame in this race, and really not in fit condition to start; he was timed second, in 2:27½, 2:23½, 2:27½.

Address

GEORGE WILEY,  
Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.

## THE TROTting STALLIONS



## SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1ST TO JULY 15TH, 1884, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15½ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, and foaled in the spring of 1878.

### PEDIGREE.

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Basris, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:44½) by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, granddam by Lefler's Consul, by Schepper's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Dioned.

## LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built, weight, 1,180 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks, and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star (son of Platt's Western Star by Blacknose). First dam by Bonerger, 2nd dam by Gallatin (1841). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:23, and Prompter, 2:30). 2nd dam Fashiot, by John the Baptist. 3rd dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. 4th dam by Lefler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Dioned.

### TERMS.

For Singleton, fifty (\$50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five (\$25) dollars the season, cash. Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasture. Further pasturing will be charged three (\$3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

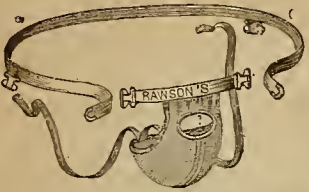
J. T. MCINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.



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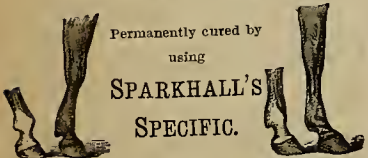


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PRACTICAL IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES

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Which does not blister nor interfere with the horse's work. It strengthens the joints and tendons, restoring the limbs to their normal condition. Has cured many cases of chronic lameness and muscular rheumatism after other treatment had failed.

**Testimonials:**  
From O. A. Hickok, Esq.,  
San Francisco, Cal., June 8, 1881.  
I can with confidence recommend Sparkhall's Specific to any one owning a knee-sprung or cockled horse, being fully convinced that it will cure those deformities without injury to the animal.  
O. A. HICKOK.  
From Hon. C. M. Pond, Breeder of the celebrated trotter "Clingstone."  
Hartford, Conn., March 28, 1882.  
This may certify that I have used Sparkhall's Specific in my stables, and consider it an extraordinary remedy, accomplishing in most cases all that is claimed for it.  
C. M. POND.  
The Specific is sold in quart bottles—price, \$2.00, by  
**WAKELEE & CO.,**  
Montgomery and Bush Sts., under Occidental Hotel, San Francisco.

**W. H. Woodruff,**



**VETERINARY DENTIST.**

**References:**  
Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr, city; R. F. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.  
Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.

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**ASHLAND PARK TROTTER STUD**  
NEAR LEXINGTON, KY.

**B. J. TREACY, PROPRIETOR.**

THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM, FOR though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawks. At Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest, Blackwood, Sentinel, American Clay, Administrator, North Star Mambrino, Bourbon Chief, Regular, Baisora, Howard's Mambrino and Homer. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed-producing trotting crosses, along all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred. For catalogues or further particulars address  
2-17yl **B. J. TREACY,** Lexington, Ky.

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**John A. McKerron,**



MANUFACTURER OF

**FINE HARNESS**

AGENT FOR

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**HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK**

A Specialty.

232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

**J. O'KANE,**

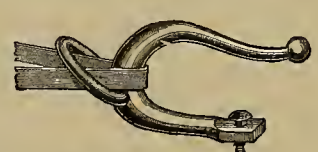
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Harness, Saddles, Blankets,  
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And everything necessary for horse or carriage use.

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**CHECK HOOK.**

Simple in its Structure and Practical in its Use.

The horse never loosens the check-rein when this Check Hook is used.  
Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-Hook of this kind.  
There being no springs or hinges to break connected with it, makes it serviceable and easily appended, as the check-rein passes through a solid ring attached to the front of the hook.  
Orders sent to  
**A. C. DIETZ,**  
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**IN THE STUD.**



Llewellyn Setter Dog

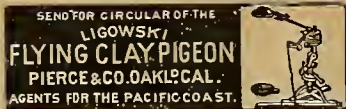
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**FAIRLAWN, 1884.**

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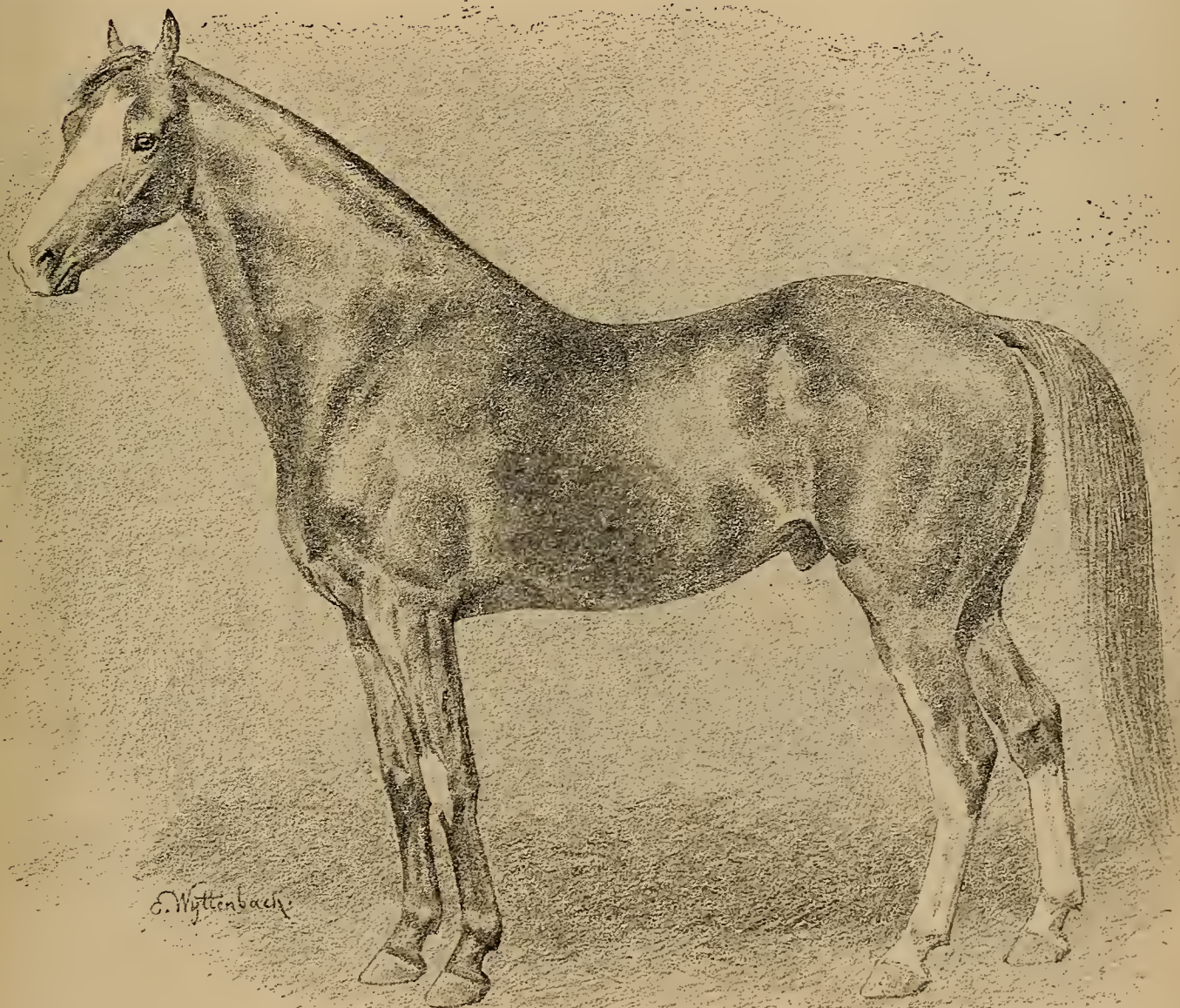




Vol. IV, No. 14.  
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1884.

SUBSCRIPTION  
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.



## JOE HOOKER.

Joe Hooker, chestnut horse, foaled 1872; bred by A. Mailiard, Marin county, California, by Monday.

First dam, Mayflower, by imported Eclipse.

Second dam, Hennie Farrow, by imported Shamrock.

Third dam, Ida, by imported Belshazzar.

Fourth dam, Gamma's dam (Mad. Bosley), by Sir Richard.

Fifth dam, by imported Eagle.

Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.

Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.

Eighth dam, by imported Sterling.

Ninth dam, by Clodius.

Tenth dam, by imported Silvereye.

Eleventh dam, by imported Jolly Roger.

Twelfth dam, by Partner.

Thirteenth dam, by imported Monkey.

Fourteenth dam, imported mare from stud of Harrieton, of Brandon.

To those who are well up in the genealogy in race-horses this is sufficient, but it does not tell the whole story only to the few. It is a rare combination of the best blood, Monday by Colton, his dam Mollie Jackson by Vandal, and the second dam Emma Wright by imported Margrave. Colton by Lexington, his dam Topaz by imported Glencoe, second dam Emerald by imported Leviathan, and the third the imported mare Eliza by Reubens. Imported Eclipse by Orlando, his dam Gaze by Bay Middleton, second dam Flycatcher by Godolphin, and the third the sister to Cobweb by Phantom. This is one of the best pedigrees in either country, and the descendants of Prunella by Highflyer have been the star performers of nearly every era. Orlando was by Touchetone

from Vulture by Langar. Then the second dam of Joe Hooker is Hennie Farrow, the dam of Privateer, Shannon, Mollie McCarthy, Ralston, Flood, Electra, etc.; Mayflower was also the dam of California and Warwick. The sire of Hennie Farrow was imported Shamrock, and her dam Ida by imported Belshazzar.

To present a little of the claims these animals have would require chapters, and these condensed into so little space as would not do justice to their merits, embracing so many of the late celebrities on the turf and in the stud, and these backed by the stoutest and speediest of the old-time strains. When Mr. Winters first got Hooker he bred him to four mares and sent him to his ranch in the upper country. Every one of these colts could run, and as has been stated before there never was one of his colts trained that had not fine turn of speed.



## John S. Prince.

Of the many professionals of the various forms of athletics who have appeared among us, few have made for themselves so enviable a name for genuine ability and manly qualities as the subject of this sketch. Physically of a powerful mold, years of activity in his chosen profession have developed him into a fine specimen of manhood. His correct personal conduct and candid, genial manner have been a passport to the respect of all classes of our citizens. He has been an athlete from boyhood, having been a professional cricket player of acknowledged ability when seventeen years of age. Three years later he transferred his affections to the silent wheel, and from that time to the present his career has been one of continued success. He won the first race he started for, and after proving his superiority by defeating the best men in England, he migrated to the United States in 1881 and expects to remain here for the rest of his life. He has beaten all comers in this country except in a few instances where circumstances were unfavorable. He defeated Rollinson five times for the championship. He has repeatedly beaten Woodside champion of Ireland, and Morgan champion of Canada, and is open to run them any day in the year. As he holds nearly all the professional records from one mile to one hundred, and never was so full of vigor and "speed" as now, he would be more than pleased to meet either or both of them. Prince began his American career in Boston, where he created a lively interest in wheeling, and conducted a flourishing school for bicycle instruction until the attractions of the arena induced him to travel. He trained Hendee for his great races at Springfield, and predicted his victory over Robinson, as he early recognized in Hendee a rider who would become famous in bicycle annals if he persevered. Prince established himself in the good graces of the Bostonians, and has had several urgent requests to return there and train the candidates for bicycle honors in the coming inter-collegiate meeting. As a rider, Prince is graceful and steady, with great powers of endurance, and a marked ability to spurt quickly and fast. As a man he is affable, honest and unobtrusive, an every-day acquaintance in disposition, a gentleman always. He once ran a six-day race against horses, in Boston, and was beaten, the score being 736 miles for the horses to 717 for the wheelmen. This was Prince's first attempt at this style of race, and he knows now that he did not do himself justice. He ran a six-day race in Chicago, against men, which he won with a score of 889 miles, Morgan second, and Woodside third; but ever since that Boston affair he has been fighting for vengeance on the horse. His first demonstration after his arrival in San Francisco was aimed at our California mustangs, which he had heard were the toughest in the world, and that was the sort he was looking for. He has made a series of races that promise to give him plenty of the severest kind of work. He rides to-day (Saturday) at San Jose against a stout road horse, ten miles out, and hopes to win. To-morrow (Sunday) he will ride his wheel twenty miles against a trotter at Oakland Park, and on the 16th inst. he will begin a seventy-two hour race against Anderson, the famous long distance rider at the Mechanics Pavilion. Anderson will have fifteen horses and Prince will be relieved by Armaido, who will take his place every alternate hour. From Anderson's experience in long distance racing and his knowledge of the sort of horses required it is almost a certainty that all former records will be left far in the rear. Prince will depart for the east soon after the finish of the race to attend to his summer engagements there.

A ladies' tricycle club was organized last month in New York. The officers are Mrs. Fred G. Bourne, president; Mrs. Elliot Mason, vice-president; Miss Anna Babetta-Huss, secretary and treasurer. The club which numbers 10 members have secured club rooms. This is the first ladies' tricycle club formed in America.

President Hodges, of the Boston Bicycle Club, left Boston yesterday week for a trip to California. He is accompanied by Louis R. Harrison.

T. W. Eck offers to run any wheelman in America, except Prince and Higham, five miles, for any reasonable stake.

In the cup at Louisville Harry Gilmore is still the money favorite in spite of the favorable reports from Leonatus. If the latter famous horse does come to a race this spring, the Merchants or Turf is more likely to be his effort than a bruising race over two miles and a quarter for a first effort. George Rice, the trainer of Harry Gilmore, and his friends are very confident of the chances of the son of Buckden, and the "Count," a short time since, put \$200 on with Riley of Chicago at 6 to 1. Certainly his Garden City Cup last year in 4:04, beating Lida Stanhope, John Davis and others, looks like winning form for the Louisville Cup of this year. Wallace and Arcino are the best liked of the others, judging by market movements, the St. Louis pair, Davis and April Fool, not being in quite such good favor.

The first of old Glenmore's get was dropped at the farm of Mr. Wm. Jennings in Maryland last week. It was a chestnut filly out of Slipper Dance, by War Dance out of Slipper (dam of Loug Taw), by Planet. There are other mares in foal to the renowned chestnut.

## Licensing Jockeys.

[N. Y. Spirit.]

Prominent members of the American Jockey Club are seriously agitating the expediency of adopting a new rule similar to that enforced in England, compelling jockeys to take out a license to ride at the beginning of each successive racing season. The English rule, which forms part of Rule 54 of the Rules of Racing, reads as follows:

No jockey shall ride in races on Newmarket Heath, or elsewhere where these rules are in force, until he shall have obtained a license from the Stewards of the Jockey Club, on application at the Registry Office, but no rider will be required to take out a license until the last day of the week in which he shall have ridden a winner for the first time.

Every jockey shall, on application for a license, furnish Messrs. Weatherby with his full name and address. A list of the licensed jockeys shall be published annually in the "Racing Calendar."

Any rider who shall infringe these rules will be reported to the Stewards of the Jockey Club, who may suspend him from riding.

Any owner or trainer, or both, who shall knowingly employ an unlicensed jockey, shall be fined not less than \$25 each.

The arguments advanced by those favoring the adoption of this rule, or one embodying its provisions, are that it will have a tendency

would be easier than to refuse him a license upon his application the following season. This would make the Jockey Club master of the position, for jockeys could only follow their calling at the pleasure of the Jockey Club, which could snit itself in the matter.

But we are mistaken if such a measure as that proposed has any likelihood of adoption during the present season. The chief difficulty lies in the want of officials who will sufficiently interest themselves, and another obstacle is the want of concerted action on the part of the jockey clubs. In England the case is very different, for there all the meetings of importance are under the jurisdiction of the jockey club. Here there is too great a conflict of interests and conflict of authority, for while, as a rule, there has been a sort of reciprocity in regard to forfeits and disciplinary measures, it exists only by courtesy, and is not mandatory upon the different clubs. Some time since we questioned Mr. Withers in regard to the probability of the adoption of the rule, when he stated these facts, and while impressed by the value of the proposed rule, feared that in consequence its adoption was unlikely. Mr. Withers stated that himself and those associated with him in racing could speak but for two clubs, the American Jockey Club and the Mounouth Park Association. The Coney Island Club might ratify their action, but he had no assurance that it would. Allowing that it did, there would be but three clubs out of the score of similar or-

## John Splan's String.

John Splan has the Kittson group of horses at Cincinnati. One day last week, says the Cincinnati News-Journal, a countryman saw a dark bay horse in the yard of Splan's stable and said: "That 'ere boss has the makings of a darned clever buggy animal, and I think I could gin \$150 for him."

This last remark settled Splan. It caused a rupture in his heart large enough to allow the passage of a load of hay through it. "Well, blast your buttons! Do you know that horse?" "Can't say that I do," retorted the bucolic. "That, sir, is Johnston, the greatest pacer in this country. He has covered a mile in 2:10—the best time on record." "Oh, say, Cannel, that's all right. Perhaps you can force that down some people's gizzards, but I'm out of the question. I suppose that 'ere old gray draught horse over there could heat Dexter, couldn't he, too? I hain't got much money, but I'll bet \$2.25 that both of them 'ere horses are driv on milk wagons." The mention of the gray brought poor Dunn into the altercation, and the fact that Cincinnati's favorite (Joe Bunker) should be thus maligned caused the latter to shed tears, and, gathering the countryman by the horny fisted paw, he said: "Stranger, you may know all about pumpkins and radishes, but you are off on horses. I'll take you over to a place where you can buy a green mare for \$10 that you might use as a 'buggy animal.'" And Dunn and his new-made friend started for Maud S's quarters.

"So that's Johnston, is it? Small, isn't he?"

"No, he is about medium, but one of the cleverest horses I ever handled."

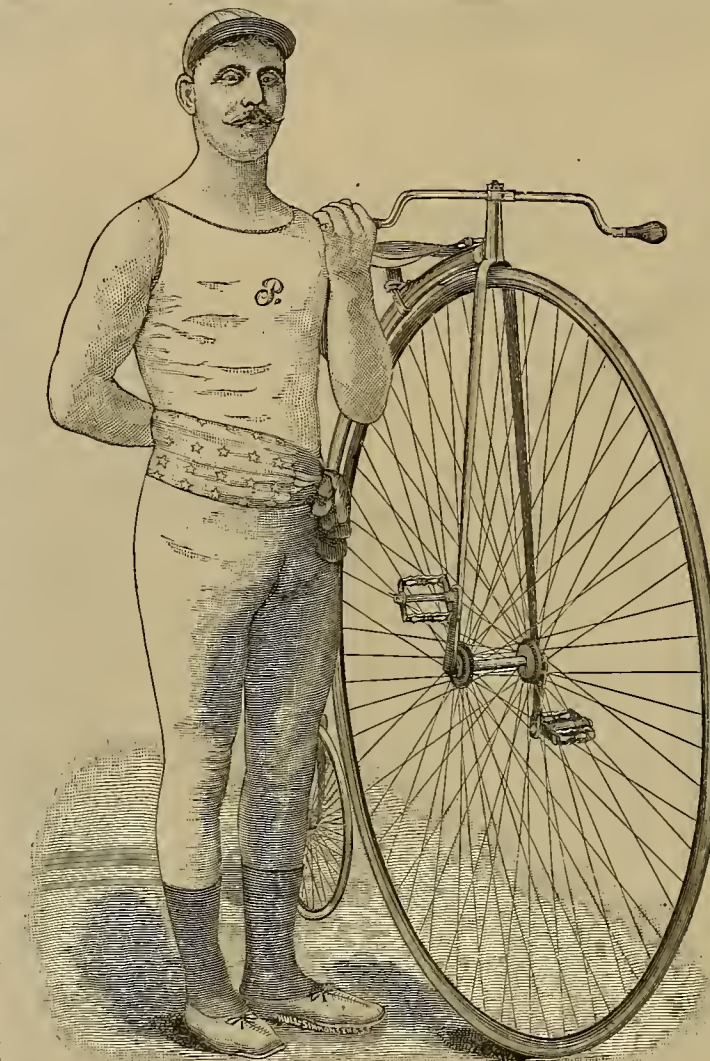
"What will be done with him this season?" "Well, Mr. Woodmansee, who manages Mr. Kittson's horses, has had a great deal of correspondence in regard to pacing him on exhibition, and it is about decided that that will be his summer's work. There has been a great deal of talk about matching him against Rich Rall for \$10,000, but there is nothing in that. Mr. Woodmansee, having already given his word to exhibit him, could not very well throw up those engagements to devote his time to one race. Still we do not feel at all afraid of any horse in the world, and I am confident that he is the greatest of them all. Another thing that leads us to pace him against time is that Mr. Robert Bonner, who has had Little Brown Jug—up to last year the fastest pacer in the country—in his care all winter, believes that his lameness, which was in his feet, is all gone, and if so we will put him in the free-for-all pace. If he is himself I shall keep all those other sidewheelers well to their work. Then we have Gem, who has paced a mile in 2:13, to start in the same race if Jug is off."

"How much of a string will you have this season?"

"I have here, in addition to Gem and Johnston, Minnie R., record 2:19; the stallion Von Armin, 2:19; Faunie Witherspoon, 2:17, and Pilgrim, an untied stallion, for whom Commodore paid \$13,000. This is quite a stable, as you can see. If Witherspoon had Von Armin's head she'd be the greatest mare in the world."

The Rocky Mountain Husbandman is quite enthusiastic over the horse outlook in that territory. It says: Our trotting-bred horse interest of Montana is fast coming to the front. We have a number of intelligent breeders devoting their time and ample means to it who may yet be expected to contribute many promising youngsters to the charmed 2:30 list, and furnish many gentlemen of leisure hack east with a stepper or team that will carry them to the front while on the road. There is no longer doubt about our pure water, pure air, strengthening hunch grass, dry and limestone soil producing horses second to none. By natural exercise on our hillside their muscles will be developed, and by running on our dry ranges their hoofs will be hard, and a flat, soft foot will never be found or heard of. To take in sufficient of our very light atmosphere their lungs must naturally be expanded and their nostrils large. To build upon we already have nearly every fashionable family represented, and good individual stock horses from nearly every leading stallion in the states. We boast of horses in our studs by such sires as Old Volunteer, Mambrino Patchen, George Wilkes, Cuyler, Gen. Knox, Indianaapolis, Victor Von Bismarck, Messenger Duroc, Almout, Belmont and Dictator, besides youngsters from many other good sires not so well or favorably known. All we ask to prove our assertion is a few years to develop the youngsters.

Commodore Kittson's chestnut colt Sir Hercules, two years, by Alarm—Susan Beane, died at Jerome Park on the 25th of March. His loss following so closely upon that of his dam is a severe blow to the hopes of Commodore Kittson and Major Hubbard, who regarded the colt as the apple of his eye. He was a rich golden chestnut, with the family blaze and white feet, and although he resembled his dam in color he had none of her raggedness but had the rotundity of his sire, and was a colt of faultless action and high promise. On the 26th the stable met with another loss in the two-year-old half-brother to Spinaway known as Sibley, being by Reform out of Megara, by imported Eclipse. Like Sir Hercules, Sibley was very promising and was heavily engaged.



to check fraud, if not to render it impossible. They hold that under our present rules fraud may ride triumphant over every course unless the judges are in possession of positive proof, which is seldom the case. The judges may have a moral conviction that a jockey has prevented a horse from winning by pulling him or otherwise, but they are powerless to interfere, unless they have proof that he did so, and such proof is seldom forthcoming. His fellow villains are not going to expose him, and unless he pulls the horse so openly as to remove all doubt, the case is one which cannot be reached. People may talk as they will, but he can stand that; his purpose is to keep the judges off him. It is held that an artistic jockey, who is able to pull a horse so expertly as to escape detection, and secure from impeachment among his clique, is thus enabled to defy all reformatory or disciplinary action on the part of the Jockey Club officials. The promoters of the new rule claim for it that it will successfully combat this abuse and kill it. As it is, ruling off is the only method of punishment, but, as has been repeatedly stated above, it is impossible to rule a jockey off unless there exists some tangible proof. You cannot rule him off on mere suspicion, however well founded that suspicion may be. But under the license system the Jockey Club would have matters in its own hands. If a jockey was suspected of wrong-doing, nothing

organizations in the country, and the singular spectacle would be presented of a jockey outlawed at these meetings riding unrestrained at the others. Again, Mr. Withers claims that a very different state of affairs exist in this country as compared to England in respect to the jockey club officials. There the stewards, who have sole power, are either noblemen or gentlemen of wealth and leisure. To them racing is a pleasure, to which, having abundant time, they can devote it, but here our racing men are preoccupied. Nearly all of them are engaged in business; racing is merely a recreation, and they have no leisure to devote to its legislation, nor have they the inclination. Here the matter stands, and, to say the least, it is to be regretted that a piece of legislation so appropriate and important should suffer neglect, for, while we could vainly hope that the jockey club will not be ultimately driven to it, we have our own fears that such will be the case, and its prompt adoption now would be of a nature so admonitory as to check the evil which, sooner or later, must provoke prompt action.

In the list of distinguished trotting representatives, Volunteer, thirty years, is the oldest living stallion; Lucy, twenty-eight years, the oldest mare, and Dexter, twenty-six years, the oldest gelding.



## TURF AND TRACK.

## Entries at Oakland Park.

The entries for the meeting to be given at Oakland Park by M. M. Allen, commencing on the 26th inst., closed with the following nominations.

No. 1. Ferry Stake—For two-year-olds; half a mile. Did not fill.

No. 2. Occidental Hotel Stake—For two-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile; did not fill.

No. 3. Palace Hotel Stake—For three-year-olds, one mile and a quarter.

L. J. Rose's cb g Harry Rose, by Rutherford—Aileen Oge.

L. Shauer's b g Jon Jon, by Monday—Plaything.

H. C. Judson's blk c John A., by Monday—Lady Clare.

No. 4. Baldwin Hotel Stake—For three-year-olds, one mile and three quarters; did not fill.

No. 5. Peruvian Bitters Stake.—For all ages, two and one-quarter miles.

Delaney & Ayres' ch m Trade Dollar, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton.

Delaney & Ayres' ch m Laura, by Shannon—Folly.

M. M. Allen's h h Jocko, by Cariboo—Reply.

M. M. Allen's h h Patsy Duffy, by Leinster—Hattie A.

H. C. Judson's blk c John A., by Monday—Lady Clare.

No. 6. Russ House Handicap.—For all ages; half a mile.

L. J. Rose's ch g Harry Rose, 3, by Rutherford—Aileen Oge.

Lee Shauer's b g Jon Jon, 3, by Monday—Plaything.

C. B. Hoffman's — Red Oak.

G. L. Richardson's — A. A. P.

Geo. Green's h g Panama, 4, by Shannon—Abbie W.

No. 7. Galindo Hotel Handicap.—Heats of three-quarters of a mile.

L. Shauer's b h Haddington, by imp. Haddington—Prairie Flame.

Delaney & Ayres' b g Joe Howell, by imp. Bonnie Scotland—Eva Shepherd.

Delaney & Ayres' ch m Trade Dollar, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton.

T. H. Williams, Jr.'s, br h Bryant W., by Monday—Bebe.

Thos. Hallett's — Quebec, by Norfolk—by Belmont.

Geo. Green's b g Panama, by Shannon—Abbie W.

No. 8.—For maiden three-year-olds; heats of a mile; not filled.

No. 9. Selling purse—\$1,500, weight for age; \$1,000, 5 lbs; \$750, 10 lbs; \$500, 15 lbs. Heats of a mile.

T. F. Lynch's b c Blarney, 3, by Wildidle—Blarney, \$750.

T. H. Williams, Jr.'s, br c Bryant W., 4, by Monday—Bebe, \$750.

Delaney & Ayres' ch m Laura, 4, by Shannon—Folly \$1,000.

G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid, aged, by Leinster—Lily Simpson, \$750.

Thos. Hallett's ch g Jubilee, aged, by Norfolk—by Lodi, \$750.

No. 10. Owner's Handicap—Horses to start at weights named at the time they enter; heats of a mile.

Delaney & Ayres' b g Joe Howell, aged, by imp. Bonnie Scotland—Eva Shepherd, 100 lbs.

Delaney & Ayres' ch m Trade Dollar, aged, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton, 90 lbs.

L. Shauer's h h Haddington, aged, by imp. Haddington—Prairie Flame, 100 lbs.

M. M. Allen's h h Jocko, aged, by Cariboo—Reply, 80 lbs.

M. M. Allen's b h Patsy Duffy, aged, by Leinster—Hattie A., 80 lbs.

No. 11.—Dash of seven-eighths of a mile, for all ages; did not fill.

No. 12.—One and three-eighths miles for all ages.

M. M. Allen's h h Jocko, aged, by Cariboo—Reply.

M. M. Allen's b h Patsy Duffy, aged, by Leinster—Hattie A.

Delaney & Ayres' b g Joe Howell, aged, by imp. Bonnie Scotland—Eva Shepherd.

Delaney & Ayres' ch m Trade Dollar, aged, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton.

T. H. Williams, Jr.'s, b c Bryant W., 4, by Monday—Bebe.

No. 13. Selling Purse—Did not fill. Trotting races will be substituted for the numbers that failed to fill.

## The National Trotting Association Incorporated.

The General Assembly of the State of Connecticut has granted the following charter:

Section 1. That James Grant, William S. Tilton, George Sturges, John Shepard, George M. Stearns, Lewis J. Powers and Thomas J. Vail, together with such other persons, corporations, associations and organizations as shall hereafter become associated with them as members, their successors and assigns forever, be and they are hereby created and made a body politic and corporate by the name of the National Trotting Association.

Sec. 2. The object of said corporation shall be the improvement of the breed and the development of horses by the promotion of the interests of the American trotting turf, the prevention, detection and punishment of frauds thereon, and uniformity in the government and rules of trotting and pacing. And for those purposes it shall have power to make all needful contracts and agreements, and all necessary by-laws, rules and regulations not inconsistent with the laws of this State, and enforce them by fines and penalties, which it shall have the right to collect or enforce by suit or by suspension, or expulsion from the membership or privileges of said corporation or of any of its members; and it may hold and own personal property or real estate necessary for or incidental to the above purposes, not exceeding at any one time the sum of \$100,000, and shall have power to sue and be sued.

Sec. 3. Said Thomas J. Vail may call a meeting of said corporators hereinbefore named by giving a written notice of the time and place of said meeting, by mail, to each of them at least fifteen days before the time of said meeting, at which meeting a majority shall be a quorum, and whenever a certificate of the acceptance of this charter, signed by a majority of said specified corporators, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, said corporation shall have authority to perform all acts authorized by this charter. Said corporators at said meeting or any adjournments thereof may choose proper officers, pass and enact the rules, regulations and by-laws hereinbefore authorized, and elect or admit and provide for the future admission of all such additional members of such corporation as they may think fit.

Sec. 4. The office of said corporation shall be at Hartford, in this State. It shall be lawful to hold meetings of said corporation elsewhere than in the State of Connecticut, in the manner and at the times provided for in the by-laws.

Sec. 5. This resolution may be amended or repealed at the pleasure of the General Assembly.

## Suggestions for New Features at Trotting Meetings.

(New York World.)

Dates claimed for trotting fixtures during the coming season make an imposing display in the sporting weeklies. They show, as do the running lists, that associations at every point are willing to cater to the public taste, and that there is a large increase in the number of meetings. They also show that the "circuit" business is on the increase, a feature that is almost a necessity to trotting, as it is impossible for owners to leave the regular lines of travel for a meeting of any single association, whether the programme is a paying one or not. Thus the first circuit organization, which included the Cleveland, Buffalo, Utica and Poughkeepsie Associations, has grown until it is now "The Grand," with some dozen or more of lesser importance in all sections of the country to claim the attention of owners with purses varying in amounts from one hundred to ten thousand dollars.

Naturally, with such an impetus it is not surprising that the breeding of trotting horses has increased enormously during the last ten years, that special papers team with the announcements of the services of scores of stallions and the sales of horses for breeding, for the road and for the track, while so numerous are the improvements in the way of vehicles, harness and labor-saving appliances that before the newness of some is fairly worn off they are relegated to the store-rooms of old-fogyism.

In connection with public trotting it was demonstrated during the recent Congress of the National Association held in this city, that there is a feature in the circuit business not quite agreeable to all, especially for the associations so located that they are the tail end of the circuit. It was found that after the first three or four meetings that the public have so thoroughly learnt the "form" of the horses that even the races for classes under "twenty" fail to attract, for the simple fact that, barring an accident or an occasional "job," there is no doubt as to the result, whether three, five or more heats are trotted. In this respect the running associations are vastly better off, as they can vary their programmes with races at every distance and under every imaginable condition as to weights. In trotting it is not so. It is one everlasting round of mile heats, three in five, with "time" as the handicapper. Consequently, trotting associations are at the mercy of the half dozen owners of trotting stars who, knowing that the public will not turn out *en masse* unless some of them are to show a fast mile, are able to dictate terms as to compensation, and to violate all manner of rules by making as many conditional entries as they like, to which associations must give way to or see a rival association, by not being quite so particular, capture all the money in the country and fill its stands to overflowing.

Various remedies have been suggested, but in preparing programmes for the coming season it would seem that associations can materially help themselves by varying their programmes in such a way that the public will see new interests. Instead of two or three contests each day at mile heats, why not have one at mile heats, three in five, under the time classification, one at a mile and a quarter or a mile and a half, best two in three, and a dash of two or three miles. As now conducted, owners have no encouragement to either breed or train horses to go a distance. With such a programme some of the great mile stars that have almost annihilated time would find themselves badly beaten at two miles, or utterly unable to repeat in thirty minutes after a fast mile and a half. We certainly do not lack horses able to go a distance; the road shows that. Thus by introducing such special features on one or more days of the meetings, associations can give the public a new sensation in trotting. With the small agricultural associations it will give young horses ample chances to show their speed without obtaining what seems to be a ban to many a mile record, for they can trot three-quarter-mile heats, and not tempt the honest deacons of the town church to lie by announcing the time several seconds slower than the watches they hold in their hands show. How little has been done in trotting at a distance of late is shown by the dates when the best records were obtained, viz.: Two miles in harness, 4:46, by Monroe Chief in 1881; two miles under saddle, 4:56, by George M. Patchen in 1863; two miles to wagon, by Dexter, 4:56, in 1865; three miles in harness, 7:21, by Huntress in 1872; three miles under saddle, 7:32, by Dutchman in 1839; three miles to wagon, 7:53, by Prince in 1857.

## "Fashionable" Pedigrees.

Pedigree, unsatisfactory and imperfect as it is, is the only standard by which the breeding world, shut off from personal knowledge of the individual merit, can arrive at any estimate of the value of animals. It gets abroad slowly throughout the land, after a time, that there is a bull down in Kentucky which has become noted through all that favored section for his excellence as a sire, and breeders scan the pedigree, and do not regard it as mere paper, to see that they are getting for their own use the offspring of the allied blood of this distinguished sire; and the inquirers may be many, and the animals to supply them few. But is it proper to say that, because in their anxiety to secure representatives of this good blood breeders pay more than the so-much-per-pound which a vulgar butcher would pay, "they are votaries of fashion," "given over to whims and fancies" and "their own delusions?" Rather should we not ascribe something of their anxiety to a commendable and honest desire to improve or maintain the excellence of their own stock by an infusion of the same blood which had proved so potential for good in other herds. Somebody, of more than usual skill or good fortune, brings out a "family which, in his hands, and in those who first come into possession of it from him, proves to be almost universally "good ones," and people buy and the sort becomes a favorite one, because the breeding public have reason to believe that it possesses unusual merit. And because more is paid for them, in proportion to live weight or merchantable beef or butcher's estimate, than is paid for common average Short-horns, shall we ascribe it to fashion merely, and deny that breeders are actuated under any circumstances by a sincere desire for improvement? And is it not a fair and reasonable presumption, that if one secures animals of blood and breeding closely allied to these "good things," a proper selection of crosses will secure some of their excellence? or are not the chances better of securing good things in this way than by the selection of cattle at random, none of whose "uncles and aunts or cousins" were ever known to hold up their heads in public? And if so how can it be pretended that a pedigree is a mere meaningless piece of paper? "Piece of paper," or whatever it is, it is all the public has or can have under the present order of things.

Muybridge is about to resume his experiment of photographing animals in motion, under the auspices of the Pennsylvania University at Philadelphia. Fast trotting horses and well-bred cattle, as well as wild animals from the Philadelphia Zoological Gardens, will be utilized.

## The Ethan Allens.

In the present era of phenomenal speed at all ages, Ethan Allen would not be regarded as a particularly successful sire, altho he has nine representatives in the 3:30 list, because none of them were particularly speedy—the fastest being just able to beat 2:24—and with the exception of Hotspur, none were noted for gameness. And these admitted defects in them as track horses may fairly be laid to their sire—certainly with as much fairness as are their merits—as their dams were, with three exceptions, well bred. Ethan Allen himself was without question one of the most remarkable horses that this country has produced, and when we consider the treatment to which he was subjected, both in the earlier and later years of his life, the wonder is that he ever managed to accomplish as much as he did, both in the way of trotting himself and in founding a family of trotters. His harness record of 2:25½ was a creditable one, for in 1865 the 2:30 list was not the cumbersome document it has now become, and stallions capable of beating those figures were not to be found standing for mares in every state in the Union, as is now the case. And, although the mares that were sent to Ethan Allen were, as a rule, well bred, the continuous training to which he was subjected, even during the years when some of his best ones were got, undoubtedly operated against the ultimate success of the horse as a sire, and hence it is not a matter of surprise that the fame of the Ethan Allens has been perpetuated and kept bright by a son of the founder of the family, and certainly no one will dispute that had it not been for Daniel Lambert and the twenty odd trotters with records better than 2:30 he has sired, there would be very little indeed said about the Ethan Allen blood in these days, because, with the exception of the horse known as Woodward's and Cornell's Ethan Allen, no son of the old horse save Daniel Lambert has sired six or more 2:30 horses.

Woodward's Ethan Allen has six in the 2:30 list, and it is a curious fact that the dams of none of them have been traced. The fastest of the lot, Sheppard Boy, 2:23½, was out of a grey mare owned by Bryan Wadden, of this city, but all that is known concerning her is that she was used in her early days as a short-distance runner, and won a number of races of that character. Sheppard Boy was never able to duplicate his record after making it, and it may therefore fairly be assumed that the figures to his credit represent the greatest speed for a mile of which he was capable. One fact about the get of Woodward's Ethan Allen worthy of note is that they were all handicapped with the fatal gift of being able to break from a trot to a run and back again at the pleasure of their drivers, and it is doubtful if anything will more surely prevent a horse from becoming a first-class trotter than this.

There have been plenty of "handy" horses possessed of great speed, but the universal experience of drivers with them has been that when hard pressed in a race the inclination to indulge in a run is too strong to be overcome, and it is a universally admitted fact that no trotter, "handy" or otherwise, can go as fast a mile with a break as without one. And this handiness in recovering from a break is not confined to the particular branch of the Ethan Allen family that is under consideration, but pervades all its members to a greater or less extent, and no doubt this characteristic is in some measure responsible for the reputation generally given them of being quitters. That they have this reputation is not to be denied, but it does not necessarily follow that it is deserved. A "handy" horse is always placed at a disadvantage by his facility for skipping and taking little runs during the mile when he is called upon to meet a horse that is about his equal in speed, and the "handy" fellow is asked to win.

But in the matter of going with a running mate the Ethan Allens have always led the way, and they stand to-day without equals at this somewhat hasty style of trotting. Ethan Allen himself became famous in his old age by beating Dexter a match over the Union Course, and trotting a mile with running mate in 2:15, and that record stood from the time it was made until 1881, when Billy D., a grandson of Ethan Allen, reduced the figures to 2:14. In 1882 Yellow Dock went a mile in 2:11 with running mate, thereby transferring the honors for the time being to the Morgan family that descended from Long Island Black Hawk. Last year, however, the Ethan Allens were after first place again, and the battle between H. B. Winslip, a grandson of the old horse, and Frank, a great-grandson, was a fierce one, finally culminating in Frank getting a record of 2:08½ and Winslip one of 2:10½. —Breeder's Gazette.

## Man's Ingratitude.

"Hopeful," writing of the recent sale of Small Hopes, says: "But if we take age, tracks, circumstances, etc., into consideration there is one that stands far ahead of all others, and that is Small Hopes. As there never was a horse that ever lived that could have stood the hanging about from Dan to Beersheeba on railroads and across country, trotting as many races a week as he did, but what he could beat and beat easily; still I do not think it fair to claim that he could beat Maud S.'s record, 2:10½, although I have repeatedly said that he could trot, everything favorable, in 2:10. But at that time so few believed that 2:14 would ever be beaten that there was hardly any reply to my assertion, only 'you are crazy.' On several occasions I assured Mr. Vanderbilt (his owner at that time) that the horse could trot a mile in 2:10, as I had seen him go at that rate. This was shortly after Mr. V. had driven him and Lady Mack in 2:23 to huggy over old Fleetwood, a very slow track at the time, and Small Hopes drew Lady Mack, wagon and all, the last quarter, which not only made himself the greatest pole horse living, but made his owner and driver famous as a double-team driver, before which time he was only known as about a third or fourth-class road driver, but since that time he has not only stood at the head of road drivers, but at the head of professionals as well. Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt assured the writer that he would not sell Small Hopes for \$250,000, as he was such a wonderful horse, either double or single; but how things are changed! Poor old Small Hopes has been sold in his decline of years for, no doubt, a very small amount. When I first read the account of his sale I laughed at it, and said it was all hosh, that Mr. V. was not so hard up but that he could feed poor old Small Hopes the remainder of his life for the good he had done in making him first noted as a driver; but now, I am sorry to say, it is too true. The old horse is sold, and, quite likely, will be sold and resold until he will be the property of God only knows who, to be starved and abused in his last days. Alas! for the ingratitude of man; Maud S. may meet the same fate when she is no longer Queen of the Turf."

E. Corrigan's three-year-old Ten Full, by Ten Broeck, dam Full Cry, and consequently half brother to Checkmate, died recently at Louisville. He was thought to have had an outside chance for the Kentucky Derby, and had been backed to win some money at 10 to 1.

The Petaluma Argus gives it as a probability that Nellie will make a tour of the eastern circuits this year.



## Dexter's Early Days.

I fell into conversation lately with Isaac Woodruff, who has experienced many ups and downs in the pursuit of his calling. He has both ridden and driven trotting horses all his life, and also brought thoroughbreds to the post, fit to give battle long and well; besides he is an intelligent, steady man, and a worthy brother of the lamented Hiram. He possesses an extraordinary fund of turf information, and I generally get an unwritten chapter from him in relation to some famous horse. In this instance our talk drifted on Dexter's early days. Said he: "I remember well the day Mr. Alley and Mr. Bradford drove up to Hiram's house, with Dexter hooked double. Mr. Alley said: 'I wish you would drive that horse to a sulky and tell me what you think of him.' Hiram put his finger alongside of his nose, and sort of cutely answered, 'No, no, George; he dumped you out twice. I don't take no chances with him.' Then Mr. Alley turned to me and said: 'Take, will you do it?' I told him I would, as I took a sort of fancy to the little fellow right there. He was a d—n pretty little horse with a whalebone look about him, quick to notice what was going on, even to a butterfly passing before him, and at the same time no fool. At this Hiram put in: 'You take your own sulky and chances,' which I did, and jogged him out on the track. I found he was chock full of go, but I coaxed him back until I got him in a quieter humor, and then let him step off about a half. I thought I never drove one that appeared to say so plain. 'I can trot as fast as you want me to.'—*Veritas, in N. Y. Spirit.*

## Foals.

At Rancho del Paso. Property of J. B. Haggin.  
March 22d, ch filly, strip in face, hind legs white, by Exile, dam by Langford.  
March 22d, h c, star in face, both hind legs white, by Exile, dam Pet Throckmorton by Yellow Jacket.  
March 23d, h filly, no marks, by Echo, dam Hathaway by Belmont.  
March 27th, b filly, no marks, by Algona, dam Martin Mare by St. Clair.

## Thoroughbreds.

At Rancho del Paso. Property of J. B. Haggin.  
March 22d, ch filly, star and snip in face, by Longfield, dam Sophie by Bazar, out of Sophie Jennison.  
March 22d, ch filly, no marks, by Longfield, dam Belle S. by Bazar, out of Avallby Leinster.  
March 23d, h c, star and snip in face, by Jim Brown, dam Maggie O'Neil by Lodi, out of Mary O'Neil by St. Louis.  
At Rancho del Rio, property of Theo. Wintere.  
March 24th, Golden Gate by imp. Leamington, her dam Naphtha by imp. Eclipse from Echo, by Lexington, bay colt by Norfolk.

March — Neopolitan, by War Dance, her dam Eliza Davis, by imp. King, out of St. George, from imp. Melrose, by Melbourne, a bay filly by Norfolk. The name of Chatelain is claimed for this filly.

At Walla Walla, W. T. Property of J. S. Trask.  
March 16th, April Fool, by Waterloo, her dam Fanny Daily by Blacknose, from Ann Harper by imp. Luzborough, a brown filly, by Marmaduke.

March 15th, Victoria, by Vanderhilt, son of Norfolk, her dam April Fool as above, a bay filly with star, both hind feet white, by Marmaduke.

March 15th, Viney, by Vanderhilt, her dam April Fool as above, a bay colt, with star, left hind foot white, by Marmaduke.

March 22d, Georgie A., by Longfellow, dam by Knight of St. George, a dun filly, by Steamboat Charley, full brother to Oregon Manda. (Mare owned by Joseph Lamar).

## Scratchings.

Notification has been filed with the Secretary of the following scratchings for the entry list of the spring meeting of the Blood-Horse Association.

## The California Stake.

Theo. Wintere's ch f, by Joe Hooker—Puss.  
Theo. Wintere's h f, by Joe Hooker—Abbie W.  
Theo. Wintere's b f, by Joe Hooker—Countess Zeika.  
Theo. Wintere's h f, by Joe Hooker—Illusion.  
Theo. Wintere's b f, by Joe Hooker—Kitten.

## The Hearst Stake.

Theo. Wintere's ch h Jumbo, by California—Big Gun.  
No. 9. Purse for two-year-olds; five-eighths of a mile.  
Theo. Wintere's b f, by Joe Hooker—Abbie W.

## The Gano Stake.

Theo. Wintere's ch f, by Joe Hooker—Puss.  
Theo. Wintere's b f, by Joe Hooker—Abbie W.  
Theo. Wintere's b f, by Joe Hooker—Countess Zeika.  
Theo. Wintere's b f, by Joe Hooker—Illusion.  
Theo. Wintere's b f, by Joe Hooker—Kitten.

The Secretary of the Washington Park Club of Chicago forwards the following as having been struck out from the American Derby:

Chinn & Morgan's (Thos. Barrett's) Royal Arch.  
Mr. Kelso's Equipose.

## Sales at Fairlawn.

Gen. W. T. Withers, Fairlawn Stock Farm, Lexington, Ky., has sold the following trotting stock:  
Helen Hendard, h m, foaled 1863, by C. M. Clay, Jr., dam by imp. Champion. Fred Hardwick, Liverpool, O. . . . 200  
Monticello, h c, 1882, by Almont Lightning, dam by Connelly Gentleman. T. W. McDermott, Leroy, O. . . . 400  
Agatha, h f, 1883, by Happy Medium—Allena, by Almont.  
Captain W. F. Anderson, Macon, Ga. . . . 750  
Fortuna, b m, 1879, by Almont, dam by Sentinel. George B. Loring, Phoenix, Arizona. . . . 400  
Alladin, hr h, 4 years, by Almont—Madam Cogar, by Mambrino Chief. F. B. Rix, Topeka, Kan. . . . 1,250  
The following brood-mares were sold to John B. Robertson, Amherst C. H., Va.:  
Chicita, h m, 8 years, by Crittenden, dam by Alexander's Abdallah. . . . 300  
Parthenia, b m, 5 years, by Lakeland Abdallah, dam by Mambrino Chief. . . . 500  
Drusillo, gr m, 10 years, by Belmont—Dahlia, by Pilot Jr. . . . 400  
Hopvine, h m, 7 years, by Melbourne, Jr.—Hopsie, by imp. Mickey Free. . . . 300  
Mahlette, rn f, by Limestone—Emmah, by imp. Fysaul. 350  
Total, \$4,850.

## Names Claimed.

By E. Newland, Oakland.  
CHISPA, for chestnut filly, star in forehead, foaled March 2d, 1884, by Poscora Hayward, dam Lady Lightfoot by California Abdallah.

## The Latest Arrival from England.

"Vigilant," in the New York Spirit, gave the following description of Characrus, the latest importation from England: Characrus is a deep bay, with a star and a slight snip of white above his nostrils, and black legs. His mane and tail are a clear roan, which gives him a rather odd appearance. He is of the English type of horse, standing about 15.3, with a handsome head and neck, and stands well on his feet. He has some daylight under him, but has fine quarters. His legs were swathed in bandages, and presented no opportunity for an examination. In 1878, as a two-year-old, he ran five times, winning once the Liverpool Nursery, heating six. In 1879 he ran nine times, winning three, viz., the Worcester Welter Cup, the Alexandra Handicap, at Alexandra Park, and the Shobdon Welter Cup, at Nottingham. In 1880 he started three times, without winning. In 1881 he ran eight times, winning three, viz., the Herefordshire Cup, at Hereford, heating six; the Birmingham Autumn Plate, at Four Oaks Park, heating six; and the Worcester Autumn Handicap, at Worcester, heating three. In 1882 he ran twenty-three races, winning seven. These were the Easter Handicap at Four Oaks Park, heating six; a Welter Handicap at Bath, heating three; a Welter Race at Croydon, heating four; the Worcester Stakes, at Worcester, heating four; at the same place the Tradesmen's Cup, heating four; at Kempton Park the Shipperton Handicap, heating seven; and the Queen's Plate, at Hampton, two miles. Last season, 1883, he started seven times, winning but once, viz., the Craven Stakes, at Goodwood, one mile and a quarter, heating Pirans, Pascaic, Suter, Frontier, Louis d'Or, and two others. In the Trial Stakes, at Newmarket, Houghton, he ran third to Geheimnisse and Toastmaster, with Lowland Chief and three others behind him. He is by Distin, from Sappho, by Kingston; 2d dam Sacrifice, by Volunteer; 3d dam Virginia, by Rowton; 4th dam Pucelle, by Muley; 5th dam Medora, by Selim. This is a family of great excellence. Virginia was the dam of the famous Virago, by Pyrrhus the First.

The two-year-old bay filly by Scottish Chief—Acacia, which sailed with him, died during the passage. He is imported by Mr. Sandys, of Roanoke county, Virginia, and will be trained by Mr. Edward Day.

## Wales in Person.

Great Britain is to be congratulated upon the fact that the Prince of Wales is about to go into business. It is called that in the forthcoming Grand National Steeple-chase Wales will come out in his own colors, and run his horse Scot. The attempt to run a candidate of the same name in a grand national steeple-chase in this country some years ago was a dead failure, but Wales may be more successful. He has tried the turf before, not under his own colors, but considerable, but in a very shady sort of way with the fear of his august mother before his eyes. For a series of years he had his friend Chamberlain and others to help him to lose. But now that he is going in horse-racing as a matter of business, and with his past and bitter experience, he ought to make money. Plunger Walton and other experts get rich, and a prince should do as much as a plunger. Wales' debts are now estimated at £2,000,000, and if he should succeed in making enough from the turf to pay even a portion of the amount he need not longer wait impatiently for his mother to make her final family dividend, nor call on Parliament for a special appropriation to wipe out his indebtedness. The colors worn by the rider will be purple, with gold braid, scarlet sleeves, and black velvet cap with gold fringe. These colors are the same that the horses of George IV and William IV raced under when each of those sovereigns was Prince of Wales.—*World.*

## Trotting at Oakland.

The second of the series of matches between Vanderlynn and B. B. was trotted at Oakland Park last Wednesday. The track was soft and Vanderlynn's handicap of a wagon rather broke him up, and the account between the two was squared to date by a win for the Oregonian.

## SUMMARY.

OAKLAND TROTTING PARK, April 2d.—Match for \$500 a side.  
Geo. Lethy's blk g B. B. (harness) . . . . . 1 1 2 1  
P. Farrell's g Vanderlynn (wagon) . . . . . 2 2 1 2  
Time—2:35, 2:29, 2:34, 2:36.

A second race followed with Nellie Burns and Tump Winston to ride carte, and Ed to sulky. Drivers were changed on both Burne and Winston before the race was finished, and there were many disgruntled pool buyers when the purse was finally awarded to old Tump.

## SUMMARY.

Same day; purse \$—  
E. Downer's ch g Tump Winston . . . . . 2 1 2 1  
R. E. Burns' b m Nellie Burns . . . . . 1 3 1 2 3  
E. T. Jackson's b g Ed . . . . . 3 2 3 3 2  
Time—2:37½, 2:35, 2:39, 2:35, 2:40.

It would be difficult to find a prettier eight than that of Tom Cannon making friends with one of his young ones. It seems to be his rule never to go up to the horse, but to let the horse come to him. Some of the high-bred, sensitive little creatures are extremely nervous. When their master goes into their box they get as far from him as possible, and eye his proceedings suspiciously. They show a disposition to start from his hand, however gently it is outstretched, and this they watch at first with apprehension. Presently they look up to his face, see the kindly smile, hear the persuasive tones of his voice, and by degrees, with their soft little muzzles outstretched, only showing slight timorousness by the movement of their ears, they approach him. A sniff seems to have a wonderful reassuring effect. I never saw one that was not very soon meeting its dainty little head and rubbing its nose confidently against its master, evidently appreciating his caresses and soft words. The spectacle is delightful for a man who loves animals. I feel certain that if Sachem had been at Danebury—or rather at Houghton—when he was a foal, there would have been no occasion to pad his box. Who can say, too, what effect this mutual confidence between man and horse may not have when the race comes to be run? That young horses invariably do their best when Tom Cannon rides them is notorious, yet he treats them as carefully as if they were children. If in all stables the young ones were treated as they are at Danebury, there would be fewer rogues and cowards when it comes to racing.—*London Sporting News.*

At the raffle for Judge Fullerton, record 2:18, which occurred March 15th, at Phil. Milligan's hall, Broadway, New York, each ticket-holder was allowed three throws with three dice, the highest possible being fifty-four. Several throws of forty-four were made, and near the close one of forty-five for Mr. Ira McClellan, a hotel proprietor of Gettysburg, Pa. The winning throw, however, of forty-seven was made by Mr. H. B. Wiuehip for the ticket No. 287, owned by himself, and W. H. Smith of the Hoffman House. Five hundred tickets had been sold in all.

Wanderer, the sire of One Dime, Lizzie S., Wakefield and other race-horses, seems to impart all of his well-known eccentricities, nervousness, etc., to his progeny. As affording an instance of this the case of the last-named horse, now known as Weasel, can be cited. The well-known "beach-comber" is noted for the singular fact that he will only eat at night. This was ascertained about a year ago when the horse had run down in flesh for apparently no known reason, and day after day he would refuse his feed, until his trainer almost gave him up as a hopeless case, but one night by accident the horse gave evidence of his nocturnal feeding propensities, and since then he was humored in this respect, and steadily made flesh and improved. Neither will he accustom himself now to any other stable than his own at Coney Island. When taken south this fall he fretted and worried himself completely off, and could not run a hit at Washington and Baltimore, and at Jerome, also, he was of no account from the same reason.

The current issue of the *Live Stock Record* speaking of the weather and training in Kentucky, says: There has been a very welcome improvement in the temperature of the weather in Central Kentucky, it having turned warm and springlike, and under a few and scattering bright days of sunshine the fields and woodland pastures are carpeted with green; still for training operations we have had too much rain, the track being deep in mud and slush. Trainers have been exercising to a limited extent upon the grass, and we hear that at Louisville some of the horses have been moving along rapidly. The report is that Powhatan and Loftin moved a mile in 1:50. The elements are beyond human control, and we can only hope for more genial weather, and if we can have a few days of bright, warm sunshine, the tracks would soon be in good condition for galloping.

The Executive Committee of the Brighton Beach Association have had submitted to them a case which is of considerable interest at this time. Mrs. Daly, wife of W. C. Daly, has made certain entries of two-year-olds in several stakes at the track, and the entries have been received subject to the action of the committee. Mrs. Daly also wrote to the committee of the Coney Island Jockey Club on the same subject, and has been assured that no one can object to her entries, providing she can show receipts testifying to her ownership of the two-year olds. As she is no doubt prepared to do this, we really cannot see any objection to her entering and running her property. The only thing to regret in the matter is the necessity which has arisen requiring Mrs. Daly to come forward openly as a horse-owner.

The Liverpool Grand National Steeple-chase, run on March 28th, was won by Mr. Boyd's six-year-old Voluntary, carrying 145 pounds, with Mr. Mather's Irish mare Frigate, at 157 pounds, second, and Captain Fisher's Roquefort, at 145 pounds, third. The odds were 10 to 1 each against Voluntary, Frigate and Roquefort. Among the other starters were Captain Macbell's Regal, the winner in 1876, and Lord Rossmore's Cortolvin. The Prince of Wales entry, The Scot, started, but was not placed. It was a little singular that the Prince should in his first appearance in this race be so emphatically beaten by a scion of his august mother's stud, for Voluntary was bred by the Queen at the Hampton Court Paddocks, whence he was sold as a yearling to Lord Roseberry.

The legitimate English racing for 1884 opened at Lincoln on Monday, March 24th, and the Lincolnshire Handicap, the first important event of the year, was run on Wednesday, March 26th, and won by J. W. Smith's chestnut gelding Tonans, six years old, by Thunder, out of Splash by The Spy, her dam Breakwater by Buccaneer, out of Surf by Storm, etc., carrying 116 pounds; Lord Zetland's brown horse Toastmaster, seven years old, by Brown Bread, dam Mayress by The Marquis, 116 pounds, second; and J. C. Murphy's brown colt Boulevard, four years old, by Uncas, dam Madeline by Plum Pudding, 94 pounds, third. Twenty-nine started.

The affairs of the Kentucky Horse Breeders' Association were in an unsettled and unsatisfactory state when the new officers took charge, some time since, but they have employed an expert to balance the books and ascertain the exact indebtedness, which will be paid by assessment on the stockholders. New measures will be taken to put the Association's fall fair on such a prosperous footing as the great breeding interests of the State demand.

Mr. Charles Hoppin, of Yolo, Yolo county, has purchased from James E. Clay of Paris, Ky., the brown colt Cubit, full brother to Cyclone, 2:26½, foaled 1882, by Caliban, dam Camerale by Hamlet; price, \$1,000. Caliban is by Mambrino Pilot, dam Cassia by Strader's Cassins M. Clay, Jr. He is also the sire of Coaster, 2:26½. Cubit comes from a good family, and, from his excellent pedigree, should make his mark in California.

Jim Renwick has been taken east to fill his numerous engagements there, and if we do not hear a good report of him we shall be disappointed. He will be managed during the season by Walter J. Welch.

A. H. Hecox has sold his Almont stallion Altoona to Geo. Steele, of San Luis Obispo, and the horse will remain permanently in that county where his colts show the highest promise.

Goldsmith Maid has been stinted to General Washington, the son of her old rival, Lady Thorne. She has been barren for three years.

## Shyness and Timidity.

In common "horse language," these propensities are confounded one with the other, or else no proper and right distinction is made between them. A horse may be timid without being shy, though he can hardly be said to be shy without being timid. Young horses in their breaking are timid, frightened at every fresh or strange object they see. They stand gazing and staring at objects they have not seen before, fearful to approach them, but they do not run away from or shy at them; on the contrary, the moment they are convinced there is nothing hurtful in them, they refuse not to approach or even trample upon them. This the shy horse will not do. He cannot be persuaded to turn toward or even to look at the object he shies at, much less to approach it.

Timid horses, through usage and experience, get the better of their timidity, and in time become very opposite to fearful; but shy horses, unless worked down to fatigue and broken-spiritedness, rarely forget their old sins. The best way to treat them is to work them, day by day, moderately, for hours together, taking no notice whatever of their shying tricks, neither caressing nor chastising them, and on no account whatever endeavoring to turn their heads either towards or away from the objects shied at.



## Answers to Correspondents.

Question answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

H. W. P., Healdsburg.

1st. What stock is "Telegraph?" a horse owned near Chico, I believe. 2nd. I have upon pasture two colts. Pasture located within three miles of town—rolling meadow interspersed with large oaks. At eight or nine months old I took the colts home (during the late heavy storms) and kept them there until the cold, protracted rains had ceased. When I took them from pasture I noticed several small warts about their noses. I turned them out again, and about a month ago went to see them. The warts upon one had not visibly increased, but the other one's nose was fairly coated with them—looked absolutely like a multitude of little pearls set solid into some surface. I have a trotting horse in the same field—none are to be seen on his nose. None of the aged horses seem to be so affected. I also looked at a yearling half Normau, owned by the proprietor of the farm. His nose was perfectly clean—not even a small wart on it. Now, what's the cause of this thing? Is it a contagious disease? Is it something in the feed? Some contend one thing, some another. Have you witnessed it yourself? An old horseman told me said warts would go away themselves by the time the colts were three years old. It is extremely annoying to me. I have a two-year-old now home that spent some time in the same pasture. She had several warts around the nostrils and lips; they have partially gone since then. Colts in other pastures in this neighborhood do not have warts, that I am able to ascertain. A two-year-old, the property of the proprietor, was the first animal I noticed in the band that showed any sign of warts. He had a solid phalanx around one nostril, rather, under the nostril. Since then the wart business has spread considerably. Pardon me for particularizing, but I am anxious to ascertain the cause of this thing, and I am not alone in this desire. 3d. In working a biting-harness on a colt (a two-year-old say) if they are bitten rather high the first few times, their necks will swell slightly, from the ears back, eight inches to a foot. What is the cause, and how long should the swelling last, and would any other application than cold water be advisable? If so, what? 4th. State the pedigree of Whipple's Hambletonian. 5th. What was the best record of Alameda Maid? 6th. Is the breeding of Col. Lewis known? 7th. How is the age of a colt figured by trotting or racing rules? For instance, if a colt was foaled the 15th of April, 1883, would he be a yearling the following 1st day of January?

1st. Telegraph is by Tiltot Almont; the breeding of his dam has never been reported. Tiltot Almont, by Almont, dam by Clark Chief.

2d. The small warts mentioned frequently are seen on young colts, and in every case that has come under our observation the excrescences have disappeared when the animal reached maturity and generally before. It is not likely that the pasture field mentioned has anything to do with the growth of warts, and the abnormal appearance is not due to locality. Never having thought that these small warts were of any consequence, we have not sought for the causes which produced them, and, therefore, cannot give an opinion that would be entitled to any weight.

3d. The swelling is due to the constrained position of the muscles, the same effect following as in violent exertion, like the "cording" in race-horses; warm water with cloths to retain the heat and moisture is better than cold. "Biting rigging," viz., that which is left on while the colt is left to itself is injurious, especially if the check and side reins are drawn tight. The better method is to confine the lesson to when the animal is under the direct control of the educator.

4th. By Guy Miller, his dam Martha Washington by Burr's Washington, granddam by Abdallah; Guy Miller by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

5th. 2:27½.

6th. It is fully authenticated that Colonel Lewis was by Rifleman, son of imported Glencoe, and his dam probably of Oregon "short stock," i. e. horses that could run fast for short distances.

7th. Trotting and racing rules are alike. Foals rank as yearlings the first of January that follows the birth, and, of course, a year is added for each first of January succeeding. Thus a foal dropped in any month of this year will be called a yearling, January 1st, 1885, and retain the appellation until the first of January, 1886.

Waikapu, Hawaiian Islands.

Waterford gr h foaled 1871, bred by Theodore Winters, by Langford. First dam Margratta, by Lexington; second dam Eleanor Margratta by imp. Margrave; third dam Fanny Wright by Silverheels; fourth dam Anora by Lloyd's Ving'un; fifth dam Pandora by Grey Diomed; sixth dam by Hull's Union; seventh dam by Leondas; eighth dam by imp. Othello; ninth dam by imp. Juniper; tenth dam by Moreton's imp. Traveller; eleventh dam imp. Selma by the Godolphin Arabian.

Record—Sacramento, Cal., May 4th, 1874, won Golden Eagle Hotel Plate for three-year-olds, mile heats, beating Woodbury, Electra and a colt by Norfolk. Time—1:46, 1:47, 1:49. Sacramento, September 21st, 1874, won purse for three-year-olds, one mile and a half, beating Electra, Belle Mowry, Lady Amanda and Bill Hazel. Time—2:42½. San Francisco, April 24th, 1875, won a race of two-mile heats, taking second and third heats in 3:37, 3:30, beating Woodbury and Hock Hocking. Woodbury won the first heat in 3:36½.

J. R. K., Fort Jones.

Keystone was bred by Jas. A. Douglas, of Woodland and Mr. Douglas' stock record describes him as a brown colt with no marks. He was a light-bodied, leggy colt. Mr. Douglas sold him when three years old to H. S. Brown of Modoc county, and we have no knowledge of his whereabouts since. He was strictly thoroughbred. Sired by Langford, first dam Yolona by Norfolk; second dam Mary Longstreet by Ashland; third dam Lola Montez by Grey Eagle; fourth dam Corinna by Trumpator; fifth dam Directress by Director; sixth dam by Old Potomac; seventh dam by Gimcrack; eighth dam by imp. Flimnap. Keystone was foaled May 4th, 1876.

Platt Bros., Los Angeles.

Patchen Vernon was by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Lady Vernon. The breeding of Lady Vernon has never been established. She was bred in the East, and had a record of 2:29½, made over the old Union Course, Long Island. She was the dam of Oakland Maid, record 2:22, by Speculation. Patchen Vernon made several seasons in the stud and was sold to go to the Sandwich Islands where he now is. The best of his get is the grey gelding Allen Roy, record 2:23, made last season.

E. H. P. Carpenteria.

Any claim that Gen. McClellan was sired by Whipple's Hambletonian is untrue. McClellan was by North Star, a

son of Bullrush Morgan, dam by Brown's Bellfounder, son of imp. Bellfounder; second dam by Sherman Morgan. 2nd. The pedigree you inclose is a good one, and a horse so bred ought to be a first-class sire for roadsters.

J. G. D. Merced.

Idol and Todhunter's Mambrino are different horses. Idol (Peck's) by Mambrino Chief, dam by American Eclipse. Todhunter's Mambrino by Mambrino Chief, dam by Potomac.

Charles S. Napa.

We are unable to say what year Bullett first trotted in 2:38. The other records you mention were made as follows: Annie Lanrie 3 years, Belle Echo, 4, Echors 8, Gibraltar 6.

## BILLIARDS.

## Saylor Defeats McCleery.

The match game of billiards, in 500 points, which took place last Saturday night for a purse of \$50, between J. F. B. McCleery and Benjamin Saylor, was the best attended affair of this sort which has taken place here in a long time. Before banking McCleery made his usual offer to wager on the result of the game. This time Benjamin, who was in no way backward, immediately took up \$50 of the \$150 which his opponent desired to bet, the balance being divided between a few of the spectators. The game opened well with a coss hank, McCleery winning the lead off and scoring five points, followed by Saylor with thirteen. On the fourth inning each had 48 caroms to his credit. On the seventh inning, however, Saylor forged ahead with a run of 80, the greater part of which was made around the table. The score stood, on the tenth inning—McCleery 62, Saylor 126, and the latter increased the gap between them in each successive play. At this stage of the game the players were most unfortunate with their cues. Saylor, who was using an old stick, had had the tip sand-papered almost to a wafer, and McCleery had brought in use two new tips, very high and round, but the result for each player was the same, a succession of mis-cues. Saylor had the benefit of this, he only making five to McCleery's eight. Of course this kind of play had the effect of reducing the average as well as the necessary confidence of the contestants. Benjamin, whose forte is the right rail, never could bring the balls to that position. Twice he reached the left rail, scoring 74 and 98, but always at the critical moment when he attempted to reverse the mis-cue would have its effect. McCleery did a great deal of line-around-the-table play, but had not a single opportunity of displaying his skill in coss work. Taking all in all, the game was perhaps more pleasing to the spectators, on account of its difficult positions, than if fine nursing had been done; but neither of the players felt satisfied with his showing, the balls having broken so poorly. At the close the game stood—McCleery, 262; Saylor, 500; winners' average, 10 30-47; losers' average, 5 27-47.

## The Veterans' Home Benefit.

Great interest is being taken in the billiard entertainment to be given on the 19th of this month for the benefit of the Veterans Home. Each Post of the Grand Army of the Republic of the California department has appointed a committee of three members to visit the community for subscriptions, and to judge by the lists we have seen the Metropolitan Temple will never have held as large an audience as it will on that evening. It is to be regretted, however, that those who will be most benefited by the favorable reaction this exhibition will have on billiards, are those who are the slowest in helping along the affair. The manufacturers and keepers of billiard halls are certainly not acting exactly right in this matter. The players on that evening will be Messrs. Alonzo Morris and J. F. B. McCleery, the former handicapping himself 300 points in 800. After the game Lon will execute his brilliant fancy shots, and it is expected that, as he is in excellent play, he will be still more successful than he was at the Mechanics Pavilion last year, when, for two hours he held an audience of two thousand people watching his masterly efforts with fingers and cue.

Jacob Schaefer says the challenge from Slosson means nothing. Slosson wants to make the game 500 points for the balk-line championship, and names Chicago as the place for the match, whereas it is settled under the rules that the game must be 800 points and played wherever the champion designates. Schaefer says he will go to Chicago shortly and endeavor to make a match with Slosson, but will not play any other games until the balk-line championship has been settled, which must be before April 6th, as the championship emblem will be his property after that date.

This evening a 1,000 point game will be played by McCleery and Benjamin Saylor for \$300 a side, with the privilege of a \$200 increase of stakes before the game takes place. McCleery seems indefatigable, and he certainly deserves credit for putting as much life in billiards as he does. This branch of sports would be lively indeed, if other billiardists followed his example.

Lon Morris has heard no direct answer to his challenge. Eastern players seem to think the distance out here too great to travel. As the stakes he offers to play for is a pretty good sized one, (\$1,000 a side) and \$300 expenses allowed, it strikes us one of them ought to make an effort and brave the tedious journey if he were not uncertain as to the result.

W. R. F. Lowry is in town; he seems to have retired from match playing here to give his cue full sway through the country.

William Roach is thinking of challenging one of our local ball pushers; more will be said of this later on.

The English jockey Gifford arrived at New York city on March 26th, with the imported race-horse Charaxna, bay, foaled 1876, by Distin, dam Sappho by Kingston, her dam Sacrifice by Volunteer, out of Virginia by imp. Rowton, etc. He was a fair race-horse, running some fifty-eight races from two to seven years old, winning fifteen. It is reported that he will be taken to Virginia and placed in the stud.

Mr. Henry Jones of East Portland, Or., has sold to T. W. Slusher, Dufur, Wasco county, the black stallion Black Stranger, Jr., by Black Stranger, dam by Millman's Bellfounder, granddam by Dr. Lindsey. Terms not reported.

Mr. Theo. Winters' bay mare Golden Gata by imp. Leamington, dam Naphia by imp. Eclipse, dropped a fine bay colt on the 24th ult., her first foal in four years. Mr. Winters has named the youngster Extra Session.

A cough, cold, or sore throat should not be neglected. Brown's Bronchial Troches are a simple remedy, and give prompt relief. 25 cts. a box.

## FISH.

## A Scotch Fish Story.

A friend sends us the following clipping from an English paper, showing the quality of the sport, and also the sportsman in that country.

Mr. Coliu Wood, one of the best rod-fishers in Scotland, succeeded a few days ago in hooking a salmon, considered to be the largest that has ever been hooked in the North Esk. The skilful manœuvre of the angler were brought into play, but hour after hour wore away, and still the fish was as strong as ever, the moon rose and set, and still the fish was master of the situation. All arts had been tried, but the enemy was too wary. Mr. Wood had held his rod and kept his tackle fast for ten and one-half hours, but the trout proved too much for him, and he relinquished his rod with great reluctance into the hands of Mr. A. Bower, in order to allow of a little repose. Subsequently, Mr. Wood got the rod into his hand again that he might have the honor of landing him, while another party went for the clip. But all these preparations were of no avail. The salmon returned to his old abode, and disputed the victory for long hours. As gentleman after gentleman came on the ground in the morning they were astounded to hear that such a contest had been going on all night. At nine o'clock there was still no appearance of the fish surrendering, and several meetings of rod-fishers were held to consider what should be done in the circumstance. But master salmon struggled manfully, and baffled all the combinations that were formed against him until one o'clock, when he made a clean run into the stream, and the hook came out of his mouth with a piece of the fish attached. For nineteen hours and forty-five minutes, with the exception of one brief hour, did the salmon contend with one of the keenest and best fishers in the three kingdoms, and, to the great mortification of Mr. Wood, eventually escaped. The fish was twice or thrice seen, and, by men well able to judge, he was supposed to be about sixty pounds weight. We remember an instance some years ago of the late Mr. Henry Haden of Nottingham, hooking a salmon in one of the Scotch rivers, and playing him throughout the night. When finally the fish succumbed it was found that he had been hooked "foul." The weight was twenty-eight pounds.

The close season for trout ended last Tuesday, but we find the lovers of the rod and line did not avail themselves of it to the extent of preceding seasons. Several good reasons may be assigned for this apparent apathy. In the first place, the weather has been so uncertain and inclement that it required more than average devotion to the sport, glorious as it is, more than the average courage of the amateur sportsman to face the inconveniences of a trip to the interior under such conditions. So far as we learn, our best city anglers have postponed their first trip to the streams until May, which, by the way, is as early as most of them ever venture out. For next month we hear of several parties being formed. Another reason is the high water at present in our streams. For ourselves, we congratulate the true sportsmen of the State that the waters are so high. This will preserve the trout in every section from the rascally and criminal maraudings of thieves and poachers who claim to have the right to steel and destroy State property by any and every available means. From this time until the end of the season, according to the abundance of feed, trout will grow from one to two inches a month, so that fish caught now, mere fingerlings, unworthy the true angler's skill or a place at his table, will next month and afterwards be worthy of both. For this reason we hope the water will remain high in our streams. It is better a few true men should be delayed in the enjoyment of legitimate pleasure, than trout, as a public property, should be criminally slaughtered by vagabonds without principle or conscience, no matter what class of society either belong to.

During the week, Mr. Geary, well known in legitimate sporting matters, accompanied Messrs. J. C. Moore, formerly sporting editor of the *Dublin Freeman's Journal*, and J. Tobin of the Dublin Athletic Club, to San Mateo creek for a day's trout fishing. The party were reasonably successful both in the number and size of the day's catch. They returned to town with about four dozen nice trout in their kiel. We bid our visitors a hearty welcome to California, and on their return from Los Angeles, whither they have gone for a short sojourn, we shall be glad to receive a call from them and exchange the courtesies of the profession, as well as ideas on the sport of the old and new world. This is the only party we could hear of.

## American Cricketers in England.

A London correspondent of the *Philadelphia Press* announces that the following games have been officially arranged for the Philadelphia eleven to play in England, next summer:

June 10th, at Dublin, vs. Gentlemen of Ireland; 12th, at Dublin, vs. the University; 16th, at Lorde (London), vs. Gentlemen of Marylebone Club; 20th, at Stockport, vs. Gentlemen of Cheshire; 23d, at Leicester, vs. Gentlemen of Leicestershire; 27th, at Southampton, vs. Gentlemen of Hampshire; 30th, at Cheltenham, vs. Gentlemen of Gloucestershire.

July 3d, at York, vs. Gentlemen of Yorkshire; 7th, at Liverpool, vs. Gentlemen of Liverpool C. C.; 10th, at Newcastle, vs. Gentlemen of Northumberland; 14th, at Derby, vs. Gentlemen of Derbyshire; 17th, at Oval (London), vs. Gentlemen of Surrey; 21st, at Brighton, vs. Gentlemen of Sussex; 25th, at Maidstone, vs. Gentlemen of Kent.

A series of one-day matches with the elevens of several public schools (Eton, Harrow, and others) will also be arranged. In the matter of howling the writer says:

I understand that Alfred Shaw, whose bowling proved so destructive in the matches Daft's team played a year or two ago in Philadelphia, has received a letter from Daniel T. Newhall, inviting him to pay a visit to Philadelphia before the team leave for England, bringing with him the best left-hand, round-arm bowler whose services are to be obtained. This is, no doubt, a wise move, as the Philadelphians are undoubtedly placed at a great disadvantage in meeting foreign elevens, because year after year they bat the same bowling, while their opponents, in the course of a season are opposed to every variety of pace, delivery and pitch. I do not, however, think that Shaw will be able to cross the Atlantic this spring, as he is just bound by an engagement to Lord Sheffield, a young nobleman, who takes a very lively interest in the English national game. The Nottingham player has, however, recommended Pate and Flowers as two professional players perfectly well qualified to coach the Philadelphians, and as the first-named bowler was undoubtedly the champion performer in his line last season, having taken 214 wickets at an average cost of but a trifle over eleven runs per man, while Flowers took over a hundred wickets at an expense of 14.2 each, I do not see how "our boys" could have any better mentors.



## THE RIFLE.

## At Shell Mound.

One of those friendly competitions of skill with the rifle, which do so much good in a variety of ways, but chiefly in fostering a kindly feeling between contending parties, took place at Shell Mound on Sunday. The match was between 25 men from Company C of First Infantry (the National Guard), and 25 men of Company C, Second Artillery Regiment (San Francisco Fusiliers), the losers, to pay for a dinner. The conditions were ten shots to the man, at 200 yards, two sighting shots allowed; Springfield rifles. This is the third contest between the two corps, and as was generally expected the result was again in favor of the National Guard, though, upon the whole, on Sunday their shooting was not up to their average standard, nor as uniform as the shooting of their opponents. This was evidently from the want of regular practice, for the Nationals are known to be strong men with the rifle, a defect which, as we stated last week, Lieutenant Strong intends to remedy by forming a regimental team who will practice regularly at the range, commencing early this month. The men shot in pairs, as indicated by the score. The strongest rivalry, but accompanied by the best of feeling, prevailed throughout the match, a condition of things we always hope to see in such contests, for it is the only thing that can make them successful or beneficial in the end. Private Carson, in the Infantry with 46, and Lieutenant Mangels and Private Thierbach of the Artillery with 42 each, head the score. Captain C. L. Tilden was judge for the Nationals, and Lieutenant M. N. Lanenburg of Company C of the Second for the Fusiliers. Rifle Inspector Major A. F. Klose of the Second Brigade acted as referee. The defeat was rather a bad one, being 950 for the Nationals against 904 for the Fusiliers.

## NATIONAL GUARD.

Lieutenant Klein.....	42	Sergeant Jansen.....	36
Captain Templeton.....	42	Private Dunn.....	34
Lieutenant Palmer.....	40	Private Warf.....	38
Private Kelly.....	42	Private White.....	27
Private Welch.....	36	Private Kennedy.....	29
Private Pool.....	42	Sergeant Klein.....	44
Private Sherman.....	42	Corporal Lehn.....	34
Sergeant Rindrock.....	38	Sergeant Shook.....	39
Private Will.....	34	Private Carson.....	46
Private Goodrich.....	30	Private Dispaux.....	27
Private Ray.....	47	Private Cumming.....	45
Private Simpson.....	42	Private Perkins.....	41
Private Corns.....	33		
Total.....	950		

## SAN FRANCISCO FUSILIERS.

Lieutenant Huber.....	37	Private Wiegmann.....	35
Captain Bruer.....	40	Private Wacker.....	36
Lieutenant Mangels.....	42	Private Hoake.....	35
Corporal Marcus.....	36	Private Warr.....	38
Sergeant Walburn.....	38	Private Frank.....	32
Private Ruttger.....	24	Private Scheurer.....	33
Private Thierbach.....	42	Private Thussen.....	35
Private Barbich.....	35	Private Kuble.....	41
Private Peteri.....	38	Private Rath.....	34
Private Siebe.....	38	Private Schimler.....	37
Private Broderick.....	34	Private Koch.....	33
Private Patenick.....	32	Private Lemcke.....	38
Sergeant Will.....	37		
Total.....	904		

As might be expected from the good feeling shown during the match, the dinner proved a very happy reunion. As at the dinner with the Fifth and Police, each man showed up in splendid condition for slaughtering the good things provided by Captain Siebe. Whether this was from previous dieting as with Parsons and Kellogg the week before, or from the bracing breeze that comes up to the range so refreshingly from Golden Gate across the bay, we cannot tell. Still, it is a fact, our riflemen show fine form at a good dinner. There is no tumbling down there before the round is fought out. We are glad to hear the Fusiliers, like true soldiers, intend to have another contest.

## The Military Trophy Again.

This coveted trophy will be shot for again on Sunday, 13th inst., a week from to-morrow, each company shooting at its own range, the Field and Staff and Company A of Oakland at Shell Mound, Company B at San Jose, and Company C at Petaluma. The Field and Staff have won two matches, Company A two and Company C one. All calculations and hopes were so thoroughly upset by the Petaluma men winning last time that it is now too open a question to speculate upon the winners next time. If San Jose wins, Captain Whetton, the commanding officer, offers to entertain his officers and the team to a champagne dinner, and we hope the inducement offered will be sufficient to secure a victory, though it will prolong the time of the cup being filled with champagne. As this may be the final contest, by either the Field and Staff or Company A winning, each team on the 13th will be the strongest that can be formed. If the day be fine we may expect some good scores, as each man will do his best to win.

## At Harbor View.

On Sunday last the members of the Swiss Rifle Club had their regular monthly prize shoot, though, as of late, the attendance was again much smaller than ought to have been. The shooting on the average was good. The following is the list of prize winners, with the most bull's-eyes made during the day. Each man had twenty shots.

## BEST CENTER SHOT.

First prize, J. Hugenin; second prize, P. Croce; third prize, T. Wetzel; fourth prize, J. Leeman; fifth prize, M. Stuber; sixth prize, P. A. Giannini; seventh prize, J. Bachman.

## MOST BULL'S-EYES.

First prize, Giannini 8; second prize, Hugenin 7; third prize, Bachman 6; fourth prize, Croce 5; fifth prize, Leeman 4; sixth prize, Mariani 3; seventh prize, Stuber 3.

After the shooting the members of the club adjourned to Mr. Harmon's house and partook of their regular dinner which is always well served and very social in character.

On Sunday the members of the Eintracht Rifle Club had a practice shoot at Harbor View, when the scores made in some cases were good. The shooting, as usual, was 20 shots each, 25-ring target, 200 yards.

Stanger.....	359	Hartmann.....	253
Stuehrt.....	345	Hagerup.....	245
Bopke.....	348	Werner.....	239
Gundt.....	335	Klare.....	229
Shuck.....	304	Wolf.....	204
Tapken.....	259	C. Lotz.....	151
Swartz.....	257	Edl.....	148

To-morrow, the 6th inst., the above distinguished club have a match at Shell Mound with the German Guard Fusiliers, for a handsome silver cup presented for competition by Captain Stettin, commanding the German Guard Fusiliers. The Eintrachts meet their brother riflemen at the

steamboat wharf, and escort them with military honors to Shell Mound. In such cases the Eintrachts never do things by halves, and their guests on this occasion may be assured of a royal entertainment.

## At the Presidio.

On Friday of last week, too late for insertion in our paper, there was another, a second match, between Lieutenant Townsend and Corporal Jas. Treadwell, of N. G. C., and the Fields brothers of the San Francisco Police. The conditions were 30 shots each at 200 and 500 yards. The Pöbemen again won by 26 points.

	200 yards.	500 yards.
N. T. Fields.....	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5-43 5 2 4 3 4 4 3 5 4-39 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4-41	5 5 5 4 5 4 4 5 5-47 3 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 3-42 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 4 5-47
Totals.....	123	136
A. Fields.....	4 4 4 5 4 5 4 4 5-42 5 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 4-43 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 4-46	4 3 3 3 4 5 3 3 5-37 5 5 5 4 4 5 4 5 4-47 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 4 5-47

Totals.....	131														131													
Grand total.....	131														521													
	200 yards														500 yards.													
Jas. Treadwell.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	0					
	4	3	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	6				
	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	3	9	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	3	5	4	3				
Totals.....	121														129													

## One Eye or Two.

The old controversy about using both eyes in rifle shooting has again sprung up with considerable vigor, this time in England. The originator of the renewed controversy is a Mr. McDongall, head of a well-known gun and rifle manufacturing firm, who occasionally take contracts to supply the English army with arms. He contends simply that the reason soldiers in battle are so deficient in slaughtering their enemies is because they do not use both eyes while shooting, and that this want of slaughter will continue until soldiers in battle are taught to use both eyes while firing. Mr. McDongall wrote quite a long letter to the English Government upon the subject which some friend was kind enough to send to us personally.

We give the following quotation, as it explains Mr. McDongall's position and ideas sufficiently. He says: "When I first began to ventilate the subject (but by no means claiming that I had invented the 'two-eye' system) in the London press, about the years 1855-56, I was received with a shunt of derision. But the derision has passed away, and all the best shots whom I have had the opportunity of consulting tell me that they now never think of closing one eye. This is not done in driving a nail, in playing at cricket or billiards, and why is it done in rifle shooting? Because we have got into a wrong groove and think it is the proper thing to do, not knowing that, as the cookery books say, there is 'another way,' and a better one.

"The subject is too serious to be briefly discussed, and I fear to intrude unduly upon your space. To enter upon the whole question is not beyond my ability; but I should prefer, before doing so, that some experienced military men would give this short letter their consideration. In the first place, I would suggest that military rifles be fitted with plain fielding 'leaf sights,' say, for 100, 200, 300 and 400 yards, and without complications. Beyond 400 yards, I fearlessly assert that much more deadly fire would be delivered upon a moving or shifting enemy by the judgment and common sense of the soldier, trained to keep both his eyes open and to exercise his faculties, than by the use of fine mechanical adjustments, which (be being taught to depend on them) can only puzzle and bewilder him when there comes the real tug of war. 'Our grandfathers drew a good bow at Hastings,' but I never heard of any bowman, from Robin Hood down to the still existing and highly expert Royal Scots Archers, voluntarily depriving themselves of one-half of the ocular powers granted them by nature."

As a settlement of the question may be useful to our riflemen, we have made it our business during the last three weeks to find out the opinions of our local crack marksmen, and we find the majority largely in favor of using both eyes while firing, the only prominent man dissenting being our old friend Dr. Pardee, who probably will have a close-range shot at us on account of this article. We find Colonel Fletcher and Beaver, Fred. Kuhnle and Fred. Kuhnle, Crittenden Robinson and Frank Maskey, who are both as proficient with the rifle as with the gun, distinctly in favor of using both eyes, with many others equally well known in our rifle circles. Fred. Kuhnle, of all we have consulted, gives the best and most philosophical reason. He says he only used one eye for years until he found always shutting the left eye affected the nerves of the right eye so much that the target would at times jump up and down before him, and make his shooting quite uncertain. Since he has put an equal strain on both eyes all this, he says, has ended. In pigeon or field shooting it is only when the bird has got over the usual distance, or has been missed with the first barrel, that a good marksman especially uses his right eye only. How far and how much the left eye may be made a factor, or is naturally a factor in rifle shooting, is proved by one of Lillian Smith's best exhibition tricks. At times she puts a card over the barrel of her rifle so that the sight is obscured entirely from the right eye, and still breaks all the balls aimed at as easily as if shooting in the common way. This shows conclusively she does so by the use of the left eye only, that the organ, if left open, will always form an exact angle with the sight on the rifle, and that it must, therefore, when used alone or in conjunction with the right eye, become an important auxiliary in accurate shooting. While we are prepared to believe a good deal in the two-eye theory, we altogether differ with Mr. McDongall when he cites a man playing at billiards, cricket, and when driving a nail into wood. These are not parallel cases, and can have no weight in the argument. There is, however, more in this two-eye theory than is, perhaps, generally imagined. Its discussion may do good in the revival of rifleism among us. We shall be glad to receive any letters on the subject that may tend to its elucidation.

On the 13th inst. the river at Nashville rose so high that it flooded the race-course and compelled the stables quartered there to leave. Two were shipped to Louisville and one to Gallatin. The others went to the Nashville fair grounds.

At a meeting of the State Board of Agriculture last week a purse of \$1,200 for the 2-22 class was added to the programme.

## THE GUN.

## The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.  
Star (\*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Partridge.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Rail.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Grouse.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Doves.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Trout.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

## Pigeon Match at San Bruno.

The California Wing Shooting Club, after several postponements, had their first medal shoot for the current year, on Sunday, at San Bruno, and with their appearance at the trap, the work of the season may be considered fully inaugurated. It is pleasant to record the interest of the members of this prominent club in its success for the season, as shown by the attendance on the opening day, no less than thirty members being present, most of whom took part in the events of the day. The weather was propitious, what wind there was being in favor of the birds. Among the spectators, who were quite numerous, several ladies were to be seen, drawn thither, perhaps, as much by the pleasures of a fine day at San Bruno as by the excitement of the sport, and the exploits of their relatives and friends at the trap. The three club medals were the prizes of the first match, the conditions being 12 birds each, 21 yards, 80 yards boundary. At the commencement the shooting was under the usual system, each man coming to the trap on his name being called. As the large number of nineteen members had entered, it was soon found this system would occupy too much time, so after a few rounds, by a vote of those interested, they shot in squads of four. As the change enabled every man to know the trap from which his bird would come, we did not use the new and comprehensive system of scoring, which we have lately given in several cases. The birds generally were strong and flew high, causing some remarkably fine shots to be made by different members, especially in the second match, when Messrs. Jellett and Fay did the best work under adverse circumstances. The shooting on the average was good. The record shows two clean scores, seven eights, two tens and five nines. The percentage of birds killed was a fraction over eighty-three. There is, perhaps, no man among us with a longer list of eleven birds killed to his credit than Mr. Golcher, senior. By some fatality, difficult to understand, he always loses one bird, and this time it was the fourth. The man, however, who is good on the average for eleven kills out of twelve shots, is worthy of contending with the very best men of any country. The first medal fell to the lot of Mr. Walsh, who is a keen and steady man at the trap; Mr. Lauenstein took the second; Mr. Brand third. The score:

Walsh.....	12	Kerregan.....	10
Lauenstein.....	12	Ellon.....	9
Robinson.....	11	Lachman.....	9
Fay.....	11	Thompson.....	9
Frecht.....	11	Bogart.....	9
Golcher.....	11	Berwick.....	9
Jellett.....	11	Graham.....	9
Brand.....	11	Spencer.....	7
Roche.....	11	Hayes.....	7
Slade.....	10		

Dr. Hayes, formerly of this city and a member of the club, but of late a resident of Grass Valley, was present, much to the pleasure of his old companions. The doctor is a true and thorough sportsman.

The second match at seven birds each, thirty yards, both barrels, was the most interesting of the day from the remarkable shots made in it. Jellett, as we said above, did good work, and took the purse with a clear score.

Jellett.....	7	Hopper.....	3
Fay.....	6	Thompson.....	2
Slade.....	5	Bogart.....	2
Robinson.....	4	Frecht.....	1
Loyman.....	4	Buckley.....	1
Lachman.....	4		

The last match, four birds each, 30 yards, ground traps, both barrels, had 10 entries, and, considering some of the contestants were getting tired called forth some good shooting. Robinson won with a clean score; Graham second with three; Hopper third with two. This closed the opening day, which, though unfortunate for the champions, was much enjoyed by all, and, perhaps, as much on that account as any other.

## At Oakland Race Track.

The match announced for Sunday, at this place, between Messrs. Haile and Eyre for \$100 a side, did not take place, owing to the former not putting in an appearance, but there was one in which Messrs. Jones and Eyre were opponents. We need scarcely say Jones is an assumed name by a gentleman prominent among our trap-shooters. The conditions were 18 birds each, 30 yards rise, both barrels. The score was:

J. Jones.....	1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1	W. L. Eyre.....	1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1
	1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0-12		0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0-8

Then came a sweepstake, 6 birds, 30 yards, with five entries at \$5 each, divided into purses of \$17.50 and \$7.50. Jones was again successful with a clean score for first money, Stuart taking second with five birds.

Jones.....	1 1 1 1 1 1-6	Pearson.....	0 1 1 1 0 w-3
Stuart.....	1 1 1 1 1 1-5	Rivar.....	1 0 1 0 1 0-3
Jackson.....	1 1 1 1 0 0-4		

A similar match as to conditions closed the day here with Golcher, Jr., winner with a clean score, and Jackson second, with five birds. The score:

Golcher, Jr.....	1 1 1 1 1 1-6	Jones.....	1 0 1 0 1 0-3
Jackson.....	1 1 1 1 0 0-5	Pearson.....	1 0 0 w-1
Smith.....	1 0 1 0 1 1-4		

In these matches Pearson, one of our best men at the trap it will be seen, could do nothing. To-morrow at the same place he meets Dr. Slade in a \$100 match, and we hope he will be in his usual form.

Good pigeons for the trap are already getting scarce. What will it be as the season advances. At present prices, it would certainly pay people who have the proper accommodations to raise pigeons for this purpose.

Bears are said to be getting numerous and often seen around Olema, Marin county. We bear the same thing from several other localities. Where are the mighty nimrods who delight in bear hunting?



## Match To-morrow.

When Dr. Slade and Frank Maskey made up their match, which ended in favor of the former, Mr. Tom Pearson wished to come in, but Maskey objected on the ground that he understood it was to be an individual between himself and Slade. As we intimated in our last issue, Pearson would soon have a chance to meet the coming man. Without delay, on coming out winner, Slade wrote to Pearson, according to promise, and offered him a match on the same terms, which offer was at once accepted. The match will come off to-morrow at Oakland Race-track, the shooting to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. The match is exciting much attention, with Pearson slightly ahead in the betting, though he shot so badly last Sunday. Some remarks have been made about the small number of birds killed by Slade and Maskey. This was natural. Most of them were raised near the track, and as soon as they took their surroundings in they started for their old homes like a flash of lightning. Burbank informs us he has just such another picked lot of birds for to-morrow. If all goes well the match will be well worth seeing.

## At Bird's Point, Alameda.

A very pleasant return match for honor took place on Saturday, at Bird's Point, between six members of the San Francisco Gun Club. In the former match between the same parties, Mr. Ewing's side won by a small majority of three or four birds. This time Mr. Orr's side won, so another match must decide the final victory. Each man had 15 birds, 30 yards, both. The score:

Orr.....	14	Ewing.....	10
Butler.....	12	Gordon.....	13
Babcock.....	12	Havens.....	9
Total.....	38	Total.....	32

Two freeze-outs concluded the day's sport in which Messrs. Orr and Ewing divided first, and Messrs. Ewing and Eyre the second.

Mr. Taft, of Truckee, made us a call this week on his way home from a visit to the Bassford brothers, in search of a goose hunt. He reports no geese and no ducks near the ranches. The *Yolo Mail* makes the same statement, and further, that it never knew such a scarcity of such birds in that vicinity, concluding by adding the farmers are proportionately happy. Is not this a cutting satire upon the tomfoolery of those legislators who last session voted for killing ducks all the year in order to relieve the farmers from their ravages? When there are no ducks to eat grain, why protect the farmers against them? It was only a miserable plea for pot-hunting and poaching. Such men should be sent to Stockton instead of Sacramento. The lunatic asylum, not the Legislature, is their proper place. All this proves that wild ducks should be protected by law after 1st of March.

The Portland *Oregonian* says: "On Wednesday evening about dark, as Dick Long was going home to Canemah, he saw an animal, which he thought to be a cat, standing on the walk by the Imperial mills. He spoke to it, when the animal made as if to attack him. He kicked it away, but it renewed the attack. Mr. Long succeeded in killing the beast. It proved to be a muskrat of the largest size, its body proper being thirteen inches in length and its total length from tip to tip twenty-three inches." Once when camping out in the mountains near Centerville, on a hunting excursion, we had a similar experience with a common large rat that interviewed the party while under the blankets. At the second charge, or jump, he sent his teeth through our cheek. Rats of all kinds will fight.

Messrs. Ewing and McShane went to the Twelve-Mile House below San Jose a week ago to have some snipe shooting. They found the usual haunts either overflowed or too wet for the birds and had no sport. From this cause it is likely the spring flight of snipe will be much below the usual average. While out one day on the swamps a mallard duck rose up a few yards before them. Proceeding on they came to her nest with twelve eggs in. This is another instance of the criminality of shooting ducks after the 1st of March. The incident gives additional force to the letter from a sportsman of Alvarado which we published last week. Let all true sportsmen, and the vagabond slaughterers also, bear this in mind.

The ingenuity of man never rests, especially when a few dollars may reward the production of novelties. The last case of the kind comes to us through an exchange in the following shape. It says: The kind-bearded sportsman of the future is to be equipped with a dry-plate, instantaneous picture-taking breech-loader in the outline of a double-barreled shotgun. If he aims correctly, he can bring home a photograph of the grouse on the wing. If he misses, his dry plate will show nothing but the surrounding trees and hills.

All persons, we presume, are familiar with the old tale of the "three black crows," illustrative of the growth of a tale by circulation. Some two or three weeks ago we stated a black quail had been seen in a bevy in Calaveras county. A local daily fond of using our sporting items made it a "bevy of black quail," and so the item has been generally copied. Those who desire to have correct news on sporting news should take the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. It is the only reliable journal of the kind in the State.

Mr. E. H. Farmer of Gilroy, has turned out two pair of pheasants on the Sargent ranch in that district, to try the experiment of propagation. If such a thing be possible, Mr. Sargent, who is a member of the Gilroy Rod and Gun Club, will see these birds are protected from vagabond marauders who shoot everything they meet with. We suppose they are Japanese pheasants. We wish the experiment all success.

The Lakeport Bee—Democrat says: "A resident of Scotts Valley informs us that it is a very common thing to hear hounds belonging to residents of the valley running deer in the neighborhood. Persons owning hounds addicted to such habits are requested to keep them under control, as a number of gentlemen have decided to kill hounds found running deer. A hint to the wise ought to be sufficient."

The California Wing Club had a meeting this week for the election of officers and the transaction of other business. We shall publish a full account next week. We are glad to learn the association is in a flourishing condition and that several new members were admitted, with several others seeking admission. This is as it should be.

The San Jose Sportsman's Club have made a new but good departure. At a late meeting it was decided to admit ladies. Things will now be kept straight in that club, and we predict for it greater success in future than it has had in the past.

We hope Mr. McIntosh of Chico will keep us informed of the progress of his pigeon tournament at that place.

## THE KENNEL.

## Trick Dogs.

The following article, copied from the New York *Herald*, is worthy of attention were it for no other reason than the inculcation to observe kindness, and this advice is adapted to the breaking of all kinds of animals. Although there has been great improvement on this score in late years the necessity for kindness cannot be too firmly impressed on the minds of those who profess to be educators, and when the opposite prevails the tutor is wanting in the main characteristics of a successful trainer. We cannot agree in the statement that cross-breed animals are the most intelligent. The two most intelligent trick dogs that we ever saw, were a white poodle and Captain Harris' coach-dog. Outside of those which come under this designation it has been the same, and through five generations of incestuous crosses may result in idiocy. Scientific inbreeding intensifies mental as well as physical powers. "Once in and twice out" is an old maxim among the breeders of race-horses, but it must be born in mind that the out-crosses are of the same blood, if removed for several generations. Then it is considered an out-cross to breed from Hambletonian and Mambrino Chief strains, and yet the heads of these two families had the same paternal grandsire. Apart from the advocacy of the intelligence of mongrels the article is instructive as well as interesting.

"He's in here, a trainin' 'em," said the call boy of a well-known theater, showing the reporter into a small, dingy dressing room behind the scenes.

The visitor had just managed to hold his breath long enough to squeeze himself through the half closed door, when suddenly what appeared to be a small avalanche fell from the ceiling on the back of his neck, producing a smarting sensation as if he had been struck simultaneously by four pin cushions.

"She's a jumper, ain't she?" smilingly said Professor Parker, as he disengaged the claws of a ten-pound snow white female cat from the reporter's shoulder, which he then shunt up in a little box. "I was just putting the finishing touches on her. She's a flyer from Flyville and no mistake, but it's almost broken my heart to train her. She can jump twenty-five feet without trying, and the Lord only knows how much further if she took a notion. She's never appeared in public yet, but her mother here is an old stager. It took me four solid months to break the old one. I've been putting 'six months' work on this one. She's exactly opposite in disposition to her mamma. The old lady was always holding back; the young 'un would rather jump than eat. It's impossible to keep her quiet."

"How are cats broken to go through a hoop of fire? Why, I put the cat in a small box open at one end, where the hoop is held. The other end of the box is movable, and when pushed in the cat is so crowded that it has to get, so it goes through the fire. She soon gets used to it, and don't mind the fire in the least. Yes, 'cats are ten times harder to break than dogs', and unless perfectly broken they are always acting mean and uncertain. I have only broken two. Dogs," continued the Professor, "are far more satisfactory to work with than any other kind of animals. Since I first exhibited at the Tivoli I have broken a great number, some eighty dogs in all. Sixty of them were for my own use. I have now four troupes—one with Ross at Savannah, Ga., valued at \$2,100; one in charge of Wingfield, with Doris' circus in Texas, and another with Charles J. Gregory, in Michigan. "A breaker of trick dogs must find it difficult to make a proper selection of stock."

"Yes. In the first place, I never touch a dog until he is between one and two years old. He has then had the distemper, and his body and mind have matured. I have tried all breeds, and my experience teaches me that the most discouraging dogs to teach are black and tan terriers. Pugs are always idiots. Setters and pointers are mean dogs to rely upon, and so are Scotch and Skye terriers. So no more of these kinds for me."

"What are the easiest dogs to break?"

"Why, Russian poodles, caniche, spaniels, greyhounds and all cross breeds."

"Mongrels?"

"Certainly. I can almost always get good work out of the cross-bred dogs. Why? Simply because they are generally very intelligent. I know mongrels are despised, but it is wrongfully. They have twice the brains and pluck of most of the 'pure bloods' that are frequently stupid and timid from inbreeding. Take a collie, for instance, the most intelligent dog in the world, and by inbreeding for five generations you produce an idiot. This has been demonstrated in England."

"When I began to break dogs years ago I used a whip, but I at once discarded it for fear I might lose my temper some day and intimidate my pupil. One thing I can also say, I never once kicked a dog, as hundreds of dog owners do. Had I done so I could never have lifted my foot to walk that the dog would not have shrunk from me. I do all my breaking with a light check cord fastened to the dog's collar. It takes me from one to six months to thoroughly break a dog, the length of time depending entirely upon the disposition of the dog in hand. Some dogs are wonderfully quick to learn and immensely intelligent. I divide dogs in my business into two classes—jumpers and trick dogs. The former must have short backs, good loins and long legs. I have found greyhound hitches easy to break, even more so than the dogs of the same species, as the bitches seem to possess better dispositions. The trick dogs are selected for the act they are intended to do."

"Dogs to walk on their forelegs, for instance, must possess a natural balance. This is not found in but one dog out of three hundred. For clown dogs I always use poodles. They are always broken to work simply by the sight of certain objects, not by any special routine of programme. When my clown sees the hurdle he knows he is to crawl under it; when he sees the wicket hoop he knows he is to creep through it, and so on. Some tricks are very easy to teach, while others are very laborious. Now, the strange thing of it is that the very hardest acts to teach a dog are those that are least appreciated by the audience. For instance, it takes a long time to perfect a dog in putting on a collar and taking it off. But the most difficult of all is to break a dog to jumping on its hind legs, or walking on a moving object like a barrel. It has taken me months to put a dog in show order for the jumping act. It is far easier to break a dog to walk up Broadway on two feet than to get one to jump a hurdle or skip a rope on its hind legs. I have spent whole weeks in teaching a dog to jump a hurdle standing up. I begin by making it stand on its hind legs and follow me walking everywhere. I then place a low hurdle between me and call

the dog to me, holding at the same time a piece of food high in the air. The dog will jump, but naturally tries to alight on all four feet. Before it can do so I catch it under the chin with one hand and give it the scrap of food with the other. This is repeated thousands of times, until the dog alights in a standing position."

"But one would think," said the reporter, "that the noise and confusion behind the scenes and the glare of the footlights and applause of the audience in front would distract the attention of the dogs?"

"So it would if I did not accustom the dogs to noise and the gas beforehand. After I have gotten a dog perfect in his business I take him on the stage, light the footlights and have two men with big drums and cymbals pounding away in the orchestra. At each exit in the wings I have a man stationed with a whip. Should the dog try to leave the stage he has to confront a man with a whip. He don't fancy this, and back he comes, thinking I am his best friend in the world. He never attempts to run away again."

"Dogs can be taught anything if the breaker only uses kindness and judgment. I am now breaking two dogs to spar with boxing gloves. I call one Sullivan and the other Slade. They sit up and knock each other out in the square style. It seems strange to me that sportsmen, as a rule, do not see better broken dogs. I am fond of shooting, but I rarely see a dog whose education has not been sadly neglected. But it's time for me to go on," said the Professor, bidding the reporter good afternoon, and the reporter went to the front of the house, where he soon heard the audience applauding vigorously the canines in their wonderful performance.

## Another Bench Show.

In answer to letters asking about the responsibility of those who are now professing an intention to conduct a Bench Show in this city in April or in May, we may say that in our opinion the professions are made by people who have no reason to expect the confidence and support of sportsmen in such an exhibition. There is no Kennel Club now in existence on this coast, and in so far as we know, no prospect that one will be formed.

The old Pacific Coast Kennel Club was made up largely of lovers of greyhounds, and of the various breeds of non-sporting dogs. In greyhounds this coast has dogs equal in blood and superior in ability to those of any portion of the world, unless it be the dogs of England and Ireland. In the non-sporting classes there are few or no good specimens. A bull or two, a few graded terriers, a crossed St. Bernard, a few graded mastiffs, with a rough stag-hound brace, and the list is completed. A bench show cannot depend for sustenance and interest upon the exhibition of dogs of these classes, even in localities where there are many and good representatives. Least of all here, where there are so few of the dogs and those so inferior. The pointer and setter men are in greater number and have some well-bred dogs, there being, perhaps, thirty or forty good dogs of these breeds in this State, and scores of dogs showing more or less quality derived from some fixed blood strain. But the owners of these dogs are so scattered over the State, and many of them so remote from San Francisco as to make it unlikely that more than a fractional part of the number would be present with their animals at a bench show, even if it was given under decent and proper auspices, while at a show organized by a man speculator, such as the one mooted for April would be, it is fair to presume that the exhibition would include none but the common "curs of low degree," such as have disgraced the shows previously given here. We disclaim all desire to ruffle the silken locks of any admirer of a bad dog, but we believe it true that the bench shows heretofore given in San Francisco, while they have catalogued a few good dogs, have yet done their best work in demonstrating the ignorance and fatuity of most of our self-styled connoisseurs in dog flesh. The ignorance of these local lights was shown by the character of their entries, and their fatuity by their persistence in adhering to dogs of no form. The lesson was a bitter one to many, but it has been salutary. And while making this demonstration our former shows, the last one particularly, have taught that the best results can not be reached, as long as a bench show is conducted by one whose executive ability is slight, and whose sole aim is to get as much and give as little as may be. It is unfortunate that our initiatory show should have proved so disastrous, because the experience has influenced about all owners of really good dogs in California to withdraw from participation in what might and should be most pleasant and profitable events. We are ready and willing to forward in any way the best interests of sportsmen, but appreciating as we do the gravity of the evils certain to result from a repetition of the wretchedly conducted affair of a year ago, we feel compelled to advise owners of good dogs to refrain from co-operation with the speculator who proposes to get up a show this year, nominally under the auspices of some club, but really under his own control and for his personal aggrandizement.

The life of John Calhoun Kay came to an end at Sheephead Bay when Saturday morning, March 22d, was twenty minutes old. His trouble was malarial fever, which effected the kidneys. He was sick only a few days, and, as he had always been looked upon as a sort of pine knot, his death was a surprise to his friends. He was born in Fayette county, Ky., and after an eventful career he passed away on his fifty-eighth birthday. He was in the Mexican War with Gen. Scott, and was a Captain of Artillery in the Confederate Army. A nomadic life seemed to suit him best. He chafed under the restraints of the drawing-room, and was happier in the freedom of the camp fire. From boyhood he was associated with the thoroughbred horse, and years ago he became a professional trainer. He took pride in his work, and always slept within call of his horses. He had been on all the race-tracks of the country, and was widely known. Prominent among the racers educated by him were Morgan Scout, Sam Harper and Pilgrim. He was a keen observer and not a stranger to philosophy. He was among the earliest contributors to this paper, and several articles from his pen the past winter were extensively copied. He always had something striking to say, and he said it with that directness which is certain to arrest attention. He lived frugally, and he attributed his long enjoyment of good health to the fact that he spent so much of his time in the open air. He was buried on Sunday at Gravesend.—*Turf, Field and Farm*.

Mr. Isaac Cohufield's Helene, 2:21, has a penchant for dainties. She is reported as having indulged, with evident relish, on various occasions, in ham and eggs, broiled beef-steak, fried oysters, and sponge cake.

Geo. Breck of Helena, Montana, has lost the thoroughly filthy Miss Harper by Harper, son of Longfellow, dam Sooty by imp. Scythian. She slipped on the ice and broke leg.



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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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San Francisco, - - Saturday, April 5, 1884.

## STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

Singleton, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.  
La Harpe, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.  
Director, Jno. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.  
Monroe Chief, Jno. H. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.  
X X (Doublecross), J. C. Simpson, 508 Montgomery St., S. F.  
Stanford, J. Fairbanks, Oakland.  
Mambrino Wilkes, A. L. Hinds, Stockton.  
Longfield, John Mackey, Sacramento.  
Jim Brown, John Mackey, Sacramento.  
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Bob Mason, W. M. Donathan, Oakland.  
Baywood, E. S. Smith, San Jose.  
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Bramble, W. G. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.  
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Imp. Great Tonn, W. G. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.  
Luke Blackburn, W. G. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.  
Sam Purdy, F. A. Dangerfield, Harrisonburg, Va.  
Dan Sparling, F. A. Dangerfield, Harrisonburg, Va.  
Almont, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.  
Happy Medium, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.  
Stanton, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.  
Aberdeen, " " " " " "  
Alceto, " " " " " "  
Ethan Allen, Jr., Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.

## Some Advantages Recognized.

Mr. H. D. McKinney (Mambrino) has the following proposition in the current issue of the *Breeders' Gazette*:

We noticed recently in one of the turf papers a communication from Mr. A. G. Danforth, of Washington, Ill., recommending colt stakes for Illinois-bred colts. Now what is really needed is a North-western Breeders' Organization, embracing the states of Michigan, Illinois, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and the territories east of the Rocky Mountains.

The breeders of these states should meet at an early day in the city of Chicago and organize under a code of laws similar to those governing the National Breeders' Association, which is practically an eastern association.

Our seasons are unfavorable to the early maturing and development of the speed of our colts without forcing them too much, and we can make races suited to their age. We certainly cannot compete with California, where, as may be seen in the California turf papers, foals are dropped in January on the leading stock-farms of that state. Feither can we fairly compete with Kentucky. While that state has but little advantage in the spring it has a month or two the advantage of us in the fall.

In the matter of aged horses in open classes we will ask no favor of any section, for we have as good blood from which to breed in the states mentioned as can be found in the Union, and slow maturity may, and undoubtedly will, give us a harder and more enduring aged animal than the more early maturing of the warmer climates. The blood that has made Kentucky and California famous came originally from the northern states and Canada—Pilots, Hambletonian, Mambrino Chief, American Stars and Clays, all of northern origin. If the climatic effects, as claimed, have had such beneficial influences in Kentucky and California, why may we not look for continued improvement in the "climatic cross," when our breeding animals, bred in Kentucky, are brought under the influences of the dry and bracing atmosphere of the higher latitudes. The fastest pacer upon the turf is a Wisconsin-bred horse (Johnston). The two fastest trotters in the world (Maud S. and Jay-Eye-See), although bred in Kentucky, were developed north of the Ohio. The three fastest stallions on the turf were either bred or matured north of the Ohio river (Smuggler, Phallus and Jerome Eddy), but they became prominent only as aged and matured horses.

Undoubtedly the effect of such a movement, inspired by the reasons set forth by Mr. McKinney, would have the effect of inducing similar organizations in other sections

not now so represented, and finally in the arrangement of the breeding interests into good divisions with climatic lines of separation. While California, of course, prefers the "competition open to the world" plan, from the manifest and acknowledged superiority of the horses bred here, we cannot expect it in all cases, and must be satisfied to allow others to take such measures of protection as the circumstances may demand. This plan of marking the map will eventually redound to the benefit of the Pacific coast. The hattle of hreds and crosses will be heightened by the additional element of a conflict of sections, and we go into such a competition with the fullest confidence. The tendency of the times, both with trotters and thoroughbreds, is to separate breeders and turfmen into two distinct classes. The first named find it profitable to bred for the market and let the turf alone. By giving his entire attention to the farm with the records and the lessons of the circuits before him he is enabled to go steadily forward, all he asks is a market for his young stock to prevent undue accumulation and make the business pay. On the other hand the active turfman finds it greatly to his advantage to purchase highly bred young horses and develop them on the track, rather than maintain an expensive breeding establishment for the purpose of producing them. He is given a greater range of selection and the expense is less, for one large establishment can be conducted with less outlay than many small ones. He buys only the best offered, and is not encumbered with that certain percentage of useless colts that go to make the breeder's loss. The patron of the turf who buys his horses wants the best. He has no prejudices of state, county, or climate. California proposes to supply this class of horses, and can afford to be set off as a separate jurisdiction. Further than that this coast will be able to supply the proposed North-west Association with breeding stock as well, for the climatic effects which so overshadows their home-bred stock becomes a fixity in a short time and precocity an inheritance.

## Two Codes.

There is danger in too much law. The old saying that the best government is that which governs least is applicable to the turf as well as general interests. Terse rules that cover all necessary points are far better than those which amplify until in the multitude of words there are so many meanings that even "Philadelphia lawyers" are puzzled to give anything like correct definitions of the import.

Two codes in force must double the danger and lead to endless disputes and quarrels. Some few weeks ago we called attention to the wish on part of a few to amend the present rules, or rather to throw aside those which have proved satisfactory for the past six years, and adopt others which, in lieu of being an improvement, are conspicuously faulty, the main reason urged being that it was beneath the dignity of the California State Agricultural Society to work under other laws than those promulgated by it. At the best this is peurile reasoning, and scarcely worth answering in a single paragraph. To be consistent the laws of the National Trotting Association should also be discarded and a new set adopted for the government of the harness division. Were there a likelihood that the gratification of this fancy—peculiar though it be—would not be detrimental to turf interests, we would not write a word in opposition. But though the intention of a majority of the directors of the State Society is undoubtedly good, it has a hearing which will certainly be inimical, and engender bitter feelings. The ignoring of the laws that have been in force since 1878, laws which have not only been satisfactory to those who hear the hurden of buying, breeding, rearing and training race-horses, but under which the old-time corrupt practices have been obliterated, and the confidence of the public established on the plea offered, can only result in the antagonism of the people who own nine-tenths of the thoroughbred stock of the State. It will inaugurate war when it is essential there should be peace; induce rancor when there should be friendship.

The California State Agricultural Society is in no sense a "jockey club." While racing is a prominent feature of the annual exhibitions, and the managers have done all in their power to foster the breeding of the highest type of the horse, were it to assume the functions that by right belong to a turf organization, or should it take the place of the National Trotting Association in supervising all of the trotting in the State, its main purposes would have to be surrendered. As adjuncts to a successful fair, racing and trotting are of great importance. That those should be governed by proper rules is also manifest, but that the laws to govern should bear the imprint of the society, and these alone, is as absurd as to claim that the only Stud and Herd Books which could be consulted were those printed under its auspices, and with its great seal attached. Then again it is not shown that the rules which have controlled the racing at the fairs for several years past do not answer the purpose,

and that it is necessary to supersede them by another code. The set which has been so far sanctioned as to have been printed twice over is certainly inferior, the first issue being so ludicrously absurd that had it been adopted the society would have incurred the derision of everyone who had the least knowledge of racing law. The second proof-sheet is somewhat better, and though the comical parts have been eliminated, the innovations are, to say the least, grave mistakes. It is not our intention at present, however, to enter into an analysis or institute comparisons. That will be attended to when there is more time to give and more space at command. The inconvenience of two codes does not require long arguments to show, and we will not so far underrate the sense of our readers as to present that phase of the question at length.

## The Spring Race Meeting.

One week from the day this paper is dated the Spring Race Meeting will open. That it is sure to be successful in every respect we fully believe. For a time, when rain followed rain, and the bright days were few and far between, there were misgivings and dire forebodings. When the horses were wallowing through the mud or pounding over the macadam on the Oakland streets, and the wind hung in the wrong quarter, and the visages of the trainers were elongated, and, sanguine as we are, the outlook was gloomy enough. But the break came. March "went out" lamblike and bland, and the first of the April mornings saw husy life on the track. At this time there could not be a better prospect for favorable weather, and the chances are that the rains are over until the usual pluvial visitation when the hay is in the swarth. From what we have seen the horses are not so badly off as was thought. As an illustration, Wednesday morning one of them that had no work, according to the belief of his trainer, whirled around the turn in 25½ seconds, to the half in 51½, and to the three-quarters in 1:20. The trainer telegraphed to the jockey, and he galloped home in 1:50¼, and when pulled up there was not the least sign of fatigue. The track was deep, and he ran very wide on the turns so that the "breeze" was quite a stiff one. Now this working in the mud at a slow pace and trotting on the road may prove equivalent to ever so many hrushes and runs on a good track, and, with the "sharpening" that will be the rule the coming week, the racing is likely to be of the best order. The course is sure to be in the best condition, and everything else appertaining in prime fix.

It is useless to offer speculations regarding the chances of the horses which will take part. Predictions as to the winners are usually of little value so far in advance of the time, and how some "newspaper men" can be so confident in their assertions is puzzling. The fields are likely to be so strong that the sharpest of the trainers can only hazard a guess, and in a majority of the races there will be "hot-and-hot" fights from start to winning score. Notwithstanding all the drawbacks that were deemed so serious, we will venture the prophecy that the coming meeting will be a very fine exhibition, and that the racing will be of the best character.

## Yearling Sales.

Colonel S. D. Bruce, of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, has attended the sales of thoroughbreds for many years, and given his attention to executing commissions. There is not a better judge of race-horses in this or any other country, and in forming estimates of what youngsters are likely to do he is without a peer. As evidence of this, he selected Harry Bassett, Monarchist, Preakness, Joe Daniels, Huhhard, Foxhall, and many others when yearlings, and some of the earlier, too, when other good judges did not concur in the opinion. His knowledge of the bloodlines, familiarity with the great horses of the turf for the past forty years, and correct judgment of form, give him a peculiar adaptability for the business. He will leave New York April 21st, after which time his address will be Maxwell House, Nashville, Tennessee, and Phoenix Hotel, Lexington, Kentucky. We trust that several of those offered at the coming sales will be purchased by Californians, and guarantee that if Colonel Bruce is intrusted with the selections, the animals will sustain all that we predict.

## Capital Turf Club.

The entries for the stakes and purses of the Capital Turf Club close to-day, and those who have delayed until the last must see that their letters are postmarked plainly. Under the trotting rules, an entry mailed on the day of closing is valid, provided the stamping is plain, but it must be borne in mind that the letter must be deposited in the P. O. in time. This has always been the rule in racing, and letters should be in the P. O. not later than 2 p. m. as the mail goes at 3 p. m. It will be safer not to wait so long and attend to the business before noon.



### The Death of Lodi.

Two months ago we received a memorandum from a friend at Napa, to the effect that Lodi was reported to have died some time in November of last year, in Washington Territory, of pink eye. The report was so meagre, with no date or locality given, that we waited for further confirmation. We thought it strange Tom Merry, located at Portland, should not know it if it were true. Indeed from his interest in old-time horses, we should expect him to detect a funeral note in the atmosphere, even if no one told him that Lodi was dead. But Tom made no sign. Shortly after the receipt of the memorandum referred to we met Mr. J. S. Trask of Walla Walla, and spoke to him about it. He had never heard it before, although he considered himself well posted in the equine matters of the territory. He promised to investigate as soon as he should reach home, and this week we received a letter from him that the report was correct. But beyond the bare facts that the horse died and was buried he could learn nothing. The evil star that chose the old brown as the locus of its malign influence followed him to the end, and conspired to obscure even the time and place of his taking off. He was brought to this State in the hope that he could lower the colors of Norfolk. It was a vain hope, but the spirit that prompted it must needs be satisfied, and Lodi was the victim of a sacrifice. His performances might have illumined the turf records of California if he had lived in some other time. It is something to his credit that to defeat him, Norfolk set a mark on the record that has stood unbeaten for twenty years and is likely to stand till the end of the century. But defeat is apt to throw a shadow on all else, and Lodi is known generally as a racer who could not win. He was relegated to the stud, but was there again confronted by his victorious opponent. He had few opportunities, but it is questionable if he would have proven a great sire even if differently situated. Some of the cherished blood of this coast is that of sires who had as few or fewer opportunities, but they possessed a superabundance of quality that asserted itself even under adverse circumstances. He drifted north, and was lost to view. The same blood that flowed in his veins has reached the Pacific slope through other channels and proven its eminent merit. His sire, imported Yorkshire, was also the sire of the dam of Marion, the royal matron that has produced to the cover of Norfolk, the Duke, Duchess and Prince of Norfolk. His dam, Topaz, was a daughter of the patriarch Glencoe, and will always have a place in the regard of the horsemen of California, because she was the grandam of Monday. But Lodi lacked the individuality that characterizes these other descendants of the same ancestry, and fate ever pursued him proclaiming his failures. But he will always retain a place in the annals of the turf, for one of the brightest pages in Norfolk's history is his early races in California, and that story can never be told without some slight tribute to the sturdy racing qualities of Lodi.

### Mr. Bowley's Sale.

S. C. Bowley's first combination sale begins next Wednesday the 9th inst., and continues four days, commencing at 11 o'clock each day. The catalogue contains seventy-seven numbers of well-bred and desirable horses, including Fred Arnold's brown stallion Ha Ha by Nephew, and the get of such sires as Whipple's Hambletonian, Steinway, Nutwood, Grand Moor, Newland's Hambletonian, Thad Stevens, Joe Daniels, Belle Alta, Eugene Casserly, Alexander, Abbotsford, Elmo, and others of lesser note. Mr. Bowley announces that there will also be offered some 250 head of horses not catalogued and a long list of thoroughbred Jersey cattle and Merino sheep. The horses to be sold comprise roadsters, saddle horses, double teams, trotting stallions, colts, fillies, mares, draft stock, general utility horses; in fact, the variety is so extensive and infinite that something will be found to meet every conceivable want in the horse line. Catalogues may be had by application to Mr. Bowley, at 33, 35 and 37 New Montgomery street, or at this office.

### Oakland Race Meeting.

As will be seen from the entries in another column there is a fine prospect for the meeting on the Oakland Trotting Park, which will follow that of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association. It does not follow that the winners at the Bay District will be able to repeat the performance at the second meeting. The defeated at the first may be so much improved by the races as to turn the tables, and the "glorious uncertainty" is always still more glorious in the springtime.

Mr. Hickok will leave for the East with his stable of trotters on the 20th inst., and Mr. Haggin's runners will go in the same car. No recent advices have been received from Andy McDowell, but we presume he will go by the southern route, probably in company with the Santa Anita stable.

The Secretary of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association has been notified to strike out all the Palo Alto nominations for the Spring Meeting of the Association. The horses have all been thrown out of training, and will start in no races until after the return of Gov. Stanford, and the funeral of his son.

The regular annual meeting and election of Directors for the ensuing year of the California Rifle Association will take place Friday, April 11th, 1884, at the armory of Company B, Second Artillery Regiment, N. G. C., No. 590 Mission street, at 8 o'clock P. M.

## ATHLETICS.

### Advice to Young Athletes on Training.

[L. E. Meyers in New York Sportsman.]

Broad Jumping.—This game, when indulged in by athletes who know how to perform, is undoubtedly one of the most fascinating events that appear on our programmes. Unfortunately, most of our broad jumpers know very little about the game—in fact, the average athlete who tries it generally gives it up after a trial or two.

A few years ago a man could take off from where he pleased, the jump counting from toe to heel. The English rule has always been that he must take off from a line, on the same principle as a man jumping a brook. It can be readily seen that if a man were asked to clear a brook and he should step over the brink, his jumping ability would be of little use. Or, on the other hand, if he should by taking off three feet too far back land three feet short, the result would be very little better. I explain why the rule is from a scratch line instead of from toe to heel, because it is a question very often asked.

When I was in England, in 1881, I noticed that the "take off" at all the grounds was from a board imbedded in the ground with a slight ditch in front of it. I also noticed that competitors were allowed to toe over this board as long as the foot did not touch the ground. By this jumping from the edge of the board the jumpers got several inches the best of the measurement, besides an extra good take off. The jumper who was fortunate enough to strike this board just right generally made an extraordinary jump. This seemed to me very unjust, but again the brook argument was brought in, and I had to admit that the theory advanced was very good. Our association has since adopted this rule, and all broad jumping governed by N. A. A. A. rules must be measured in this way where the ground will admit of it, or from a scratch line where this is not possible. Probably the best amateur broad jumper that the world has ever seen is J. S. Voorhees. He introduced a novel and effective way of coming up to the scratch at full speed. He found by measuring his strides that at a certain point from the take-off he was in full stride, and that by running through he would reach the mark with the foot he jumped from almost to a dot. He measured off this distance and found it to be about 86 feet. On the day of a competition he could always be seen measuring off this distance, and very seldom indeed did he foul or miss the mark more than an inch or two, and this, too, at full speed.

It is very necessary for a jumper to have speed. All jumpers of any note, both in this country and England, have been more or less noted for their sprinting ability. I should advise a beginner to first practice sprinting until he has acquired a good style and a fair amount of speed before trying to jump. Besides helping him in his jumping it will also help to set the muscles, and thereby prevent strains and sprains, which are very likely to occur if the beginner starts out with such violent exercise as jumping.

### A Great Race Proposed.

M. K. Kittleman, having had his attention directed to the offer to admit him to the Smith-Broadhead race at Echo Park, Philadelphia, is of opinion that it offers nothing but glory, and authorizes us to make for him the following proposition: He will enter in a race with Smith, Geo. H. Johnson, and H. M. Rodgers (open also to Fred Harmon if he desires to participate) for a stake of \$2,500 each; heats of 100 yards, best 2 in 3, Sheffield rules. The race to take place in this city, and M. M. Allen will add \$2,500. Second man to save his stake, all the rest of the money to go to the winner.

In case the proposition is not accepted, Mr. Kittleman will run either Smith or Johnson 100 yards for \$5,000 a side, and will give or take \$500 for expenses.

The first of these challenges if accepted would result in the greatest athletic event the world ever saw. With four of the best men at the distance in America engaged, and a prize of \$10,000 to the winner, it will be a red-letter day in the annals of sprint running. As a betting proposition it would undoubtedly exceed any sporting event that ever took place on this coast, if not on this continent. Kittleman desires to make and run the race before he leaves for England, and would be pleased to hear from the parties named as soon as convenient. As California has a reputation for big things to sustain, we hope they will reply affirmatively.

### Olympic Spring Meeting.

The Olympic Club have announced the following events for the spring games to be held at their grounds, Oakland, May 30th.

1. One hundred yards maiden race, open.
2. One hundred yards scratch race, open.
3. One hundred yards handicap race, open.
4. Two hundred and twenty yards handicap race, open.
5. Four hundred and forty yards scratch race, open.
6. Five miles scratch race, open.
7. Fencing sixteen-pound shot, open.
8. Running wide jump—Haley and Masterson barred—open.
9. Obstacle race, open.
10. One mile handicap walk, open.
11. One mile maiden scratch bicycle race, open.
12. One-half mile scratch bicycle race, open.
13. Five miles handicap bicycle race, open.

Gold medal to the first and silver medal to the second in each event. Entrance-fee fifty cents for each event. Entries will be received up at the Olympic Club rooms up to 9 P. M. May 16th; handicaps announced May 19th.

At the annual athletic exhibition of the American Athletic Club at Tammany Hall, New York, on the 19th ult., Malcolm W. Ford cleared 29 feet 2½ inches at standing broad-jump, beating the record 11 inches.

William B. Curtis, athletic editor of the New York Spirit, is probably the best-known athlete in the world. In 1863, while living on Sixth avenue, in that city, he rigged up a frame upon which to lift heavy weights, at which he was unrivalled. He lifted a dead weight of 3,239 pounds, the best on record. He also lifted 3,300 pounds and 3,500, but the latter performances were done in practice, and do not form records. He has the best recorded "hand-lift," lifting 1,230 pounds, or thirty pounds more than Dr. G. W. Winship, and eighty pounds more than H. Buermeyer. He was also a most remarkable oarsman, and previous to removing to New York was a member of the celebrated North-western Crew of Chicago. While in Chicago in 1874 Mr. Curtis rowed a fifty-mile race against time. He completed the distance in 10h. 11m. 55s. The course was on the Calumet river, and was one mile in length, to be rowed up and down until the distance was completed. Mr. Curtis was President of the New York Athletic Club for several years, but is now a member of the American Athletic Club. He was a member of the champion tug-of-war teams of 1877, 1879 and 1880; won the championship at throwing the 56-pound weight in 1878; was champion hammer thrower in 1876, 1878 and 1880. In 1874, with Frank E. Yates, he won the double-scull championship. In 1873 and 1874 he won senior single-scull championship of the Harlem river, at the spring regatta. In 1870, 1873 and 1874 he won the senior single sculling championship of the Northwest at Chicago.

Kittleman and Harmon have signed articles for a race of heats; distance 75 yards, best two in three, for \$1,000 a side, the race to take place at the Oakland Trotting Park on Sunday the 13th inst. There will be no pistol business, as the agreement is for a mutual start. At this distance it can only be a question of a few inches between these men. Harmon should win the first heat if in equal condition, but the handicap of a repeat will bring the chances of final victory so nearly even that he must be a keen observer who can select the winner before the start.

Malcolm W. Ford of the New York Athletic Club, on the 23d ult., accomplished the feat of clearing 5 feet 3½ inches at a single hand-vault. The best previous record was 5 feet 2½ inches. The trial to beat the record was made by Ford in the gymnasium of the Crescent Club. Mr. Ford afterward vaulted 5 feet 5½ inches, but as his body touched the bar in going over, was decided no vault. George D. Phillips and A. H. Curtis were the judges and measurers, and they measured the jump from the center of the bar to the floor with a new steel tape.

March 22d, at the armory of the 14th Regiment, Brooklyn, L. I., on a board floor, in a 50-yard handicap run, M. W. Ford won his first trial heat in 5-5-8 s., his second trial in 5½ s., and ran the final, which he did not win, in 5-5-8 s. The fastest previous record was 5-7-8 s., by G. G. Neidinger, made April 24th, 1880. Referee, W. B. Curtis; starter, J. MacMasters; timekeepers, G. H. Badeau, L. E. Myers, and W. B. Curtis.

Arrangements have been concluded for a general athletic competition between M. W. Ford, New York A. C., and J. C. Keane, Pastime A. C. Nine events will constitute the programme, viz.: 100-yards race, 120-yards hurdle race, high jump, long jump, pole vaulting, running foot step and jump, putting 16-pound shot, throwing the 16-pound hammer, and throwing the 56-pound weight.

"Blower" Brown, the somewhat famous English go-as-you-please pedestrian, died at Fulham, England, on the 19th ult. It will be remembered that he was third in the first contest for the Astley Belt in 1878, won by O'Leary, and that in 1879 he won the second Championship of England held with a record of 5-42½ miles, which record he subsequently beat by covering a tripe over 533 miles.

All arrangements have been perfected for a visit of a Lacrosse team to England. The players will be chosen from the clubs of the United States, and will be under the immediate control of the United States National Lacrosse Association of America. A series of matches against the most prominent clubs in England is already arranged for, and the team will start in May.

The three-mile race between Peter McIntyre and W. A. Ross, for \$250 a side, will take place to-morrow afternoon at the Recreation Grounds. The wonderful improvement shown by Ross of late is sufficient proof that if McIntyre is to hold the championship of the coast he will have to run a great deal faster to-morrow afternoon than he has yet run in public.

The Pythian Athletic Club have organized with the following officers: president, W. T. Welch; vice president, James A. Low; recording secretary, Henry Smith; financial secretary, J. Williams; treasurer, James McGovern; board of directors, P. Torney, J. T. Smith, R. C. Keut; sergeant-at-arms, J. N. Petersen.

The following gentlemen have been elected as officers for the Nautilus Swimming Club for the ensuing year, viz.: president, Fred E. Miller; vice-president, Louis Cooper; treasurer, George T. Bran-h; secretary, Chas. H. O'Connor; sergeant-at-arms, William Arnold.

After forty years' service on the staff of *Belle's Life*, the veteran Ned Smith has been compelled to abandon his professional duties on account of declining health. Mr. Smith has always been regarded as the authority on trotting and pigeon shooting in England.

Chas. Rowell, Patrick Fitzgerald, Robert Viut, George D. Noremac, D. J. Hertz, Frank W. Hart, Peter Napoleon Campana and the half-breed Nitow Eglov will compete in the six-days go-as-you-please match to be held in New York the latter part of this month.

One thousand five hundred people witnessed the winter meeting of the Harvard Athletic Association at Boston, March 22d. Athlison '83 cleared 7 feet 3¼ inches in the two-handed vault thus beating the amateur record 1¼ inches.

R. S. Haley is rapidly convalescing. In a trial run last week the affected leg acted splendidly, and there is every reason to hope that the fleet-footed Bob will again lead many a large field home this season.

M. W. Ford is credited with running fifty yards in the best amateur time of 5-5-8 seconds at the spring games of the Adelpin athletic held March 22d, at Brooklyn.

### Fine Birds.

By the Steamship Idaho, which arrived this week, we received a fine addition to our stock of Japanese pheasants. Two pair arrived, one silver and one golden, consigned to Messrs. Goodall & Company. Governor Perkins takes the golden pair to his private residence, and Captain Gould the silver pair to his. The male of the silver pheasant is a magnificent bird. They reached San Francisco in splendid condition.



## POULTRY.

## Raising Ducks With Profit.

Ducks can be kept and raised quite as profitably as chickens, with only water sufficient for drinking purposes. Indeed, they become a greater source of profit if limited in their runs. They consume a large quantity of food if allowed access to it, but after a certain amount the surplus food is rather a disadvantage, and should be kept from them, for it is consumed at a waste. Ducks should be kept separate from the other fowls, as they are apt to create disturbances. Ducks are great foragers and will live largely on insects, like other fowls, if kept from the neighborhood of running streams. When once given access to a running stream they become difficult of control. If kept like other fowls they give no more trouble.

There are many varieties of ducks, but the common gray duck is about as profitable as any. They are good layers, and the young mature early, and are fit for market by mid-summer, when they bring good prices. A duck will lay from fourteen to sixteen eggs, when she will sit. The period of incubation varies from twenty-six to twenty-eight days, according to the weather and the steadiness of the siter. Ducklings are not hardy; indeed, I think they are more delicate than our common chickens, until fully feathered. The growth of young ducks is very rapid where well fed, in which case they are quiet, and are little trouble if given a place of resort where they can do no mischief. They are mischievous if allowed access to the garden, as they will destroy the young vegetables. If given a place by themselves, with a shallow trough of water to bathe in, renewed daily, they will give no trouble when well fed. The mother will lay two, and where well kept, three clutches of eggs, which may be put under hens if it be desired to keep the ducks in laying, which they will do if well fed, and also mother the ducks of the first hatching. Ducklings that are raised by the natural mother are the more profitable, as she leads them in ways agreeable to the instincts of their nature.

Ducks' eggs always command high prices in the market, and are valuable for home use. Ducks do not pine in confinement, but take to their quarters naturally, providing they are kept furnished with food and water regularly. The feathers of ducks are worth more than those of the turkey or fowl. When given full run of all the premises they, as well as other fowls, become a nuisance. There is no need of it. Ducklings should be fed much the same as young chickens, and like them are fond of green food.—Country Gentleman.

## Hatch Early.

*Poultry Monthly*.—You know the proverb of the early bird? Well, say you do. You know early hatching is advised by the majority of veteran poultrymen under certain conditions and facilities, for they know by practical observation and experience that it pays to do so. It is not a very difficult task to get the chicks safely out of the shell, but from that time till the birds lose their downy coats and put on their dress of feathers, they require extra care, food and attendance to bring them safely through the usually inclement days of early spring.

As spring time has come again, bringing along the experience and wisdom of the past year to poultry breeders, we suggest to the thousands of farmers, cottagers and artisans scattered over our vast country, to improve their stock and rid themselves of the moulgers, or common fowls, kept by them for generations. To procure eggs from pure-bred stock to begin with, or some good birds for the same purpose, for a single trio will, in only one season, produce quite a flock of young chicks, enough to start a fair sized yard of pure breeds the next year. Early hatching is desirable, particularly with the large breeds, in order to enable them to make large and heavy birds by fall. They take longer time to mature, and they must be well developed before cold weather or they will fail to meet our expectations in the show room or in egg product. But, with the Leghorns, Hamburgs, Polish and such like small breeds, early hatching is not so especially desirable, as the weight of flesh is not so much an object. They being quick growing fowls, show precocity at a very early age if proper care, food, and attention are given them right along.

After much experimenting with the various popular breeds of poultry, the *Rural New-Yorker* concludes that for eggs black Hamburgs or white Leghorns are the first preferred. For table, market and eggs, Plymouth Rocks; second choice, light Brahmas. The same authority mentions wheat as the best food but favors giving corn twice a week during the winter.

A Missouri poulterer is of the opinion that it pays better to feed grains ground and cooked, claiming that he has found that a smaller quantity satisfies the hens, and that they fatten faster and lay more freely than when it is given to them uncooked. He feeds it to them warm, but not hot, and only in such quantity as they will pick up clean.

Coal ashes may be utilized to good advantage in the hen house by sifting them around on the floor. The fine dust that flies about and settles on every exposed surface will do no harm, and that which falls on the floors and under the roosts will act as a disinfectant and deodorizer.

A hen-house arranged with a sloping floor would add much to the convenience of saving the droppings, as these could easily be scraped out. This should be done every week, and the inside frequently whitewashed and kept scrupulously clean.

Eggs are sent by mail in England, under the parcels post system. They are placed in boxes specially prepared for keeping the eggs separated from each other, and it is claimed that none are broken.

Hot food for laying hens during cold weather will increase the yield of eggs.

There will be no rivalry between the Rancocas and Dwyer Brothers' stables for the principal events of the June meeting at Sheepshend Bay. The Dwyers have Barnes, Checkmate, Miss Woodford and Burton in their Brooklyn stable, and among the Rancocas lot are Iroquois, Drake Carter, Pizarro, Parolo and Aranzo. The Dwyers have bet \$1,000 that their stable will beat Rancocas, and \$500 that Checkmate will beat Iroquois.

Binford, Farris & Co. of Townsend, Montana, have lost two fillies from distemper, viz: Sawyer's Actress, 3 years, by Tom Sawyer, dam Actress by imp. Harrington, and Lucid, 2 years, by London, dam by Glencoe.

There are 1,130 horses nominated for the great stakes at Jerome Park, Mountmou Park, Saratoga, Chicago, Baltimore and Washington, against 954 last year and 927 in 1882. Most of the increase is in the two-year-old events.

The fact that a stallion is registered in some stud-book, or is eligible to registry, does not always guarantee him an animal of merit. While this is a consideration of great importance, there are other points of paramount value that should be looked up before selecting. A breeder of individual merit is preferable to a stallion with nothing but his pedigree to recommend him.

S. E. Larabee, Deer Lodge, Montana, has purchased from T. Anglin, Lexington, Kentucky, the black colt Patchou Wilkes, foaled May 10th, 1882, by George Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Patchen. Patchou Wilkes stands 15 hands 1 inch high and is very promising. His dam is the dam of Anglin, 2-27½, and Wilkes Boy, 2-30½ at three years of age on a half-mile track.

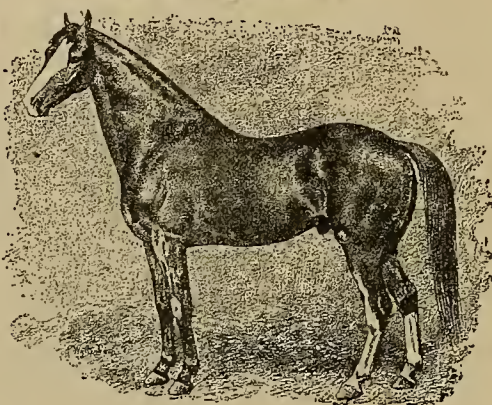
Russian Spy, 2-26½, a thirteen-year-old Canadian trotter has been purchased by a Toronto dealer for, and shipped to, Mr. Henry Geddings, formerly of Toronto, but now of Vienna, Austria; \$1,800 was the price paid.

O. W. Dimick, of Lexington, Ky., the oldest driver of any note in the United States, is seventy-four, and says he can handle a trotter and drive a race as well as he ever could.

The directors of Charter Oak Park, Hartford, Conn., will offer a \$10,000 purse for the 2-20 class, the race to be on the programme of their regular circuit meeting this season.

## STALLIONS THOROUGHBRED.

## The Thoroughbred Stallion

JOE HOOKER,  
BY MONDAY.

First dam, Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.  
Second dam, Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.  
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.  
Fourth dam, Ganama's dam, by Sir Richard.  
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.  
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.  
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.  
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.  
Ninth dam, by Clodius.  
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.  
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Roger.  
Twelfth dam, by Partner.  
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.  
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

TERMS, \$50 THE SEASON, TO A FEW MARES OF APPROVED breeding. Good pasturage for mares from a distance at \$4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

My place, where Joe Hooker will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier and Jim Renwick. For history of Joe Hooker see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN January 20th, 1883.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

## BELLE MEADE

1884 STALLIONS. 1884

## BRAMBLE,

By imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Ivy Leaf, by imp. Australian.

## ENQUIRER,

The sire of McWhirter, Fortuna, Harkaway, Falsetto, Blue Eyes, Pinafore, Getaway, W. P. Birch, etc.

## Imp. GREAT TOM,

The sire of Gen. Harding, Thackeray, Swift, Tenuyson, Trombone, Tarquini, etc.

And the grand Race-horse,

## LUKE BLACKBURN,

By imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Nevada, by Lexington.

Each of these horses will be bred to a limited number of approved mares, at

## \$100-The Season-\$100

\$5 to the Groom.

Mares will be kept at reasonable charges during the season. The annual sale of Belle Meade Yearlings, 49 in number, will take place April 30th. Catalogues of the sale will be issued to the public in due time. Address,

W. G. HARDING,  
Nashville, Tenn.

## The Thoroughbred Stallion

## WILDIDLE.

By imp. AUSTRALIAN. Dam Idlewild, by Lexington.

This great race-horse and successful sire will make the season of 1884, from February 10th to June 10th, at Jadsen's Wildidle Farm, Santa Clara, Cal.

Wildidle is the sire of Gov. Stanford's Frolic filly (record of one mile, 1:42, at two years old), May D. (with a record of one and one-half miles in 2:30, the fastest on the Pacific Coast), Jim Douglas, Ella Doane, Wildidler, and others of note.

Terms of season, \$75, payable at time of service, and in all cases before removal.

Mares taken good care of at \$8 per month. No responsibility for escapes or accidents. For further particulars address

H. C. JUDSON, Owner, or

W. L. APPELEY, Supl.

P. O. Box 223.

Santa Clara, Cal.

## STALLIONS

—AT—

## RANCHO DEL PASO.

For the Season of 1884.

## Thoroughbreds.

## LONGFIELD.

Chestnut horse, by MONARCHIST, by Lexington.

First dam, Dame Gourlay (Blue Gown), by Planet.

Second dam, Flora G., by Lexington.

Third dam, Fanny G., by imp. Margrave.

Fourth dam, Lances, by Lancel.

Fifth dam, Aurora, by Aratus.

Sixth dam, Paragon, by imp. Buzzard.

Seventh dam, Indiana, by Columbus (son of imp. Pantaloon).

Eighth dam, Jane Hunt, by Hampton's Paragon.

Ninth dam, Moll, by imp. Figure.

Tenth dam, Slamerkin, by imp. Wildair.

Eleventh dam, imp. Cub Mare, by Cub.

Twelfth dam, Aramantus' dam, by Second.

Thirteenth dam, by Stirling.

Fourteenth dam, by Croft's Partner.

Fifteenth dam, by Greyhound.

At \$50 the season, due at the time of service.

## JIM BROWNE.

Chestnut horse, by FOSTER, by Lexington.

First dam, Flush, by Hiawatha.

Second dam, Fanny Bugg, by imp. Ambassador.

Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.

Fourth dam, Madame Bosley, by Sir Richard Tonson.

Fifth dam, Nancy Nichol, by imp. Eagle.

Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilke's Wonder.

Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.

Eighth dam, by imp. Sterling.

Ninth dam, by Clodius.

Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.

Eleventh dam, by Jolly Roger.

Twelfth dam, by imp. Partner.

Thirteenth dam, imp. Monkey.

Fourteenth dam, an imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

At \$50 the season, due at time of service.

## Trotting Stallions.

## ECHO.

Bay horse, by RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN.

First dam, Fanny Felter, by Magnolia, son of Seely's American Star.

Second dam, by Webber's Kentucky Whip.

Third dam, by Shakespeare, son of Duroc, and out of a mare by Plato, son of imp. Mares.

At \$100 the season, due at time of service.

## ALGONA.

Chestnut horse, by ALMONT, son of Alexander's Abdallah, son of Rydyk's Hambletonian.

First dam, Emma Kinkad, by Consort, son of Cassius M. Clay.

Second dam, Effie Dean, by Mambrino Chief.

Third dam, by Powell's Bertrand, son of Bertrand, by Sir Archy.

At \$100 the season, due at time of service.

## ALASKA.

Brown horse, by ELECTIONEER.

First dam, by Washington, by Geo. M. Patchen.

Second dam, by Williamson's Belmont.

At \$50 the season, due at time of service.

The season for thoroughbreds will commence February 10th and terminate June 20th. For trotting stallions, will commence February 10th and terminate July 1st. Good care will be taken of mares during the season at \$5 per month; after the season \$10 per month will be charged, but no responsibility for escape or accidents.

John Mackey, Superintendent,  
Sacramento, Cal.

## THOROUGHBRED STALLION

## X X,

Pedigree.

X X (Doublecross), bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson at Atwood Cottage, Riverside, Illinois, foaled May 23, 1873, by MALCOLM.

First dam, Columbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland.

Second dam, Young Fashion, by imported Monarch.

Third dam, Fashion, by imported Trustee.

Fourth dam, Bonnets' Blue, by Sir Charles.

Fifth dam, Beauty, by Sir Archy.

Sixth dam, by imported Medley.

Seventh dam, by imported Centinel.

Eighth dam, by Mark Anthony.

Ninth dam, by imported Janns.

Tenth dam, by imported Monkey.

Eleventh dam, by imported Silvereye.

Twelfth dam, by Spanker.

See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

X X (Doublecross) is of as high and fashionable breeding as any stallion in the country. His sire, Malcolm, is by imported Bonnie Scotland, his dam Columbia, also by imported Bonnie Scotland; hence his name. Malcolm was one of the best race-horses of his day, and Columbia was also a fine race mare. Columbia is the granddam of Anaco.

Her dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprier, Scotland, Waminta, Bonnie Kate (the dam of Bonnie Lizze), Andes, Hook Rocking, Three Cheers, etc. The dam of Malcolm, Lady Lancaster, was the dam of Sagamore, Ontario (the dam of McWhirter), Regent, Lady Fairfield, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton, etc., and a reference to the racing calendars will show how distinguished the members of these two families are. This is the only Bonnie Scotland stallion in California, and from his inbreeding has as much of the blood as if he were a son of that renowned sire. He is a horse of immense substance, good size, high form, and of the best disposition.

Will make the ensuing season, 1881, from February 15th to June 15th, at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms, \$50 the season.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON,

Oakland or 308 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.



HERD AND SWINE.

Baby Beef and Pig Pork.

Too many hold the ancient and erroneous opinion that an animal must have completed growth of frame before it can be profitably fattened. This may be true of some coarse breeds of swine and cattle, or of scrub stock, and wild hogs, but it is not true of well-bred cattle or swine. Nature teaches us, in the calf and pig, that so long as the dams furnish enough milk to meet the young animals' wants, they make rapid growth, and it is uniform. Bone, muscle, fibre, and fat are produced at the same time, and the young are plump, fat and thrifty, so long as the supply of milk is ample. This shows that when the food is adapted, in quality and quantity, to the wants of the animal, a harmonious development of the carcass follows. As soon, however, as the milk supply shrinks, the young animals shrink in flesh, and growth is checked.

We may conclude, first, that when the food is adjusted to the wants of the animal, it will thrive and fatten at any age from one week upward. Second, that if the food supply is not so adjusted, the animal of any age will shrink. Milk and grass in abundance make the young and old grow rapidly and symmetrically. This proves that it is more a question of food than of age. The problem, then, of early maturity of animals intended for beef or pork is rather one of suiting the food to the wants of the animals. Milk is a perfect food; that is to say, it contains every element required to build up the animal's body. Whatever food we substitute for it, when the milk supply fails, must possess its chief elements and in like proportions so far as possible. No one grain contains them all or so nearly all as to make it a complete substitute, but experience and analysis of the cereals show that by a combination of the cereals and grasses in a manufactured or dry state, a mixture may be made which will meet the wants of the animal economy so completely, that in a change from milk to other food there is no need of shrinkage or check in growth.

It has been shown by the experiments of Lawes, Sanborn, Miles and various experiment stations, that the older and larger an animal becomes, the more food it requires to make a pound of growth. If this be accepted, it follows that the farmer cannot afford to neglect feeding his cattle and shoats well until they have made desired growth of bone or frame. It has been proved that it takes 18 pounds of good hay per day to keep alive a steer weighing 1,000 pounds. A 2,000 pound steer will take 36 pounds to keep him alive and from ablinking; or in other words to furnish heat, and repair the waste of tissue that is constantly occurring in the animal economy. It will be seen here that the longer an animal is kept, the larger the per cent. of its food which goes to furnish merely the food of support. It is also evident that the per cent. diminishes as the days of existence are lessened.

In the case of pigs the food of support, up to 16 months, is found to be 2½ pounds of meal daily. If we make a 300-pounds pig in ten months, or 300 days, the food of support will be 700 pounds of meal. If, however, we make it weigh 300 pounds in 20 months, the food of support will be 1,500 pounds, a difference of 800 pounds of meal. It is evident then that we cannot make pork as cheaply from pigs 20 months old, as from those 10 months old. The keep of one has been 700 pounds of meal and of the other 1,500 pounds. Now the quality of young beef and pork is in no way inferior to that of the older animals, and then as the risk and interest increase with their age, we reduce these greatly by bringing our meat producing animals to the block as soon as the animals can be developed for it.

With breeds that lay on flesh early, and with food so adjusted to meet the wants of nature that there shall be no check in growth from infancy to maturity, there is far greater profit in feeding for early maturity. The report of the agricultural farm at Guelph, Ont., shows a gain of 30 per cent. in favor of two-year-old steers above those fed till three years old. It is about time that the farmers woke up to the facts, and quit consuming four years of time and many more tons of food in producing a 1,500-pound hullock, when a better one can be made in half the time on less food. The baby beef and pig pork are the cheapest and best meat.—Country Gentleman.

A Condensed Code.

The Wisconsin Dairymen's Association last year offered prizes for the best essays on butter-making, the essays not to exceed 250 words. Competition was active, and many valuable little treatises was the result. The first prize was won by D. W. Curtis, of Fort Atkinson, and reads as follows:

Cows.—Select cows rich in butter-making qualities. Feed.—Pastures should be dry, free from slough-holes, well seeded with different kinds of tame grasses, so that good feed is assured. If timothy or clover, cut early and cure properly. Feed corn stalks, pumpkins, ensilage and plenty of vegetables in winter.

Grain.—Corn and oats, corn and bran, oil meal in small quantities.

Water.—Let cows drink only such water as you would yourself.

Care of Cows.—Gentleness and cleanliness.

Milking.—Brush the udder to free it from impurities. Milk in a clean barn, well ventilated, quickly, cheerfully, with clean hands and pail. Seldom change milkers.

Care of Milk.—Strain while warm; submerge in water 43 degrees. Open setting 60 degrees.

Skimming.—Skim at twelve hours; at twenty-four.

Care of Cream.—Care must be exercised to ripen cream by frequent stirrings, keeping at 60 degrees until slightly sour.

Utensils.—Better have one cow less than without a thermometer. Churns without inside fixtures. Lever butter-worker. Keep sweet and clean.

Churning.—Stir the cream thoroughly; temper to 60 degrees; warm or cool with water. Churn immediately when properly soured, slowly at first, with regular motion, in 40 to 60 minutes. When butter is formed in granules the size of wheat kernels, draw off the buttermilk; wash with cold water and brine until no trace of buttermilk is left.

Working and Salting.—Let the water drain out; weigh the butter; salt, one ounce to the pound; sift salt on the butter, and work with lever worker. Set away two to four hours; lightly re-work and pack.

To fatten a hog speedily and cheaply give him the most comfortable and cleanly quarters you can. Undoubtedly cooked food will cause a more rapid increase of fat than uncooked. Take especial care to keep them in good health. It is well to mix a little sulphur in their food occasionally.

To make economical pork the pig should be kept in a continuously growing condition from the day of his birth until he is delivered into the hands of the butcher.

Packing Butter in Brine.

A method of packing butter for its more perfect preservation, and one which is very effective, has long been in use in England. It has been recommended in this country, but has not been adopted so far as we know. It is to pack the butter in cylindrical bags of muslin, which are put in a mould for the purpose. These bags hold about two pounds, and when filled are tied tightly and packed away in brine in tubs, pails or casks, and are headed up just as pickled pork is. The butter will absorb no more salt; is perfectly free from atmospheric exposure; is enveloped in an antiseptic fluid; and is therefore entirely safe from change, excepting so far as this may occur internally by the natural process called ripening, and which is due to the change of the milk sugar (lactose) in the butter into milk (lactic) acid, this into butyric acid by a well understood chemical transformation of the elements. But this change goes on so slowly that the butter merely acquires a high and agreeable flavor, and no strong scent or taste is developed which would approach rancidity.

This manner of packing butter has long been in use in some districts of England, and the supplies furnished at the large universities at Oxford and Cambridge have been put up in a similar way for many years. The butter is made in long rolls about two inches in diameter, and these are wrapped up in muslin and the edge secured by some stitches, the ends being tied. This form of roll is well known as "college butter," and is found very convenient for use by cutting off thin slices, each of which is a single ration for a student. It might be found very convenient here for the use of hotels and caterers, who would be relieved of the trouble of moulding their own cakes, which to some extent injures the quality of the butter.

Holsteins for Crosses.

The value of the Holsteins as dairy cattle has been fully set before the public within the last year. A correspondent of the Country Gentleman gives the opinion that aside from their high excellence as a distinct class they are among the best available crosses for Jerseys and other butter strains. He says: I am individually acquainted with two persons in this vicinity, each of whom has a cow crossed between Holstein and Jersey. They certainly are very fine-looking cows of good size, and are regarded by their owners as being the very best of cows for milk and butter. There is no doubt that if unregistered or high grade Jersey cows were crossed with a thoroughbred Friesian or Holstein bull they would produce one of the most valuable herds for dairying purposes. As regards the progeny selling to better advantage, of course either breed (if thoroughbred) would command a higher price than crosses; but high grade Holsteins or Friesian to-day command double and triple the price of natives. Nearly all the surplus male calves of this breed are sold for this purpose to good advantage.

The following waterproof braiding ink is good for marking sheep: Shellac, two ounces; borax, two ounces; lamp-black sufficient. Boil the borax and shellac in water till they are dissolved, and withdraw from the fire. When the solution becomes cold complete twenty-five ounces with water, and lampblack enough to bring the preparation to a suitable consistency. When it is to be used with a stencil it must be made thicker than when it is applied with a brush. The above gives a black ink; for red ink substitute venetian red for lampblack; for blue, ultramarine; and for green, a mixture of ultramarine and chrome yellow.

The American Dairymen says: "The art of butter-making will never reach perfection until we stop putting salt in the butter. It is a depraved taste that requires a salt taste in butter. The most critical judges in the old country never think of allowing salt to come near the butter, and after getting accustomed to it there is all the difference between the two that there is between salt and fresh fish, flesh or other dried or prepared food. The true picnre could eat a pound of unsalted butter at a sitting. It will be money in the dairyman's pocket when salt is abandoned in the dairy."

Where hogs cannot be allowed to run at large, as is the case on many farms, F. D. Curtis, an excellent authority, favors the planting of artichokes and sweet corn, or the sowing of oats, rye and alfalfa, the object being to secure more green food than is given in the common way of raising hogs.

It is probable that appetites vary as much in animals as in human beings. This makes it very essential that frequent changes of diet and a considerable variety of food should be provided in order to avoid a continued sameness which tends to dull the appetite and thus injure the general health.

The Colorado Live Stock Record says: "Mr. George Bartholomew will have a great attraction to present to the eastern race-tracks the present year. It will be a tandem trotting team, consisting of an ox, an elk and a camel. The three will draw a chariot weighing ten hundred pounds, and will be backed to trot a mile in three minutes and a half or better. The ox is of the Texas breed, and was raised at Deer Trail, Colorado. The elk came from Wyoming, and the camel was bred in Arizona."

TROTTING STALLIONS.

THE TROTTING STALLION  
SILVERHEEL

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884 AT THE DASHAWAY STABLES, 370 Eleventh street, between Franklin and Webster streets, Oakland. Silverheel is a dark bay, foaled July 5th 1876; bred by R. D. Chisholm of Kane County, Illinois. Sired by Wilson's Blue Bull, his dam Maggie Rice by Gage's Logan; grandam Fanny Stratford, a mare which had every mark of high breeding, and was the dam of John A. Rice that showed a 2:40 gait when two years old. Logan by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; his dam Lady Wallace by Ohio Eclipse.

With little training when four years old, Silverheel showed three heats inside of 2:40.

TERMS.

Twenty-five dollars the season; will make terms for insurance. Season to end July 1st.

SACKRIDER & CHISHOLM.

Standard Trotting Stallion

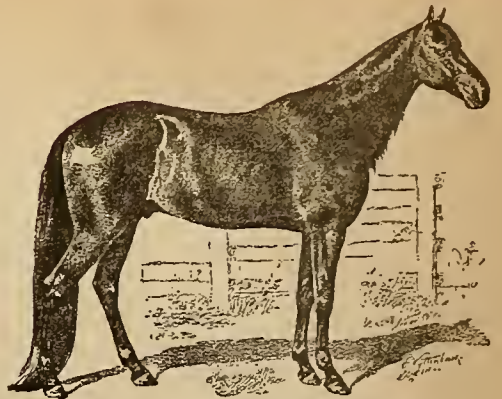
BILLY HAYWARD, 489,

At NILES, ALAMEDA COUNTY.

Terms \$20.00. Good pasturage \$3.00.

JAS. J. MARTIN, Agent.

Mambrino Trotting Stallion



ABBOTSFORD.

Record 2:19 1-2.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884, AT THE RANCH OF S. B. WHIPPLE, San Mateo, Cal.

PEDIGREE.

By Woodford Mambrino: his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino; by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino Paymaster; dam Woodbine, (dam of Wedgewood, 2:10); by Woodford, son of Kosciusko, by Sir Archy.

Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodbine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks, by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty-nine colts and fillies sired by him at Woodburn, not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease, Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf, and he gained on a slow track, at Minneapolis, a record of 2:21½. He has thirteen sons and daughters that have trotted in 2:30 or better—Abbottsford 2:19½; Malice 2:19½; Nanetta 2:19½; Mambrino Dudley 2:22; Convey 2:22½; Magenta 2:24½; Manfred 2:25; Forecoat 2:25½; Ruellet 2:26½; Inca 2:27; Lady McFarridge 2:29; Dacia 2:29½; Geo. A. Ayer 2:30. Woodford Mambrino was also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trunk 2:41. It is proper to draw a comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first named stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,230 foals out of selected mares. Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettie, beat 2:30. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty-six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in seven. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is five times greater than Hambletonian.

Young Columbus, by Old Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harris' Hambletonian, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. Young Columbus was the sire of Phil Sheridan, sire of Phyllis 2:17½; Adelaide 2:19½; Commonwealth 2:22; Hiram Woodruff 2:25; Valley Chief 2:25; Faustina 2:28½; Phil Sheridan, Jr., 2:29½; Tom Malloy 2:30.

TERMS.

One hundred dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season, free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes.

WASH JAMES, Agent,  
San Mateo, Cal.

The Trotting Stallions

Baywood and Fleetwood

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884, COMMENCING FEBRUARY 15th, and ending July 1st, at the corner of Third and Empire streets, San Jose.

BAYWOOD

Is five years old, dark bay, with black points, 16 hands high, and weigh 1,200 pounds, fine bone, level-headed and a good mover.

Sired by Nutwood, first dam by Geo. M. Patchen; second dam by Champion; third dam by Belmont.

FLEETWOOD

Is four years old, sorrel, with both front feet white and white stripe face; 15½ hands high, and weighs close to 1,100 pounds. He is a model perfect horse; high life, fine style and action, and looks like thoroughbred.

Sired by Nutwood, first dam Copper Bottom Mare, by Young America; second dam the Tillotson Mare, pedigree unknown but she was reported to have been bred in Kentucky.

Terms, \$25 for the season, or \$10 to insure.

E. S. SMITH, San Jose.

The Trotting-Bred Stallion



A. T. STEWART,

Will stand for mares at the FRESNO FAIR GROUNDS during the season.

A. T. Stewart is a dark brown stallion with white hind ankles, sixteen and one-half hands high, and weighs over 1,300 pounds. Bred by D. L. Harris, of Fayette County, Kentucky. Foaled in 1872, and is an inbred Mambrino. Sired by Mambrino Chief (full brother of Lady Thorn, record 2:18½), sire of Katie Middleton, 2:25, and note in 2:30 list, dam by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn; second dam, by Young's Plot, Jr., brother in blood to the sire of the dam of Maul's 2:31 Mambrino Patchen sired by Mambrino Chief, he is Maul's master, and he by Mambrino, thoroughbred son of Imported Mambrino.

Terms for the season, \$30.

Address

SOMERS & AYER



## THE DRAMA.

## The California Theatre.

During the week, from Monday, the Kiralfy Excelsior Grand Combination have occupied this establishment. Taking the performance in all its varieties, its magnitude, its excellence, and artistic scenery, it is really one of the most difficult to describe, so as to do justice to all its claims, that we ever undertook to analyze. Beyond the transformations and conception of the grand in scenery, there is little, perhaps, of intellect in the performance, but taken as a whole, it is truly magnificent from beginning to end, while its appeals to the senses are overpowering. The effect upon spectators is charming beyond measure, as all combinations must be embracing as this does, beauty of person, elegance of costume, poetry of motion, and an apparent immensity of space. It has been stated the late Italian Opera was a revelation to people on this Coast of what opera is capable in proper hands. If this be a correct view on that subject, we claim the Kiralfy performance is equally a revelation of what the ballet is capable in proper hands, for, in immensity, combination and delight to the senses, certainly nothing like it was ever seen in California before. The great feature of the performance is the dancing of the immense corps in platoons, like a regiment of soldiers in drill, and the tableaux in their kaleidoscopic changes, ever new and ever wonderful, are exquisitely charming. At the same time there is much individual ability shown in the performance. For instance, Mlle. Nina in her dancing, in our opinion, is superior to Mlle. Caralha and Carouha in the Michael Strogoff ballet. Again, in the Cosmopolitan reunion, the dancing of Kiralfy himself and others is clever and laughable beyond measure. No wonder the house has been pecked to the door every night, and we predict will be for weeks to come, for the performance is something new to all of us, and something old and young can enjoy with the same fullness and the same intensity. Excelsior is the right word. Manager Bert has made a wise selection this time.

## The Vienna Garden.

The restoration of classical music performed by accomplished musicians, has been warmly recognized by the public in spite of attractions elsewhere. The programme is more than usually attractive. Independent of the Ladies' Orchestra, beyond question the best in the city, there is the phenomenal violinist young Larsen, son of the jeweller on Kearny street. Though a mere boy his performance is really wonderful, and was warmly received. The singing of the New York Lyric Quintet is also very good, and their selections beyond criticism. The new tenor Herr Anshuetz, recently from New York, is a great addition to our musical world. His voice is sweet and flexible, of sufficient range and volume, and his style, inflection and intonation all bespeak the cultured and thorough musician. We bid him welcome as filling a void long felt. The Happy Hottentots of the Healy Brothers comes last, and they, too, are well received.

## The Oakland Theatre.

The ever affecting drama of Uncle Tom's Cabin, a tale endeared to the American heart by heroic deeds and the love of liberty, has drawn well during the week as if never seen before, and we hope this ever will be the fate of such plays. At this time we need our national devotion and sense of duty to country pretty strongly shaken up, and Jay Rial's dramatization and company are quite capable of the task. Next Monday the interesting melodrama of The World with new attractions will be presented. The cast in this will be very strong.

## The Grand Opera House.

To-morrow night Chispa will be presented, with a strong cast of characters, prominent among whom are Henrietta Osbourne, Phoebe Davies, Grismer and other well-known artists. Chispa runs through the week.

## Frozen Fish.

The Reno Gazette says: "Geo. A. Smith and A. P. Marker came in from Washoe yesterday. They report the ice in the lake broken up and a good body of water passing out through Pleasant creek. They say that the cold winter has apparently played hob with the catfish, chubs, perch and suckers; thousands upon thousands of these were caught in the ice as it froze during the cold snap, and these are now being released from their ice prison. They lay in piles along the banks of the lake, and as they passed Pleasant creek the Indians were seen shoveling these dead fish out of the stream and piling them up on the banks, while the squaws were asserting and sacking them. There did not seem to be any trout among the dead fish. The few days of warm weather has caused decomposition to set in already, and the gentlemen report that the smell was more than refreshing as they came along. The query is, in what market are the Indians selling those dead fish?"

Wm. H. Vauderbilt has offered \$20,000 for Cleora; W. H. Saunders asks \$10,000 for Iur-dea; 2,261; and the same is required by Mr. Whitehead for Crown Point Maid. Mr. J. C. McFerran of Kentucky demands \$12,000 each for Day Dream, 2,213, and Algate, 2,23.

## AQUATIC.

## The S. F. Yacht Club.

The annual meeting of this club was held last Tuesday evening, and the election of officers resulted as follows: Commodore, C. H. Harrison of the Frolic; vice-commodore, W. Letts Oliver of the Emerald; secretary, Charles G. Yale; financial secretary, George T. Bohen; treasurer, Franklin Bangs; measurer, Matthew Turner; trustees, John Lee, F. A. Hyde, C. W. Kellogg, Mervyn Donahue, F. T. Hoyt. The matter of fixing the date of the opening day was deferred until the question of where the club would establish its headquarters should be decided. Mr. Donahue offered an easy solution of the club-house problem by tendering a lot for the building and anchorage for the yachts at Point Tiburon for nothing. The cost of removal from the present site was estimated at \$1,000, and Messrs. Harrison, Kellogg, Gutte, Hyde, Lee, Yale and Eldridge were appointed a committee to visit the place, and report at an adjourned meeting to be held next Tuesday evening. The initiation fee has been abolished by this club.

In order to test Wallace Ross' sculling powers a number of Thames and Tyne oarsmen have arranged a handicap race on the Thames for April 12th. Ross gives from fifteen to sixty seconds start. Ross is now giving exhibitions to crowded houses at the South London Palace. He illustrates various styles of sculling, among others those of Hanlan and Bubeer.

Mr. J. A. St. John, of St. Louis, offers to back Jacob Gaudan against Austin Stevenson, of Vallejo, Cal., \$250 a side, the race to be rowed at Creve Coeur Lake, near St. Louis.

Charles Courtney has signed the articles of agreement to row Wallace Ross a three-mile sculling race at Oak Point on Decoration Day.

Saturday, May 3d, has been fixed upon as the date of the four-oared gig races between the classes of the University of Pennsylvania.

Wallace Ross has written to James Pilkington to say that Jack Lagan, the English sculler, is on his way to this country.

George W. Lee left for the east Wednesday afternoon.

Peterson started eastward last Friday on a visit.

A cablegram from Melbourne, Australia, via London, announces that the great three-year-old colt Martini-Henry, by Musket, has further added to his fame by winning the first week in March the Australian Cup and Australian St. Leger. The cup is over a distance of two and one-quarter miles, and the winner's weight was 124 pounds. The top weight, 145, was carried by Comotion. The St. Leger is one mile and three-quarters and one hundred and thirty-two yards. Martini-Henry carried 122 pounds.

On March 12th, Sim Timpleman, the once celebrated English Jockey, died at his residence at Heworth, York, England, at the ripe age of 79. His achievements on the turf are numerous, and amongst his many victories are the Derby in 1839 on Bloomsbury and the Leger in 1851 on Newminster. He was regarded as one of the most straightforward of jockeys.

The ages of the three fastest pacers are: Johnson, 7; Little Brown Jug, 8; Sleepy Tom, 16. Trotters: Maud S., 10; Jay-Eye-See, 6; St. Julien, 15.

At the American Horse Exchange, New York city, there were sold at auction on March 18th, 19th and 20th, 164 head of trotting stock, which brought a total of \$52,330, an average of \$309.

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5 Elegant Cabinet Organs, \$100 each.....	500	500 Extension Gold Pencils, \$1 each.....	500
20 Sewing Machines, \$20 each.....	400	500 Two-Dollar Greenbacks.....	1,000
20 Gent's Solid Gold Watches, \$40 ea.....	800	500 Large Photograph Albums, \$2 each.....	1,000
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20 Gent's Solid Silver Watches, \$15 ea.....	300	500 One-Dollar Greenbacks.....	500
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20 Boys' Silver Watches, \$10 each.....	200	500 Gold Rings, \$2 each.....	1,000
100 Waterbury Watches, \$3.50 each.....	350	500 Ladies' Pocket Knives, \$1 each.....	500
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20 Solid Gold Bracelets, \$5 each.....	100	1000 Autograph Albums, \$1 each.....	1,000

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## CHECK HOOK.

Simple in its Structure and Prac-  
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The horse never loosens the check-rein when this  
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Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-  
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There being no springs or hinges to break connected  
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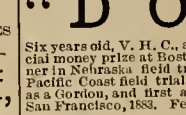
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Will receive prompt attention.

When ordering state whether gold or silver plate  
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## IN THE STUD.



Gordon Setter

"D O R R."

Six years old, V. H. C., and winner of medal and spe-  
cial money prize at Boston as a performing dog. Win-  
ner in Nebraska field trials, and winner of first prize  
Pacific Coast field trials, also winner of second prize  
as a Gordon, and first as the best performing dog at  
San Francisco, 1883. Fee, \$25.

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Llewellyn Set-

ter Dog

C A R L,

BY LIECESTER OUT OF DART.

Color, Black, White and Tan; aged five years. Bred  
by L. H. Smith, of Strathroy, Ontario, Canada; broken  
by R. B. Morgan, now of Akron, Ohio, also handled one  
season by N. B. Nesbitt, of the Harvard Kennel Club,  
at Storm Lake, Iowa. Will be bred to a few first-class  
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Fee..... \$40.00

Address W. W. MOORE, Oakland, Cal., or J. Y.  
ROSS, 123 California Street, San Francisco.

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If you will send us ten  
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## Wren's Nest Stallions.

"THE CHAMPION TROTTING STALLION OF THE PACIFIC SLOPE"  
**SAM PURDY,** - - - - - \$50

(Magony bay, black points, sixteen hands, 1,200 pounds), by GEORGE M. PATCHEN, JR., ("California Patchen"), dam Whiskey Jane, by Illinois Medoc. Record, 2:20½, Buffalo, N. Y., August 2d, 1876. Public trial two-mile heats, on Bay District Course in San Francisco County, Cal., 4:45½-4:46.

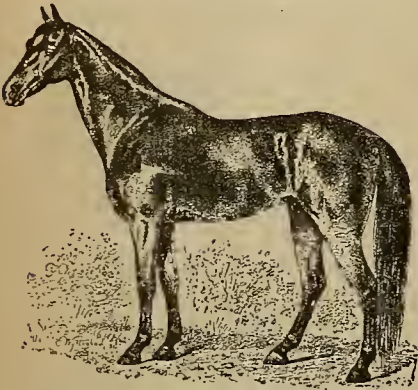
### Thoroughbred

**DAN SPARLING,** - - - - - \$25  
(Blood bay, black points, sixteen and one-quarter hands), by imp Glenelg, dam Item (own sister to Tom Ochiltree). Item is also the dam of Idalia, Bob Woolley, etc.

### TERMS CASH AT TIME OF SERVICE.

Address the undersigned at Harrisonburg, Rockingham County, Va.  
**FOXHALL A. DAINGERFIELD, Owner.**

## Hambletonian Trotting Stallion



## BOB MASON

By ECHO. His dam Belle Mason by Belmont, thoroughbred. Echo by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Fanny Felter by Magnolia (by American Star). Belle Mason by Belmont (Williamson's). First dam, Lucy Johnson, by the Pony (son of Imported Leviathan). Second dam Catalpa, by Frank. Third dam, by John Richards.

Will make the season of 1884 for a limited number of mares, at the OAKLAND TROTTING PARK.

### Description.

Bob Mason is a mahogany bay, with inside of off hind ankle white and star in forehead; sixteen hands, and weighs 1,100. Foaled May 10th, 1879. He is of fine kindly disposition, a natural trotter, and has shown great speed, but as yet has no public record. For a fine portrait and full description of the horse see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of June 30th, 1883.

For full history of his sire Echo, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN July 29th, 1882. See also, for his full brother Exile, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN issue of September 16th, 1882.

### Terms.

Fifty dollars the season, payable at time of service. All mares at risk of owners. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasture at \$5 per month.

**CHARLES J. ELLIS, Owner.**  
**WM. DONATHAN, Agent.**

## Fast Trotting Stallion



## HA HA.

Standard (See Wallace's Register.)

Ha Ha: Color Brown, 15½ hands. Extra fine style. Action and form perfect. As a three-year-old, with eight weeks' handling, showed 2:20½, without a skip.

### Breeding.

GILT-EDGE, combining, close at hand, Hambletonian, Alexander's Abdallah, Mambrino Chief, dam by McCracken's Blackhawk, the sire of the dam of Overman. Record 2:19½.

N. B. As a four-year-old, with proper handling, 2:20 or better, I would expect him to show.

**FRED ARNOLD,**  
Stockton, Cal.

## Trotting Stallions

## Prompter, 2305, and Privateer

Will make the season of 1884, from February 1st to July 1st, at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, at \$50 the season. Mares not proving in foal can be returned next season free of charge. Pasture at reasonable rates. Accidents and escapes at owner's risk.

**Prompter** is a bright bay, star in forehead, hind ankles white, sixteen hands high, and weighs 1,140 pounds. Sired by Wilson's Blue Bull, son of Pruden's Blue Bull, by Merring's Fine Bull, dam Prairie Bird (four-year-old pacing record 2:28½), and dam of Flight, five-year-old record 2:22, and three-fourths sister to dam of Pride, yearling record 2:44½, and three-fourths sister to dam of Buccaneer, public trial against time 2:24½, and full sister in blood to dam of Fawn, record 2:30½, by Flaxtail, granddam by son of Tally Ho Morgan, great granddam by Irwin's Tuckahoe, great great granddam by Lefler's Consul.

**Privateer** is four years old, a beautiful brown with tan shadings, over sixteen hands high, and is by Buccaneer, son of Iowa Chief, by Green's Bashaw, dam by Marion, son of Mambrino Chief, yearling record 3:05½.

For extended pedigree and further description of the above horses send for circular.  
**M. W. HICKS,**  
Sacramento, Cal.

## THE ELECTIONEER STALLION

## STANFORD

Will make the season of 1884, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, at my stable near the Oakland Race Track.

### Terms.

\$50 for the season, payable at the close of the season. No responsibility assumed beyond reasonable care.

### Pedigree and Description.

Stanford was bred by George Faylor, late of San Francisco, foaled in 1879; is dark bay, no marks, 15½ hands, and weighs 1,050 pounds; was sired by Electioneer, and closely resembles him in form and color; was not broken until last year; has been handled very little, but enough to show that his action is excellent and peculiar to the get of Electioneer.

First dam, Annie Laurie, by McCracken's Dave Hill, Jr., (sire of Geo. Treat, record 2:25½), he by McCracken's Dave Hill, he by Red Lion, and he by Vermont Black Hawk.

Second dam, Kitty, by Owen Dale, son of Belmont.

Dam of Dave Hill, Jr., by old St. Lawrence, granddam thoroughbred, dam of Dave Hill by Vermont Hambletonian.

Dam of Red Lion by Vermont Hambletonian.

**J. J. FAIRBANKS,**  
Agent.

## The Trotting Stallions

## DIRECTOR AND MONROE CHIEF

Will make the season of 1884 at

## Oakland Trotting Park,

Commencing February 1st and ending June 1st.

### TERMS.

Director \$200, Monroe Chief \$100, the season. Good pasture for mares at reasonable rates. Due care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no responsibility assumed should any occur.

### Director, 2:17.

Black horse, foaled July 18, 1877, by Dictator (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10½; Phalaris, 2:15½); first dam Dolly (dam of Thorndale, 2:22½; Onward, 2:22½), by Mambrino Chief; second dam by Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiemar.

Thorndale, 2:22½, is the sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16½, and Daisy Dale, 2:19½.

### Monroe Chief, 2:18 1-4.

Two-mile record, 4:45.

Brown horse, foaled 1879, by Jim Monroe (son of Alexander's Abdallah, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, first dam Madam Powell, by Bay Chief (son of Mambrino Chief); second dam by Toronto (son of St. Lawrence); third dam claimed to be of Whipstock. For a very lifelike portrait of Monroe Chief and a full account of his pedigree and performances, see the holiday number of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, issued December 29, 1883.

For further information address

**JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,**  
OAKLAND TROTTING PARK.

## The Trotting Stallion

## BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Penniston, Philadelphia, Penn. By BAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr. Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1884 from February 10th to July 1st.

### Terms.

\$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasture at \$3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.  
February 2d, 1884.

**J. B. McDONALD.**

2:20 1-4.

## The Fast-Trotting Stallion

## ANTEEO.

Dark bay colt, near hind foot white; foaled May 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cedar Simpson, Oakland, California.

### By ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.

Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.

Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.

Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.

Fifth dam, Bonnets of Blue, by Sir Charles.

Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.

Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.

Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.

Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.

Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.

Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.

Twelfth dam, by imp. Silver.

Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 10th to June 15th, 1884, at the Fair Grounds at Santa Rosa.

### TERMS.

\$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20½, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

**M. ROLLINS, Agent.**  
Santa Rosa.



## MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE WILKES, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by R. J. Tracey of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christmas by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes (weighing 1,200 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 27 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 11 have records of 2:25 or better, 5 of 2:20 or better, and 3 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H., and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1884, at the Drew Stable, STOCKTON, and L. M. Morse's near LODI.

### Terms.

\$50 for the season, or \$25 single service. This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

**A. L. HINDS, Agent.**

## The Trotting Stallion

## STEINWAY,

With two-year-old record, third heat, of 2:31½, and three-year-old record, fourth heat, of 2:25½.

### Terms.

He will serve mares the present season, commencing February 1st, and ending July 1st, 1884, at the

**Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County,**

At \$100 for the season, payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasture \$5 per month, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McElevy & Noble, Fashion Stable, Oakland, or of S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S. Smalley's Stable, Haywards, will be forwarded immediately to the farm.

### Description.

He is a bay, 15½ hands high, weighing 1,175 pounds, long flowing main and tail, two white hind ankles, remarkable style and lofty carriage; has a good, resolute head set on a stout neck; his shoulders do not mount very high on the withers. He has great length and a capacious middle piece, plenty of bone and substance; his gait is big and square; his disposition is the very best.

### Pedigree.

Steinway, by Strathmore; first dam Abbess, by Albion, the sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24; second dam by Marshall Ney, by imported Emancipation; third dam by Bertrand, he by Sir Archy; Albion by Halcyon, a pacer; he by Virginia, a son of Sir Archy. Steinway's dam is the dam of Solo, five-year-old record 2:28, and Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, two-year-old record 2:31½, winning the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall, beating the Palo Alto colt and others. Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway. Steinway's dam is also the dam of W. S. Buckner's colt Currency, that trotted as a yearling, the fall of 1882 in 2:46. See New York "Spirit of the Times" of November 18th, and "Turf, Field and Farm" November 18th, 1882.

Strathmore is the sire of Santa Claus, 2:17½; and Tucker, 2:19½; Chestnut Hill, 2:22½; Alice Stoner, 2:24; Steinway, three-year-old, 2:25½; Nannie Talbert, five-year-old, 2:27; Solo, five-year-old, 2:28; Monitor, 2:28½; Henderson, 2:28; Strathlin, three-year-old, 2:29½; and Stuart, three-year-old, 2:28. Stuart is full brother to Belmont, who trotted a mile in 2:52½ at fifteen months old. Bedford trotted in the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall; was timed the second heat in 2:32½; is by Strathmore also. Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, the sire of Dexter, 2:17½; first dam by North American, the sire of Whitehall, the sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23½, and he in turn got Governor Sprague, record 2:24½; and he got Kate Sprague, record 2:18. The dam of Scott's Thomas, record 2:21, and Scott's Chief, record 2:22, was by Whitehall; also North American, by Sir Walter; he by Hickory, sire imported Whip; North American's dam is a pacer. Strathmore's second dam is by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by imported Messenger.

### Performances.

Steinway has trotted four races; at two years old he won the Lexington stake, mile heats, beating Memento, Jewett, Verlena, Admiration, Mystery, in 2:30, 2:32, 2:31½. Memento won the first heat. As three-year-old, at Sharpsbury, Ky., August 8th, 1879, over a miserable half-mile track, he beat Bushwhacker, record 2:27, and Blackwood, Jr., record 2:22, in four heats, 2:38, 2:37, 2:37, 2:35, Bushwhacker winning second heat. At Lexington, August 18th, 1879, he trotted six heats, 2:38, 2:35, 2:30, 2:25, 2:30½, 2:30½, Steinway winning fourth, fifth and sixth heats, beating Jewett, Catchfly and two others. At the fall meeting of the Horse Breeders' Association for the Kentucky Stakes for three-year-olds he was beaten in three heats by Jewett, in 2:26½, 2:23½, 2:26½, but Steinway was lame in this race, and really not in fit condition to start; he was timed second, in 2:27½, 2:23½, 2:27½.

### Address

**GEORGE WILEY,**  
Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.

## THE TROTTING STALLIONS



## SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1ST TO JULY 15TH, 1884, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.  
Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15½ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, and foaled in the spring of 1878.

### PEDIGREE.

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Euris, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:41½) by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, granddam by Lefler's Consul, by Sheppard's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

## LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built, weight, 1,180 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks, and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star (son of Platt's Western Star by Blacknose). 1st dam by Bonaparte, 2nd dam by Gallatin (1851). La Harpe's dam was Flaxtail, by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull, and Trouper, 2:30. 2nd dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. 3rd dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. 4th dam by Lefler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

### TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty (\$50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five (\$25) dollars the season, cash. Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasture. Further pasture will be charged three (\$3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

**J. T. MCINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.**



	A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent.	H. R. JUDAH Asst. Pass. an
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Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort. Automatically Adjustable.

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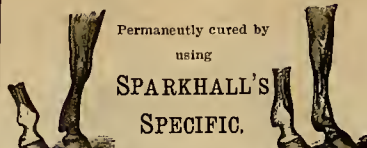


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PERMANENTLY CURED BY USING SPARKHALL'S SPECIFIC. BEFORE USING. AFTER USING. Which does not blister nor interfere with the horse's work. It strengthens the joints and tendons, restoring the limbs to their normal condition. Has cured many cases of chronic lameness and muscular rheumatism after other treatment had failed.

Testimonials:

From O. A. Hickok, Esq., San Francisco, Cal., June 8, 1881. I can with confidence recommend Sparkhall's Specific to any one owning a knee-sprung or cockled-ankled horse, being fully convinced that it will cure those deformities without injury to the animal. O. A. HICKOK, From Hon. C. M. Pond, Breeder of the celebrated trotter "Clingstone," Hartford, Conn., March 29, 1882.

This may certify that I have used Sparkhall's Specific in my stables, and consider it an extraordinary remedy, accomplishing in most cases all that is claimed for it. C. M. POND.

The Specific is sold in quart bottles—price, \$2.00, by WAKELEE & CO., Montgomery and Bush Sts., under Occidental Hotel, San Francisco.

FAIRLAWN, 1884.

TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at Private Sale.

**THE ONE PRICE PLAN** Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

ALMONT 33.

Represented in the 230 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at \$300 the season.

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.

Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at \$150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.

Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15 to 2:27½. Limited to 40 mares at \$150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.

By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at \$50 the season.

STARMONT 1526.

By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at \$50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:30 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

Lock Box 392.

WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

ASHLAND PARK TROTTING STUD

NEAR LEXINGTON, KY.

B. J. TREACY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM, FOR I though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawks. At Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest, Blackwood, Sentinel, American Clay, Administrator, North Star Mambrino, Bourbon Chief, Regular, Balson, Howard's Mambrino and Homer. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed-producing trotting crosses, along all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred. For catalogues or further particulars address

B. J. TREACY, Lexington, Ky.

Notice to Breeders

—AND—

Turfmen in General.

For the benefit of those desirous of taking the advantage of long odds on the coming meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association, and before pool-selling is opened, we, the undersigned, will open hook-betting on the different events previous to said meeting. Books will be opened, and a list of prices advertised as soon as all nominations are made. Odds subject to a change at any period.

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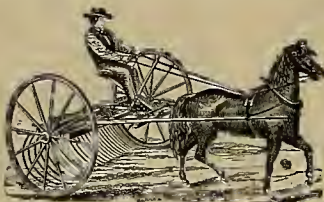
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THE NEW HOLLINGSWORTH MOWER.

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BAKER & HAMILTON, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

CALIFORNIA VICTOR MOWER.

The only Mower made on this Coast, and the best Machine made in the United States

GENERAL JOHN BIDWELL, OF CHICO,

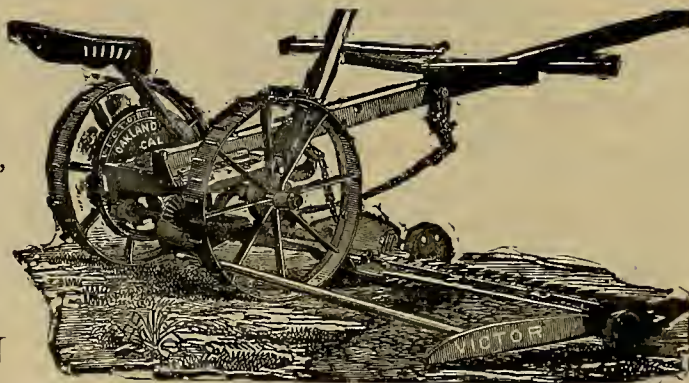
says: "I bought one of the Victor Mowers last Spring, and my Superintendent says too much can not be said in its favor."

GUN METAL BOXES

INSTEAD OF BABBITT,

AND STEEL GEARS

INSTEAD OF CAST-IRON



GUARANTEED TO

HAVE NO SIDE DRAFT,

AND NO WEIGHT

ON THE HORSES NECKS

For the season of 1884 we shall make four sizes, 4, 4½, 5 and 6 ft. cut.

THE VICTOR IS GUARANTEED TO DO MORE WORK, AND WITH LESS HORSE POWER, THAN ANY OTHER MACHINE MADE.

JUDSON MANUFACTURING CO.,

FACTORIES IN OAKLAND.

329 Market Street, San Francisco.



# BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. IV, No. 15,  
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET.

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FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

## ATHLETICS.

### Kittleman's Reasons.

LICK HOUSE, April 12th, 1884.

TO EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Dear Sir—In answer to some articles in the *Clipper and Turf, Field and Farm*, in which my name is mentioned, please allow me space in your valuable paper to make a few propositions, and state on what terms I will accept the offers held out to me to compete in some eastern races.

First, Rogers and Broadbent are to run at Echo Park, Philadelphia, this month, for \$1,000, and the notice given that it is open for Harmon, Smith, Johnson and myself, but on what terms it fails to say. But in either event, whether it is a purse or \$500 a corner, I could not compete, as it is now too late. The second proposition is a purse to be given at Alleghany City, Penn., July 5th, for a dash of 100 yards, \$500 to first, \$200 to second and \$100 to third; and further, "a solemn oath is required from each entry that he will run to win." Now, Mr. Editor, this may be a very good way of determining which is the fastest sprinter in the United States, provided all the men considered champions should run, and it certainly deserves credit for its novelty, but in my opinion a money consideration is a much better incentive for men to "run to win" than an oath, and I don't feel willing to run against such contestants for such an amount; although not objecting to hindering each man by an oath, no such proceeding would be necessary in the following proposition made by M. M. Allen, Esq., a popular and responsible sporting man of the Pacific coast, who offers to give a purse of \$2,500 for a race open to the world at \$2,500 "a corner" or stake each, 100-yards heats, best two in three, Sheffield rules, for four or more entries. With four entries this would make ten thousand dollars clear to the winner, who would feel well paid in showing himself up as the champion of the United States. A competent pistol fencer could be brought from the east for a fee of \$500 and expenses. L. E. Meyers, W. B. Curtis, any first-class man who fills that place at the Philadelphia handicaps, would be sure to give satisfaction to all, and insure every man a square, fair start. 20 minutes to be allowed between heats. Another thing in favor of this race taking place in California is that sprinting and every kind of legitimate sport is better patronized here than anywhere in the United States, and the climate is particularly adapted to outdoor sports. This race can be arranged without doubt, and Mr. Allen only awaits replies from the numerous champions to place satisfactory deposit.

But in the event of this race not filling, my money and man is ready at the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN'S office to make a match with either Smith, Rogers, Johnson, Broadbent, "or any other man," 100-yards dash, or best 2 in 3 heats, Sheffield rules govern, for from \$2,500 to \$5,000 a side, and I will give or take \$500 for expenses, for choice of ground, and state. Hoping to hear from some of them soon. I remain,

Most respectfully yours,

M. K. KITTLEMAN.

### Ray Locke.

Has any of our clubs taken steps to find out the representations made by Ray Locke to the N. A. A. A. regarding his reinstatement? Locke's professional escapades were numerous, and are well known to many of our readers. It is hardly probable that the N. A. A. A. would re-instate Locke if they were fully informed of his performance. It is no use disguising the fact that a great many athletes will not compete against Ray Locke in the five-mile race at the Olympic Meeting. It is manifestly unfair that amateur runners who have never tried this distance will have to meet a professional runner of the experience of Ray Locke. The attendance and patronage of the general public last season showed a very gratifying increase, and there is every indication that the approaching meeting will be the most successful ever held on the Pacific slope, but the Committee of Athletic Clubs can rest assured that if the antics indulged in at the last Olympic meeting by the winner of the mile race are not nipped in the bud, the confidence of the public will soon disappear. Conduct unbecoming a gentleman at amateur meetings needs prompt and decisive action.

The fastest time ever made for three miles is 15 minutes 12 seconds, *Daily Papers*. Sporting scribes on the daily press always look up the records and don't take the statement of spectators.

William Steele and T. C. Herbert have been matched to run 10 miles for \$1,000 and the Championship of America.

### Another Sprinting Event.

M. M. Allen has decided to offer a purse of \$500 for a handicap race of 150-yards heats, \$300 to first and \$200 to second man, to be run at the Oakland Trotting Park two weeks from to-morrow. Entrance free. The handicapping will be carefully attended to, and starters will be brought as near together as possible. The race is a genuine free-for-all, and Mr. Allen invites the attention of Harmon, Kittleman, Geary, Masterson, McIntyre, Gibson, Lewis, Ross, Ryan and Thompson. Here is an opportunity which these runners should have no hesitation in availing themselves of, for they can lose nothing except their time and trouble, and may make a handsome winning. The \$200 to the second man increases the chances of pulling down a piece of the purse, and if some of them mean what they say they will enter at once.

### McIntyre vs. Ross.

According to the scribes of the daily press both men stripped in excellent condition for the three-mile-race for \$250 a side. To our thinking Ross was too fine, and before the finish of the race this fact was very apparent. McIntyre kept with his man till the last quarter of a mile, the pace up to this point being of a very ordinary description, and when the speed was increased Ross was very soon in difficulties, leaving McIntyre finish alone in 16 minutes 26 seconds. Ross will no doubt run McIntyre a five-mile-race, when a little more judgment thrown into his training will help him considerably.

### A Splendid Performance.

By cablegram we learn that W. G. George ran ten miles in 51 minutes 20 seconds. The event most probably occurred at the London Athletic Club games, held on April 5th at Stamford Bridge grounds. The general opinion prevailed that George would lower his own record of 52:53 this season, but few expected that the Mosely Harrier champion would beat the best professional time ever made. The best previous time for ten miles was made by L. Bennett (deerfoot) 51 minutes 26 seconds, on April 3d, 1863. Wm. Steele holds the American record with 52 minutes 10 1-5 seconds.

### Cross-Country Running.

Both the Olympic and Merion Clubs have announced their intention of holding a cross-country run. The Merions will hold their run on the afternoon of Saturday May 3d, and all arrangements will be completed very early next week, when a meeting of all participants is to be held in order to explain details. It is absolutely necessary that participants start in and do a little exercising, and the sooner the better. No untrained man should take part in this exhilarating exercise.

Nearly all our athletes will, no doubt, find something to snit in the varied and liberal programme of the spring meeting of the Olympic Club, and published in the last issue of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. It is sincerely to be hoped that the Bicyclists will take advantage of the liberality of the Olympic committee and fill up the three events set apart for them. A very important event omitted from the programme is the mile race. When this event could be won in 6 minutes, we always had one in the programme, and now when we have the material of making the mile well under 5 minutes, it is omitted. This is much to be regretted.

Some unusually good performances were made at the Leys School Sports, England, held March 19th. E. A. Bainbridge, who is only seventeen years, cleared 5 feet 6 1/2 inches in the high jump, and secured second place in the running jump with 17 feet 10 inches. M. H. Horsley who is but sixteen years old, in his first attempt at running long jump, registered 19 feet 10 1/2 inches, in the second 20 feet 1 1/2 inches, and the third 20 feet 8 inches. The latter jump was, however, not allowed. On the same day the 150-yards Stranger's race was captured by C. H. Lowe in 15 seconds after a hard finish with Tindall.

Oakdale Wheat Grover:—A base ball club has been organized and games are played every Sunday upon the common. The nine contains two or three players of considerable local fame. We think it will be conceded by all that R. H. Parkinson is "the boss." He has played in several games against noted San Francisco clubs, and has each time distinguished himself for brilliant catches and swift running. Parkinson is a pretty good all-around athlete, and we should not be surprised if he was some day offered a position in some club east of the mountains.

The "Putting Weight" contest between D. A. McMillan and M. Keenan was the opening event at the Recreation Grounds last Sunday. McMillan allowed his opponent ten feet in the aggregate of the best throw with the 20, 25, and 30-pound weight.

McMillan.....	20 lb.	25 lb.	30 lb.
M. Keenan.....	30 ft. 9 in.	35 ft. 8 in.	40 ft. 7 in.
	26 ft. 9 in.	31 ft. 11 in.	35 ft.

It will be seen that McMillan won notwithstanding the handicap.

At Los Angeles, last Sunday, a sprinting event came off between a recent arrival from the east, calling himself Harry C. Taylor, and a local runner Andreas Ybarra. The stakes were \$200 a side, genuine cash, and Taylor conceded Ybarra 12 feet in 100 yards. The Los Angeleno won easily by three feet and a half in the slow time of 12 seconds. The track was fine and fast, and if "Taylor" was preparing the way for future matches he overdid the business.

At the next athletic meeting a face very familiar with the patrons of our club games will be greatly missed. We refer to one of our best all-round men, C. Slater, who will shortly leave the city on a business trip to Washington Territory, for an indefinite time. We are sorry to lose such a staunch supporter, and only hope that the trip will be financially successful. Drop us a line occasionally concerning the athletic prowess of our northern friends.

The third annual entertainment of the Nemean Athletic Club will take place next Friday evening at their club room corner Twenty-first and Howard streets. A varied athletic programme has been arranged, and as a great many prominent performers of the other clubs will participate, a splendid evening's entertainment may safely be anticipated.

The Cornell athletes believe in plenty of physical exercise. Their gymnasium is lighted by electricity, and consequently the most popular time for exercising is during the evening.

The Harmon-Kittleman race, set for to-morrow at the Oakland Trotting Park, has been postponed till Sunday the 20th, on account of the bad condition of the track.

The Portland Lacrosse Club have just received from the east all the necessary implements for the playing of the game, and will very soon start in practicing.

Six representatives of Cambridge University defeated a like number of the Blackheart Harriers at a cross-country run, March 15th.

The initiation fee of the New York Athletic Club will be increased from \$25 to \$50. The annual dues are to be \$30 instead of \$25.

Scotland defeated England by one goal to nothing March 15th, and on March 17th England defeated Wales at Association football.

Bell's Life is now issued twice a week, Wednesday and Saturday.

A Mr. Riley is reported as catching a trout on the headwaters of Pescadero creek weighing nine and a half pounds. There must have been an earthquake on the Pescadero about then. Such things will happen.

Van Dyke Hubbard reports good sport on San Mateo creek during the week. One day he himself caught 160 trout, some weighing a pound. The same report comes from other anglers.

The best fishing on Paper Mill creek is between Taylorville and Oisma. There are also small streams in the vicinity of Ross station where fair catches may be made.

The bay fishing was not very good during this week. Large flounders at Saucelito were again the order of the day.

Mr. P. Lorillard has the largest collection of two-year-olds of any turfman in the world.

The Gallatin Jockey Club, Tenn., now in process of reorganization, possess in the famous old Albion course one of the fastest tracks in the country. It is admirably situated near Gallatin, within easy reach of the railroad station of the L. & N. R. Surrounded by beautiful scenery of field and forest, with good water. It is in the midst of great turf interests.

Captain Lewis 2:20, owned in Rochester, N. Y., who has been kept quiet since the season of 1882 on account of a sprain, is now pronounced to be all right again.

Coughs. Brown's Bronchial Troches are used with advantage to alleviate coughs, sore throat and bronchial tions. Sold only in boxes.



## TURF AND TRACK.

## Imported Margrave.

This distinguished horse did much to improve the stock of the country, and while we do not expect to throw any light upon his breeding, performances and his get, we may instruct some whose connection with the turf bears date since he and his get figured upon the turf.

Margrave, bred by Mr. J. Dilly, in 1829, was by Muley, dam by Election; second dam Fair Helen by Hambletonian; third dam Helen by Delphin; fourth dam Rosalind by Phenomenon; fifth dam Atalanta by Matchem; sixth dam Lass of the Mill by Oroonoko; seventh dam by Old Traveler, eighth dam Miss Makeless by Young Greyhound; ninth dam by Old Partner; tenth dam Lambton's Miss Doe, dam by Woodcock; eleventh dam by Croft's Bay Barb; twelfth dam Desdemona, dam by Makeless; thirteenth dam by Brimmer; fourteenth dam by Dickey Pierson; fifteenth dam by Burton's Barb mare.

Muley, the sire of Margrave, was a bay, foaled 1810, bred by Sir T. C. Bunbury, by Orville out of Eleanor, by Whiskey, her dam Young Giantess (Sorcerer's dam), by Diomed out of Giantess, by Matchem.

Muley did not run at two, three or four years old. He started four times at five years old, and won twice. Newmarket Second Spring Meeting, for a Handicap Plate, £50, for three-year-olds and upwards, across the Flat, Muley, 5 years, 122 pounds, beat Castrella, 3 years, 88 pounds, and ten others. Same place, Second October Meeting, for a sweepstakes of 25 guineas each, for five-year-olds and upwards, Beacon Course, Idle Boy, 5 years, 120 pounds, beat Cwrr, 6 years, 126 pounds, second, and Muley, 5 years, 120 pounds, third. Same meeting, for a Subscription Plate, 50 guineas, across the Flat, Anticipation, 3 years, 100 pounds, beat Muley, 5 years, 123 pounds; Streamlet, 3 years, 100 pounds, third, and eight others. Same place, for a Handicap Plate, £50, for all ages, ditch in, over two miles, Muley, 5 years, 124 pounds, beat Emily, 5 years, 114 pounds, second; Caper, 3 years, 103 pounds, third, and four others. This ended his racing career, and he was retired to the stud.

The following are among the best of his get: Little Wonder, winner of the Derby in 1840; Vespa, winner of the Oaks, 1833; Margrave, winner of the St. Leger, 1832; Hassan, Amy Hutness, Mito, Monimia, Morisco, Neil Gow, Leviathan, Muleteer, Purcelle, Lucy, Vicar, Dandina, Tommy Tickle, Columbus, Gazelle, Winton, Atlas, Marpessa, Muley Moloch, imp. Britannia, Salute, Musselman, Lansdowne, Malibran, Maid of Underley, Cantata, Dick Gilbert, Gurney, King of Clubs, Manfred, Ratsbane, Gibraltar, The Plover, Hantboy, etc. Mudley died in 1837, after covering a few mares, aged 27 years.

The dam of imp. Margrave never appeared in public, and was put to the stud in her fourth year, and the following is a list of her produce.

- 1820—Brown colt Chatham, by Waterloo or Blucher.
- 1821—Princippessa, by Blucher.
- 1822—Chestnut colt, by Soothsayer.
- 1823—Foal, by Rainbow. Died.
- 1824—Chestnut filly, by Corriño.
- 1825—Bay colt, by Walton.
- 1826—Bay colt, by Orville.
- 1827—Bay colt, by Orville.
- 1828—Chestnut colt, by Muley.
- 1829—Chestnut colt Margrave, by Muley.
- 1830—Chestnut colt, by Muley.
- 1833—Bay colt, by Muley.
- 1834—Bay colt Marquis, by Muley.
- 1835—Chestnut filly, by Muley.
- 1836—Bay filly Marchioness, by Muley.
- 1837—Brown colt Meerut, by Muley.
- 1838—Chestnut colt, by Peter Lely.
- 1840—Chestnut colt, by Physician.

Barren in 1831, 1832, 1839, 1841 and 1842, and died in the spring of 1843.

Election, the sire of Margrave's dam, was a chestnut, foaled 1804, bred by Lord Egremont, by Gohanna out of Chestnut Skin, by Woodpecker, her dam Silver's dam, by Herod out of Young Hag, by Skim, etc.

Election started once at three years old, and won the Derby, 11 miles, colts 119 pounds, fillies 114 pounds; hay colt by Sir Solomon second, Coriolanus third, and eleven others.

At four years old started eight times and won six. Goodwood for the Ladies' Plate, 60 guineas, for all ages, two-mile heats, Election, 4 years, 144 pounds, 1, 1; Epsom, 4 years, 144 pounds, 2, 2; Tom Piper, aged, 167 pounds, distanced. Ascot for Swinley Stakes, 25 guineas each, 15 f., for all ages, 11 miles, Election, 4 years, 122 pounds, first; Stripping, 4 years, 122 pounds, second. Lewes for His Majesty's Plate, 100 guineas, four-mile heats, Election, 4 years, 144 pounds, 1, 1; Bob Booty, 4 years, 144 pounds, 2, drawn. Same place, for Ladies' Plate, 60 guineas, for all ages, 4 miles, Election, 4 years, first; Bob Booty, 4 years, second. Newmarket for His Majesty's Plate, 100 guineas, Beacon Course, Election, 4 years, 144 pounds, first; Rambler, 4 years, 144 pounds, second; Sung, 5 years, 160 pounds, third. Same place Eaton beat Election, 115 pounds each, across the Flat, for 200 guineas. Same place for Oaklands Stakes, of 30 guineas each, Bunbury mile, 7 furlongs 208 yards, Election, 4 years, 119 pounds, first; Weaver, 3 years, 100 pounds, second; colt by Hambletonian, 3 years, 91 pounds, third, and three others. Same place, Deceiver, 1163 pounds, beat Election, 4 years, 121 pounds, Abingdon mile, for 200 guineas.

At five years old started five times and won three. He was unplaced for Oaklands Stakes, ditch in, over 2 miles, won by Bachanal, 4 years, 115 pounds; Election, 5 years, 125 pounds; nine started. Same place, Newmarket, was unplaced to Subscription Plate, T. Y. C., won by Agnes, 3 years, 126 pounds; Hyman, 3 years, 119 pounds, second; Election, 5 years, 126 pounds, and four others unplaced. Brighton for Pitworth Stakes, 10 guineas each, 4 miles, Election, 5 years, 119 pounds, first; Nymphania, 5 years, 116 pounds, second. Lewes for His Majesty's Plate, 100 guineas, four-mile heats, Election, 5 years, 160 pounds, 1, 1; Sunbeam, 4 years, 144 pounds, 2, 2; Hippomones, aged, 170 pounds, 3, 3; same place, walked over for the Ladies' Plate, 60 guineas, four miles.

At six years old started seven times and won seven. At Goodwood walked over for the Ladies' Plate, 10 guineas each, 20 guineas added, two-mile heats; 3 subs. Guilford for His Majesty's Plate, 100 guineas, four-mile heats, Election, 6 years, 168 pounds, 1, 1; Guotho, aged, 170 pounds, 2, 2; Brighton for a Plate, £100, 4 miles, Election, 6 years, 124 pounds, beat Gandy, 5 years, 118 pounds. Lewes for His Majesty's Plate, 100 guineas, four-mile heats, Election, 6 years, 168 pounds, 1, 1; Discount, 5 years, 160 pounds, 2, drawn. Same place, for a sweepstakes of 10 guineas each, 20 guineas added, 4 miles, 7 subs., Election, 6 years, 124 pounds, first; Gandy, 5 years, 114 pounds, second. Same

place, walked over for the Ladies' Plate, 60 guineas, 4 miles. Egham for Gold Cup, 100 guineas, by subscription of 10 guineas each, 4 miles, 13 subs., Election, 6 years, walked over.

At seven years old started three times and won once. Guilford walked over for His Majesty's Plate, 100 guineas, four-mile heats. Lewes for His Majesty's Plate, 100 guineas, four-mile heats, Wild Boy, 4 years, 144 pounds, 2, 1, 1; Election, aged, 100 pounds (rider fell), 1, 2, dis. Same place, for Ladies' Plate, 60 guineas, 4 miles, Scorpion, 6 years, 121 pounds, first; Election, aged, 123 pounds, second.

This ended his racing career, and he died in June, 1821, aged 17 years. The following are among the best of his get: Elector, Leah, Manfred, winner of the Two Thousand Guineas in 1817, Motley, Annabel, Barleycorn, M. P., Admiral, Hospitality, Lovemore, Gustavus, winner of the Derby in 1821, Electress, Blood Royal, Plumper, Tipsy, Regent, Aaron, Don Carlos, Haja Baba, Minima, Cramer, Gavotte, Rufus, Tontine, Waltz, Nigel, Pigmy, Freeholder, the dam of Margrave, etc.

Description of imp. Margrave. Margrave was a rich dark chestnut, without white, and stood full 16 hands high. He was a horse of immense substance and power, with large bone, good action, excellent constitution, which he imparted to his stock, excellent temper, and a sure foal getter. He was not what would be called a handsome horse in his general contour, still highly and powerfully formed, and would strike one a horse capable and suitable to get horses for all purposes.

Performances of imp. Margrave. At two years old started four times, won three and second once, Stockbridge for sweepstakes, 50 sovs. each, h. f., for two-year-olds, colts 119 pounds, fillies 116 pounds; three-quarters of a mile, Margrave first, Eleanor second; Revealer third; Nannette fourth. Winchester for sweepstakes, 50 sovs. each, h. f., colts 117 pounds, fillies 115 pounds; T. Y. C. Margrave walked over. Newmarket, for Clearwell Stakes, 30 sovs. each, 20 f., colts 117 pounds, fillies 115 pounds; T. Y. C. Emiliana first, Margrave second, and eleven others unplaced. Same place, for the Criterion Stakes, 30 sovs. each, 20 f., over five furlongs (36 subs.), Margrave first, Archibald second, and seven others unplaced.

At three years old started five times and won three. Epsom, for the Derby Stakes, 50 sovs. each, h. f., colts 119 pounds, fillies 114 pounds, mile and a half (101 subs.), St. Giles first, Perion second, Trustee third, Margrave and eighteen others unplaced. Doncaster, for the Great St. Leger Stakes, of 50 sovs. each, h. f., colts 118 pounds, fillies 115 pounds; about one mile and three-quarters, 73 subs.; Margrave first, Birdcatcher second, and fifteen others unplaced. Same place, for Gascoigne Stakes, of 100 sovs. each, 20 f., for three-year-olds, St. Leger Course, 11 subs.; Margrave 122 pounds, first; Julius, 118 pounds, second. Newmarket, for the Grand Duke Michael Stakes, 50 sovs. each, colts 119 pounds, fillies 115 pounds; across the Flat, 15 subs.; Margrave first, Salute second, Oalata third, and two others.

At four years old started twice and won once. Newmarket, for Claret Stakes, 200 sovs. each, h. f., colts 119 pounds, fillies 114 pounds, ditch in, 2 miles and 97 yards; 8 subs; Trustee first, Minster second, Beirum third, Margrave fourth. Same place, Margrave, 4 years, 121 pounds, received 100 guineas forfeit from Bassettan (dead), 114 pounds, Abingdon mile.

Margrave went to the stud in 1834, and made the season of 1835 in England. In the fall of 1835 he was purchased by Messrs. Merritt & Co., and imported into Virginia. The following are some of his get in England: Margravine, Mulberry Wine, Percy, Fame, Mazurka and Margaret, the latter the best. Margrave made his first season in Virginia, in 1836; he also stood at Nashville, Tenn., at Lexington, Ky., two or three years, and the last place we find him published as a stallion was Selma, Ala., at T. B. Goldsby's, and he died in 1852, aged 23 years, at Selma, Ala., the property of Major Gee of Alabama.

The following are among the best of his get in this country: Alamode, Blue Dick, Brown Dick, Doubloon, Crisis, Emma Wright, Eleanor Margrave, Florin, Fanny G., Henry Peritt, Highland Mary, Landscape, Mark Young, Patsey Hatcher, Tom Payne, Lady Margrave, Uilla, Yellow Rose, Gosport, and Earl of Margrave. Of his sons none were very successful as sires, Brown Dick and Doubloon being the best, but his mares have left a number of first-class descendants. Countess was the dam of Katona by Voncher, from whom Tom Ochiltree, Metairie, Item, Bob Woolley, Idalia, etc., have sprung. Crisis was the dam of Donerall, an excellent race-horse by Lexington. Ellen Hoe produced Grace Darling and Katy Darling, from the latter came Derby, a good hurdler and steeple-chaser. Emma Wright is the dam of Laura Farris, Mollie Jackson, Miss Doyle, Earring, Woodstock, Jerseyman, George Wilkes and Emeti. Mollie Jackson is the dam of Monday, sire of Mollie McCarthy, Sne Morrissey, the granddam of the great Foxhall, etc. Fanny, by Margrave, was the dam of Edward Everett, the sire of Judge Fullerton, record 2:18. Fanny G. produced Liz Mardis, Endorser, Lady Dan Bryant, Emma Maratta, Estella (grandam of Alcantara, four-year-old record 2:23, and Aleone 2:27) and Vidette (the dam of Camargo). Lady Margrave was the dam of Undine, Levine, etc., the former the dam of Uncle Vic, who raced well and proved a good sire. Margaret Hunter was the dam of Kate Bateman by Glencoe, Sally by Sovereign; Greek Slave by Glencoe, Stumps by Lexington, Roxana by West Roxbury, etc. From her have descended Sarong, the dam of Aristides, Eaglo, Maggie Storm, Long Nine, O'Malley, La Reive, Lampi, Strychaine, Arsenic, Punch, Tipperary Girl, Gus Matthews, etc., an excellent racing family. The dam of Iceberg, Fatima, Rebecca T. Price (dam of Mabstiek and Apollo), Capitola (dam of King Alfonso), Mary Churchill (dam Nettie Vile), Florence Wallace, Hamburg, Wade Hampton, etc., Versailles, The Grand Duchess by Vandal, Oakland, Leisnre, etc., were by imp. Margrave. Margravine was the dam of James A. Connelly, a great race-horse, Blud Tom, etc. Uilla was the dam of Young Uilla, Ulverston and Ultima; the latter dam of Anorra Ruby (dam of Bill Bruce, Charley Gorham, Respond, etc.), Nuisance, Sunrise, Atilla, etc., Victoire was the dam of Omer, Zaideo (dam of Dublin, Naunie McDouald, etc.), Lilla (dam of Gen. Duke, Cilliothe, Lilly Duke, etc.), Vandalia (dam of Ceylon, Volusia, etc.), Estella by Star Davis (dam of Henry Owens, etc.).

It will be seen from the above though Margrave, like Leviathan and many other imported sires, left no sons to perpetuate their line, his mares have been of the greatest benefit to the stock of the country. The great mistake made with Margrave was the same as that made with Leviathan; they were not, as a rule, crossed with the proper blood. Marpessa by Muley was bred to Glencoe, and produced the great Pochontas, who, in turn, crossed with The Baron and Harkaway, gave England some great stallions in Stockwell, King Tom and Rataplan. The Muley blood crossed upon Sultan, and that again topped with Whalebone blood, as found in The

Baron, Harkaway, Touchstone, etc., has been one of the most successful ever made in Great Britain. We have always believed that the successes of both Margrave and Leviathan would have been greatly increased by crossing them on Sultan blood, as found in Glencoe, his sons and daughters; and if the late A. Keene Richards had selected Margrave and Leviathan mares for Knight of St. George, who was a compact, short-muscle horse, his success at the stud would have been greater, they would have lengthened the muscles and reach of his get, which they so much required. It will not do to breed race-horses either from prejudice, economy, or convenience. If you wish to be successful examine the breeding of the winning horses, ask yourselves how these strains are to be had, and when the answer is obtained breed your mares as near as you can to their standard.—Live Stock Record.

## Lord Falmouth's Sale.

On the 28th an event will take place at Newmarket, England, equal in importance to any event of the month, viz., the sale by auction of Lord Falmouth's horses in training. The sale is not a winnowing out of the chaff from the grain, but a genuine one of all the horses that Matthew Dawson is now training with as much care as if it was intended for them to carry the famous magpie jacket and cap. Among those to be sold is one of the favorites for the 2,000 Guineas—Harvester—who is also highly thought of for the Derby. There is also a choice lot of two-year-olds, equal in breeding to those which, for the last ten years, have put Lord Falmouth's name among the largest winners on the English turf. For the information of those who may not be able to obtain a catalogue of the sale, they are given herewith as follows:

## Four-year-olds.

Ch c Graudmaster, by Kingcraft, dam Queen Bertha.  
Ch c Prince Maurice (own brother to Dutch Oven), by Dutch Skater, dam Cantinere.

## Three-year-olds.

B c Titlark, by Skylark, dam Placentia.  
Br c Harvester, by Sterling, dam Wheatear.  
Br f Lady Bonntilly, by Silvio, dam Lady Golightly.  
B f Busyboby, by Petrarch, dam Spuaway.  
B f Baloon, by Queen's Messenger, dam Whirlwind.  
Ch c Woodpecker, by Petrarch, dam Gertrude.  
Br c Songster, by Skylark, dam Mavis.  
Ch c Gyrth, by Queen's Messenger, dam Lady of Mercia.  
Ch c Littlejohn, by Kingcraft, dam Jannette.  
B c Lillibullero, by Silvio, dam Lilian.

## Two-year-olds.

B c Louisbourg, by Hampton, dam Chevisanance.  
Ch f Jael, by Silvio, dam Jannette.  
B f Esther Faa, by Skylark, dam Wheel of Fortune.  
B f Lady Chataine, by Silvio, dam Lady Golightly.  
Ch f Armida, by Childerie, dam Mavis.  
Ch c Palladio, by Albert Victor, dam Placentia.  
B c Tiverton, by Honiton, dam Ante Diem.  
B c Cocoonut, by Silvio, dam Palmflower.  
Ch c Tressillian, by Silvio, dam Lilian.  
B f Themisto, by Childerie, dam Hurricane.  
Ch f Queen's Color, by Queen's Messenger, dam Cecilia.  
B f Vivacity, by Childerie, dam Agile.

A glance at the breeding of these horses is almost a condensed history of the Derby. Two Thousand Guineas, One Thousand Guineas and the St. Leger for the last fifteen years, these events having either been won by the sires and dams represented, or by some of their progeny. All the horses in the catalogue are engaged in the most prominent stakes, and will be sold under Lord Exeter's conditions. It is understood that several American owners will be represented at the sale through Messrs. Bruce & Easton, of New York, as the representatives of the Messrs. Tattersall. There has also been some discussion as to the prices likely to be realized, and in one quarter 1,000 guineas is the price fixed for Harvester. And it is not unlikely that such a figure will be obtained should the Duke of Portland, Sir Frederick Johnstone, the Duchess of Montrose, Lady Stamford and other wealthy owners enter into competition for him.

## Downing the Favorites.

At New Orleans, on the 1st, occurred one of those rare bettor's benefits which are so cheering to the small investor. In three races out of four the favorites were beaten. Book-makers were not so badly scorched as the report of the result would seem to indicate, for although they offered 15 to 1 against P. Line, the unexpected winner of the second event, there were few takers even at those odds, and the books were won nearly clean.

The weather was clear and warm, but somewhat windy, which made the track fast and dusty. The details are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Purse \$—, for all ages; three-quarters of a mile.  
H. Ellsworth's cb g Boz Sedam, 5, by Hurrah, dam Albion, 85 lbs.  
L. Massey Bros.' b m Little Buttercup, aged, by Hurrah, dam Bonnie Kate, 65 lbs.  
D. Bergamini's cb f Gilt, 4, by Tom Sawyer, dam by Girey 75 lbs.  
D. L. Klaberg's b g Allanoke, 4, 78 lbs.  
Time—1:06.

Second RACE.—Purse \$—, for all ages; selling allowances; five furlongs.  
P. Bonch's cb g P. Line, 5, by Pat Malloy, dam Mary L., 91 lbs.  
L. Massey Bros.' cb m Little Dale, aged, by Young Australian, dam Lizzie Palmer, 94 lbs.  
E. Green's b g Claude Brannon, aged, by Buckden, dam Lucy Dndley, 100 lbs.  
M. T. Danaber's cb g Sorrel Dan, aged, 100 lbs.  
M. T. Danaber's b f Matrimony, 4, 93 lbs.  
J. J. Carroll's b f Polonia, 4, 104 lbs.  
T. H. Dillard's b g Nat Trimble, 6, 94 lbs.  
Time—1:03.

Third RACE.—Purse \$—, for all ages; selling allowances; seven furlongs.  
F. Berninger's cb g Riddle, 5, by Lelaps, dam Puzzle, 88 lbs.  
J. J. Carroll's cb g Bagdad, 6, by Ventilator, dam Queen of Scots, 104 lbs.  
H. Ellsworth's br m Ida B., 5, by Monarchist, dam Katinka, 101 lbs.  
J. Gray's cb g Joe Cooper, 5, 91 lbs.  
Time—1:30.

Fourth RACE.—Purse \$—, the field, \$10. Post odds 2 to 1 on Riddle.  
J. W. Thayer's cb b Mart Boorhen, 5, by Jack Rowett, dam by Capt. Elgee 91 lbs.  
M. T. Danaber's cb g Callao, aged, by Planet, dam Betty Ward 109 lbs.  
M. T. Danaber's cb g Queen Esther, aged, by Bulletin, dam Glendary, 94 lbs.  
W. B. Jenkins's cb g Torrid Zone, aged, 85 lbs.  
Time—1:30.

Fifth RACE.—Queen Esther, \$20; Mart Boorhen, \$11; Torrid Zone, \$10; Callao, \$9. Post odds 2 to 1 against Mart Boorhen.



The Chicago Handicaps.

The weights assigned the two principal handicaps to be run during the inaugural meeting of the Washington Park Association at Chicago, between June 28th and July 28th, are as follows:

The Great Western Handicap.

A sweepstakes for all ages, at \$100 each, half forfeit; \$15 only if declared by May 1st, 1884, with \$1,500 added, the second to receive \$300 and the third \$150 out of the stakes; winners of any race after the publication of the weights on April 1st of the value of \$1,000 to carry 5 pounds; of \$1,500, 7 pounds; of \$2,000, 10 pounds extra; mile and a half.

Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Force, 6.....	121 Nellie Peyton, 5.....	103
Patsy Duffy, aged.....	120 Ella Rowett, aged.....	103
Gen. Monroe, 6.....	120 Shady, 4.....	102
Apollo, 5.....	116 Ada Ban, 4.....	102
Lida Stanhope, 6.....	116 George L., 4.....	102
Harry Gilmore, 5.....	115 Shenandoah, 3.....	101
Duke of Monday, 5.....	114 Musk, 4.....	101
Duke of Montalban, 6.....	114 Idle Pat, 4.....	100
Wedding Day, 6.....	112 Frolic filly, 3.....	100
Boatman, 5.....	112 Loyal Daly, 3.....	100
April Fool, 4.....	111 Tilford, 4.....	100
Wallansee, 5.....	111 Melikoff, 3.....	98
Topsy, 6.....	110 Trux, 5.....	98
Almude, aged.....	110 Kiohha, 4.....	98
Barney Aaron, 5.....	110 Ta-ha-ta, 4.....	98
John Henry, 5.....	110 Japonica, 4.....	97
Grismer, 5.....	110 Rosaline, 4.....	97
Matt McGinness, 5.....	110 Jennie Blue, 4.....	97
Markland, 4.....	110 Banquet, 3.....	97
Hilarity, 5.....	109 Rita, 3.....	96
Little Ruffin, aged.....	109 Lycurgus, 4.....	96
Vera, 4.....	108 Longmate, 4.....	96
Queen Ban, 4.....	108 Monticello, 4.....	96
Fair Count, aged.....	108 Bob Cook, 3.....	95
Monogram, 5.....	108 Exeter, 4.....	95
Lizzie, 6.....	107 Planet, Jr., aged.....	95
Cardinal McCloskey, 4.....	107 Fosterale, 5.....	95
Barnum, 5.....	107 Colorado, 4.....	95
Slocum, 5.....	106 Atwood, 4.....	93
Joe Mitchell, 4.....	106 Fanny Brown colt, 3.....	93
Dave Randall, 5.....	106 Glenhar, 3.....	93
Brad, 6.....	105 Farandole, 3.....	92
Bovero, 4.....	105 Exploit, 3.....	92
Mandamus, 5.....	105 Katie Fletcher, 4.....	92
Northland, 5.....	105 Little Joker, 5.....	92
Annie G., aged.....	105 Boreas, 3.....	90
John Sullivan, 5.....	105 Eros, 3.....	90
Avalon, 5.....	105 Butter Bird, 3.....	90
Chantilly, aged.....	104 Red Fox, 6.....	90
Taxgatherer, 5.....	104 Glendair, 3.....	90
Sovereign Pat, 4.....	104 The Ute, 3.....	90
Bob Pate, 4.....	103 Maria D., 3.....	87
Aleck Ament, 6.....	103 Pearl of Savoy, 3.....	82
Ascalon, dead.....		

The Oakwood Handicap.

A sweepstakes for all ages, at \$50 each, half forfeit; \$10 only if declared by May 1st, 1884, with \$1,000 added, the second to receive \$200 and the third \$100 out of the stakes; winners of any race after the publication of the weights on April 1st of the value of \$1,000 to carry 5 pounds extra; mile and a furlong.

Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Meditator, 5.....	121 Hailfellow, 4.....	101
Force, 6.....	121 Longmate, 4.....	101
Jim Renwick, 6.....	118 Lloyd Daly, 3.....	101
Gen. Monroe, 6.....	118 Flanders, 6.....	100
Fellowplay, 6.....	116 Valet, 5.....	100
Harry Gilmore, 5.....	115 Lady Lond, 3.....	100
Mammonist, aged.....	114 Northland, 5.....	100
Duke of Monday, 5.....	114 Hirondelle, 3.....	100
Freeland, 5.....	114 Sweetbriar, 3.....	100
John Henry, 5.....	113 Jennie Blue, 4.....	100
Ascender, 4.....	112 Beechenbrook, 4.....	100
Sauterter, 6.....	112 Mona, 3.....	100
Markland, 4.....	112 Ta-ha-ta, 4.....	100
Wedding Day, 6.....	112 Trux, 5.....	100
Wallansee, 5.....	111 Baccarat, 4.....	100
Disturbance, aged.....	111 Phoebe Anderson, 3.....	99
Grismer, 4.....	111 Musk, 4.....	99
Monogram, 5.....	110 Lord Lyon, 6.....	98
Hilarity, 5.....	110 Billette, 4.....	98
Topsy, 6.....	110 Jase Phillips, 3.....	97
Barney Aaron, 5.....	110 Bob Cook, 3.....	96
April Fool, 4.....	110 Japonica, 4.....	96
Lizzie S., 6.....	109 Miss Goodrich, 4.....	96
Long Knight, 4.....	109 Strickland, 3.....	96
Vera, 4.....	108 Ailee, 3.....	96
Fair Count, aged.....	108 Tenstrike, 3.....	96
Aretino, 4.....	108 Savanna, 3.....	96
Brunswick, 5.....	108 Farandole, 3.....	95
Ada Glen, 6.....	108 Exploit, 3.....	95
Princess, 4.....	108 Red Fox, 6.....	95
Cardinal McCloskey, 4.....	107 Sportsman, 6.....	95
Queen Ban, 4.....	107 La Belle N., 5.....	95
Brad, 6.....	107 Fosterale, 5.....	95
Mattie Rapture, 6.....	107 Tom Martin, 3.....	95
Wapakonita, 5.....	107 Harpoon, 3.....	95
Joe Mitchell, 4.....	106 Hannibal, 3.....	95
Chantilly, aged.....	106 Lady Trump, 3.....	95
Oliveite, 4.....	106 Colorado, 4.....	95
Bonnie Bird, aged.....	106 Slippery Dick, 5.....	93
Avalon, 5.....	106 Little Joker, 5.....	93
Gus Matthews, 5.....	106 Boreas, 3.....	92
Taxgatherer, 5.....	106 King Robin, 3.....	92
Finality, 4.....	106 Bennitta, 3.....	92
Boz Sedam, 5.....	105 Berlin, 3.....	91
Sovereign Pat, 4.....	105 Transit, 4.....	90
Sadie McNairy, 4.....	105 Bonanza, 3.....	90
Dave Vandell, 5.....	105 Hanap, 3.....	90
Nellie Peyton, 5.....	104 Twilight, 4.....	90
Richard L., 3.....	103 Peter L., 3.....	90
Glenharine, 5.....	103 Whisperine, 3.....	90
Carley B., 5.....	103 Madison, 3.....	85
Polonia, 4.....	103 Pearl of Savoy, 3.....	85
Aleck Ament, 6.....	102 Ed Butts, 3.....	84
Rosaline, 4.....	102 Atchison, 3.....	84

Palo Alto Stock Farm has sold to T. F. Lynch and Lee Shaner the bay gelding Jon Jon, by Monday, dam Plaything by Alarm, from The Pet by Vandal. Jon Jon is three years old, and a clinking good colt, but being a gelding had to give way in the process of relieving the crowded quarters now going on at Palo Alto.

Townsend Bros., of Wheatland, Oregon, have purchased of E. J. Dawne, Salem, the chestnut stallion Albate by George Wilkes (son of Asteroid), dam Sparrowhawk by Humboldt. The consideration was \$1,500.

Trotting Horse Breeders' Club.

An association has been formed in New York under the above title, for the purpose of compiling a trotting stud-book. The following prospectus has been mailed to breeders, owners and others interested in the matter.

This club has been recently organized under articles of incorporation by virtue of a statute of the state of New York.

The trustees to manage this business for the first twelve months are the undersigned incorporators, from whom Edwin Thorne has been selected as president, Shepherd F. Knapp as vice-president, and James B. Houston as secretary and treasurer.

Its principal place of business is the city of New York. The capital is \$10,000 (to be increased if deemed advisable) in shares of \$25 each. All subscriptions to be paid in full as made.

The object is to compile and publish a Trotting Horse Stud Book.

It is proposed by this organization to purchase, if practicable, the two existing stud-books, and discontinue their publication, substituting "The National Trotting Stud Book," a work to be compiled, owned, controlled and published by this club.

The primary object hoped to be obtained is the improvement of the breed of trotting horses by an elevation of the standard, by the truthfulness of the pedigrees, and accuracy of the records required for admission to registration. Trotting horses have been long enough bred on scientific principles for breeders to realize that certain strains of blood are recognized, and that to educate the public and protect buyers from imposition breeders should make some standard that would eventually lead to as well an established class of the trotting horse as that of the thoroughbred running horse. To do this a standard based on the 2:30 list is deemed the best plan, and the rules adopted in The Breeders' Trotting Stud Book approximate what is desired by those taking the most interest in this movement. But in order to obtain the views of as many breeders as possible we ask you to write to Mr. L. Brodhead, Spring Station, Woodford county, Ky., making such suggestions as may present themselves, and we further ask that you will attend a meeting to be held at Chicago, at Grand Pacific Hotel, on the 12th of May, at 12 m., to consider this matter.

It is expected that this club will be admitted as a member of the National Trotting Association, and that as such it will have access to its accurate and valuable official records for use and publication in the stud-book, and what is of even more importance, to its well-organized and able tribunals for a hearing and decision of such questions as may arise between the breeder and the compiler, on the refusal of the latter to record a pedigree or acknowledge a record.

The Board of Appeals of the National Trotting Association is, as a general rule, composed of men of recognized position, good judgment, accustomed to hear and decide kindred questions to such as will arise here, and above all, men that are free from prejudice and theories.

The fact that this court meets often, and at different and convenient points in the country, and that in the exercise of its discretion it can so punish a wrong-doer as to impair the value of his property (the animal sought to be wrongfully registered), makes it the best, and in fact, the only competent tribunal for such questions.

That the National Trotting Association will lend its aid in this much-needed and good work was shown by the overwhelming vote at its last congress.

Should you desire to subscribe to the capital stock of this club, a letter addressed to "J. B. Houston, secretary, Mills Building, New York city," inclosing a check for the amount of stock desired will receive attention.

The object in laying this before you is not so much to get pecuniary aid as that breeders throughout the whole country may become interested in this movement.

Edwin Thorne, David Bonner, Shepherd F. Knapp, James B. Houston, Henry C. McDowell, incorporators.

Ages of Noted Thoroughbred Brood-Mares.

The annexed table shows the years foaled and ages of mares which have been reuderer distinguished by the performances of their produce. There are many noted mares in the stud-book, the dates of foaling and death of which are not known, in consequence of the carelessness with which records were kept in former times. We glean from an examination of the produce of the mares mentioned below another very interesting feature, in being able to ascertain at what age the best foals were produced, and we find that the majority of the best race-horses were dropped when their dams were over nine years old. Imp. Batta foaled Glenelg at 8 and Cleopatra at 13; imp. Bernice dropped Electra at 10 and Bertram at 15, both by Kentucky, and good race-horses, and at the advanced age of 22 she foaled Bella, by Fiddlesticks, a very speedy filly. Voucher, by Wagner, was foaled when his dam, imp. Britannia, was 11, and Verona by imp. Yorkshire, the dam of Vauxhall, was foaled when Britannia was 22. At the age of 5 Cairngorm produced Coral by Vandal, the dam of Wanderer, Anstral, Uncas and Rambler, and Eltham Lass produced Kingfisher at 5. When the great imp. Australian saw the light, his dam imp. Emilia had reached the ripe old age of 18, and her last foal Ulrica was dropped at 23. Imp. Filagree became the dam of Fiddlesticks at 14, and imp. Gallopade, the fountain-head of the great Dance family, produced the world-renowned Reel, by Glencoe, at 10, and imp. Maud produced Alarm at 10; imp. Target was 15 when she dropped Creedmored, imp. Weatherwitch was 19 when Fonso was foaled and 11 when Florence, the dam of Hindoo, came into being. Alabama had reached 15 when she gave birth to Madge, by imp. Australian; Alice Carneal was 14 when Lexington, the emperor of stallions, was foaled, and at 19 produced Lavender, by Wagner, the dam of Helmholt and Baden-Baden, two of the best race-horses this country has produced. Old Balloon, by imp. Yorkshire, foaled True Bull at the age of 17, and Revolver at 10. Bay Leaf was one of the most famous brood-mares of this or any other country having had thirteen foals, the majority of which were good race-horses. At 8 she produced Beacon, 10 Bayswater, 12 Bayonet, 14 Preakness, 15 Bingaman, and at 19 Bay Final—all good race-horses. At 10 Bonnets o' Blue gave birth to Fashion, by imp. Trustee, the sensation of her day and the conqueror of Boston, and King Alfonso came into the world when Capitola was 14. At the age of 15 Dollie Carter dropped the phenomenal Joe Daniels, by imp. Australian, and Hennie Farrow produced Mollie McCarthy when 20 years old. Hymenia was 13 when Virgil was foaled, and Idlewild 11 when she gave birth to the illustrious Wildside.

Tom Ochiltree was foaled when Katona was 15. Laura, by Leviathan, foaled Harry of the West at 16. Lavender was 11 when Helmholt was foaled, and 19 at the birth of Baden-Baden. Levity dropped Lightsome at 10; Mildred, the dam of Monarchist, Minx, Stamps, etc., at 11, Lever at 18, and Legatee at 21, her last foal. Lucy Fowler at 13 foaled Tom Bowling, at 14 Aaron Pennington and at 15 Calvin; and

Madeline was 16 when she produced Maggie B. B., the dam of Iroquois. Magnolia, by imp. Glencoe, one of the best brood-mares this country has ever had, died at the age of 23, having placed to her credit thirteen foals; at 15 she produced Daniel Boone, at 19 Skeddaddle, 20 Kentucky, about the best son of Lexington, 21 Gilroy and 23 Victory. But few mares have ever lived which left a brighter escutcheon than that of Magnolia. Mildred produced Minx at 10, Monarchist at 12, Sultana at 17, and Frederick the Great at 18. Miller's Damsel produced American Eclipse at 12. At 12 Nantura had Longfellow. Reel was 12 when she produced Leecompte, 15 when Prioreess was foaled, and 21 at the foaling of War Dance, who was her last. Tokay gave birth to King Lear at 12 years of age, and St. Martin at 21. Topaz was 10 when she produced Waterloo, foaled Colton at 13 and Lodi at 16. Zero was foaled when Zenobia was 10, and Jerome Edger when she was 19. Novice produced Norfolk at the age of 8. Nina was 7 when Planet was foaled, and left to her credit fifteen foals. Rescne, by Bethune, was 21 when Abd-el-Kadee was foaled, and 24 at the birth of Abd-el-Koree, her last and best foal. Maiden was 11 years old at the birth of Parole, 17 when she dropped Powhattan, and 18 at the birth of Partenia, her last. We might give instances of living mares that have produced race-horses comparatively young, and some whose first foals were their best, yet in the majority of instances the best horses have been foaled when their dams were well along in years. Of the mares which have produced their best foals early, Jamaica is the most noticeable example. Foxhall, one of if not the best horse of the present age, was Jamaica's first foal, and was dropped when she was only 7. Lyttleton was foaled when Fanny Holton was only 5, and Ten Broeck, her last foal, at the age of 10, when she died. The above facts seem to indicate that the breeding capacity of mares improves as they grow older, if they have been kept breeding regularly. Below we give table of ages:

AGES OF PROMINENT THOROUGHBRED MARES.

Foaled.	Died.	Ag'd.
Allegante (imp.), by Young Truffle.....	1831	1849
Batta (imp.), by Kingston.....	1858	1883
Bernice (imp.), by Stockwell.....	1858	1883
Cairngorm (imp.), by Cotherstone.....	1859	1874
Eltham Lass (imp.), by Kingston.....	1859	1874
Emilia (imp.), by Young Emilus.....	1840	1872
Filagree (imp.), by Stockwell.....	1859	1880
Gallopade (imp.), by Catton.....	1828 about	1848
Heads or Tails (imp.), by Lottery.....	1831	1853
Maud (imp.), by Stockwell.....	1859	1872
Target (imp.), by Rifeaman.....	1858	1883
Weatherwitch (imp.), by Weatherbit.....	1858	1879
Alabama, by Brown Dick.....	1856	1884
Anna C., by imp. Glencoe.....	1854	1883
Ariel, by imp. Soroedon.....	1844	1871
Balloon, by imp. Yorkshire.....	1852	1879
Bay Leaf, by imp. Yorkshire.....	1853	1873
Belle Brandon, by Hngb L. French.....	1857	1874
Blue Bonnet, by imp. Hedgford.....	1839	1866
Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.....	1827	1857
Capitola, by Vandal.....	1858	1883
Dolly Carter, by imp. Glencoe.....	1854	1880
Fashion, by imp. Trustee.....	1837	1860
Heiress, by imp. Seythian.....	1860	1883
Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.....	1853	1875
Heraldry, by imp. Herald.....	1846	1876
Hymenia, by imp. Yorkshire.....	1851	1868
Idlewild, by Lexington.....	1859	1883
Katona, by Voucher.....	1857	1874
La Henderson, by Lexington.....	1865	1883
Laura, by imp. Leviathan.....	1846	1871
Lavender, by Wagner.....	1855	1878
Lilla, by imp. Yorkshire.....	1856	1881
Lucy Fowler, by imp. Albion.....	1857	1879
Maiden, by Lexington.....	1862	1880
Magnolia, by imp. Glencoe.....	1841	1864
Margaret Wood, by imp. Priam.....	1840	1865
Mildrid, by imp. Glencoe.....	1856	1881
Miriam, by imp. Glencoe.....	1882	1879
Nantura, by Brawner's Eclipse.....	1855	1873
Nina, by Boston.....	1848	1879
Novice, by imp. Glencoe.....	1853	1875
Peytona, by imp. Glencoe.....	1839	1864
Picayune, by Medcoe.....	1835	1861
Reel, by imp. Glencoe.....	1838	1860
Rowena, by Sumpter.....	1826	1842
Susan Beane, by Lexington.....	1868	1884
Tokay, by imp. Yorkshire.....	1851	1873
Topaz, by imp. Glencoe.....	1844	1864
Volga, by imp. Glencoe.....	1856	1876
Verona, by imp. Yorkshire.....	1856	1879
Zenobia, by imp. Zengane.....	1840	1869

—Turf, Field and Farm.

The Dwyer Two-year-olds.

"A Veteran" correspondent writing to the Brooklyn Eagle gives some interesting details of the Dwyer stables, including the prices paid for the two-year-olds now in training, and as the information was, no doubt, obtained from one of the brothers, it will be found of interest. Names and prices paid are as follows:

B c Elmendorf, by Virgil, dam La Polka.....	\$5,100
Blk g Electric Light, by Enquirer, dam Vesper Light.....	3,500
Br c Emmet, by Enquirer, dam Mariposa.....	3,000
B c Richmond, by Virgil, dam Alert.....	2,000
B c Petersburg, by Monarchist, dam Bonbon.....	2,000
Br f Miss Palmer, by Billet, dam Belle Palmer.....	1,500
B c Executor, by Enquirer, dam Brunette.....	1,400
B c Lennox, by Lisbon, dam Spindola.....	1,300
Blk c Detective, by Virgil, dam Tructure.....	1,100
Ch c Greenfield, by Glen Athol, dam Lotta.....	725
Br c Sumner, by Glen Athol, dam Kathleen.....	700
Ch c Sea Foam, by Lisbon, dam Maggie Hunter.....	600
Ch c Bolter, by Bramble, dam Quartet.....	575
Ch f Ripplette, by Lisbon, dam Blandina.....	575
B c Col. Clay, by Billet, dam Lucille Western.....	500

As to the prospects of these youngsters the writer says: "They are all untied, but out of the above there four who will make their mark this season. One of the fillies will be as good as, if she does not excel, even Miss Woodford in speed. I think she will be one of the grandest two-year-olds I ever put eyes on. Another of the fillies, although somewhat under size, I think will turn out to be another Katie Pease. A more racing-like nag it would be hard to find. I think this is one of the most formidable racing stables ever got together in this country, and one it will be very hard to beat this year. Well may Brooklyn be proud of the Brooklyn Stable." In New York there is an opinion that the cheapest in the lot—Col. Clay—will be found to be as good as any of them.

Santa Claus and Overman are in the stable of J. Turner at Philadelphia.



## Capital Turf Club.

Entries for the Spring Meeting of this association closed last Saturday. The following is the list:

No. 1. Running—Purse \$200; free for all two-year-olds; half-mile dash. Winner of half-mile dash at P. C. B. H. meeting to carry five pounds extra. This race did not fill, and the club substituted a prize of \$250 for all two-year-olds; five-eighths of a mile. Entries to close April 21st.

No. 2. Running—Purse \$300, for all ages; three-quarters of a mile and repeat.

Lee Shaner's h g Jon Jon, three years, by Monday—Playing.

Lee Shaner's b e Haddington, aged, by imp. Haddington—Prairie Flame.

John Mackey's h f Susan, three years, by Warwick—Folly.

John Mackey's b f Mileta, three years, by Lever—Malta.

M. M. Allen's br e Bryant W., four years, by Monday—Bebe.

W. L. Pritchard's b h Frank Rhoads, aged, by Leinster—Ada A.

Delaney & Ayres' s m Trade Dollar, aged, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton.

Fred Bridges' s g St. Patrick, aged, pedigree not given.

No. 3. Running—Purse \$250, for all ages; one and one-quarter miles.

L. J. Rose's s g Harry Rose, three years, by Rutherford—Aileen Oge.

John Mackey's b f Rosa Bella, three years, by King Alfonso—Miranda.

John Mackey's ch m Glorienne, three years, by Joe Daniels—Rebecca.

M. M. Allen's h s Jocko, aged, by Cariboo—Reply.

W. M. Murry's h r s Birdcatcher, aged, by Spectre—Pet.

W. L. Pritchard's ch f Lizzie Dunbar, three years, by Bazar—Tibbie Dunbar.

W. B. Todhunter's b s John Funk, five years, by Monday—Susie B. Moore.

Delaney & Ayres' ch m Laura, four years, by Shannon—Folly.

4. Trotting—Purse \$200; for two-year-olds owned in Butte, Colusa, Sacramento, Tehama, Yuba and Yolo counties on January 1st, 1884; mile heats, 2 in 3.

S. K. Trefry's b c Apex, by Prompter, dam by Flaxtail.

Worth Ober's br c Reveille, by Admiral, dam by San Bruno.

John Mackey's b f Visalia, by Echo, dam Dolly Varden.

John Mackey's gr c Eagle, by Echo, dam Sally-Come-Up.

R. H. Newton's h k c Sur Del, by Del Sur, dam by Black Ralph.

W. B. Todhunter's s c Cannon Ball, by Prompter, dam Gabelle.

No. 5. Trotting—Purse \$500; 2:35 class.

W. F. Smith's blk g Thapsin, four years, by Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard.

L. H. Todhunter's b g Mack, by Gen. Reno, dam by Norfolk.

L. N. Billings' blk g Slim Jim, by Tyler's Black Hawk.

J. T. McIntosh's b g Telegraph, by Tilton Almont.

J. W. Donathan's b s Bob Mason, by Echo, dam Belle Mason.

No. 6. Running—Sacramento Derby; purse \$300; free for all three-year-olds, one and one-half miles.

L. J. Rose's s g Harry Rose, by Rutherford—Aileen Oge.

P. Siebensthaler's b c Philip S., by Leinster—Lily Simpson.

John Mackey's b f Faustina, by Glenelg—Marmot.

John Mackey's ch f Assyria, by Lever—Asia.

W. M. Murry's s c Col. Jack Hays, by Joe Daniels—Liberty.

W. L. Pritchard's ch f Lizzie Dunbar, by Bazar—Tibbie Dunbar.

No. 7. Running—Purse \$400, for all ages; one mile and repeat.

Lee Shaner's b h Haddington, aged, by imp. Haddington—Prairie Flame.

John Mackey's ch f Glorienne, three years, by Joe Daniels—Rebecca.

John Mackey's b f Rosa Belle, three years, by King Alfonso—Miranda.

M. M. Allen's h s Patsy Duffy, aged, by Leinster—Ada A.

Delaney & Ayres' s m Trade Dollar, aged, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton.

No. 8. Running—Consolation purse.

No. 9. Pacing—Purse \$500, for horses that have never beaten 2:20.

Henry McConn's br g Fairmount.

S. C. Tryon's br g Prince, by Missonri Chief, dam by Belmont.

M. M. Allen's dn g Johnny Weigle.

J. T. McIntosh's b g Fred Ackerman, by Washington.

M. F. Odell's b g Shaker.

No. 10. Trotting—Purse \$800; free for all.

A. Waldstein's b s Albert W.

J. A. Goldsmith's gr e Romero.

P. Farrell's b g Vanderlynn.

This race failing to receive the requisite number of entries the Secretary was ordered to correspond with each nominator, stating that the club will give a purse of \$500 for the three horses named, if it will be satisfactory.

No. 11. Trotting—Purse \$500; 2:27 class.

George Leiby's blk g B. B., by Millman's Bellfounder.

W. F. Smith's h g Adair, by Electioneer.

M. M. Allen's ch g Tump Winston, by Primrose.

J. A. Goldsmith's h m Sister, by Admiral.

This race fell short one entry, but the club decided to offer the purse for the four entries.

No. 12. Pacing—Purse \$300; for pacers owned in Sacramento county, January 1st, 1884, which have never beaten 2:30.

F. H. Slack's br g Gen. Garfield, by Tecumseh, dam a Nelson mare.

Worth Ober's b g Johnny Catch'em, by Primus.

L. H. Todhunter's gr e Revenue, by Ulster Chief, dam Marysville Queen.

Albert Teitjen's b m Patti, by Crisman's Patchen, dam by Gen. Knox.

J. W. Wilson's h g Roden, pedigree not given.

P. Potter's ch g Ned Forrest, pedigree not given.

Lem Ullman is arranging the programme for the Blood-Horse Meeting at the Bay District. He will leave for the east soon after the close of the meeting, about the 20th, to attend to the programming in the circuits, commencing at Philadelphia. Lem has enjoyed himself since he arrived in San Francisco, and will return next fall at the close of the eastern season, and continue the experiment of wintering on this side of the continent.

Dr. L. Herr, Lexington, Ky., recently sold six yearling trotting colts for \$5,200.

## George Wilkes.

It is doubtful whether a more thoroughly representative trotting sire appears on the records to day than Geo. Wilkes. He was a trotting-bred horse, a trotter of exceptional merit at all ways of going, and with a comparatively brief period of years in the stud, part of the time under circumstances not the most favorable to a stallion's success, he has already to his credit in the 2:30 list twenty-seven sons and daughters with records ranging from 2:16½ to 2:29½. Four of these have beaten 2:20, three others have beaten 2:22, and there are fourteen of his get with records better than 2:25. This is certainly a grand showing for any horse to make, and to it must be added the fact that the fastest of the Wilkes have been the best—something not to be said of the get of many horses.

As stated above, Geo. Wilkes was a trotter both by inheritance and performance, being a son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and out of Dolly Spanker by Henry Clay. This breeding, as the merest tyro in horse lore knows, includes two strains of blood that have always been recognized as possessing great individual excellence, and their union has, in almost every instance, been attended with the most successful results. While the Clays have not, as a rule, been trotters of the highest type, the daughters of the family have added greatly to the reputation of their sire by producing many noted winners and sires of winners, and the Hambletonian blood has been that with which they have nicked most successfully, as witness Gabelle, Geo. Wilkes and James Howell, Jr., by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, with Clay dams; St. Julien, Bodine, Unalaka and St. Remo, by Volunteer out of Clay mares, and many other instances that might be given. With this combination of blood lines, therefore, it is not strange that Geo. Wilkes should have been a trotter, and he was one of the best as well as one of the earliest of the Hambletonians to appear on the turf. Naturally a precocious horse in point of speed, there is little doubt that too much was asked of him ere his bones were made solid by age and his muscles hardened by careful development. But for all this he got a record of 2:22 in 1863, and at that time, horses that could do this, were anything but plentiful. He was also a rare good one in the matter of pulling weight, and an old-time trotting-wagon, with a good-sized man in it, would not stop him. His action, while good, was peculiar, especially behind, Wilkes throwing his hind feet out when at speed in much the same manner that a duck does when swimming, and this peculiarity has been inherited in a marked degree by several of his get.

The fastest of the family, Wilson, 2:16½, is not by any means the best, and it should not be forgotten that his record was obtained in a race which he lost to Director at Cleveland last summer, and in which he had the help of all the other starters in the race, barring the black stallion. In appearance Wilson is a horse that strikes one favorably, having plenty of size, a well-modelled body set on legs that are not bad. And in these respects he has greatly the advantage of most of the family, the chief fault with Wilkes as a sire being the fact that his get came in all sizes, and that none of them were particularly handsome or well-proportioned. Lumps, 2:21, a mere pony, is probably the fastest trotter of his inches ever foaled. So-so, 2:17½, on the other hand, is a most ungainly animal, with a head that is almost a deformity. But in the great points of getting a uniform high rate of speed, siring level-headed trotters and that come to their speed at an early age, Wilkes is, perhaps, the best of modern trotting sires, Electioneer always excepted. Joe Bunker, 2:19½, who was got by him out of a mare by Seely's American Star that was famous around New York as a roadster a generation ago, was about the hardest horse in the country to beat during the latter part of 1882 and the spring of 1883. Always a horse of great speed, he was uncertain in temper and performances until a driver who possessed intelligence and sympathy took him in charge, and then his career was one of almost uninterrupted success, until a complete loss of form after his race at Chicago last July retired him for the season. Whether Bunker will be one of the trotting stars of 1884 remains to be seen.

May Bird, one of the first of the family to trot, was also one of the best, and as an "all-round" trotter it is doubtful if she ever had an equal, when her best rate of speed is considered. Her strong point was in being an exceedingly consistent performer, and with anything but the best of attention and care she made in one season a record of 2:21 in harness, 2:19½ under the saddle, and 2:24½ to wagon. Mr. Robert Bonner was not long in discovering what a really good one she was, and her purchase by him deprived the turf of a trotter that, had she been allowed to remain in active service, would no doubt have added materially to the fame of her sire.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

## McDowell's Patent.

Habitués of the Los Angeles race track have noticed lately that Andy McDowell drives all his horsea with close-fitting hoods on their heads. It was noted as somewhat curious as none of them had the epizootic or any other affliction, except voracious appetites, but questions failed to bring satisfactory answers. Finally it percolated that McDowell had devised some new arrangement of bridle, bits and reins, and used the hood to hide it and protect his genius from people too lazy or too stupid to do anything in the discovery line themselves. A gentleman who spied the whole thing out has described it to us, and with a distinct understanding with the reader of this that he will keep it to himself, we will impart the great secret. He takes the near rein and makes a loop around the horse's nose, passing the rein through the ring of the bit and back to the sulky. With this half hackamoor arrangement he manages his horse with the one rein, like the captain of a prairie schooner. He keeps the off rein in his right hand, slack, to be ready for emergencies, and at the same time urges his horse along by thumping his or her ribs with the slackened rein, after the manner of the ancient granger. There are advantages in the plan, while horsemen can readily perceive if they try it. We would not give this "new process" away now if we did not feel sure it must soon become generally known. The season is advancing, and when old Sol lolls in a lurid sky and the mercury bubbles in the thermometer those hoods must come, and then everybody can see for himself. In the meantime it is probable that the protection of the United States will be thrown around the idea, and when his patent steering gear is fairly on the market McDowell expects to wear a velvet vest all the year round.

The Cook stock farm has lost two highly prized fillies by death. Princess, 3 years, by Administrator, dam Priceless by Volunteer, stopped on a snag and died of lockjaw. The other, Collette, by Steinway, dam Nourmahal by Simpson's Blackbird, was taken off in a mysterious way. She was found dead in the pasture with nothing to indicate the cause of death except a mark between the eyes suspiciously like the imprint of a hammer.

## Occasionally From Chico.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Horse news up here is very scarce, although there are quite a number of colts being worked. Mr. Jas. Hasty is breaking a fine two-year-old, by Singleton, dam by Gen. Reno, weighs 1,040 lbs., and can trot quarters in 45 seconds. Palmer Garrett has a colt, by Tilton Almont, they say can show a forty gait, a Buccaneer three-year-old, owned by Jas. Abrams of Chico, and a colt of his own by Phmas or Prompter, dam Princess, by a son of Ethan Allen. At Mr. McIntosh's ranch they have built a mile track and a row of stalls 14x14, with lattice-work shed to cool out under and walk horses in during stormy weather. Singleton and La Harpe are looking fine and are being well patronized, Singleton having served thirty mares up to date. Jas. Sullivan is working the trotters at this ranch. His string consists of Ackerman (pacer, record 2:26½) by Washington, dam by Signal, second dam by John Nelson; Telegraph, by Tilton Almont, dam by John Nelson (Sullivan is quite sweet on this high fellow); the two-year-old bay filly Delight, by Singleton, dam by Volscian, and a two-year-old gelding, bay, white face, four white legs, named Signet. He is named in the Stanford Stakes for 1885, and is as fine, rangy a colt as one would wish to see. He is by Singleton, dam Kate Signal, by Signal, his dam by Illinois Medoc, and if nothing happens him I am sure someone will find he will be a bard one to heat. C. L. Denman is jogging his black filly Starlight by Singleton, dam by Reave's Blackbird. I suppose you have already received an ad. from the Butte county Sportsman Club. Mr. McIntosh informs me that the club have made arrangements for 1,500 pigeons and that they will be sure to arrive in time. It is the intention of the club to make this the tournament of the season, and every one interested in this exciting sport will find that no obstacles will prevent this from being what it is intended. This club knows no such word as fail.

I have noticed several articles in your paper lately in regard to the duck law. Now, Mr. Editor, why would it not be a good idea to let those counties have a law protecting ducks that wish it, and no law where they, the ducks, are worse than a nuisance. If some of those gentlemen who write so ably in defending the ducks were losing two or three thousand dollars a year from ravages made by ducks, I think they would hesitate before censuring others for protecting their property. I think the law should be general in protecting the mallard.

I see you quote an article in your last issue from a Tacoma, W. T., paper in regard to the stallion Mc, or, as you write, Mac. Your version of his pedigree is correct, but I think you err as to his record. In the winter of 1875 Budd Dohle had him at the Bay District race-track, and started him in a race against Alameda Maid, Denver Dan and some others whose names will not come to memory. Mac won two heats, if my memory serves me right, one in 2:36½. Denver Dan won two heats. Race postponed, rained next day, and I think it was three or four days before the race was finished. Mr. Hinchman should be able to give you his record, as he was secretary at that time.

CHICO, April 9th.

## Fools.

At Bay Stock Farm, Chico, Cal. Property of J. T. McIntosh.

February 25th, black colt, by Singleton, dam by Buccaneer.

March 16th, black colt, by Singleton, dam Bessie, by Reavis' Blackbird.

March 25th, black filly, by Singleton, dam by Henry Wilson.

April 1st, chestnut filly, by La Harpe, dam by John Nelson.

April 6th, chestnut colt, by Singleton, dam by Reavis' Blackbird.

April 8th, chestnut filly, by La Harpe, dam by Ophir, son of Kentucky Hunter.

February 3d, black colt, by Singleton, dam by Lancel (property of Wm. Mathewson).

April 2d, chestnut filly, by La Harpe, dam not traced (property of Wm. Mott).

## Crown Point Destroyed.

Mr. Valensin's chestnut stallion Crown Point, by Speculation, was destroyed at Arno Farm a few days ago, all hope of his restoration to health having been given over. The horse had been ailing for some months, and there have been various opinions as to what the trouble was. We are informed that the veterinary in attendance diagnosed it as a form of distemper. From the evidences obtainable it would appear that the horse took a severe cold which resulted in lung fever and finally in quick consumption. In the latter stages other complications set in as is usually the case. It was found that treatment was of no effect to avert the collapse, and the horse was shot to end his suffering. The mortality among stallions at Arno Farm has been somewhat remarkable.

## Races at Oakland Park.

OAKLAND TROTTING PARK, April 5th. Purse \$500.				
Geo. Leiby's blk g B. B.	4	1	1	1
J. A. Goldsmith's h f Sister	1	3	5	2
E. P. Downer's ch g Tump Winston	2	2	2	3
P. Farrell's b g Barney B.	5	4	4	4
L. Shaner's ch g Frank Moscow	3	5	3	5
Time—2:30½, 2:27½, 2:24½.				
SAME DAY—Running—purse \$75; five-eighths 2½ a mile.				
Foster Bros.' gr m Della Walker	1			
L. Shaner's br h Haddington	2			
—ch g Red Oak	3			
Time—1:30.				

The transfer of Leander calls to mind an incident in his turf career when, not under the name of Dr. Lewis, but Flexible, he appears on the old trotting park in this city (Manchester, N. H.), and made strange havoc among the betting fraternity, who fought heavily of Ed Chapin or Chas. R., in a slow class, trotted October 5th, 1875. There were twelve starters, and Flexible drew ninth position. The chairman of the judges, who has a keen eye for a ringer, called the attention of one of his colleagues to the well-drilled manner of the brown horse when the bell to recall the field to score again was sounded, and then let them go. Flexible got a bad send-off, but he was fully equal to it, for he handily trotted around every horse ahead of him in the race, winning the heat in 2:35, though his actual time from wire to wire was 2:29½. He easily won the next two heats in 2:37 and 2:37½. Later on in the meeting he won another race in straight heats, but the boys who got caught in the first instance placed no money on him in the second. Some time afterwards he was sold as Dr. Lewis to Vanderhilt, who changed his name to Leander. So says the *Mirror and Farmer*.



## BICYCLING.

## Mlle. Armaindo.

The accompanying portrait of this lady will be recognized as an excellent presentation of the distinguished original. Few of her sex have made a name for themselves in the athletic world, beyond that based on suffering, or sort of tacit permission induced by the natural gallantry of the eternal half of creation; but Mlle. Armaindo asks no such favor for herself. She holds the title of champion bicyclienne by a claim so thoroughly established that it no longer finds challengers, and she has won almost equal credit in contests when the masculine element was in determined opposition, and represented by stars of the arena. Mlle. Louise is something of a phenomenon. Physical power came to her as an inheritance, and nature made her an athlete without unsexing her in the least. In adopting an athletic profession she but follows in the path nature plainly marked out for her, and from her notable ability and unbroken success hers is evidently not a case of mistaken calling or lost opportunities. While she can drive a bicycle at a whistling pace, her singular strength is not alone of the flexor muscles. She has with one hand raised and put to arm's length over her head a 90-pound dumb-bell, and has raised an 85-pound bell in the same manner seven times. These may not in some quarters be deemed feminine accomplishments, but how many of her sex there are who would gladly exchange the smiles of a hountiful fortune for the title of the muscled and nervous energy concentrated in Mlle. Armaindo. Her bicycle career began about two years ago. She placed herself under the instruction of the since unfortunate Prof. F. W. Rollinson, and was so apt a scholar that in two days she had mastered the machine, and in three weeks could run a mile better than four minutes. Four months later she appeared as a professional, and her first race was a handicap in which she met and defeated her teacher. All the lady riders she has beaten in the most hollow manner, and she is the only woman who ever won a championship race from men in any athletic contest. She holds one of the most important records, that of seventy-two hours. This was made in Chicago in May of last year, when Mlle. Armaindo ran 843 4-13 miles, winning the race handily, with Woodside and Morgan in the ruck behind her. She has appeared in all the principal cities of the Union, and has many handsome and valuable evidences of her personal and professional popularity. Mlle. Louise will assist Mr. Prince in the race against Anderson and his horses at the Mechanics' Pavilion next week, riding each alternate hour, and will do her share towards making that event notable, by reason of the skill and endurance exhibited and the record made.

The Alameda Bicycle Club will shortly be organized. Four of the club members are to engage in a Mile Handicap Bicycle Race for a gold medal, and as all the participants are satisfied with their handicap a more than ordinary finish will be the result. The race will probably take place at the Olympic meeting.

## Bicycling at San Jose.

The Two-mile Amateur Bicycle Race resulted in a victory for F. Gibson of this city, in the slow time of 9 minutes 1 second. Louise Armaindo defeated a trotting pony 2 miles in 7 minutes 31 seconds. T. W. Eck is credited with riding one-half a mile in 1 minute 27 1/4 seconds, which is the best time made on the coast. The ten-mile race, J. S. Prince against Mr. Snedekin's trotting horse must have been a very soft thing for the bicyclist, judging by the time made, viz., 39 minutes 16 seconds.

## The Six Days' Race.

Prince and Armaindo start for their 72 hours race against Anderson and his 15 horses, at the Mechanics Pavilion, next Monday at 12 o'clock noon. How the contest will result it is impossible to predict, but the prospect is excellent for a great score of miles and a hard fought battle. Prince is quite confident that the wheel has the best of it, but from Anderson's known ability, and the character of his horses, we opine that the wheelman underestimates the probable number of miles that will be covered. He effects to believe that 1,150 miles will take the money, but Anderson ought to ride 1,200 if his past performances are any index to what he can do. Prince and Armaindo may be able to do as well as that if occasion requires.

The Massachusetts Bicycle Club have taken measures for the formation of a corporation, with a capital of \$10,000.

## Bicycling at the Oakland Trotting Park.

Louise Armaindo defeated Mr. Jackson's Tom in 22 minutes 17 seconds, for the 5-mile event, and the 20-mile race between Prince and the trotting horse Ed was secured by the bicyclist in 1 hour 21 minutes 50 seconds.

## BILLIARDS.

## Saylor and McCleery—A Notable Game.

The match game of billiards, 1,000 points up, for \$500 a side, between J. F. B. McCleery and Benjamin Saylor, took place last Saturday evening before a very large and enthusiastic audience. On the strength of Saylor's previous victories over this opponent, he was the favorite in the betting; in some cases odds as high as two to one being offered. No such offers, however, were refused by McCleery while his bank roll lasted. Before the opening stroke, which scored a goose egg for Saylor, there was over \$1,400 up pending the result of the game. All in all, this was one of the hardest-fought battles which has ever taken place over the green cloth in this city. During the entire game, and especially at the beginning, the balls broke wretchedly for McCleery; his splendid execution around the table won great applause, but the points were hard earned, and it was very slow work. In the eighth inning Saylor reached the right rail, and it was astonishing with what ease and rapidity his points rolled up. He froze on the 52d carom, and missed the spot shot. A few innings later he reached the left rail, ran the balls the length of the short one, where he got them in excellent position on the right rail; a few more caroms, and he had

the table presumably to continue his rail run, or to play the spot shot according to the decision that would be rendered. The referee thinking that McCleery was satisfied the balls were tight without examining them himself picked them off the table to place them on the spots before McCleery's cry of "don't touch them" reached his ear. McCleery insisted that the balls did not touch, Saylor insisted on the contrary, and for a moment it looked as if the referee was in an embarrassing position, as the mistake was undoubtedly his, as he should have looked at the balls before moving them. After twenty minutes of pretty hard talking, and the referee not having yet rendered a decision, Saylor was prevailed upon by his friends to do the right thing, and allow the player in hand the benefit of the doubt. The balls were replaced as near as possible to their original rail position, and McCleery allowed to continue.

Another interesting game is on the tapis, to take place this evening at No. 8 Sixth street, between W. R. F. Lowry and McCleery. These two gentlemen are very evenly matched, and have not crossed cues for many months in this city. The game is to be in 500 points for a purse of \$50. After the game McCleery will give a fancy shot exhibition.

Meesre. Troesher and Bensinger of the New York and Chicago houses of the J. M. Brunewick and Balke Company are here at present on a visit. They intend returning about the 1st of May.

Both Schaefer and Sloeson will do the bulk of their practicing in private rooms.



The death of a veteran English nobleman and turfman is announced—Lord Mostyn, who recently died at the advanced age of ninety. He owned the famous mare, Queen of Trumps, by Velocipede, who won the Oaks of 1835, in grand style, and followed it up by winning the St. Leger. Queen of Trumps was the great-granddam of Mr. Belmont's Fair Barbarian, by Hermit. It was Lord Mostyn who bought Lord George Bentinck's entire racing stud at a bargain. Among this lot was the famous mare Cruicifix, and her then yearling son, Surplice, who in due time won the Derby for Lord Mostyn, an honor Lord George Bentinck had never achieved.

One of the most successful trotting horse trainers on Long Island was asked a few days ago if the present backward spring would not interfere with the drivers of trotting horses in preparing their animals for the spring meetings. "Well," said he, "don't mind what the trainers say. I tell you a matured horse can be put in condition in about two weeks. I am out of the business now, and I can speak plainly. I used to ask for six months to get a horse fit, but if a horse has been regularly exercised he will trot as fast after two weeks' preparations as he ever will."

## AQUATIC.

In the friendly race between the crews of the Alert Boat Club of Vallejo, last Sunday, the old four won very handily. The race was three miles with a turn, and the winners covered the line in 21:45, the looser time being 22:15. The personnel of the crews was: Seniors, George Roe, stroke; Henry McManne, 1st waist; James Keyes, 2d waist; Frank Davis, bow. Juniors, Henry Lazelle, stroke; C. B. Rand, 1st waist; James Jackson, 2d waist; J. J. Smith, bow.

On Sunday afternoon Alfred Tuckey, who is regarded as the Hanlon of the Triton Boat Club, had a narrow escape from drowning. He was out in his shell, and on rounding Black Point was capsized. But for the efforts of two of his friends, who put out to his assistance, he would certainly have been drowned.

An eastern writer declares that the best mule that can be imagined may be had by breeding a race-horse to a Percheron or Norman mare, and using the offspring as a brood-mare for mule colts. The colt, however, out of a heavy, dull mare by a jack, would not be termed first-class in the mule-growing states. An infusion of racing blood is necessary for spirit, stylish carriage and those characteristics which make a mule bring fancy prices.

There is no better food for horses than oats. A mixture of oats and bran is healthy and strengthening, and is better than any other known food for horses. An exchange of "Chemists have long ago discovered avenin, a very potent, in oats, and to this may be attributed its good effects on horses. Farmers had long ago discovered the same only they had not given it a name."



## THE GUN.

## The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.  
Star (\*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail.....												
Partridge.....												
Rail.....												
Grouse.....												
Doves.....												
Male Deer.....												
Female Deer.....												
Spotted Fawn.....												
Antelope.....												
Elk.....												
Salmon.....												
Trout.....												

## Pigeon Match.

The match, for \$100 a side, between Dr. Slade and Mr. Tom Pearson, which sprang out of the match between Messrs. Slade and Maskey, the week previous, excited much interest, and drew together a large number of spectators. The shooting upon the whole was not what was expected, from the reputation of the contestants, Pearson winning with 38 birds out of 50, to Slade 35. The latter gentleman was evidently nervous, and did not shoot up to his record, but then there is the man who always can do so. Pearson, on the contrary, was in fine form, steady, quick, and confident. The birds were a good lot, furnished by Burbank, 36 of them regular tailers, as will be seen by our analysis. The day was pleasant, but there was not wind enough to carry off the smoke from the muzzle of the gun, which made the second barrel almost useless. Indeed, both men took several blind shots with the second barrel on the chance of killing, once or twice doing so, but oftener missing. We are inclined to prefer a moderately brisk wind on such occasions; it may make the birds quicker in flight, but it gives better chances for the second barrel. With the birds, both men were about equal, though Pearson had a slight advantage in the trap they came from. The birds killed were graced very cleverly, those missed were also missed very badly. The hitting was extremely lively both on the result and individual shots all through the match. Towards the close, when Pearson had only seven birds left, Slade, though behind, had a chance to have made the match a draw. Pearson, got three tailers, and missed them all in succession, but the chance seemed to unsteady Slade and the match was lost. The result will be another contest between the men, for the same amount, to come off at St Bruno in the course of a few weeks. Mr. Remon, E. Wilson acted as referee. The score:

NAME.	Number of Trap.					Tailers.	Killed.	Missed.	Quarterns.	Killed.	Missed.	Infirers.	Killed.	Missed.	Killed, 1st bbl.	Killed, 2d bbl.	Total killed.	Total Missed.
	1	2	3	4	5													
Pearson...	7	7	11	12	13	15	7	8	19	15	4	16	16	0	27	11	38	12
Slade.....	12	10	4	11	13	20	11	9	17	11	6	13	13	0	26	9	35	15
Pearson had one towerer.																		

Pearson had one towerer.  
After the event of the day, which was about in good season, the sport was continued with sweepstake matches. The first was at six birds with two purses \$15 and \$10. In this Dr. Slade got first money by a clean score. Pearson and Fay tied on five birds each, the former winning second money on the shoot-off. The score:

Slade.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	Walsh.....	0	1	1	0	1	1	4
Pearson.....	1	1	0	1	1	1	5	Brown.....	1	1	0	0	1	1	4
Fay.....	1	0	1	1	1	1	5								

The next was similar in conditions, with the entrance raised to \$10, the whole divided into two purses of \$27.50 and \$12.50. In this Pearson gathered in the big purse, with five killed, Slade and Fay tying on four each. On the shoot-off Fay took the second pot. The score:

Pearson.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	Slade.....	0	1	0	1	1	1	4
Fay.....	1	0	0	1	1	1	4	Brown.....	0	1	1	0	1	1	4

The shooting concluded by a match at 21 yards between Fay and Walsh, resulting in the victory of Walsh, with sixteen kills out of 20 birds, to Fay's 14 kills.

## At Bird's Point, Alameda.

The Alameda County Sportsman's Club had their regular monthly medal shoot on Saturday last, at Bird's Point. The conditions of the match were as usual, 12 birds each 30 yards rise, 80 yards boundary. Twenty-three members entered the contest, which speaks well for their enthusiasm. The large number contending made the shooting tedious after a while, and this, perhaps, may account for the comparatively poor score on the average. We doubt, however, if any other club in the State could pick out the same number of members and make a better score with such birds as they had on this occasion, and shoot at 30 yards. The handsome medal this time finally fell to the lot of Mr. Adams, who, with justifiable pride, wears it on his bosom, though it is not the first time, we believe, he has enjoyed the honor. The score:

Adams.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	Upham.....	0	1	1	1	1	1	7
Edson.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	Wilke.....	0	1	1	0	1	1	7
Knowles.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	Platt.....	0	1	1	1	1	1	7
Carneal.....	1	0	1	1	1	1	10	Halle.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Norton.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	Northmer.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Mayhew.....	0	1	1	1	1	1	10	Tuttle.....	0	1	1	1	1	1	6
Goodall.....	1	0	1	1	1	1	10	Smith.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Haskell.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	Bell.....	0	1	1	1	1	1	6
Havens.....	0	1	1	1	1	1	10	Houghton.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Williams.....	0	0	1	1	1	1	10	Chesholm.....	0	0	1	1	1	1	5
Eastman.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	Risdon.....	0	0	1	1	1	1	5
West.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	10								

In reference to the above list we find a number of its members met last week and formed another club without separating from the present club, and gave it the name of the Neophyte. From inexperience at the trap they do not consider themselves capable of coping at present with the cracks. At any sport, if a man is at all ambitious, it is anything but pleasant or encouraging to be always behind, and to avoid this, on the principle of first and second eleven in a cricket club, lies the wisdom in forming the Neophyte Club. It must not, however, be supposed they are really Neophytes with the gun. On the contrary, many of them are very capable men in the field, only they need experience at the trap. They intend to shoot at Bird's point with live pigeons on the third Saturday of every month. The club has started with twenty charter members, twenty-five being the limit. At the meeting referred to the following gentlemen were elected to act as officers for the current season: Isaac Upham president, Henry Wadsworth vice-president, Thomas Bennett treasurer, W. W. Haskell secretary.

The Butte County Sportsman's Club have definitely arranged their tournament for Monday, 21st instant, and the following day. As announced, the tournament is open to all, and the prizes are certainly large enough to attract the best shots in the State. The entrance is fixed at \$12.50; 1st prize, \$120; 2d, \$100; 3d, \$70; 4th, \$60; 5th, \$50; 6th, \$40; 7th, \$25; 8th, \$20; 9th, \$15; the entries to close with the secretary at 8 o'clock A. M., on Monday, 21st. The conditions are 12 birds each, 21 yards rise, rules of the California State Sportsman's Association to govern. The members of the Butte County Club are known for their true sportsmanship, and have, no doubt, made their arrangements after mature deliberation. One of our local contemporaries, nevertheless, takes the management to task about selecting Monday as the opening day, and the largeness of the cash prizes. We do not see the force or consistency of the two suggestions made. We believe no objection will be made to traveling on Sunday by those intending to be present, as it will save the loss of an entire day to business men in going to Chico, and as to the amount of the prizes our experience has taught us that contestants in these matches prefer cash to trophies, however elegant, as the money helps to pay expenses. As to the suggestion of having the pool-shooting on first day, and the tournament on second day, there may be some weight, but it would be a revolution in such affairs, and, therefore, is one which, after all, is best left for the local managers to decide upon. In our opinion the tournament will be a perfect success.

Mr. McIntosh of Chico, who is at the head of the tournament, is already collecting pigeons, and says he thinks he can guarantee 1,500 birds. Mr. McIntosh is one of the truest sportsmen in the State, and, as a gentleman also, we are sure he will make no promise he has not a prospect of fulfilling.

Every true sportsman will be glad to hear that the California Wing Shooting Club, in spite of its defeats by the old Cosmopolitan Club, in the latter days of its existence, is in a better condition than it has ever been before. At the meeting of the club, which we referred to in our last issue, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: Crittenden Robinson president, O. H. Bogart vice-president, S. E. Knowles secretary and treasurer. Directors, Edward Fay and John Kerrigan. These are all names which ensure wise and energetic management, and the adoption of all measures for the furtherance and extension of legitimate sport. Last week, also, the following gentlemen were admitted to membership: H. E. Lanrenstein, Wm. Golcher, Sr., A. S. Thompson, C. H. Graham and Charles Precht. Several other applications for admission are on file. Financially and numerically the club never was in such a prosperous condition. It was decided at last week's meeting to hold a shooting tournament, open to all, on 23d and 24th of May next, for which a large number of birds have already been secured. Under the auspices of the California Wing Club, this will certainly be the tournament of the season. San Bruno, as the locality, is most favored at present. We beg to recommend Oakland or Alameda in preference, if attendance is to be considered. We beg to acknowledge the politeness of Dr. Knowles, the secretary, in furnishing us these particulars, and regret they reached us last week too late for publication.

Chas. S. Hopper, of Yountville, proposes to arrange a shooting match to be held on the 26th of April at St. Helena, about the 1st of May in Napa, under the following conditions: He has a fine large mule, well broken, and valued at \$300, which he proposes to offer as a prize. Twenty-five dollars entrance will be charged, and there must be twelve entries. The match is to be shot at 12 birds, according to the customary rules, and Mr. Hopper will furnish birds, traps, etc. When the entries are all made the question of location will be left to a vote of the majority of the entries. Mr. Hopper would rather the match be shot at St. Helena, however, as it will be easiest to obtain the necessary number of pigeons there. Entries can be made with Mr. Hopper or at the office of the Napa Reporter.—Exchange.

It seems to us it would have been better and more consistent with the purpose if the mule in question had been guaranteed as free from gun-shyness. If such a thing is possible as training a mule to be steady under fire, this one would have been more valuable to our hunters, especially when after geese. The omission, we fear, will be fatal to the owner's enterprise.

To-day the S. F. Gun Club will hold their regular monthly medal shoot at Bird's Point, Alameda. Besides the gold medal the silver cup presented by Mr. Ewing will be again shot for. Our readers will recollect Mr. J. K. Orr won both last month after a most severe and interesting contest with Mr. Gordon, who only failed making a tie with Mr. Orr on a clean score by missing his last bird. The contest to-day will be equally interesting.

A pigeon-shooting match took place at Petaluma last Saturday between Henry Hopper and W. F. Timms, 15 birds each, 21 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, for \$50 a side. They tied on 12 birds, and shot off at freeze-out, Timms winning on the second bird. Nevertheless, Mr. Hopper is a terror at the trap for all that defeat.

W. H. Pomeroy, in a letter in the New York Spirit of the Times, warmly supports Captain Stubbs, the famous wing-shot, who is about to challenge Carver and all comers.—Exchange. This may be so, but Stubbs and his backers, like Carver and Bogardus, have been given too much of late to boasting and bragging.

The next match between the Alameda County Club and the San Francisco Gun Club, for the silver cup given by the Messrs. Pierce of Oakland, will come off about the end of the month or the beginning of May. The clubs stand even at present, each having won one match.

The San Francisco Gun Club hold their annual picnic shoot on 30th of May next, Commemoration Day. The old grounds will probably be selected. We gladly accept the invitation to this agreeable re-union, and shall allow no engagement to prevent our being present.

A genuine vampire was recently captured in Los Angeles. The only way to account for its presence is that it was brought from South America on some vessel and escaped. The horrible appetite for blood attached to the vampire is very mythical.

The great Northamptonshire Handicap, run on the 2d, was won by the Duke of Hamilton's bay colt Loch Ranza, three years, by Wild Tommy—Loch Tanna, carrying 103 pounds; P. Lorillard's bay colt Comanche, four years, by Virgil or Gleulyn—China, 107 pounds, second, and Lord Ellesmere's brown filly Lizzie, four years, by John Davis—Voclist, 116 pounds, third. Four others ran. Lizzie was the favorite at 7 to 4.

## THE RIFLE.

## The California Rifle Association.

The leading event in our rifle world is the spring meeting of the above Association, which takes place at Shell Mound on Sunday the 27th. As the events of the day are numerous, the shooting will commence at 9 A. M. sharp. From a programme kindly furnished us by Col. Dickenson, we find the following events arranged for the day. The first match will be for the medal presented by ex-Governor Perkins, open to all members of the association, the National Guard of California and the army and navy; entries unlimited; rounds ten, with any military rifle; distance 200 yards; ten cash prizes, namely, \$10, \$7, \$6, \$5, \$4, \$3, \$2, \$1, in addition to the medal, which is the first prize, to become the property of the marksman who shall first win it three times at regular meetings of the California Rifle Association; entrance fee, \$1.

The medal has been won as follows: November 21st, 1880, Captain J. Robinson, score, 47; May 29th, 1881, Sergeant, N. Williams, 47; October 16th, 1881, Lieutenant F. E. Kuhnle, 48; October 29th, 1882, Lieutenant F. E. Kuhnle, 48; May 26th, 1883, Lieutenant S. I. Kellogg, 48; October 23d, 1883, P. D. Linville, 49.

Second match, short range—Open to all members of the association, the National Guard of California, army and navy; distance 200 yards, seven shots with any military rifle at a ring target; entries unlimited; entrance-fee \$1; nine cash prizes, namely, \$15, \$10, \$7, \$6, \$5, \$4, \$3, \$2, \$1.

Third match, for the California Powder Works Medal—Open to all members of the Association, the National Guard of California, army and navy; distance 200 and 500 yards; seven shots at each distance, with any military rifle; entries limited to one each; to become the property of the marksman who shall first win it three times at regular meetings of the California Rifle Association; competitors for this trophy to use powder manufactured by the California Powder Works; four cash prizes, namely, \$5, \$4, \$3, \$2; entrance-fee \$1. Won October 28th, 1883, by Private George C. Thaxter—30, 34, 64.

Fourth match, team match—Open to teams of six representatives from any military company, Field and Staff, Board of Officers, Police Department or rifle club now in existence; with any military rifle at 200 and 500 yards, seven rounds at each distance; individual prizes, \$5, \$4, \$3, \$2; entrance-fee \$10.

Fifth match, team match—Open to teams of six men from any company of the National Guard, with Springfield rifles, at 200 and 500 yards; rounds, seven at each distance; individual prizes, \$5, \$3, \$2; entrance-fee \$10; Company C, First Infantry, will not enter in this match.

Sixth match, team match—Open to teams of six men from any company of the National Guard who have never made more than 70 per cent. in any of the California Rifle Association matches; individual prizes, \$5, \$3, \$2; rounds, seven, with Springfield rifles, at 200 yards; entrance-fee \$6.

Seventh match, team match—Open to teams of six men from any company in the National Guard who have never made more than 60 per cent. in any of the California Rifle Association matches; individual prizes, \$5, \$3, \$2; rounds, seven, with Springfield rifles, at 200 yards; entrance-fee \$6.

Prizes in each team match for teams and also for individuals will be given; they are not announced because of lack of time to select them.

Pool shooting—200 yards and 500 yards, rifle pools; 10 cents a shot; 60 per cent. divided among bull's-eye holders.

A pistol match, under the auspices of the association, will be held at a date to be hereafter announced.

The rules are as follows:

- Rule 1. Creedmoor rules are to govern in all respects.
- Rule 2. All teams must be certified to by their officers.
- Rule 3. Two sighting shots allowed in all 500 matches.
- Rule 4. Weapons must not be loaded until at the firing point.

Rule 5. Teams may be entered at any time at 402 Montgomery street, room 17.

Rule 6. Entrance of teams will close at National Guard Armory, 318 Post street, at 10 P. M., April 26th. Post entries can be made up to the opening of the match upon the payment of \$2.50 extra.

Rule 7. All matches will be called at 9:30 A. M. Teams not answering to forfeit entrance-money.

Rule 8. Dues to the Association may be paid on the grounds, and must be paid before shooting, to entitle winners to receive prizes in competition where membership is required.

## At Harbor View.

On Sunday last the Eintrach Rifle Schutzen section had their medal shoot at this range. Upon the whole the record shows a good average. The winners were as follows:

Mr. Stamer.....	386	Second Class, Mr. Gumbel.....	322
First Class, Mr. Ropke.....	331	Third Class, Mr. Hagerup.....	322
Last best shot, Fred Wirtner, with 23 rings.			

## GENERAL SCORE.

Mr. Stamer.....	386	Mr. Welle.....	275
Mr. Ropke.....	332	Mr. Wirtner.....	271
Mr. Ropke.....	331	Mr. Hartmann.....	253
Mr. Gumbel.....	322	Mr. Leu.....	231
Mr. Hagerup.....	322	Mr. Tapken.....	225
Mr. Streuber.....	318	Mr. Wolf.....	225
Mr. Klotz.....	300	Mr. Kruger.....	190
Mr. Schuck.....	287	Mr. Edl.....	185
Mr. Klare.....	286	Mr. Beckert.....	149
Mr. Schneider.....	278		

In our last issue we spoke of the match which this whole club would have with the German Fusiliers, for the Cup presented by Captain Stettin of the latter. We then made an error in the time of the contest. The match will be tomorrow, 13th inst., at Shell Mound, and not last Sunday as already stated. The Eintrachs will be out in their new uniforms.

## A Change of Date.

Owing to several prominent men of 5th Infantry, who are always selected in the teams contending for the Military Trophy belonging to the Knights Templar, the date of next match is postponed from to-morrow to Sunday 13th. The Knights have a grand service at the Pavilion to-morrow, in which two gentlemen referred to wish to participate.

On Sunday week, April 20th, the California Schutzen Rifle Club will have their regular shoot at Alameda Park for \$100, given by the club, and divided into forty prizes, for best center shot during the day. Members only allowed to compete. Shooting to commence at 9 A. M. sharp, and close at 3 P. M.



At Alameda.

The Turners had a picnic and Scheutzen-fest at Alameda last Sunday, which proved a very pleasant and successful day. The attendance was unusually large. The prizes in coin and articles of value amounted to \$150. The following is a list of the winners:

Company Target—First prize, Philo Jacoby, 58 rings; second, Otto Burmeister, 58; third, John Utschig, 51; fourth, Capt. C. K. Zimmer, 50; fifth, J. H. Seydeu; sixth, H. Plagemann; seventh, Chas. Hbert; eighth, A. Pracht; ninth, J. Castor; tenth, C. Bruce; eleventh, D. Worth; twelfth, S. Friedlander; thirteenth, Chas. Sagehorn; fourteenth, D. Schoenfeld; fifteenth, L. Hintz; sixteenth, R. Finking; seventeenth, Jos. Wagner; eighteenth, H. Hagedorn; nineteenth, F. Acker; twentieth, H. Krall; twenty-first, G. Terklenbnrg; twenty-second, H. Turk; twenty-third, F. R. Lorick; twenty-fourth, G. Schwarzmau; twenty-fifth, H. Bilay; twenty-sixth, R. Volkman; twenty-seventh, H. Hermann.

Prize Judges—First prize, John L. Koster; second, H. Bendel.

Public Target—First prize, Philo Jacoby, 93 rings; second, Jas. Stanton, 91; third, A. Strecker, 89; fourth, Wm. Ehrenpfort, 89; fifth, F. Boeckman, 89; sixth, J. Utschig, 88; seventh, F. Freese, 87; eighth, C. W. Lingenfeller, 87; ninth, A. Rahwyler, 87; tenth, H. C. Smith, 87; eleventh, O. Brnmeister, 86; twelfth, Treadwell, 86; thirteenth, H. Bendel, 84; fourteenth, Jolly, 83; fifteenth, Zecker, 80; sixteenth, Rapp, 79; seventeenth, Krahmann, 79; eighteenth, Haape, 78; nineteenth, H. Plagemann, 77; twentieth, Capt. C. K. Zimmer, 74.

First bull's-eye, forenoon, H. Bendel; last, H. Plagemann. First bull's-eye, afternoon, P. Jacoby; last, John Utschig.

At the same time and place San Francisco Schuetzen-Verein had their regular prize shooting. The winners of the five prizes were: 1st, D. Wertheimer; 2d, C. Rapp; 3d, F. Freeze; 4th, F. Broeckman; 5th, Philo Jacoby.

Look Out Young Men.

If our young aspirants for military and rifle fame, separately or combined, do not mind their ps and qs now, they are likely soon to have something else to do than fal-dal-la with their incipient mustaches. The *Solano Republican*, says:

"We understand that several of our young ladies have organized a rifle team, to compete with the Vallejo Rifles for the first prize at the picnic in Dixon next month. The aspirants for the honors of superior marksmanship have made the life of the innocent 'chippie' between Snistu and the cemetery a burden, for upon every pleasant afternoon the rifle team sallies forth to practice. The ladies are improving, for on their last trip they actually scared one bird from its resting place upon the cemetery fence."

It is all very well for the editor of the *Republican* to sneer at the shooting of the Lady Rifle Brigade of Solano, and it is also very mean of him to do so. We will bet a crook any one of them can beat him, at any distance he likes to name. We hope they will persevere and succeed.

In giving the details of the match between Company C of First Infantry and Company C of Second Artillery, last week, we made a mistake in putting Private Carous at the head of the score with 46. On looking over the record more carefully we find Private Ray with 47 is entitled to that honor. The latter is comparatively a new man, but very able with the rifle. He is regarded as a rising man in the corps, and it would be an ungracious thing not to rectify the mistake referred to.

We had hoped this week to have furnished our riflemen with a cut showing the wonderful accuracy of the four great shots which Philo Jacoby made a fortnight ago in his world-heating record of ninety-nine out of a possible hundred. We are desirous of doing our old local champion all the honor the occasion demands, but we were not furnished with the cut referred to in time for this week's issue.

The Carson riflemen on the 7th inst. did some remarkable shooting. In a rifle-shooting match with Captain Galusha on that day George Thaxter scored 457, the largest score ever made at 200 and 500-yard targets. A team of four men averaged .92 at the same range. Such shooting is honorable to any country, and would trouble the veritable Swiss sharp-shooter to beat.

At a recent meeting of the National Rifle Association a committee appointed at a previous meeting of the Board submitted a report recommending that spirit levels be used on military rifles in all matches authorized by the association, unless specially prohibited by the terms of the match. The report was adopted, and the British Rifle Association will be notified.

Company B., 2d Artillery, had a practice at their butt on Sunday, at which the shooting 200 yards was fairly good.

Private Noble.....	42	1st Sergt. Beatty.....	39
Lieut. Sims.....	41	2d Sergt. McClintock.....	39
Private Elliott.....	41	Private Johnson.....	36
Private D'Arcy.....	46	Private Graham.....	35

CRICKET.

Merion Cricketers—Resume of Events of 1883.

The following report was presented at the annual meeting of the Merion Club.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., March 31st, 1884.  
To the members of the MERION CRICKET CLUB, San Francisco, Cal.

GENTLEMEN:—We, the members of the Board of Directors of the Merion Cricket Club, present the following report of the operations of the club during the past year.

The season just over has been the most successful one in the history of California Cricket; not only has the play in general been of a better order, but a larger interest has been manifested, both by the players and by the public; whilst one of the most gratifying results has been the development of new talent. The Merion Club can congratulate itself upon its own success during the past season, as the summary of matches played, which is given below, shows it to have taken a decided and successful stand against their older opponents.

One of the pleasant features of the Merion Cricket Club's past season is the trip to Grass Valley, taken last September, which not only resulted in a complete victory for the team, but also served to establish a very cordial relation between the cricketers of the two cities. The members who composed the team were as follows: W. G. Harrison, B. S. Benjamin, B. A. Benjamin, Chas. Banner, L. G. Burnett, Chas. B. Hill, R. B. Jones, J. Mathieu, George Theobald, J. J. Theobald, and F. H. Webster. The results of the matches played will be seen in the general summary below.

On July 4th, 1883, the Merion Cricket Club won the Olympic Club Cup, offered for competition at the club sports that day. Later in the season the President of the Merion Club, W. G. Harrison, Esq., offered a handsome silver cup as a trophy for a series of five matches between the Merion Cricket Club and Occident Cricket Club which was also won by the Merion, with four games to their credit. In this series of matches the prize for best Merion average offered by J. T. Cross, Esq., was won by the captain, B. S. Benjamin. And in the match played September 15th and 22d, the batting prize offered by Mr. Harrison was gained by J. J. Theobald the vice-captain.

Summary of Matches.

Played by the Merion Club during the season of 1883.

Opponents.	Where played.	Date 1883.	Merion 1st In 2d In	Opponents 1st In 2d In	Result won by
Matches Won.					
Occident C.C.	Oakland	June 16	60	33	— 27 runs (* 4 w down) 18 runs
"	"	July 4	50	20	32 26*
"	"	" 14	71	—	16 Innings and 26 runs
"	"	" 28	71	—	16 runs
"	"	Aug. 4	44	28	31 — 13 runs
"	"	" 11	57	—	35* (* 4 w down) 19 runs
Union C. C.	Grass Valley	Sept. 8	111	62	53 11 109 runs
Gr's Valley's	"	" 5	68	13*	45 34 (* 5 w down) 10 wickets
Occident C.C.	Oakland	" 15, 22	45	79	51 32 41 runs
Matches Lost.					
Occident C.C.	Oakland	June 2	46	—	97* — Lost by 9 wickets (down) 51 runs
"	"	" 9	29	—	40 — 11 runs
"	"	July 21	35	—	67 — 32 runs
"	"	Sept 29	79	36	107 72 64 runs
Australian Tourists	"	Oct 6	64	—	67* — (* 9 wickets) 1 wicket
"	"	Nov 24	64	—	67* — (* 9 wickets) 1 wicket
Matches Drawn.					
Occident C.C.	Oakland	Oct 13	65*	—	— (* 4 wickets) unfinished.

Batting Averages.

Merion Cricket Club members, compiled from club matches played 1883.

PLAYED IN AT LEAST ONE-THIRD OF THE CLUB MATCHES.									
NAMES.	Games.	Innings.	Most in 1 inning.	Times out.	Total runs scored.	Average.			
B. S. Benjamin.....	15	20	40*	2	210	11.67			
R. B. Jones.....	8	11	36	0	83	7.55			
J. J. Theobald.....	14	19	17	1	124	6.89			
C. B. Hill.....	14	19	17	1	94	5.22			
B. A. Benjamin.....	15	20	22	5	80	4.70			
G. Theobald, Jr.....	10	14	20	0	64	4.57			
L. W. Arnault.....	5	8	9	0	34	4.25			
T. G. Burnett.....	13	17	21	0	69	4.06			
C. Banner.....	11	15	14	3	38	3.17			
J. Mathieu, Jr.....	11	15	8	1	42	3.00			
F. L. Mathieu.....	5	7	6	0	20	2.86			
G. D. Davidson.....	9	11	7	7	7	1.75			
C. Hill.....	6	8	4	0	12	1.50			
C. Michel.....	5	5	0	0	0	0.00			
H. H. C. Jaff.....	5	5	0	0	0	0.00			

PLAYED IN LESS THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE CLUB MATCHES.									
NAMES.	Games.	Innings.	Most in 1 inning.	Times out.	Total runs scored.	Average.			
F. H. Webster.....	2	4	14	3	28	28.00			
E. W. Eyre, Jr.....	1	1	10	0	10	10.00			
J. H. Roller.....	1	1	8	0	8	8.00			
C. Creighton.....	2	2	3	0	5	2.50			
F. Barkworth.....	1	1	2	0	2	2.00			
F. M. Day.....	2	2	3	4	5	1.67			
J. H. Spiro.....	1	1	2	0	3	1.50			
C. Georgev.....	1	1	1	0	1	1.00			
W. G. Harrison.....	1	1	2	0	0	0.00			
C. Mathieu.....	2	2	0	0	0	0.00			
M. Ludovici.....	1	1	0*	1	0	0.00			

The bowling averages have not been strictly kept. The following figures will give some idea of the work done in this department. In the case of Mr. C. Banner, especially, the full record is needed to do him full justice.

C. Banner bowled in 11 matches, taking 65 wickets.	
B. A. Benjamin bowled in 11 matches, taking 31 wickets.	
J. J. Theobald " " " " " 25 "	
F. H. Webster " " 2 " " 14 "	
C. B. Hill " " 6 " " 14 "	
B. S. Benjamin " " 7 " " 12 "	
J. Mathieu " " 1 " " 2 "	

As well as the club matches, special mention should be made of the match played by a combined San Francisco team against the officers of H. M. S. Swiftsure, in which the Merion Club was represented by the following six players, viz.: B. S. Benjamin, B. A. Benjamin, C. Banner, L. G. Burnett, C. B. Hill and J. J. Theobald. The combined team won on score of first inning by 42 runs.

Besides the progress made by the club in cricket, the department of athletics received considerable attention this year. In the first place two meetings were given, the first of which, held on Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22d, 1883, opened the season auspiciously, and also served to develop a number of new contestants, many of whom were club members, as follows: G. M. Ashe, C. Creighton, J. B. Benjamin, B. A. Benjamin, J. H. Spiro, F. L. Mathieu and B. S. Benjamin, all of whom gained medals. At this meeting the coast record for a one-mile walk (8 minutes, 8 seconds) was secured by a club member, J. B. Benjamin.

At the Occident Athletic Club games, May 30th, the following Merion Cricket Club members secured medals: G. M. Ashe first in a quarter-mile handicap, and B. A. Benjamin second in 100-yards handicap.

At the Union Athletic Club games, November 14th, 1883, the quarter-mile handicap was won by C. Creighton (M. C. C.), B. A. Benjamin (M. C. C.) second.

At the Occident Athletic Club games, November 30th, the one-mile handicap walk was gained by J. J. Theobald (M. C. C.) against a large field of competitors, with J. B. Benjamin (M. C. C.) and O. A. C. second, C. Creighton (M. C. C.) took place in the quarter-mile handicap. In this meeting A. B. Tennant (M. C. C.) ran very well in two or three events, but with poor fortune; winning his trial in the 100-yards, and falling almost at the tape in the one-furlong run.

On December 8th the Merion Cricket Club held the second of their meetings, when the following new members made their first appearance and won events, C. B. Hill and F. Barkworth. Besides this Creighton again secured a first medal; H. Tenney (M. C. C.) secured the coast record in the half-mile bicycle race for the club (1m. 31s.), while R. B. Jones (M. C. C.) won the 120-yards hurdle handicap race, open, from the scratch.

Of old members who have left the city the following remarks may be noted: Gaston M. Ashe, at the fall meeting of the Freshman Class, Harvard College, won the 100, 220 and 440-yard races, with consummate ease; though severely handicapped, he also showed to advantage in the Association Meeting. A. M. Cox, Columbia, is secretary and treasurer of the Intercollegiate Cricket Association of America. A. P. Theobald, a former captain of the Merion Cricket Club, now

at Cain's College, Cambridge, has distinguished himself on the cricket field there on more than one occasion.

In conclusion we may state that the Merion Cricket Club is the only club that has had representatives at all the athletic meetings. In all, fifteen first and four second prizes have been secured by club members. The success attained is very gratifying, and it is to be hoped the members will all endeavor to sustain this prestige during the coming season. The unfavorable state of the weather on the occasion of each of the athletic meetings given by the club served to make their financial results decidedly unencouraging, whilst carelessness in the payment of dues has sometimes made it necessary to call upon the officers to meet the club debts.

The report of the secretary and treasurer for the eighteen months between October 1st, 1882, and March 31st, 1884, is hereto appended; it shows a balance remaining on hand of \$11.90. The club is liable in the following amounts:

Medals due and being made..... \$30 00  
Settlement of outstanding accounts, say..... 9 00

Total..... \$45 00

But this indebtedness is more than balanced by the members' arrears on the books. It is almost superfluous to add that both the sides of this account should be settled at once. Finally, we wish to make the following suggestions:

1. That the larger scope of the club affairs demands a correspondingly larger monthly subscription.
  2. That the growing popularity of cricket on this coast suggests the need of a cricket association to advance the interests of the game, and procure a suitable ground.
- All of which is respectfully submitted.

Treasurer's Report, October 1st, 1882, to March 31st, 1884.

RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.
Dues and assessments.....\$125 22	Stationary and postage.....\$ 15 31
Entrance and gate money..... 193 00	Expenses Field Day, February 22d..... 231 35
Hat room receipts June 1st..... 35 00	Expenses party June 1st..... 91 00
Loans..... 49 95	Payment of loans..... 49 95
Entrance and gate money..... 114 25	Expenses Field Day, December 8th, 1883..... 77 00
December 8th, 1883.....	Rent of grounds..... 30 00
	Incidentals..... 4 80
	Balance April 1st, 1884..... 11 91

Total.....\$517 42 Total.....\$517 42

CHAS. B. HILL,  
Sec'y and Treas.

A cable dispatch to the *London Sportsman*, dated Melbourne, March 11th, is as follows: This morning the fourth team of Australian cricketers left Melbourne en route for England. They voyage, via Adelaide, in the P. & O. Steamship *Sutlej*, and should, all well, arrive in England by the last week in April. Almost at the last moment Spofforth was induced to join; whilst on neither Evans nor Ganet accepting, Scott was asked to complete the team and consented. The following compose the party: G. Alexander, manager; A. C. Banuerman, J. M. Blackham, G. J. Bouner, H. F. Boyle, W. H. Cooper, G. Giffen, P. S. McDonnell, W. Midwinter, W. L. Murdoch (captain), G. E. Palmer, H. Scott and F. R. Spofforth.

At the annual meeting of the Merion Cricket Club the following officers were appointed for the ensuing year: President, W. Greer Harrison, (re-elected); vice-president, C. Creighton; captain, Ben Benjamin, (re-elected); vice-captain, J. J. Theobald, (re-elected); secretary and treasurer, C. B. Hill, (re-elected); directors, F. L. Mathieu, R. B. Jones, and George Theobald, Jr.

Next week we will give the averages of the Occident Cricket Club, and a short resume of the Gentlemen of Philadelphia team shortly to start for England.

Mr. Harrison will again present a splendid trophy to be contested for by the local clubs.

Spring Races at Visalia.

The Visalia Fair Association have made up the following programme of racing for their spring meeting, to begin May 1st. The district for which these purses are open comprises Tulare, Fresno and Kern counties.

First Day.—Running; purse \$100; dash of 600 yards. District horses.

Trotting; purse \$100; 3:00 class. District horses.

Second Day.—Trotting; purse \$150; 2:50 class. District horses.

Trotting; purse \$100; for district three-year-olds; mile heats.

Third Day.—Trotting; purse \$150; free for all, open to the State; half-mile heats.

Running; purse \$50; for saddle horses; dash of half a mile.

All these purses are divided into three moneys, 60, 30 and 10 per cent. Entries close April 30th.

Summer Meeting at Portland.

The Portland, Oregon, Driving Park Association announce a Summer Meeting commencing June 19th, and continuing three days. The programme is as follows:

First Day.—Trotting; free for all three-year-olds and under. Purse \$300.

Trotting, 2:40 class. Purse \$300.

Second Day.—Running; for all ages; five-eighths of a mile. Purse \$250.

Trotting; free for all two-year-olds or under. Purse \$200.

Third Day.—Trotting, 2:50 class. Purse \$250.

Trotting, 2:32 class. Purse \$300.

L. B. Lindsey is in charge of the track, and entries will close with him at the Holton House, Portland, on the 20th inst. The association has made application for membership in the National Trotting Association, and will be duly enrolled before the date of the meeting. A summer running meeting will also be given, commencing July 20th.

Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt has a bay gelding five years old, bred at Fashion Stud Farm, by Gen. Washington, out of Mountain Maid, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, which he has been driving; to pole with Aldine. He has given the mare all she could do, even carrying her off her feet, and it is predicted that he will trot a full mile in 2:20 this season. Mr. Vanderbilt is so pleased with him that he purchased a few days ago, from Mr. H. N. Smith, the bay gelding Rex, four years old, by Gen. Washington, out of Lady Banker (2:23), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, the price being \$1,500. The two sons of Washington will be driven to pole, and they promise to make a rapid team.

A mixed running and trotting meeting will be held at Vegas, New Mexico, on April 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th.



# THE Breeder and Sportsman.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

## NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 29 and 31 Chatham street, is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

## SACRAMENTO AGENCY.

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San Francisco, - - Saturday, April 12, 1884.

## STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

Singleton, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.  
La Harpe, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.  
Director, Jno. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.  
Monroe Chief, Jno. H. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.  
X X (Doublecross), J. C. Simpson, 508 Montgomery St., S. F.  
Stanford, J. Fairbanks, Oakland.  
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Billy Hayward, Jas. J. Martin, Niles.  
Joe Hooker, Theo. Winters, Sacramento.  
Silverheel, Sackler & Chisholm, Oakland.

## STALLIONS--EASTERN.

Almont, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.  
Happy Medium, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.  
Starmount, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.  
Aberdeen, " " " "  
Alecto, " " " "  
Ethan Allen, Jr., Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.

## Not Correct.

For the past two weeks rumors have been flying about to the effect that the horses at Palo Alto were about to be sold off, and the establishment broken up. These reports have no foundation. Governor Stanford has given no such intimation either to Mr. Lathrop or Major Rathbone, and neither of these gentlemen have suggested such a probability. The impression has probably arisen from the frequent reports of late of horses sold from the farm. Several have been sold within the past few months, and more will be disposed of to make room in the crowded quarters. There are now over six hundred horses on the farm, and the increase is, of course, very large. The present management of the breeding department is such that this spring the foals represent eighty-three per cent. of the mares bred, as against fifty and fifty-five per cent. in former years. Over a hundred foals were dropped this season. Two hundred and seventy-five mares are being bred on the farm this year, and, all reasonable and unreasonable chances taken into consideration, the additions from that source next spring will number over two hundred. The accommodations of even Palo Alto have a limit, and as the heavy increase threatens to interfere with the regular order of business there, sales have been, and are being, made to keep the number within reasonable and convenient bounds.

## The Trotters Down South.

Andy McDowell is making headway with the stock he has selected for the eastern campaign, and they are reported as progressing well. The Sunny Slope colts are all doing wonders under his tutelage. They could scarcely do otherwise with intelligent handling. They have been bred with singularly faultless judgment, and in the high percentage of creditable performers for the number of colts produced, Sunny Slope probably ranks any establishment in the world. Neluska is reported to be giving promise of brilliancy, and she will be one of Mr. McDowell's corps of invaders. He will also have

in his string Mr. Titus' mares Echora and Belle Echo, and as Belle has been caught a half-mile in her work in 1:08½, it would appear that these daughters of Echo are recovering their old-time form. We congratulate their genial and deserving owner, and indulge the hopes that they will give such a report of themselves as to revive in him the interest in turf sports, and induce him to return to the quarter-stretch where in times not long ago he took such an active and honorable part. That Los Angeles county is destined to achieve a national reputation for its horses as it has already done for its fruits and wines we firmly believe. With many natural advantages, it has also many intelligent breeders and a general public appreciation evinced by a liberal support of local jockey clubs and fair associations, will develop what will be found to be a great source of material wealth and a substantial adjunct to the commercial importance of the community.

## The Accident to Mr. Hickok.

The unlucky contretemps that threw Mr. Hickok "out of training" as it were was not so serious as at first reported, and he is at this writing much improved and still improving. He was working Ruby with a runner in harness next to the pole, and the pacing mare Lucy on the outside and a little behind. On the back quarter, while going at a fast pace, the runner shied and the sulkies collided, Mr. Hickok being thrown out. The fall was not severe, but Lucy went over him stepping on his head. His stiff hat broke the blow a little, and by a lucky chance the grey mare's foot was planted on Mr. Hickok's cheek bone and did not strike fairly on his skull. He was insensible for a time but rallied under proper medical attendance, and has been steadily gaining since. His physician pronounces it a mild case of concussion of the brain, and the probability of inflammation intervening is considered very remote. Mr. Hickok's departure for the east may be delayed a few days beyond the time fixed, which was the 20th. He will take with him St. Julien, Ruby, Eva, Louise a two-year-old Sultan filly, Connaught and the pacing mare Lucy. None of the horses mixed up in the collision were injured. Ruby ran for a mile and came to a trot, turning the track three times at that gait before she was caught.

## Record of Duncan's Mac.

Our Chico correspondent "Occasionally," whose letter will be found in another column, thinks we were in error when we stated that the brown stallion Mac, known as Duncan's Mac, had no record at all, and thinks Mac should be credited with 2:36. We were in error when we said the horse had never appeared in public, but we were not far wrong on point of his capacity. The race our correspondent refers to, where Mac trotted under the management of Budd Doble, occurred at the Bay District on February 7th, 1876. The starters were Alameda Maid, Dan, Mac, Maid of the Plains, Yellow Jacket, Roan Charley and Ed. McCook. Dan won the first and second heats in 2:40½, 2:36, Maid of the Plains the third in 2:38½, Mac the fourth in 2:40, and Alameda Maid the fifth, sixth and seventh in 2:40½, 2:43½, 2:45. Mac should be credited with 2:40.

## THE KENNEL.

### A Well-bred Setter.

On April 1st last the English setter bitch Daisette, ex Bennett's Regent—Waddington's Daisy, whelped ten healthy puppies, five dogs and five bitches. Daisette is owned by D. M. Pyle, Esq., of Gilroy, and was stunted to Carl, a Leicester—Dart, owned by Mr. J. Y. Ross, of this city, on the 1st day of last February. Daisette is unexceptionally bred, and is one of the best-framed setters in the State, being of good size, well coupled with much bent stifles, deep, flat chest, good shoulders, legs and feet, and showing lots of that indefinable yet indispensable thing designated as "quality." She has shown in puppy form a superior nose and high courage, and has speed and staying power. She is a good bitch. In casting about for a stud dog the breeding and qualities of the English setters of the State was thoroughly canvassed, and Carl was at last chosen, for several good reasons. The dog himself is not a first-rate type of setter. He has a good coat and much quality, but is too much on the ground, is too long in the back, and cannot be either a great goer or a lasting dog. He is not the equal in bench form of either Paris, Clip, Strathroy, Pride of the South, Maude or Jennie, his brothers and sisters, but he has form enough to enable him to do a good deal of work, and with it has shown superior nose. But if his form was worse, and if he had shown no capacity in the field, there would yet be good reason for utilizing him in breeding from pure bitches, because the luck in him individually would assuredly be merely an instance of variation in hereditary transmission, which, within limitations, does not amount to much in a blood strain that is as fully established and well defined as is that from which Carl descends. The descendants of Leicester and Dart in the first degree removed made a record for themselves in field-trial competitions that has been unequalled in America. In the earlier American trials, out of one hundred and forty-two starters in various states, six were sons or daughters of Leicester and Dart, and brothers and sisters of Carl. In the stakes for which this great number of dogs started there were thirty-six purses, and the six Leicester—Darts took fifteen of them, nearly one-half. At this day it might be urged that this result showed merely that the Leicester—Darts were in better hands than the other dogs, and with some reason, because

the eastern trials have long since ceased to be trials of the dogs only, and have come to be exhibitions of the skill of various dog handlers. But when trials were inaugurated in America, and before the development of extraordinary skill such as is now shown by Sbert, Nesbitt, Tallman, Whitford, Avent, Taft, and others, the dogs were more nearly equal in acquired qualities, and at that time the Leicester—Darts showed magnificently. And this showing stamped the cross as a "nick." That the quality of the descendants of these dogs is not due to either sire or dam alone is shown by the fact that both Leicester and Dart got winning dogs when bred out. Leicester with Nellie and Pocahontas got winners, and so did Dart with Rake get Dog Whip and Stafford, both winning dogs and good ones. There is no blood that has shown greater adaptability to the needs of the field sportsman than that of the Leicester—Dart cross. And since Daisette comes, on both sides, from pure dogs of great field power, it seems fair to conclude that in so far as blood can insure excellence in the field this litter of Daisette should be good shooting dogs. But they never will be if my old friend Pyle sits down content with the possession of perfectly bred animals, and trusts to the intuitions of the youngsters to make them what he would like them to be. As well might Mr. Watson, of Sacramento, who has purchased in the east two Count Noble—Dashing Novice pups, and one from Dashing Monarch—May, which Mr. Post is to raise for him, expect his puppies to grow into Count Nobles, simply because the blood of that homely but grand dog runs steaming in their veins. Good blood is good, not because it lessens the labor necessary to proper training and development, but because it gives such large returns in actual usefulness, and because it can be certainly perpetuated. There is a disposition among quackish sportsmen to dilate *ad nauseam* upon the pedigrees of their pets. Which is nonsensical except at proper times, and such times are when pedigrees are being discussed, or the suitability of a dog for breeding purposes is being inquired into. Ordinarily, as to any dog, the question should be, not, what was his sire, or dam, but, is he steady under the gun, or, does he retrieve perfectly, or has he a good nose, or, is he a hacker. If there were but two dogs in all the world, one of them Truman's retrieving bull-terrier, of which he told such affecting stories at the Gilroy Trials, and the other Prince Laverack, how long do you suppose Mr. Editor, the practical sportsman would hesitate in choosing between them for his own use. Manly love for setters and pointers becomes sentimental, not when it inclines owners to harp continually upon the one string that leads back to some great ancestor. It may be in a degree excusable when setter and pointer men in gaudy New York, or barren New Jersey, talk much about pedigrees and hench shows, but in this State the talk should be of field excellences and of field competitions. And in behalf of such competitions, I would like with your permission to note at an early day some conclusions forced upon me by the logic of the few last sportsmen's years.

## A Mysterious Death.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—There have been so many reports as to the circumstances of the sudden death of my greyhound Templar that I deem it proper to make a statement of the matter. On Sunday the 30th ult., in company with a few other gentlemen, I took Templar to Newark for the purpose of settling a question of superiority between him and Sybil by the test of actual work. There were present Wm. Halpin, Mr. Nicol, John Sillery, Thos. Brady, Mr. Foster the owner of the ground where we coursed, Mr. Jacoby the slipper and myself. When the dogs were put into the slips I noticed that Templar faltered, his actions attracting my attention particularly as he was always an ambitious dog, and usually prompt to go forward. He won the course however, but was immediately taken sick. I administered salt, the only remedy available, and he vomited freely, revived and seemed to be much better, but shortly after I returned home he died. These are the facts. The symptoms were those of poisoning, but how, when or where the poison was given him I know not. Templar was by Lord Beaconsfield, out of imported Teresa. I imported his dam from England at a great expense, and my dogs represent an actual investment of \$1,000. Surely sportsmen will find little to encourage them in expending their time and money to procure superior animals if they are to be bespoiled by villainies like the poisoning of Templar.

San Francisco, April 10th.

EDWARD TALBOT.

## Orear's "Joe."

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—I notice a slight error in your report of "Field Trial Winners of America" in the issue of March 22d, which I would like to correct. In Gilroy Trial of 1881, Puppy Stake, you say 3d prize won by "Joe," English setter dog, owned by myself. Now, the fact is "Joe" is a Gordon setter, and a very fine one, too, being by Blossom, (5,090 English Kennel Club Stud-book) out of Moll (7,250 E. K. C. S. B.), and bred by Dr. Niven of London, Ontario, Canada. He has improved on his puppy form, and is likely one of the best Gordons in the United States. He is sire of Mand, 3d prize winner at Gilroy last fall.

Downville, April 5th, 1884.

J. W. Orear.

## Royalty at Seattle.

On the last trip of the O. R. N. steamship Columbia to Portland the Purser Mr. Maynard, was invited by the Duke of Portland, formerly well known to the select sportsmen of San Francisco as Mr. Harry Catton, to accompany him in a royal progress to one of his outlying principalities, Seattle, there to shoot mad birds, not "skinkdoo" but clay pigeons. The Duke and party on reaching Seattle were received with much concern. The local paper intimating that the presence of so many strangers should lead the Chief of Police to renewed vigilance, and should prompt him to double his force while the visitors remained. On the day after reaching Seattle the party in company with Captain Stackpool, better known here as Commodore McCafferty, shot many matches with varying winners. The Duke was particularly benignant. In the afternoon he ceased to exact homage to the "divinity which doth budge a King," and insisted on saluting Commodore McCafferty as "Pa," very much to the Commodore's embarrassment, until the latter entered into the jest and answered His Grace by calling him "Son." The royal party, after repeated but ineffectual efforts to plumb the depths of the loyal feelings of the Seattle people, and very successful efforts to conceal what of food and liquids were offered, retired to the Duchy of Portland in rather bad order. Mr. John P. Bolus of San Jose, seemed particularly overcome, and sat weeping through all the homeward journey. Mr. Maynard was churmed by the graceful condescension of the Duke, and feels as though he could almost forswear his allegiance to California.



## OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

## Arrival of an English Race-horse—The Walton-Girofle-Donahue Puzzle—The English Spring Handicaps—Death of Two Fine Colts—Betting in New York—General Notes, etc.

The National line's steamer Greece, that reached this port on Wednesday last, from London, brought over some fine stock, the most noteworthy importation being an eight-year-old thoroughbred stallion Charaxus, by Distin, out of Sappho, etc. Looking at this latest animal in the equine line as he stood in Stoddart's bonded stables, on Greenwood street, he is at once seen to be a blood-horse of the highest type, of good size, and decidedly racing-like in appearance. He was a good race-horse in England, defeating Boswell, Laburnum, and many other well known racers, and as he is still sound in every way it is proposed to give him an opportunity to face the horses on this side of the water, at Sheephead Bay, Monmouth Park, and elsewhere. The Hon. E. Sandys, the owner of Charaxus, brought over with him also an English trainer and jockey and may possibly make this horse the nucleus of a racing stable here. He has purchased a stock-farm in Virginia in the neighborhood of Ellerslie, the home of Eole, Eolist and Eolite, and will install Charaxus there when the horse is through racing. You remember I wrote you of the departure for England of the jockey Donahue on March 8th, whither he arrived on the 17th, ostensibly to be the mount of Girofle at Epsom next month, and of other of Plunger Walton's horses in the English spring handicaps. Since then the matters of Walton, Girofle and Donahue have got so decidedly hazy and mixed as to elicit the following opinions in well-informed quarters, slightly different from those held by the rumor criers, the general public, *et al.*: First, Walton is still here in this city, in spite of a cablegram a week ago that he was in London! This causes wagers to be freely offered that he does not go to England at all this spring. Secondly, advices from Albion voice the opinion that Girofle's backward condition is such as to render it improbable of her being seen at the post before summer or the early fall. Heavy offers are made in this city to wager that no one can name the first race she will start in in 1884. Thirdly, and most surprising conjecture of all, in view of all the enthusiastic glamour attaching the last month to the Donahue-Walton Girofle, it is quietly whispered and hinted around among a select few that Billy Donahue will ride in the City and Suburban on the 23d of April, as first announced, that he will ride an American horse, but not for Walton; in short, that his English trip has more to do with Mr. Keene's interests at Epsom next month than with those of the Plunger; that the run in London the last four weeks on another Yankee horse in the City and Suburban, albeit where it is now hard to procure 10 to 1 in London, and the hurried departure for England last week of Mr. Bathgate, the manager abroad of the Keene Stable, is very likely to be further supplemented by the announcement that Donahue's mount in the City and Suburban on the 23d of April will be in the "white and blue spots" of Mr. Keene, on no less an animal than the four-year-old son of Pat Molloy—Blue Grass. This colt was generally considered last August as the equal of Ossian, the St. Leger winner, whom he defeated at a difference of 5 pounds. No animal from this side that has ever attained turf honors in England, not even excepting the famous horses Parole, Iroquois, or Foxhall, would be more popular with American admirers than Blue Grass, if he attains high honors there, for the colt is more essentially American-bred than either of the famous trio named above. Of these the first two are English on their sire's side, as is also Foxhall through his grandsire's side, *imp.* Phaeton, while Blue Grass comes direct from our stoniest home-bred stock, through his sire Pat Molloy by Lexington, and his dam Amy Farley by Planet. The last English mail represents, however, that Blue Grass is coughing, and he has gone back in the betting somewhat. The results of the first notable events on the English turf have doubtless been wired to you ere this. Tonans, the winner of the Lincolnshire Handicap, is an Australian-bred horse, and was taken to England in 1880 as a two-year-old. He won a big stake for the Thompsons of Melbourne, who never tired backing the horse, according to English advices. In this city very little money was bet on the race. The Great National Steeple-chase at Liverpool last Friday was won by a comparatively unknown horse, who was heavily backed, solely by reason of his private reputation, his public doings not warranting the supposition that he would go one-half of the trying course. Voluntary, however, is a well-bred animal, and as a yearling brought 660 guineas. In this vicinity everything pertaining to turf matters is in *statu quo*. The late season has played the d—l with the chances of some of the horses, and only last week Commodore Kittson's stable at Jerome Park, after walking ten or twelve miles from the Pennsylvania ferry in this city to Fordham, in a driving snow storm, were all taken down with colds, resulting in the cases of Sir Hercules and Sibley, the two-year-olds, by Alarm, in pneumonia, which carried them off in a few days. These colts were worth \$10,000 at least, and much more in prospective. Betting in this city has been quite animated since my last letter, what with the New Orleans races, the English events, and the "futures," as the Kentucky Derby, Louisville Cup, Withers Stakes, etc. are styled. Kentucky Derby betting has brought out ten or twelve horses, well backed, and a late candidate introduced is Farandole the half brother to Gledia. This son of Enquirer has been backed in one bet of \$200 against \$3,500, and is now at 10 to 1 in the books. Eva S., another prominent Derby candidate, has been sold this week to Chicago parties for \$4,500 and a percentage. She is a very cheap filly at these figures, seemingly. Boh Miles and Powhatan are now at 6 to 1 each, and Buchanan is at 7 to 1. This latter horse will be Isaac Murphy's mount in the Derby now that Ten Full is dead, and Buchanan has been backed for a large amount. Also his stable companion Ensign, whom Stoval will ride. Richard L. is down to 8 to 1 in Chicago. This colt is at New Orleans, and is said to be doing finely. Loftin and Exploit are at 10 to 1, and are expected to do as well, by most good judges, as their more fancied stable companions Powhatan and Farandole. Conkling, by Hyder Ali, is also at a short price, and so the list goes on. The race is a more open one than any for many years. The weights for the Chicago handicaps are published. Patsy Duffy, Jim Renwick, Grismer, Shenandoah, and the other Californians have not been over favored by the handicappers, but still have a fair chance, apparently. Up to date, fifteen stallions have entered in the Champion Stallion Stakes for 1885, with your coast to hear from. Yours,  
New York, March 31st, 1884.

PACIFIC.

## FISH.

During the week, by inquiring around in the proper quarters, we find the opening of the trout season was taken advantage of to a much greater extent than we supposed at first. In fact, every available stream has been visited and on some, we learn, the crowd was so large that there was, at least, a man for every fish, and the real pleasures of the sport thus diminished in proportion. In such promiscuous crowds the success of the trip varied, of course, being governed, as it must needs be, by chance and the ability of the angler. Still, the catches by competent men have been moderately good. Of the character of the catches, the most important thing to the true lover of sport, we regret we cannot say as much. On pushing inquiries with those claiming to have made good k reels, we soon found a suspicious hesitancy in giving the exact size of the fish, and in every case we felt satisfied that, with the exception of a few good-sized trout, to the party worthy the skill and the table of a true sportsman, the great proportion were poor, miserable, worthless fingerlings. Whether this can ever be avoided we do not pretend to say, but there most certainly ought to be some legal limit to such sized trout being caught. Section 636 of the Game Laws has a distinct reference to this practice, only the effect of the section, in its prohibitory character, is nullified by that stupidity so often found in our State Legislation. First, it says, "Every person who, by seine or any other means, shall catch the young of fish of any species, and who shall not return the same to the water immediately and alive, or who shall sell or offer for sale any such fish, fresh or dried, is guilty of a misdemeanor." Had the section in its restrictive power ended there, it would have been to-day a misdemeanor or in any one to catch these little fingerling trout. Unfortunately it is nullified afterwards by the words "It shall not be lawful for any person to buy or sell, or offer or expose for sale, within this State, any kind of trout (except brook-trout) less than eight inches in length." And so it comes to be there is no avoiding the destruction of young brook-trout by thousands every year, though the evident spirit of the section referred to is against such vile practice. This is a very proper subject for the interference of the State Fish Commissioners. It is their especial duty by law to correct this gross absurdity and wrong in our legislation. But to expect any salutary action on their part, aiming at the benefit of the State, is like looking for a miracle to cure the leprosy. The only way we see to give the people proper brook-trout to catch and eat, is to prohibit trout-fishing *in toto* for a number of years. In the meantime go on, boys, and catch all the fingerlings you can. Then, commissioners or no commissioners, law or no law, you will destroy it effectually yourselves. It is from the want of a privilege grossly and shamefully abused that the best laws and reforms oftentimes come.

It has long been notorious that Sonoma creek, in the trout season, has been marauded year after year by men and boys, with guns, clubs, spears, and giant powder, from the mouth of the creek to the Lemmi Fish Ladder. What poor fish escaped the army of marauders and reached the ladder, on its way to the spawning grounds, was either giggered or lifted from the ladder by hand and deposited in *private* ponds. To this shameful conduct, we this week hear of some young men, whose social position should save them from being law-breakers, using giant powder on another stream in Sonoma county, and defying public opinion in doing so, because their father is rich. A gentleman who loves the fish is on the track of these young gentlemen, and we shall soon see in a position to make a statement authoritatively that will surprise the community. Here is another reason why the Fish Commissioners should send Constable Jones on a prospecting tour into Sonoma and Napa counties. We are getting about tired of doing their detective work. Is it not time they should quit junketing and attend to business?

It is said the State Fish Hatchery at Grass Valley is now capable of hatching out a million trout eggs. Perhaps so, but how are the eggs to be obtained? The Commissioners have mortgaged the annual appropriation to the amount of \$4,000, and therefore nothing can be done in that line, either now or for some time to come. It was not so with the old Commissioners, of blessed memory, at San Leandro. There they did not care so much about the capacity of the hatchery as they cared about actually hatching, out trout and no season came round when 100,000 trout eggs, at least, were not hatched out and the young distributed for the benefit of the State. How different, to be sure, is the sense of duty in different men. We would rather, in principle, have one hatchery that turned out 100,000 young trout every year, than a thousand hatcheries with the capacity of a million that turns out nothing. Under the circumstances, such a boast is simply contemptible.

Benjamin Burling, who may really be regarded as the Isaac Walton of the coast, made a fine catch on the opening day at the head waters of Lagunitas. He returned home with 125, the whole ranging from five to six fish to the pound. To keep off interviewers, we suppose, Burling always returns with a huge bowie-knife and ugly revolver conspicuous on his person.

George McBoyle last week caught 60 fine trout that averaged well. When it came to the locality of the creek his memory, however, was as treacherous as the witnesses in the Sharon case. It was somewhere in the State, he was sure of that, but the name of the county or district he could not recollect, for the life of him. There are many like friend McBoyle just now.

Judge Joachimsen caught a salmon trout that tipped the scales at 9 pounds on Paper Mill creek last week. This would be one of the best streams in the State if it were not for Taylor's dam. The dam case still lies before the Supreme Court on appeal. For this delay many good anglers say damn the Supreme Court. That's naughty, though.

To-morrow the Walton Fishing Club make their first excursion of the season. No more genial set of men ever bawled line than the Waltonites, and we are really sorry a previous engagement we cannot neglect prevents us accepting their kind invitation to be present. Clem Dixon's bottle of dark stuff will be there, and other good things, too.

It is reported that a striped bass weighing 20 pounds was caught this week near Vallejo. If so, it must be one of the first plant by the old commissioners, and gives up hope that our waters may soon be full of this splendid fish. Another honor to the memory of the old commissioners.

John Millsner had only moderate sport on Lagunitas. On this creek and Paper Mill creek last week the crowd was terrible. The reports from Wild Cat, Walnut and San Rafael creeks are not very encouraging. The water in each is still high and muddy.

## THE DRAMA.

## The Grand Opera House.

During the week Chispa has been the attraction, a play in its construction and material that recommends itself to California life, not so much because it is startling and curdling in its main features, as that the tale at the same time is well and naturally worked out. The leading character, Chispa in the life, trials and suffering she is called upon to lead and suffer, is well suited to Miss Phoebe Davies' dramatic genius, but she was suddenly taken ill, and with only a few hours notice it had to be assumed by Miss Charlotte Tittel, whose wonderful conception of character and power of impersonation we were the first to assert, and afterwards maintain until they were fully recognized by all leading theatrical authorities. Her singular success as Chispa, an entirely original conception, for she had never seen it performed before she undertook it on this occasion, is very gratifying to all who know her, as it plainly shows what she is capable of doing in more important characters. Every paper in the city of authority has emphatically endorsed her acting in Chispa, but generous as it is, we hope it will not divert her from her studies and lead her to imagine she has nothing more to learn. In point of delicacy it may not be quite the proper thing to compare the abilities of our two most promising young actresses, yet the press has done so very strongly in this case, and unanimously preferred Miss Tittel to Miss Davies. That is our judgment also. The last scene, in which Chispa goes mad on finding herself married to the man who murdered her mother, was true to nature without a fault, in fact really wonderful for its artistic power in a young and inexperienced girl, not yet eighteen years old, and who has only been on the legitimate stage about fifteen months. Actresses, like poets, are evidently born not made. The other parts were all fairly sustained, though we never did and never shall like the acting of Grismer. Next week there will be an entire change of programme, with great attractions.

## The California Theatre.

Having last week described the character, incidents, scenery, embellishments, transformations, performances, and the grand *tout ensemble* of the Kivala Excelsior, there is nothing new to add this week, except, that it continues its career with the same excellence, attraction, and popularity. Outside the Thomas' concerts, or the late opera, it is no exaggeration to say there has been nothing in our city presented for popular acceptance during many long years, so successful among all classes as the gorgeous spectacle now filling the California every night to its utmost capacity. This is only what we predicted on seeing it the first night, and we run no risk as to judgment, in saying it will be so until the last night. This unqualified success is a triumph for Mr. Bert, for which we sincerely congratulate him.

## Oakland Theatre.

The well-known and interesting melo-drama, *The World*, has been warmly received in our sister city, and again assures us that with good plays well performed, the Colosseum in Oakland is an established fact. This is a credit to our sister city, which we by no means wish to under estimate. With the plays presented, at popular prices, it is calculated to do much local good in many ways. Next week the elaborate and romantic drama, *Rosedale*, will be presented, with Charlotte Tittel, we believe, in the principal character. Her precocious little sister Minnie, so wonderful as a child actress, will also appear in *Rosedale*. Both are established favorites in Oakland. The piece is well written, full of interest, and will, we doubt not, be successful.

## The Vienna Garden.

Although the weather has been unpropitious for theatrical managers, this popular place of amusement has been well filled to hear the Ladies' Orchestra. Judging from the excellent class of people it seems as if the Vienna was the favorite place in town for a pleasant evening and quiet lunch. This is certainly the best evidence of successful management that can be given. Next week the ladies retire for a short season previous to appearing at the Telegraph Hill pavilion, and their places will be taken by Wyatt's Minstrel Combination, which has the credit if being good. This will give us a chance of hearing the popular California quartette again.

## The Telegraph Hill Observatory.

In connection with Mr. Walters' enterprise and spirited management, we have this week to say a few words about the opening of this new and magnificent musical institution which will be about 1st of May next. We have visited the Observatory, and find it large and well constructed for its principal purpose—grand musical entertainments. The Observatory has been built by a stock company, with F. O. Layman president, and Gustave Sistro vice-president. To reach the observatory comfortably a cable-line has been built from the junction of Powell and Greenwich streets, and as the horse-car line, running from the South Pacific Railroad depot on Townsend street, at the foot of Fourth, will give transfers, the fare to the top of the hill will be only five cents. Attached to the really fine building, below the concert hall are restaurant, bar, and numerous private rooms which will be under the supervision and management of Mr. Walters of the Vienna Garden, who holds a pecuniary interest in the enterprise. The concert hall is large, well constructed for music, and handsomely furnished with variegated woods on the ceiling and walls. Concerts will be given every afternoon and evening under an able musical director, and among the attractions will be the Ladies' Orchestra that has so long delighted the lovers of music at the Vienna Garden. In the circular room above the concert hall a number of powerful field glasses will be at the disposal of visitors, and in the lofty cupola above that room an immense swinging telescope about six feet long. From both these rooms a most extensive and enchanting view of the bay, the city and their surroundings can be had, far exceeding anything we know elsewhere, extending as it does, from Golden Gate to the mountains in the south, and embracing every object of interest in that vast distance. On gala days, yacht races, and so forth, when our grand bay will be invested with additional interest, the observatory will be the best place to see the pageants as they pass in panoramic form and beauty before the vision. At all times this will be the most enchanting place to pass a few hours we have in the city. Taken all together it is a bold and costly enterprise, but it has been matured with such liberality of expenditure, and such sound business judgment that we not doubt its success in the end. As an ornament to the city, and as an evidence of our progress and spirit, the prize richly deserves success.



## STABLE AND PADDOCK.

### Improvement of Colts.

The first thing to do in the art of breeding is, to prepare the sire and dam for the stud. They should be raised to the highest state of health and vigor, in order to elevate the character of their colts. They are generally left in their natural state, without any preparation. In that state, the soft relaxed muscles and dull, spiritless action, will be reproduced as dormant energies in the foal. The colts will partake of the condition of the parents at the time of conception. How shall we condition the parents for breeding so as to improve the quality of their offspring? How shall we improve the natural state by artificial cultivation? are the questions that come up to confront us. The high state of health and vigor in the animal race is brought about by exercise, sweating, grooming, good food, artificial cultivation, warmth, and cleanliness. Hard muscular form and great nervous energy at conception will be entailed to the offspring.

Exercise hardens the muscles, strengthens the limbs, expands the chest, and prepares the wind and body to stand severe exertion. Sweating draws out of the body superfluous fat, that acts as dead weight to retard the movements. It clears the wind, quickens the circulation of the blood, stimulates the nerves that feed the motive power that moves the body. Grooming and rubbing clean the body, open the pores of the skin to the insensible perspiration, promote a healthy vigorous action in the muscular organs, and prepare the vital forces to keep up continued exertion without exhausting physical powers.

The grand preparation for the stud may be said to lay the foundation for the improvement of our horse stock. It is one step in advance. It will effect a radical change in the constitution of their colts, if it does not produce a complete revolution in the progressive power and supple action of our breed of horses. The expense or preparation for the harem is not extravagant. Much of the exercise can be performed at intervals of labor.

The breeder can not afford to breed from diseased cripples, or old, broken-down screws, or from parents out of condition, deprived of health and vigor, to perpetuate the good qualities of their family to their successors in blood. The sire should be in superb condition, because he begets a multitude in his own likeness. The reason that one colt often excels all others in the same family results from the fact that the parents were in better condition when that colt was legotten than at the conception of any other foal in that individual family; hence, one colt proves to be king of his co-relatives. It has been found from experience, when a stallion has been used for labor, that he gets colts superior to himself or the breed from which he sprang. The reason is obvious. He was in robust health, from daily exercise, and imparted that vigorous condition to his colts. The consequence was, that the produce developed a hard-bottomed constitution, superior to the blood lines of the family. Some stallions, well bred, have not been able to stand the grand preparation; they never could be conditioned to get anything of value, while their full brothers have proved successful progenitors in the stud.

Stallions gifted with the prepotent power of perpetuating their leading characteristics to the third and fourth generation of their descendants have a precious inheritance. That strong vitality is more valuable than the lead to a gold mine; it is an hereditary power that shapes the destinies of multitudes of the equine race; it holds dominion over the brute creation. All the great families in the equine race have been formed, perpetuated, and preserved through the prepotent influence of famous stallions; they have perpetuated the good qualities of great ancestors to their successors in blood for many generations. Messenger, landed upon our soil 96 years ago, had a prepotent inheritance that survived his remains. A great family came down from his loins, whose branches have spread over a continent. It has fertilized the blood of American trotters till they have produced the champions of the world.

Great credit is due to the dam as well as the sire for the produce of celebrated colts. Some mares have been prolific in renowned progeny that have reflected credit upon their maternal origin and distinction to their race. The noted brood-mare Clara by Seely's American Star, bred three colts to Hambletonian that have gained a place in the charmed circle of the 2:30 trotting class. Dolly, by Mambrino Chief, dropped Thorndale, Onward, and Director, whose average record on the trotting course is 2:21½. Flora, by Sayers' Harry Clay, dropped St. Julien, record 2:11½, St. Remo, and Unalala. Miss Russell, by Pilot, Jr., has produced three colts whose average record is 2:17½. Green Mountain Maid, by Sayers' Harry Clay, bred to Messenger Duroc Prospero, record 2:20, Dame Trot, 2:22, and Elaine 2:20. Maid of Clay, by Henry Clay, has no less than four of her produce in the 2:30 class. The mare Ned, by Edwin Forrest, has dropped three colts to Magic and one to Strathmore that have made an average of 2:22½.

These flyers must have derived their speed from the maternal line, because their sires never got such remarkable trotters out of any other mares. These facts and figures show that the mare is an important factor in the production of the most renowned champions of the trotting turf. They have produced kings on the road as well as conquerors on the turf. The remarkable performance of one colt from a dam has sold the whole produce at high figures, even before they matured, on account of the fame of their mother. From these premises we must draw the conclusion that we must have first-class sires and dams to get very superior colts. "Like produce like" is an axiom in genealogy as old as the art of breeding. When a mare breeds one superior colt from a horse, all other things being equal, if coupled with the same horse she will produce another colt of equal merit.—*Live Stock Journal*.

### The Horse's Back.

Upward of twenty years ago an English authority on the breeding of horses, Mr. W. Dickinson, in a letter addressed to the Right Hon. John Evelyn Devison, drew attention to an important principle to be observed in the selection of horses for various purposes. In order to make his meaning more clear we will begin with an illustration which he uses after stating the results of his own careful observation of draft horses. It is that of the arch of a bridge, which, from its structure can bear great weight placed upon it, whereas, an inverted arch would fall to pieces, or a pressure far less than that of the incumbent weight, brought to bear upon the arch from below, would break it up.

Mr. Dickinson had observed that his low-backed, or, as they would be commonly called, rather hollow-backed horses, working in harness, kept their condition well, while those with high backs lost flesh. A less quickly observant man would not have noticed this fact, perhaps, in the course of his life-time. He would have seen that some horses were always full-fleshed, others poor after much work, and he might have satisfied his curiosity to know the reason by

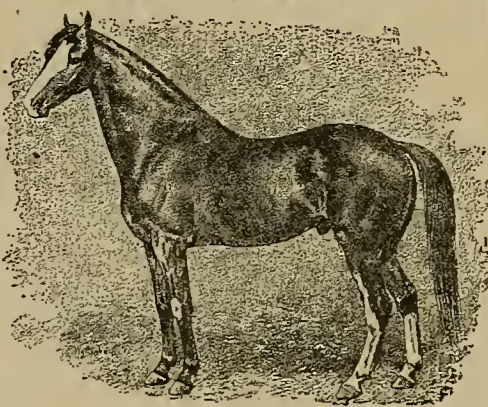
assuming that some horses had better constitutional powers of endurance than others, or he might have gone off on a false scent, and have endeavored to classify the fat and the lean, the nutting and the soon wearied, according to color, possibly discovering that horses of this color were mostly in good, of that color mostly in bad condition; but it just occurred to him to observe the forms of the horses so differently affected by their work, and he was at once struck with the fact to which reference has been already made, that the horses which lost flesh all had high backs. Every time he noticed this he put to himself the question, "why?" But the discovery of a sufficient answer cost him much time and trouble. At length the idea of the arch flashed across his brain as the happy solution of his perplexing question, and this was confirmed by the discovery that the horse which could best draw a weight was least able to bear a weight upon its back, while the horse unable to bear the strain of draft could best bear the other any day in carrying a weight. The line of the vertebrae, he found, indicates the sort of work for which the horse is fitted. If it is high the weight must be on the top, to press it together; if low, the pressure must be from below, for the same reason. So, if a high-backed horse were to try to push a heavy weight back, the spine, already bent in the wrong direction for the purpose, is bent to a still higher arch, the arch is opened and the power lost. The low-backed horse, on the contrary, can push back almost any weight, for the pressure is brought to bear upon the under part, which, in his case, is the convex part of the arch, thus strengthening it. A downward curvature, therefore, is the best form of spine for a draft-horse, so that when he bends his body for a pull, or when his body is necessarily forced into a heap by the effort to push back a weight, the force of the movement does not escape (if we may put it so) through a yielding arch. For a proof of the principle, Mr. Dickinson proposes that a high-backed and a low-backed horse should be put to the plow side by side, and the experimenter observe whether the high back does not bend higher in the work, and the low back remains in its ordinary position. The back which bends is the back which is weak for that sort of labor.—*Live Stock Journal*.

### Horse-raising in Modoc Co.

Horse-raising, in this county, has not received the attention which the importance of the business demands. The natural facilities are very great, and the demand for good horses is far in excess of the supply. We have here, in Modoc, one of the best horse countries in the world. There is an abundance of summer range of the finest of hunch grass, and, as a general thing, horses will make their own living during the whole year, and even if they do require feeding hay is so cheap that the cost of feeding is very small. It costs no more, hardly as much, to raise a horse for market as it does a steer, and, at even the present high prices for cattle, one good four-year-old horse will sell for as much as two or three steers of the same age. To illustrate the profits of horse-raising I will mention the case of one of our Davis Creek ranchers, who, twelve years ago, brought to this country one mare and colt. From the increase of these he has sold fifteen hundred dollars worth of horses, and now has about twenty head of horses, mares and colts left. He considers that the use of the mares on the road and ranch have amply paid for all the feed and care of them, and that the increase and profits are nearly all clear gain. If there is any other stock business that can show a greater percentage of profits than that I would like to know what it is. People are already beginning to see that a larger grade of horses are the most profitable, and within a few years several very fine stallions have been imported into this county. Modoc county horses have, in the lower country, the name of being the hardiest and most durable horses in the market, and with the increase in size, which will result from crossing with the Clyde and Percheron horses that have lately been imported, will make as good a breed of work horses as any in the world.—*Adm Argus*.

### STALLIONS THOROUGHRED.

#### The Thoroughbred Stallion



## JOE HOOKER, BY MONDAY.

First dam Mayflower, by Imp. Eclipse.  
Second dam Henric Farrow, by Imp. Shamrock.  
Third dam Ida, by Imp. Belshazzar.  
Fourth dam Gannan's dam, by Sir Richard.  
Fifth dam, by Imp. Eagle.  
Sixth dam Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.  
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.  
Eighth dam, by Imp. Strling.  
Ninth dam, by Clodius.  
Tenth dam, by Imp. Silver Eye.  
Eleventh dam, by Imp. Jolly Roger.  
Twelfth dam, by Partner.  
Thirteenth dam, by Imp. Monkey.  
Fourteenth dam, Imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

TERMS, \$50 THE SEASON, TO A FEW MARES OF APPROVED breeding. Good pasturage for mares at a distance of \$4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risk.

My place, where Joe Hooker will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier and Jim Kenwick. For history of Joe Hooker see *BRIDGER AND SPORTSMAN* JANUARY 20th, 1884.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

#### The Thoroughbred Stallion

## WILDIDLE.

By Imp. AUSTRALIAN. Dam Idlewild, by Lexington.

This great race-horse and successful sire will make the season of 1884, from February 10th to June 10th, at Judson's Wildidle Farm, Santa Clara, Cal.

Wildidle is the sire of Gov. Stanford's Frolic (silly record of one mile, 1:42½, at two years old), May D. (with a record of one and one-half miles in 2:36, the fastest on the Pacific Coast), Jim Douglas, Ella Doane, Wildidler, and others of note.

Terms of season, \$75, payable at time of service, and in all cases before removal.

Mares taken good care of at \$8 per month. No responsibility for escapes or accidents. For further particulars address

H. C. JUDSON, Owner, or  
W. L. APPLEBY, Supt.,  
Santa Clara, Cal.

P. O. Box 223.

### STALLIONS

—AT—

## RANCHO DEL PASO.

For the Season of 1884.

### Thoroughbreds.

## LONGFIELD.

Chestnut horse, by MONARCHIST, he by Lexington.  
First dam, Dame Goulay (Blue Gown), by Planet.  
Second dam, Flora G., by Lexington.  
Third dam, Fanny G., by Imp. Margrave.  
Fourth dam, Lances, by Lance.  
Fifth dam, Aurora, by Aratus.  
Sixth dam, Paragon, by Imp. Buzzard.  
Seventh dam, Indiana, by Columbus (son of Imp. Pantaloon).  
Eighth dam, Jane Hunt, by Hampton's Paragon.  
Ninth dam, Moll, by Imp. Figure.  
Tenth dam, Shamrock, by Imp. Wildair.  
Eleventh dam, Imp. Cub Mare, by Cub.  
Twelfth dam, Aramantus's dam, by Second.  
Thirteenth dam, by Starling.  
Fourteenth dam, by Croft's Partner.  
Fifteenth dam, by Greyhound.  
At \$50 the season, due at the time of service.

## JIM BROWNE.

Chestnut horse, by FOSTER, he by Lexington.  
First dam, Flush, by Hawatha.  
Second dam, Fanny Bngg, by Imp. Ambassador.  
Third dam, Ida, by Imp. Belshazzar.  
Fourth dam, Madame Bosley, by Sir Richard Tonson.  
Fifth dam, Nancy Nichol, by Imp. Eagle.  
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.  
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.  
Eighth dam, by Imp. Sterling.  
Ninth dam, by Clodius.  
Tenth dam, by Imp. Silver Eye.  
Eleventh dam, by Jolly Roger.  
Twelfth dam, by Imp. Partner.  
Thirteenth dam, Imp. Monkey.  
Fourteenth dam, an Imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.  
At \$50 the season, due at time of service.

### Trotting Stallions.

## ECHO.

Bay horse, by RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN.  
First dam, Fanny Felter, by Magnolia, son of Seely's American Star.  
Second dam, by Webber's Kentucky Whip.  
Third dam, by Shakespeare, son of Duroc, and out of a mare by Plato, son of Imp. Messenger.  
At \$100 the season, due at time of service.

## ALGONA.

Chestnut horse, by ALMONT, son of Alexander's Abdallah, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.  
First dam, Emma Kinkead, by Conspect, son of Cassius M. Clay.  
Second dam, Edna Dean, by Mambrino Chief.  
Third dam, by Powell's Bertrand, son of Bertrand, by Sir Archy.  
At \$100 the season, due at time of service.

## ALASKA.

Brown horse, by ELECTIONEER.  
First dam, by Washington, he by Geo. M. Patchou.  
Second dam, by Williamson's Belmont.  
At \$50 the season, due at time of service.

The season for thoroughbreds will commence February 10th and terminate June 20th. For trotting stallions, will commence February 10th and terminate July 1st. Good care will be taken of mares during the season at \$6 per month; after the season \$10 per month will be charged, but no responsibility for escape or accidents.

John Mackey, Superintendent,  
Sacramento, Cal.

### THOROUGHRED STALLION

## X X,

Pedigree.

X X (Doublecross), bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson at Atwood Cottage, Riverside, Illinois, foaled May 23, 1872, by MALCOLM.  
First dam, Columbia, by Imported Bonnie Scotland.  
Second dam, Young Fashion, by Imported Monarch.  
Third dam, Fashion, by Imported Trustee.  
Fourth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.  
Fifth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.  
Sixth dam, by Imported Medley.  
Seventh dam, by Imported Centinel.  
Eighth dam, by Mark Anthony.  
Ninth dam, by Imported Janns.  
Tenth dam, by Imported Monkey.  
Eleventh dam, by Imported Silvereye.  
Twelfth dam, by Spanker.  
See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

X X (Doublecross) is of as high and fashionable breeding as any stallion in the country. His sire, Malcolm, is by Imported Bonnie Scotland, his dam Columbia, also by Imported Bonnie Scotland; hence his name. Malcolm was one of the best race-horses of his day, and Columbia was also a fine race mare. Columbia is the granddam of Anteo. Her dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland, Wauwata, Bonnie Kate (the dam of Bonnie Little), Andes, Hook Hocking, Three Cheers, etc. The dam of Malcolm, Lady Lancaster, was the dam of Sagamore, Ontario (the dam of McWhirter), Regent, Lady Fairfield, Lady Amanda, Lady Middle, etc., and a reference to the racing calendars will show how distinguished the members of these two families are. This is the only Bonnie Scotland stallion in California, and from his breeding has as much of the blood as if he were a son of that renowned sire. He is a horse of immense substance, good size, high form, and of the best disposition.

Will make the coming season, 1884, from February 15th to June 15th, at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms, \$50 the season.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON,  
Oakland or 608 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.



## HERD AND SWINE.

### Poisonous Weeds and Grasses.

Dr. E. W. Gerwer, of Erie, Penn., furnishes a local paper with the following readable screed on ergotism and similar diseases caused by poisonous weeds and grasses.

For several months news was received from different parts of the United States about a mysterious disease amongst the cattle. The affected animals commenced to tremble all over, looked wild with their eyes, and lost their hoofs and feet by gangrene and died miserably. In the neighborhood of Erie, at Grubbsville, a herd was affected and all agreed that the animals were kept in the best possible order; that they had a good stable, plenty to eat and good drinking water, and the owner was an intelligent man who understood his business. Some said the animals had frozen their feet; others claimed it was the mouth and foot rot, without a sore mouth, as this part showed no disease, others thought something else; but the animals suffered and died in spite of all the theories. Finally two days ago a flash from the telegraph brought some other news from Neosho Falls, Kansas, where a herd was affected. Some veterinary surgeons examined the fodder of the sick animals and discovered in it an abundance of poisonous ergot, spurred rye, secal cornutum, which the Germans call brand or mutterhorn, and which is a favorite prescription for our midwives, and creates a good deal of mischief given in large quantities. Mixed with the cereals it will poison men and beasts and cause gangrene of the fingers and toes, and finally death. It grows particularly in wet years, where it is not wanted, like its comrade the darnel grass—*loium temulentum*—which the Germans call very nicely swindle oats—"schwindel hafer" or loch—a miserable counterfeit of the honest oats, like the oleomargarine and the suine of the cow hutter. The ergotism is no new disease and existed 500 years ago. During the war between the Guelphs and Ghibellines in Italy, and when the forefathers of the modern Salvation Army, the Flagellants or whip-brothers made their capers and marched from place to place in old Germany, singing and praying and whipping each other, the disease showed itself in places, where rye bread was the principal food of the people. From the funny creeping feeling the patients got in their mortifying fingers and toes they called it creeping disease—*Kriechel Krankheit*. Francis Petrarch, who described the plague, also mentions the ergotism. As an antidote the bread of the monasteries was recommended and to be sure the old monks understood how to make wholesome bread. Whole families and communities were affected in Germany. At the first appearance of the disease the people accused the Jews of having poisoned the wells, also some old women who passed as witches, and made short work with them. When the disease did not abate after the burning of piles of witches, researches were made in other directions according to the historian. Finally the true inwardness of the disease was discovered in the poisonous plants mixed with their daily food, and the official occupation of the Jew-killers and witch-burners was played out. The different governments issued sanitary regulations for the prevention of the disease, for instance Saxony, and since it has almost disappeared. In the smallest village school in southern Germany you find nowadays on the wall some colored pictures of the prevailing poisonous plants—mostly *Loerchers*, printed at Ulm. There you see the ergot, the darnel grass, the night shade, the balladonna, the water hemlock, the cowbane, the hellebore, the foxglove, the acornite, the fools' parsley and the deadly toadstools. The scholars impress these pictures in their minds and remember them when they find the plants again often far away from the old home. Such pictures might also be useful in our schools, and you have just to tell it to the school directors, so they won't forget it before next meeting. Our farmers should also remove a few more poisonous weeds from the fence corners, and it would be more profitable than to throw their money away for blood-cleaning medicines, cattle powder and other stuffs. It will take a long time to convince some cattle owners of the poisoning of their animals with spurred rye and darnel grass, but time will fetch them. Many a man believes now in the ravages of the pork worm—*trichina spiralis*—who used to crack jokes about it, and microscopes are now used by people who looked at them a few years ago as foolish playthings.

There is a law in Japan which would raise havoc around here. There they flog publicly men who have too many poisonous weeds in their fields. Here in Erie we find in the fall of the year in the alleys, along some sidewalks, and in some unoccupied lots, wagon loads of the poisonous thorn-apple, or Jamestown weed, and often small children get poisoned by eating the seeds. If you talk to the proprietor he often feels insulted and looks at you like an innocent land-lubber at a steamboat. Generally such a nuisance will not be removed unless the youngest member of the family come home squealing with his little hands full of thorns and with symptoms of poisoning. It is about the same trouble with some farmers. It is also no wonder if occasionally some cattle get sick, particularly during the winter, while locked up in the stable and forced to eat poor hay, sand-witched with the infernal ergot and darnel grass as the Feo-sho cattle in Kansas.

The discovery of the cause of this mysterious disease is no small relief to the little stock-raisers on the homesteads, and to the wealthy cattle kings of our great west; and at the same time it is another encouragement for the men who have spent their lives, perhaps, in poverty, to investigate the secrets of nature.

### How Long Should Cows be Retained in the Dairy.

Cows that are becoming aged do not pay to keep. They lose more by depreciation in value than they return in profit on their keeping, unless they are extraordinary milkers. Those who make the most money by dairying turn their cows before they can properly be called old—while they will fatten readily and make good beef. Holding on to them too long spoils them for this purpose. The flesh of old animals is tough and insipid, and full of gristle or cartilage, and it costs very much more to put fat and flesh on them than on younger animals. It is true with animals generally that as they advance in years, assimilation goes on more slowly, while waste is more rapid, and digestion slower and less complete. Depreciation in the power of assimilation begins as soon as animals get their growth, and even before. A pig ten or twelve months old does not assimilate with as much vigor as one two or three months old, although it will continue growing slowly for some time longer. A pig two months old will put on a pound of live weight from the consumption of ten pounds of milk. At twelve months old it will require from fifteen to twenty pounds of milk to make the same gain. The life of the domesticated hog is short, and soon terminated at the best, and accordingly it begins early to depreciate in the activity of its vital forces. The bovine race have a

longer period of longevity, and their vital activity does not begin to abate so soon, but it begins to depreciate before growth is completed. It has been found by beef producers that it costs more food to effect a given weight of gain upon a steer five years old than upon one, two or three years old, and more even on a three-year-old than on a two-year-old steer. Meat producers are all leaning towards the practice of making meat from young animals, because they make it at less cost than older ones. The dairymen should not lose sight of this general rule in the operation of the vital forces of the animals under his care. Making meat and making milk are similar operations, and depend on the same vital laws for their accomplishment, and the intelligent dairymen may well expect that similar results will occur in his line of production that do in meat-production, and it is so. It costs more to make milk from old cows than it does from young ones having the same milk-producing capacity. The period of profitable milking does not terminate at the same age with all cows alike. Some hold out longer than others, but, as a rule, the best effects do not often reach beyond the eighth year of the cow's age. The quantity of milk given generally keeps up till a cow is about ten years old, and sometimes it will considerably longer; but after a cow has reached her eighth year her milk is produced at a greater cost of feed, and after that age it costs more to fatten her, and her flesh depreciates in quality, so that some of the most thorough-going dairymen think it the most profitable to turn them at eight, while they will fatten easily and make good beef, than to retain them till their milk and flesh and feeding capacity all fail together, as they will usually do at about the age of ten. The body of a cow that is kept till her milk fails is just about lost. It is really not worth anything as a basis for putting more flesh on. If anybody outside the dairy can make any use of her so as to give something for her, he is the man to handle her. The dairymen had better let her go for whatever he can get. It will not pay him to feed her for fattening. She will eat herself up, so to speak, before she is fit for food. I have tried this way of disposing of superannuated cows several times, and always lost by it. The cost of fattening was more than the animals would bring after feeding, and if disposed of to a local butcher, there was very sure to come back a growl about the quality of the meat.

The best disposition I ever made of cows to be turned off was to turn them at eight or nine, keeping them farrow the last year I intended to milk them, and feed and fatten while milking them. The milk helped to pay for the feed for fattening, and sometimes for the whole of it. The milk under high feeding gradually reduced in quantity, and became very rich and valuable. I have had it rich enough to get a pound of cheese from seven and a half-pounds of milk, and a pound of butter from twelve and three-quarter pounds, the cows fed being common natives. Milk so rich as that does not require a large quantity to pay the cost of keeping, and give the owner a clear profit on the gain in weight and quantity of flesh.

### Leasing the Ranges.

A Colorado representative has introduced in congress a bill to tax cattle feeding on the public domain. The bill provides in substance as follows:

First—that the grazing of the public lands shall be leased without price to the state or territory in which it is situated for all time, or so long as the lands are the property of the government, and no longer.

Second—that the state or territory may charge and collect a grazing fee of not more than ten cents per head per year for all cattle and horses, and not more than two cents per head for sheep.

Third—that the rental so collected shall be applied to the building and maintaining of school houses, colleges, asylums and other institutions of learning or homes for the afflicted as the state or territory may direct.

Fourth—that said grazing lease shall be no barrier to the disposal of the public domain, but when any piece or parcel of land shall be disposed of by sale, grant or homestead, then such piece or parcel shall be released from such lease, and no sooner.

Lice are worse on cattle than have been neglected, but sometimes manage to find a footing on those that are well cared for. In many cases the afflicted animal will die from irritation unless relieved. This may be done by an application of Irish potato water, or water in which the potatoes or peelings have been boiled. Apply about the head, neck, along the backbone and back of the fore-arms. There are numerous other remedies, such as tobacco water (weak), sulphur, lard and tobacco mixed, and coal oil alone, apply from the can in moderate quantity. Too much will remove the hair. Young calves suffer intensely and constantly from this pest when they are once infested, and it is cruel and dangerous not to give them immediate relief.

Wm. Bihler, of Lakeville, who owns General Dana and many other fine horses, was somewhat nettled by a proposition from the owners of Anteeo to purchase General Dana to be used for menial purposes, and thereupon challenges the owners of Anteeo, or any of his colts, to trot yearlings of the two horses at the fair for \$300. Or he will back one of General Dana's sucking colts against any Anteeo colt, the owners of each to put up \$25 every month till the colts are three years old, when the best one shall take it, gate money and all. As the owners of Anteeo are what the boys call "blooded," we shall expect the match to be made at an early day.—*Petaluma Argus*.

The chestnut mare Magdallah by Primus, owned by Charles Crocker, will be trained this year by John Williams, at Stockton.

The Sonoma County Agricultural Park Association has fixed upon August 18th to the 23d for the next annual exhibition.

It is proposed to hold a spring racing meeting on the new track at Fresno, some time next month.

### TROTTING STALLIONS.

#### Standard Trotting Stallion

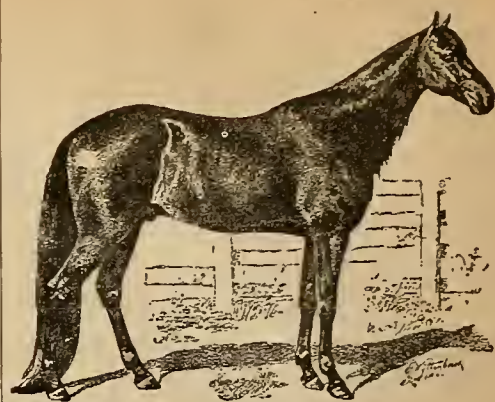
**BILLY HAYWARD, 489,**

At NILES, ALAMEDA COUNTY.

Terms \$20.00. Good pasturage \$3.00.

JAS. J. MARTIN, Agent.

### Mambrino Trotting Stallion



## ABBOTSFORD.

Record 2:19 1-2.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884, AT THE RANCH OF S. R. WHIPPLE, San Mateo, Cal.

### PEDIGREE.

By Woodford Mambrino: his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino Taymaster; dam Woodbine, (dam of Wedgewood, 2:19), by Woodford, son of Kosciusko, by Sir Archy.

Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodbine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks, by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty-nine colts and fillies sired by him at Woodburn, not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease, Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf, and he gained on a slow track, at Minneapolls, a record of 2:21 1/2. He has thirteen sons and daughters that have trotted in 2:30 or better—Abbottsford 2:19 1/2; Malice 2:19 1/2; Manetta 2:19 1/2; Mambrino Dudley 2:22; Convey 2:22 1/2; Magenta 2:24 1/2; Manfred 2:25; Fancourt 2:25 1/2; Rachel 2:26 1/2; Inca 2:27; Lady McFatridge 2:28; Dacia 2:29 1/2; Geo. A. Ayr 2:30. Woodford Mambrino was also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket 2:14. It is proper to draw comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first named stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,330 foals out of selected mares. Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettie, beat 2:30. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty-six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in seven. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is five times greater than Hambletonian.

Young Columbus, by Old Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harris' Hambletonian, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. Young Columbus was the sire of Phil Sheridan, sire of Phyllis 2:17 1/2; Adelaide 2:39 1/2; Commonwealth 2:32; Hiram, Woodruff 2:35; Valley Chief 2:35; Faustina 2:38 1/2; Phil Sheridan, Jr., 2:39 1/2; Tom Nalley 2:39.

### TERMS.

One hundred dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season, free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes.

WASH JAMES, Agent.

San Mateo, Cal.

### The Trotting Stallions

## Baywood and Fleetwood

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884, COMMENCING FEBRUARY 15th, and ending July 1st, at the corner of Third and Empire streets, San Jose.

### BAYWOOD

Is five years old, dark bay, with black points, 16 hands high, and weigh 1,200 pounds, fine bone, level-headed and a good mover.

Sired by Nutwood; first dam by Geo. M. Patchen; second dam b Champion; third dam by Belmont.

### FLEETWOOD

Is four years old, sorrel, with both front feet white and white stripe face; 15 1/2 hands high, and weighs close to 1,100 pounds. He is a model a perfect horse; high life, fine style and action, and looks like thoroughbred.

Sired by Nutwood. First dam Copper Bottom Mare, by Young America; second dam the Tillotson Mare, pedigree unknown but she was reported to have been bred in Kentucky.

Terms, \$25 for the season, or \$5 to insure.

F. S. SMITH, San Jose.

### The Trotting-Bred Stallion



## A. T. STEWART,

Will stand for mares at the FRESNO FAIR GROUNDS during the season.

A. T. Stewart is a dark brown stallion with white hind ankles, sixteen and one-half hands high, and weighs over 1,500 pounds. Bred by D. L. Harris, of Fayette County, Kentucky. Foaled in 1872, and is an inbred Mambrino. Sired by Mambrino Patchen (full brother of Lady Thorn), record 2:18 1/2, sire of Katie Middleton, 2:22, and mae in 2:30 list. Dam by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn; second dam, by Young's Pilot, Jr., brother in blood to the sire of the dam of Mauld 2:20 1/2. Mambrino Patchen sired by Mambrino Chief, by by Mambrino Taymaster, and he by Mambrino, thoroughbred son of Imported Messenger.

Terms for the season, \$50.

Address

SOMERS & AYER



The Gnaranty Stakes of \$10,000 for 2:19 horses, which called out so many entries last year, and which resulted in a brilliant contest, in the presence of crowded stands, will be given again this year by Charter Oak Driving Park. The first subscription of \$250 is due May 1st, the second June 10th, and the third August 12th, when subscribers are required to name their horses. The final payment of \$250 must be made the night before the race. Horses with records not better than 2:19 on May 1st will be eligible for the race. The richness of the prize and the conditions of entry will draw out as big a field of starters this year as last year.

## SHOOTING TOURNAMENT.

FREE FOR THE STATE.  
\$500.00.

### Grand Pigeon Tournament

—AT—  
Chico, Cal.  
—ON—

Monday and Tuesday, April 21st and 22nd, 1884.

Under the auspices of the Butte County Sportsmen's Club.

#### First Day.

Twelve Single birds, 21 yards rise. Entrance \$12.50. First Prize, \$120; Second, \$100; Third, \$70; Fourth, \$50; Fifth, \$50; Sixth, \$40; Seventh, \$25; Eighth, \$20; Ninth, \$15.

California State Sportsman's Association Rules to Govern.

#### Second Day.

SWEEPSTAKE AND POOL SHOOTING.

27 No postponement on account of weather. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

C. B. SWAIN, J. T. McINTOSH,  
Secretary. President, B. C. S. C.

#### FIRST

## ANNUAL SALE

#### —OF—

### Fine Trotting Stock.

Harness, Carriage and Work Horses.

#### —AT—

### RANCHO DEL PASO

(J. B. HAGGIN.)

COMMENCING

FRIDAY, May, 16th, 1884.

At 1 o'clock P. M., and continuing until finished. Rancho del Paso is five miles from Sacramento, on the Central Pacific R. R. Catalogues and all necessary information may be obtained upon application at the Ranch, or to the undersigned.

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Auctioneers,  
116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

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Sole Agents for the Celebrated Benthall Convex Mirrors.

The hay trotting gelding Charley Knox 2:31, purchased a short time ago by Senator J. H. Morrison, of Lowell, Mass., for \$1,500 cash, and his George H., met with an accident on the Brighton Beach Road, Boston, last week, from which it became necessary to kill him. He was being speeded by the Senator, and one of his hind shoes caught a quarter boot on his fore foot, throwing him violently and breaking a leg.

Another large transaction is to be recorded in the sale of the fast three-year-old filly Eva S. by Billet, out of Mamie S., by Mahomet. Messrs. Weidman & Day of Chicago, have given Gilman Bros. \$4,500 for a three-fourths interest in her.

## National Association

OF

### Trotting-Horse Breeders.

FIXED EVENTS AND STAKES

FOR

1884, 1885, 1886 and 1887.

To Name and Close Thursday, May 1st, 1884.

The Executive Committee announce, in addition to the six stakes for three-year-olds, and the Wilson Stakes for four-year-olds, the present value of which is \$9,100, already closed, the following fixed events, to name and close THURSDAY, May 1st, 1884, to be trotted for during the EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING, to be held at the grounds of the New York Driving Club, Morrisania, N. Y., Sept. 8th, 10th, 11th, 1884.

THE UNION STAKES, for four-year-olds, foals of 1883, by stallions whose get have never beaten 2:30 at four years old or under.

THE MANHATTAN STAKES, for five-year-olds, foals of 1879, by stallions whose get have never beaten 2:25 at five years old or under; \$200 entrance in each stake, payable in the following forfeits: \$20 to accompany the nomination May 1st, 1884; \$80 additional July 1st, 1884, and the remainder (\$100) twenty days before the meeting of 1884, when the stakes will be trotted for.

THE PACIFIC STAKES, for four-year-olds, foals of 1883.

THE INITIATION, THE CONFIRMATION, THE HOPEWELL, THE STANDARD AND THE SEQUEL STAKES, for 2:30, 2:25 and 2:30 stallions, and for 2:40 and 2:30 mares, respectively, will close Aug. 1st, 1884, the conditions of which will be duly announced.

In addition to the foregoing, the following are the stakes and fixed events for 1884 and 1885, to name and close THURSDAY, May 1st, 1884.

#### 1886.

The National Trotting Sires Stakes, for foals of 1883 by stallions only for whom the sum of \$50 each is subscribed. Closed for sires May 1st, 1883, with the following subscriptions, amounting to \$400, which is added to the stakes: b h Dean Sage, b h Electioneer, b h Gen. Benton, b h Bona Fide, b h Mambrino Dudley, b h Beaconer; all of whose get (foals of 1883) are eligible only to May 1st, 1884, at \$100 each, payable in the following forfeits: \$10 to accompany nomination May 1st, 1884; \$15 additional May 1st, 1885; \$25 additional May 1st, 1886, and the remaining \$50 twenty days before the meeting of 1886, when the stakes will be trotted for.

THE ANNUAL NURSERY STAKES, for foals of 1883; \$150 entrance, payable in the following forfeits: \$10 to accompany nomination May 1st, 1884; \$25 additional Jan. 1st, 1885; \$40 additional Jan. 1st, 1886, and the remainder (\$75) twenty days before the meeting of 1886, when the stakes will be trotted for.

THE JUVENILE STAKES, for foals of 1883, by stallions whose get have never beaten 2:30 at three years old or under.

THE EVERETT HOUSE STAKES, for foals of 1883, by stallions whose get have never beaten 2:45 at three years old or under; \$100 entrance in each stake, payable in the following forfeits: \$5 to accompany nomination May 1st, 1884; \$20 additional Jan. 1st, 1885; \$25 additional Jan. 1st, 1886, and the remainder (\$50) twenty days before the meeting of 1886, when the stakes will be trotted for.

#### 1887.

THE NATIONAL TROTGING SIRE STAKES, for foals of 1884, only by sires subscribed for whose get have never beaten 2:30; subscription for sires \$50 each, to accompany nomination of sire May 1st, 1884 (when the subscription for sires close), and for their get \$100 each payable in the following forfeits: \$10 to accompany nomination Jan. 1st, 1885; \$15 additional Jan. 1st, 1886; \$25 additional Jan. 1st, 1887, and the remainder (\$50) twenty days before the meeting of 1887, when the stakes will be trotted for.

THE MAYRON STAKES, for foals of 1884, only the produce of mares subscribed for at \$25 each, which must accompany nomination of May 1st, 1884, and is added to the stakes; and for their produce (foals of 1884) \$150 each, payable in the following forfeits: \$15 to accompany nomination Jan. 1st, 1885; \$25 additional Jan. 1st, 1886; \$35 additional Jan. 1st, 1887, and the remainder (\$75) twenty days before the meeting of 1887, when the stakes will be trotted for.

#### Conditions.

In all Stakes and Trials of speed the rules of this Association shall control. All nominations shall be in writing, in the name of the owner, addressed to J. W. Gray, Treasurer, P. O. Box 416, New York City, inclosed in a sealed envelope and plainly marked "Nominations," with a bank draft, postal order, or certified check for the amount of first payment; which envelope must bear the post mark of not later than the day upon which the stakes close. A nomination is a telegraph received by the Treasurer before the hour of closing, and confirmed by a properly written entry, as above prescribed, posted not later than the following day, shall be deemed valid. The number of nominations by one owner is unlimited, but only one can start in a race. Nominations shall state name, color, marks, age and sex, whether horse, gelding or mare, and the names of the sire and dam, if known, and her sire, if known. Nominations shall follow the ownership of the horse, provided notice of change of ownership shall be forthwith filed with the Secretary. All entries shall close at midnight of the day named at the office of the Treasurer, unless otherwise provided. Only horses owned or bred by members, or the get of stallions owned or stood by members, shall be eligible to entry. Money paid on entry in any of the stakes opened by this Association wherein ALL nominations fail to make fixed payments, shall be regarded as forfeit to the treasury of the Association. All races to be in harness, mile heats best three in five, except for three years old and under, which are to be mile heats unless otherwise provided in the first announcement of the stake. If three or more horses start in a stake race, two-thirds of the stake shall be awarded to the winner, two-fifths to the second horse and one-fifth to the third horse, except where otherwise provided in the published conditions of the race. If not more than two horses start, only first and second money shall be awarded, and in case of walks over only the first money shall be awarded, and it shall be optional with the Executive Committee whether the horse shall or shall not appear. A horse distancing the field shall only be entitled to so much of the money as the start-ers in the race could have won. In all races best two in three, the distance shall be eighty yards; and in all races best three in five, the distance shall be one hundred yards; except in heats wherein eight or more horses start, and therein the distance shall be one hundred and fifty yards. In all stakes for three-year-olds, ten or more nominations required to fill, and in a stake for four-year-olds and over five nominations required to fill.

H. W. T. MALL, President.

L. D. PACKER, Secretary.

## Woodburn Farm. Notice to Breeders

ANNUAL SALE OF

Thoroughbred Yearlings

THURSDAY, MAY 15th, 1884.

Forty-one head the get of King Alfonso, Pat Malloy, imp. Glen Athol, Lisbon, &c.

A. J. ALEXANDER.

For catalogues address L. Brodhead, Agent, Spring P. O., Woodford Co., Ky., or at this office.

The sale of Runnymede yearlings May 13th and Elmendorf May 14th.

### OAKLAND PARK

Sunday, April 20th, at 3 o'clock P. M.

THE

## Great Foot Race

For \$2,000,

75 YARDS AND REPEAT,

Between the two Champions of America,

FRED HARMON,

Of New Brunswick.

—AND—

M. K. KITTLEMAN,

Of Michigan.

ADMISSION ..... \$1.00

M. M. ALLEN, Lessee.

## FAIRLAWN, 1884.

TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at Private Sale.

**THE ONE PRICE PLAN** Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

**ALMONT 33.**

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15 1/2 to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at \$300 the season.

**HAPPY MEDIUM 400.**

Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at \$150 the season.

**ABERDEEN 27.**

Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15 1/2 to 2:27 1/2. Limited to 40 mares at \$150 the season.

**ALECTO 2543.**

By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at \$50 the season.

**STARMONT 1526.**

By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at \$50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:30 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

Lock Box 392.

WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

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Hardware and Agricultural Implements.

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MANUFACTORY, BENICIA AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

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THE NEW HOLLINGSWORTH HAY RAKE.

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 A Corder, Rubber, Quilt, or Five Hemmers, Binder, Thread Cutter, Needle, Oil, and full outfit with each—  
**Guaranteed to be perfect. Warranted 5 years.** Don't pay double for machines that are better, when you can try these before you pay a cent. All late improvements. Runs light with little noise. Handsome and durable. Circulars with hundreds of testimonials free.  
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S. D. Bruce of the TURF, FIELD and FARM, and author of the American Stud Book, offers his services in the purchasing of thoroughbreds and stock of all kinds. He selected and purchased Harry Bassett, Monarchist, Breakless, Joe Daniels, Hubbard, Katie Pease, Foxhall and many other good ones as yearlings. He will attend the sales of Chas. Reed, Belle Meade, Woodburn, Elmendorf and Runnymede. Address at New York, Box 274, until April 20th, Maxwell House, Nashville, to May 3d, and Phoenix Hotel, Lexington, Ky., until sales end.

S. D. BRUCE,  
 Box 274, New York City.

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**FLYING CLAY PIGEON**  
**PIERCE & CO., OAKLAND, CAL.**  
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 Auctioneers, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesmen.

Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.  
**BROWN BROS. & CO.,**  
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 Pitt Street, Sydney,  
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## THE NEW ZEALAND

# Stud and Pedigree Stock Co.

LIMITED.

AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

The objects of the NEW ZEALAND STUD AND PEDIGREE STOCK COMPANY, LIMITED, are the breeding of pure-bred Cattle, Clydesdale Horses and Sheep, and disposing of same by sale or otherwise in New Zealand, the Australasian Colonies, San Francisco, and elsewhere.

The whole of the pedigree herds, the Clydesdale horses and sheep, are well known, and consist of first-class imported stock, judiciously selected in England by the best judges, without regard to cost, and their progeny, wherever exhibited, have secured the highest prizes.

The celebrated short-horn Bull, DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, was awarded First and Champion Prizes at the Intercolonial Exhibition, Sydney, for the best bull of any breed, and for which the whole of the Australasian Colonies competed with both Imported and Colonial Bulls. This bull and many of his progeny are amongst the herd.

The Herefords are deserving of special mention. Six hundred in number, they form the largest herd of pure Herefords in the world. Their progeny have always met with a ready and remunerative sale in the Australasian Colonies.

The Thoroughbred Horses and Clydesdales of this Company are well known throughout the Colonies and Great Britain; their equal does not exist in the Australasian Colonies.

## Fastest Time on Record.

Martini-Henry, by Musket—Sylvia, was bred by this Company and sold when a colt to the Hon. J. White for 1,250 guineas. He is now three years old, and has just achieved the wonderful feat of winning the Victorian Derby, one mile and a half (the great southern weight-for-age race), carrying 122 pounds, and beating a field of nine in 2:39, thus lowering the previous record of 2:41½; and also the Melbourne Cup, two miles, carrying 103 pounds to victory in 3:30½, and beating a field of twenty-nine, thus lowering the previous best record of 3:30¾, by Darriwell (5 years), carrying 102 pounds, in 1879.

Musket—The Company have for sale some twenty-five colts (this season's) by this wonderful sire, from imported thoroughbred English mares.

During the present racing season nearly all the important two and three-year-old events in Auckland have been won by his progeny. A draft of his yearlings, which have just been disposed of in Sydney, New South Wales, realized from £150 to 1,250 guineas.

Orders entrusted to the Company will receive prompt and careful attention, the Company guaranteeing to find careful and efficient men to take charge of stock, and to insure shipments against all risks at five (5) per cent.

Any information regarding stock may be obtained on application to

**P. H. BOURKE, Secretary,**

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The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co., Limited.

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HUGH CRAIG, Agent.

## FOR SALE.

## Holstein Bull

NERO OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 2209.

Calved October 21, 1880, Sire BLYTHE, No. 2208.  
 Dam JEANETTE, No. 150. Weight 1,875 pounds.

## Ayrshire Bull

GENERAL SHERMAN.

Calved April 10, 1877. Sire SCARBORO CHIEF, No 1706.  
 Dam KITTY BORNIE 2d, No. 4179.

Address **ARIEL LATHROP.**

Room 69, C. P. R. R. Building,  
 Cor. Fourth and Townsend streets, San Francisco, Cal.

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A thoroughly instructed Farmer, having managed a large estate and made his Agricultural studies in Europe, wishes a situation as Superintendent of a first-class farm. Dairy matters a specialty. Highest references offered. Address

**L. K.**  
 42 Nevada Block,  
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## Thoroughbred SETTER PUPPIES.



ENGLISH SETTERS, Finest breed imported. Irish Setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill of Oregon. Pedigrees guaranteed. \$25.00 each at six weeks old.

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REDDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents, 529 and 531 Market Street, San Francisco.

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MISSION STREET, ABOVE THIRD.

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 Dress Circle and Orchestra (reserved)... 75cts  
 Balcony..... 50cts  
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FRED'K W. BERT,  
 Lessee and Manager.

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TWELFTH STREET NEAR WEBSTER, OAKLAND, CAL.

Monday Evening, April 14th.

ROSEDALE!  
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PERFECTLY CAST!  
 NEW SCENERY and EFFECTS!  
 SATURDAY MATINEE:

SPECIAL NOTICE—For the accommodation of the residents of Berkeley, Alameda and Brooklyn, curtain will rise at 7:45, performance terminating at 10:45.  
 Admission..... 25cts.  
 Reserved Seats..... 50cts.  
 Secure your seats in advance.

## The Vienna Gardens,

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## THE POPULAR

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The Ladies' Orchestra, composed of accomplished musicians is the feature of the Entertainments, with the talented Miss Bertha Neuber as leader. Refreshments of all kinds the best the market affords.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealer in  
 Harness, Saddles, Blankets,  
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 And everything necessary for horses or carriage use.

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Agent for Dr. Dixon's Condition Powders. Repairing promptly attended to.

## DIETZ'S PATENT



## CHECK HOOK.

Simple in its Structure and Practical in its Use.

The horse never loosens the check-rein when this Check-Hook is used. Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-Hook of this kind. There being no springs or hinges to break connected with it, makes it serviceable and easily attached, as the check-rein passes through a solid ring attached to the front of the hook.

Orders sent to **A. C. DIETZ,**

No. 9 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Will receive prompt attention.  
 When ordering state whether gold or silver plate required.

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Llewellyn Setter Dog

## CARL,

BY LICESTER OUT OF DART.

Color, Black, White and Tan; aged five years. Bred by R. H. Smith, of Stratford, Ontario, Canada; broken by R. E. Morgan, now of Akron, Ohio; also handled one season by N. B. Nesbitt, of the Harvard Kennel Club, at Storm Lake, Iowa. Will be bred to a few first-class bitches.

Fee..... \$40.00

Address W. W. MOORE, Oakland, Cal., or J. Y. ROSS, 123 California Street, San Francisco.

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 If you will send us TEN CENTS Silver, out of which we will mail you NEW CASE & CONTENTS that will help you to more READY CASH AT ONCE. Many other methods in the "N. Y." never fails. World 3172 Co. 122 Nassau St. N. Y.

**TRY AN ADVERTISEMENT**  
 THE TRUTH AND SPORTSMANSHIP  
 THE BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN



## THE TROTTING STALLION

## SILVERHEEL

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884 AT THE DASHAWAY STABLES, 370 Eleventh street, between Franklin and Webster streets, Oakland.

Silverheel is a dark bay, foaled July 5th 1876; bred by R. B. Chisholm of Kane County, Illinois. Sired by Wilson's Blue Bull, his dam Maggie Rice by Jagg's Logan, granddam Fanny Stratford, a mare which had every mark of high breeding, and was the dam of John A. Rice that showed a 2:40 gait when two years old.

Logan by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; his dam Lady Wallace by Ohio Eclipse.

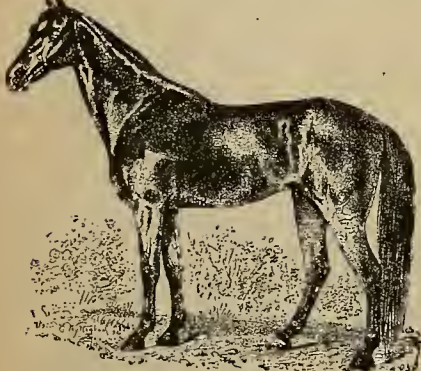
With little training when four years old, Silverheel showed three heats inside of 2:40.

## TERMS.

Twenty-five dollars the season; will make terms for insurance. Season to end July 1st.

SACKRIDER & CHISHOLM.

## Hambletonian Trotting Stallion



## BOB MASON

By ECHO. His dam Belle Mason by Belmont, thoroughbred. Echo by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Fanny Fetter by Magnolia (by American Star). Belle Mason by Belmont (Williamson's). First dam, Lucy Johnson, by the Pony (son of imported Leviathan). Second dam Catalpa, by Frank. Third dam, by John Richards.

Will make the season of 1884 for a limited number of mares, at the OAKLAND TROTting PARK.

## Description.

Bob Mason is a mahogany bay, with inside of off hind ankle white and star in forehead; sixteen hands, and weighs 1,100. Foaled May 10th, 1879. He is of fine kindly disposition, a natural trotter, and has shown great speed, but as yet has no public record. For a fine portrait and full description of the horse see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of June 30th, 1883.

For full history of his sire Echo, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN July 20th, 1882. See also, for his full brother Exile, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN issue of September 16th, 1882.

## TERMS.

Fifty dollars the season, payable at time of service. All mares at risk of owners. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasture at \$5 per month.

CHARLES J. ELLIS, Owner.  
WM. DONATHAN, Agent.

## Fast Trotting Stallion



## HA HA.

Standard (See Wallace's Register.)

Ha Ha: Color Brown, 15½ hands. Extra fine style. Action and form perfect. As a three-year-old, with eight weeks' handling, showed 2:25½, without a skip.

## Breeding.

Girt-Enor, combining, close at hand, Hambletonian, Alexander's Abdallah, Mambrino Chief, dam by McCracken's Blackhawk, the sire of the dam of Overman. Record 2:19½.

N. B. As a four-year-old, with proper handling, 2:20 or better, I would expect him to show.

FRED ARNOLD, Stockton, Cal.

## Trotting Stallions

## Prompter, 2305, and Privateer

Will make the season of 1884, from February 1st to July 1st, at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, at \$50 the season. Mares not proving in foal can be returned next season free of charge. Pasture at reasonable rates. Accidents and escapes at owner's risk.

**Prompter** is a bright bay, star in forehead, hind ankles white, sixteen hands high, and weighs 1,140 pounds. Sired by Wilson's Blue Bull, son of Pruden's Blue Bull, by Merring's Blue Bull, dam Prairie Bird (four-year-old pacing record 2:28½, and dam of Flight, five-year-old record 2:29, and three-fourths sister to dam of Pride, yearling record 2:44½, and three-fourths sister to dam of Buccaneer, public trial against time 2:24½, and full sister in blood to dam of Fawn, record 2:30½, by Flaxtail, granddam by son of Tally Ho Morgan, great granddam by Irwin's Tuckahoe, great great granddam by Lefler's Consul.

**Privateer** is four years old, a beautiful brown with tan shadings, over sixteen hands high, and is by Buccaneer, son of Iowa Chief, by Green's Bashaw, dam by Marion, son of Mambrino Chief, yearling record 3:05½.

For extended pedigree and further description of the above horses send for circular.

M. W. HICKS, Sacramento, Cal.

## THE ELECTIONEER STALLION

## STANFORD

Will make the season of 1884, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, at my stable near the Oakland Race Track.

## TERMS.

\$50 for the season, payable at the close of the season. No responsibility assumed beyond reasonable care.

## Pedigree and Description.

Stanford was bred by George Faylor, late of San Francisco, foaled in 1879; is dark bay, no marks, 15½ hands, and weighs 1,050 pounds; was sired by Electioneer, and closely resembles him in form and color; was not broken until last year; has been handled very little, but enough to show that his action is excellent and peculiar to the get of Electioneer.

First dam, Annie Laurie, by McCracken's Dave Hill, Jr., (sire of Geo. Treat, record 2:25½), he by McCracken's Dave Hill, he by Red Lion, and he by Vernon Black Hawk.

Second dam, Kitty, by Owen Dale, son of Belmont. Dam of Dave Hill, Jr., by old St. Lawrence, granddam thoroughbred. Dam of Dave Hill by Vermont Hambletonian.

Dam of Red Lion by Vermont Hambletonian.

J. J. FAIRBANKS, Agent.

Oakland, January 18, 1884.

## The Trotting Stallions

## DIRECTOR AND MONROE CHIEF

Will make the season of 1884 at

## Oakland Trotting Park,

Commencing February 1st and ending June 1st.

## TERMS.

Director \$200, Monroe Chief \$100, the season. Good pasture for mares at reasonable rates. Due care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no responsibility assumed should any occur.

## Director, 2:17.

Black horse, foaled July 18, 1877, by Dictator (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10½; Phyllis, 2:15½); first dam Dolly (dam of Thorndale, 2:22½; Onward, 2:25); by Mambrino Chief; second dam by Potomac; third dam by Saxo Wiener.

Thorndale, 2:22½, is the sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16½, and Daisy Dale, 2:10½.

## Monroe Chief, 2:18 1-4.

Two-mile record, 4:46.

Brown horse, foaled 1870, by Jim Monroe (son of Alexander's Abdallah, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, first dam Madame Powell, by Bay Chief (son of Mambrino Chief); second dam by Toronto (son of St. Lawrence); third dam claimed to be of Whipstock. For a very lifelike portrait of Monroe Chief and a full account of his pedigree and performance, see the holiday number of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, issued December 1882.

For further information address

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,  
OAKLAND TROTting PARK,

## The Trotting Stallion

## BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Penniston, Philadelphia, Penn.

By HAPPY MEDIUM, dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr. Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1884 from February 10th to July 1st.

## TERMS.

\$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasture at \$3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

February 2d, 1884.

J. B. McDONALD.

2:20 1-4.

## The Fast-Trotting Stallion

## ANTEEO.

Dark bay colt, near hind foot white; foaled May 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

By ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.

Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.

Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.

Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.

Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.

Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.

Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.

Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.

Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.

Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.

Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.

Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.

Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 10th to June 15th, 1884, at the Fair Grounds at Santa Rosa.

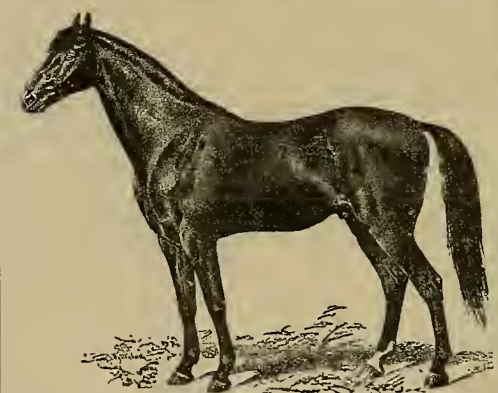
## TERMS.

\$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20½, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

M. ROLLINS, Agent,  
Santa Rosa.



## MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE WILKES, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Tracey of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes (weighing 1,200 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 27 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 14 have records of 2:25 or better, 5 of 2:20 or better, and 3 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H., and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the coming season, commencing February 1st, 1884, at the Draw Match, STOCKTON, and L. M. Morse's near LODI.

## TERMS.

\$40 for the season, or \$25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

## The Trotting Stallion

## STEINWAY,

With two-year-old record, third heat, of 2:31½, and three-year-old record, fourth heat, of 2:25½.

## TERMS.

He will serve mares the present season, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, 1884, at the

Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County,

At \$100 for the season, payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasture \$5 per month, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Nohlett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, or S. J. Penn, Martineau, D. S. Snaively's Stable, Haywards, will be forwarded immediately to the farm.

## Description.

He is a bay, 15½ hands high, weighing 1,175 pounds, long flowing mane and tail, two white hind ankles, remarkable style and lofty carriage; has a good, resolute head set on a stout neck; his shoulders do not mount very high on the withers. He has great length and a capacious middle piece, plenty of bone and substance; his gait is big and square; his disposition is the very best.

## Pedigree.

Steinway, by Strathmore; first dam Abbess, by Albion, the sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24; second dam by Marshall Ney, by imported Emancipation; third dam by Bertrand, he by Sir Archy; Albion by Halcyon, a pacer, he by Virginia, a son of Sir Archy. Steinway's dam is the dam of Solo, five-year-old record 2:28, and Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, two-year-old record 2:31, winning the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall, beating the Palo Alto colt and others. Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway. Steinway's dam is also the dam of W. S. Buckner's colt Currency, that trotted as a yearling, the fall of 1882, in 2:46. See New York "Spirit of the Times" of November 18th, and "Turf, Field and Farm" November 18th, 1882.

Strathmore is the sire of Santa Clara, 2:17½; and Tucker, 2:19½; Chestnut Hill, 2:24½; Alice Stoner, 2:24; Steinway, three-year-old, 2:25½; Nannie Talbot, five-year-old, 2:27; Solo, five-year-old, 2:28; Monitor, 2:28½; Henderson, 2:28; Strathlan, three-year-old, 2:29½; and Stuart, three-year-old, 2:28. Stuart is full brother to Belmor, who trotted a mile in 2:52½ at fifteen months old. Bedford trotted in the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall; was timed the second heat in 2:32½; is by Strathmore also. Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, the sire of Dexter, 2:17½; first dam by North American, the sire of Whitehall, he the sire of Rhode Island, record 2:28½, and he in turn got Governor Sprague, record 2:20½; and he got Kate Sprague, record 2:18. The dam of Scott's Thomas, record 2:21, and Scott's Chief, record 2:23, was by Whitehall; also North American, by Sir Walter; he by Hickory, sire imported Whip; North American's dam is a pacer. Strathmore's second dam is by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by imported Messenger.

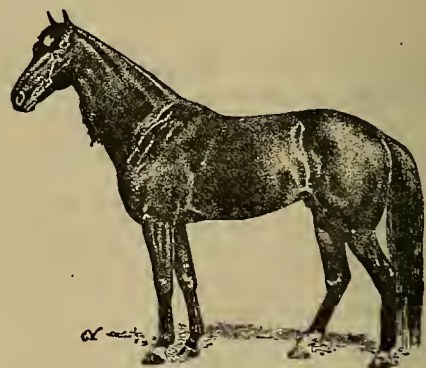
## Performances.

Steinway has trotted four races; at two years old he won the Lexington stake, mile heats, beating Memento, Jewett, Verbena, Admiration, Mystery, in 2:39, 2:32, 2:31½. Memento won the first heat. As three-year-old, at Sharpshooter, Ky., August 8th, 1879, over a miserable half-mile track, he beat Bushwacker, record 2:27, and Blackwood, Jr., record 2:22, in four heats, 2:38, 2:37, 2:37, 2:35, Bushwacker winning second heat. At Lexington, August 18th, 1879, he trotted six heats, 2:38, 2:35, 2:30, 2:25½, 2:30½, Steinway winning fourth, fifth and sixth heats, beating Jewett, Catchfly and two others. At the fall meeting of the Horse Breeders' Association for the Kentucky Stakes for three-year-olds he was beaten in three heats by Jewett, in 2:20½, 2:23½, 2:26½, but Steinway was lame in this race, and really not in fit condition to start; he was timed second, in 2:27½, 2:23½, 2:27½.

## Address

GEORGE WILEY,  
Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.

## THE TROTting STALLIONS



## SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1ST TO July 15th, 1884, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15½ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, and foaled in the spring of 1878.

## PEDIGREE.

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Bursia, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:48½) by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull, Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, granddam by Lefler's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florio, by Diomed.

## LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built, weight, 1,180 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks, and foaled in 1874. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont, he by Nutwood, he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star.

La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:23, and Prompter, 2:23½), 2nd dam Fashion, by John H. Baptist, 3rd dam Fanny Fern by Irwin's Tuckahoe, 4th dam by Lefler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florio, by Diomed.

## TERMS.

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La Harpe will stand at twenty-five (\$25) dollars the season, cash. Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasture. Further pasture will be charged three (\$3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

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San Francisco, Cal., June 8, 1881.  
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O. A. HICKOK.

From Hon. C. M. Pond, Breeder of the celebrated trotter "Clingstone."  
Hartford, Conn., March 22, 1882.

This may certify that I have used Sparkhall's Specific in my stables, and consider it an extraordinary remedy, accomplishing in most cases all that is claimed for it.  
C. M. POND.

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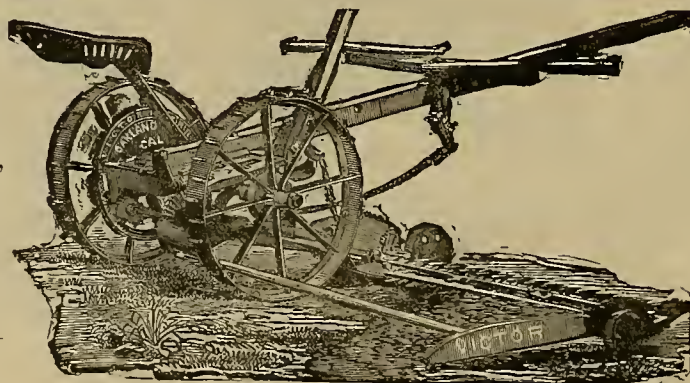
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# BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. IV, No. 16.  
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1884.

SUBSCRIPTION  
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

## ATHLETICS.

### Death of W. P. Phillips.

Lovers of athletics will be extremely sorry to hear of the death of this deservedly popular runner and oarsman. Mr. Phillips died very suddenly, of quinsy, on April 3d. He was 6 feet 2½ inches high, and weighed 170 pounds. His record of 11 4-5 seconds for 120 yards has never been beaten, while his 220 yards in 22 2-5 is the best on record.

From an interesting article in the *London Sporting Life* we select the following paragraphs:

The deceased gentleman was born at Hendon, in the year 1858, and was educated at Eton, where he developed a taste for athletic sports, and he was never happier than when attending or participating in an athletic meeting or regatta. He stood 6 feet 2½ inches high, and scaled in condition about 12 stone 2 pounds. He entered Eton College in 1871, and rowed 6 in the Eton 8 in 1876, and in the following year was second captain of the boats. At the collegesports he won the 100-yards, quarter, 120-yard hurdles, and high jump, besides running third for the mile. He was also a good foot-ball player, and was in the ranks of the Oppidans against the Collegers at the wall game, November 30th, 1876. Phillips left Eton, Easter, 1877, and joined the London Athletic Club, making his debut at the first meeting held at Stamford Bridge, where he won the open 120-yard handicap, with four and a half yards start in 12 1-5 seconds. Subsequently he turned his attention to rowing, and stroked the Kingston eight and four at Henley Regatta that summer. In the Grand Challenge Kingston was beaten by London by a quarter of a length; but they managed to win the Wyfold, and on the following day also took the fours at Maidenhead and Marlow Regatta.

In May, 1878, Phillips won the L. A. C. 220-Yards Challenge Cup in remarkable time. At Henley, Phillips again stroked the Kingston boat in the Grand Challenge and Stewards' Cups, but was beaten in both events. In the following September, at the L. A. C. meeting, Phillips won the 220-Yards Challenge Cup for the second time, and ran second to H. Crossley for the 110-yards Challenge Cup. At the next meeting of the crack metropolitan club Phillips won the 220-Yards Challenge Cup for the third time, in 22 4-5s., from Sturt, and it consequently became his own property. In February following he left England and visited Portugal, residing at Oporto. While there he rowed for Oporto against Lisbon in a four-oared race on the Tagus, the distance being two miles. The King of Portugal took great interest in the proceedings, and the Oporto crew visited His Majesty on his yacht. In the race Phillips rowed No. 3 in the boat, but they were defeated by half a length, the stroke in the Oporto boat nearly giving up after the first mile.

Phillips returned to England in March, 1880, and on May 1st he won the L. A. C. 150-yard open handicap from scratch, by three yards, in 15 1-5s. On the 22d of this month he accomplished a marvelous performance. It was the Civil Service Athletic Meeting at Lillie Bridge, and the lacrosse gathering at Stamford Bridge on the same afternoon. At the former gathering Phillips started from scratch in the 150-yard handicap, and won his heat in 15 1-5s. He then went to the L. A. C. Grounds, and contended in the trial heat for the 120-yard handicap, which, starting from scratch, he won in 12s. Returning to the Civil Service gathering, he won the final heat of the 150-yard handicap in 15s.; and, again visiting the lacrosse meeting, he won the final heat of the 120-yard handicap. Thus, on the same afternoon, he ran 120 yards twice in 12s., and 150 yards in 15s., all of them at the time being best-on-record. At the first championship held under the management of the Amateur Athletic Association in 1880, Phillips won the 100-yard race in 10 1-5s. After this Phillips visited Spain, and remained at Zerez until the following Easter Monday. At the L. A. C. meeting, on May 28th, 1881, he won the quarter-mile Challenge Cup easily in 50 4-5s.

When Myers made his visit to his country, Phillips was looked upon as being the most likely of our athletes to lower the colors of the American pedestrian. They met at the L. A. C. meeting at Stamford Bridge, on June 25th, in the quarter-mile level race, which Myers won by eight or nine yards, in 49 4-5s. On July 16th Phillips ran at the championship meeting at Birmingham, and in the quarter-mile contended against Myers. In the final heat of the 100 yards he defeated Cowie by a foot. In the quarter-mile Phillips tried forcing the pace, but Myers went to the front at the turn into the straight, and won easily, looking round, by five yards, in the extraordinary time of 48 3-5s. Although defeated, Phillips was far from disgraced, as he must have run that quarter-mile in a second better time than any other English athlete had ever

done. On July 1st, 1882, at Stoke, Phillips won the 100-yard championship for the third time in succession, beating Cowie and Malone, and finished second to Ball for the quarter. In the following year, July 1st, 1883, at the Championship Sports, at Lillie Bridge, Phillips did not start for the 100, but won the quarter in fine style in 50 4-5s., defeating Cowie and Lock.

On several occasions Phillips beat record time, and five of his performances have never been eclipsed by any athlete residing in the United Kingdom, viz., 120 yards in 11 4-5s., Stamford Bridge, March 25th, 1882; 150 yards in 15s., Lillie Bridge, May 22d, 1880; 220 yards in 22 2-5s., Stamford Bridge, September 28th, 1878; 300 yards in 32 1-5s., Stamford Bridge, May 20th, 1882; 440 yards in 49 1-5s., Aston Grounds, July 16th, 1881.

Phillips was the eldest son of Mr. W. P. T. Phillips, of The Grange, Woodbridge, Suffolk, and was a J. P. for the county. He was also a lieutenant in the 3d Battalion of the Suffolk Regiment, gazetted March 18th, 1882. During the recent Egyptian campaign, under the command of Sir Garnet Wolsey, Phillips visited Egypt, and, at the athletic sports held at Alexandria, he competed in nearly every event, conceding long starts to all the athletes there located, and for his fine performances was lustily cheered by the Bluejackets and officers of the Garrison.

### Boeton's Great Athletic Grounds.

The grounds of the Boston, Mass., Union Athletic Club, to be laid out in that city, will cover 134,000 square feet. The grand stand will be located on the northwest corner of Irvington street, near Huntington avenue, and will cover 7,023 square feet. On each side of the grand stand there will be uncovered seats, each side seating 1,500 people. This will make the seating capacity as follows: Grand stand, 1,589; seats, 3,000; boxes, 60; total, 4,649. The athletic and bicycling track will be twenty feet wide and five laps to the mile, measured twelve inches, according to the English standard, from the pole. It will be constructed in the best possible manner, the aim being to make it one of the fastest and finest tracks in the country. The foundation will be of broken stone. Over this will be layers of binding gravel, and over all fine cinders. The grounds will be inclosed by a fence twelve feet high, and everything will be in readiness by the 26th instant.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

### Harmon and Kittleman.

These two celebrated sprinters come together again to-morrow for the third time. This time the race is 75 yards and repeat—mutual consent start—for \$1,000 a side, and promises to be the most closely contested event ever seen in this sport, and we predict there will at no time in the race be a foot of daylight between the men. Both men are splendid starters in this way, and the man that gets six inches the best of either of them on the start will have to lay it to some accident. Speculation is rife on the result, particularly on account of this being Harmon's favorite distance, and claimed by his backers to be the fastest in the world, while Kittleman's staunch supporters claim that while it is somewhat short, even at this distance, he is second to none. We look for a splendid race, and a large attendance.

### As to Ray Locke.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Dear Sir—In your issue of last week appears an article under the heading "Ray Locke." In justice to him I will state: As one of the signers of the petition to the N. A. of A. for the reinstatement of Mr. Locke, that his acts as a professional foot-racer were fully presented to that Association. As regards his conduct in the last mile race given by the Olympic Club, he apologized to me, as an officer of the club, for his actions, assuring me that it should never occur again, so far as he was concerned.

Very truly yours,

WM. C. BROWN.

A wrestling match to decide a wager took place last Sunday in a resort on Broadway, the contestants being William Schwartz and Hubert Bosworth. The match was Greco-Roman, best two falls in three, and was witnessed by only a few intimate friends of the participants, and the reporters. Schwartz, while the smaller of the contestants, was in the best fix, and displayed the most science throughout, acting principally on the offensive. Bosworth finding himself over-matched made a few attempts at the outset to throw his adversary before his strength entirely failed, but the wary Schwartz was ever on the alert, and won the two falls necessary to give him the match very handily, the first in five minutes, and the second in three minutes.

An Italian pedestrian has performed the remarkable feat of walking or running from Caserta to Naples in an hour and fourteen minutes. The railroad cars do the distance in an hour, though this need not say much for them. Of course, the pedestrian intends soon to start for America.

Ross attributes his recent defeat in the race he ran against McIntyre to lack of condition, and says he may try McIntyre again in the near future. He is anxious to again meet Geary, but over a longer distance than in his recent race with this light-footed runner which was for two hundred yards.

F. Rogers, of Trenton, defeated Wheatly in a 100-yards race at Philadelphia, March 31st, in the alleged time of 9½ seconds. Wheatly did not try much till near the end. He claims to be a Canadian, but it is generally believed that he is an Englishman.

Darley's Easter Handicap was to have taken place at Sheffield, England, on April 14th and 15th. Hutchens was scratchman. George Smith 4½ start and M. K. Kittleman 6 yards start were entered for this event, but, of course, did not start.

The wrestling match between Dunn and Herbert Slade, Cumberland style, drew only a very moderate audience last Sunday. Dunn gained the battle without much exertion, winning every fall. Slade was clearly over-matched.

In a match, Cumberland style, back hold, five falls out of nine, last Sunday, Harry Dunn defeated Herbert Slade in five straight falls. The match was witnessed by about two hundred spectators.

The American athletes have engaged passage on the steamship *Aurania*, which leaves New York June 4th.

The American Lacrosse team will sail for England from New York, on May 3d, by the steamer *Anstral*.

The Petaluma Turn Verein have engaged a San Francisco teacher to train them up in athletic feats.

An Oakland Lawn Tennis Club has recently been formed. Three courts are now being prepared.

Measures are to be taken to-morrow to organize a baseball league for the season of 1884.

## AQUATIC.

The South-End Club contemplates challenging the Ariel shell crew to a three-mile race for the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN Cup, won the first time by the last-named club in 1882. The matter will be soon brought up in the club, and should the South-Ends send such a challenge the heavy large crew will be given the shell and trained up for the race. The Ariels have done but little rowing of late, and the crew would require some time to prepare, should it be challenged.

Henry Petersen is announced to row at the opening of the New Oak Point Course, New York, against Hosmer, Lee, Ross and Plaistead. When Petersen was out here he would not consent to row against more than one man at a time, and it seems a little singular that he should go into such a race when he might get a match with each of the competitors named if he were so inclined. If he shows them his best speed it is doubtful if they will give him a trial singly.

A novelty in the way of sailing craft is a catamaran which has just made its appearance on Mission Bay. The craft has two 25-foot hulls, each having a centerboard and is rigged with jib and mainsail. In ordinary weather the craft appears remarkably speedy, making considerably better time than a yacht of her length. The novel craft is owned by J. E. Gobel.

Fred Smith, of the Ariel Club, has signified his willingness to meet Wm. Growney, of the same club, in a race in shells, for from \$100 to \$250 a side, the race to be over a three-mile course. As Growney was the first one to broach the subject of a race with Smith, it is now evident he will either have to row or explain.

The Chispa, during a wind storm last Tuesday morning, parted her mooring line while in Mission Bay, and drifted foul of a schooner. The greatest damage done was to one of the yacht's masts which was considerably marred in the collision.

The sloop *Aunie* had out a party of gentlemen last Sunday for the first sail of the season. The yacht is always in fine trim, but her neat appearance last Sunday was exceptionally noticeable.

The sloop *Fawn* has made her appearance in white, which makes her look a great deal prettier than the green she was on last season.

Owing to the rain-storms last week, the work of fitting the yachts was greatly interfered with.



## TURF AND TRACK.

## Ages of Noted Thoroughbred Stallions.

For the general information of our readers, who often send us queries regarding the ages and eras of various noted thoroughbred stallions, imported as well as native, we have compiled a table below showing the dates of foaling and of deaths of those stallions to which the best stock of America traces its origin, trotting as well as running. It is interesting to notice to what families the greatest longevity belongs, as indicating good, strong constitution, which, as well as speed, is a very important element in the make-up of a race-horse or trotter. The oldest horse of whose death we have any authentic record in America was Young Langford, by imp. Langford, dam Caroline, by American Eclipse, who died at the age of 35 years, and American Eclipse, his grandsire, lived to 33 years, and sired colts the last year of his life. Diomed, Glencoe, Janns, Messenger, all lived to a mellow old age, and their descendants have inherited their lease on life with almost as much uniformity as they have their racing and trotting qualities. Of the sons of Glencoe, Wild Irishman died at 26 years of age; Rifleman at 28; Star Davis, 27; France, 23; Crichton, 21. Imp. Trustee died at 27; his son, Revenue, at 25; and Planet, son of Revenue, at 20. Sir Archy died at 28, and Sir Charles, his son, at 17. Lexington died at 23; sired War Dance, who died at 22, and Uncle Vic, who passed away at the same age. Hunter's Lexington, who lived to 23, and Daniel Boone, Grey Eagle and Wagner were about the same good old age of 28 when they died, and Joe Stoner, son of Wagner, inherited his sire's longevity to carry him to 20 years. To the Sovereign family belongs John Morgan, whose dam was Sally Lewis, by imp. Glencoe, the dam also of Hunter's Lexington. Brown Dick was a son of imp. Margrave, and out of Fanny King, by Glencoe. Hiawatha was a son of Albion, out of a Wagner mare. Lodi was a son of Yorkshire, out of Topaz, by Glencoe, who died foaling Rivoli at the age of 20. The longevity of the Glencoe family is especially striking, and applies equally to the daughters of that grand old horse. Columbia, by Glencoe, died in 1833, aged 28; Magnolia, dam of Daniel Boone and Kentucky, died in 1864, at the age of 23; and there are various other instances of the long life of the Glencoe mares in the stud-book.

In glancing over the years which follow in the table, the most striking one in the list, and one which is, perhaps, the most memorable in American turf history, is the year 1780. This was the first year of the classic Derby, and the year imp. Messenger, the father of the trotting family, saw the light. The first winner of the blue ribbon of the English turf, Diomed, came to America, and, like Messenger in trotting annals, is the fountain head of thoroughbred aristocracy, to which the most brilliant performers of the present day trace their origin:

Imported horses.....	Foaled.	Died.	Age.
Albion.....	1837	1859	22
Anstralian.....	1858	1879	21
Bonnie Scotland.....	1853	1880	27
Diomed.....	1777	1808	31
Eagle.....	1796	1826	30
Eclipse.....	1855	1878	23
Glencoe.....	1831	1857	26
Janns.....	1746	1780	34
Jolly Roger.....	1741	1772	31
Leviathan.....	1823	1846	23
Leamington.....	1853	1878	25
Messenger.....	1780	1808	28
Margrave.....	1829	1852	23
Monkey.....	1725	1754	29
Phaeton.....	1865	1874	9
Priam.....	1827	1847	20
Shark.....	1771	1796	25
Sovereign.....	1836	1862	26
Tranby.....	1826	1841	15
Trustee.....	1829	1856	27
Whip.....	1794	1825	31
Yorkshire.....	1834	1859	25
Native horses.....	Foaled.	Died.	Age.
American Eclipse.....	1814	1847	33
Bertrand.....	1821	1838	17
Billy Cheatham.....	1853	1876	23
Boston.....	1833	1850	17
Brown Dick.....	1851	1879	28
Crichton.....	1858	1879	21
Daniel Boone.....	1856	1876	20
France.....	1877	1877	23
Grey Eagle.....	1835	1863	28
Hiawatha.....	1855	1879	24
Hunter's Lexington.....	1859	1882	23
Jack Malone.....	1858	1872	14
Joe Stoner.....	1856	1876	20
John Morgan.....	1858	1882	24
Kentucky.....	1861	1875	14
Langford (Young).....	1840	1875	35
Lexington.....	1850	1875	25
Lodi.....	1860	1883	23
Monmouth Eclipse.....	1826	1850	24
Planet.....	1855	1875	20
Revenue.....	1843	1868	25
Rifleman.....	1855	1883	28
Sir Archy.....	1805	1833	28
Sir Charles.....	1816	1833	17
Star Davis.....	1849	1876	27
Uncle Vic.....	1857	1879	22
Vandal.....	1850	1872	22
Wagner.....	1834	1862	28
War Dance.....	1859	1881	22
—Turf, Field and Farm.			

## An Oregon Debutante.

Captain Julius Sorenson's beautiful chestnut filly, Susie S., is entered in the great three-year-old stake at Sacramento, at the next California State Fair. She is being handled by John Pendar, of Vancouver, who feels very well satisfied that she is no ordinary nag. She has wintered well and grown finely, and her feet are in better condition than they have ever been since she was first broken to harness. Her action is low and mechanical, while her great size and fine muscular development betoken an ability to improve with age. She unites the blood of Rysdyk's Hambletonian through a son of Menelaus, sire of Cleora (2:18), with that of old Bellfounder, the greatest stallion America ever saw, when we considered his limited opportunities. Heretofore I have inclined to the belief that, owing to great climatic advantages, California can surpass Oregon in the production of young trotters, say three and four years old, yet our own State can furnish equally good horses when they acquire full age and perfect their form; but Susie S. may yet prove an exception to the general rule and carry the beaver colors to the front. Certainly, she is the finest young mare yet produced in Oregon.—Oregonian.

## The Kentucky Derby.

"In the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love." In the spring, also, half the population of Kentucky, and a liberal sprinkling from other states, turn their thoughts to the pros and cons of the Louisville Derby. To keep up with the procession, it will not be out of place to give a few facts and pointers about the classic event. At this writing it looks as if there might be at least a dozen starters, a majority coming from the lot which showed in public in their two-year-old form. The most prominent of these are Bob Miles, Buchanan, Richard L., Eva S., Powhattan, Kosciusko, Conkling, and Loftin. In the matter of public performance there is not much difference between the five first named, albeit Bob Miles' victories at Baltimore in the fall might possibly entitle him to the post of honor. He started much oftener than any of the others, and scored the greatest number of victories—eight out of twenty-seven starts. His record is not such as to deserve special mention, being something on the in-and-out order. In the summer, particularly at Long Branch, he was beaten in all sorts of company, not often securing even a place. He did better at the close of the season, his Baltimore triumphs being quite credible, considering the company he vanquished. All in all, though, his record is just fair to middling, barely sufficient to make him first favorite in the Derby. He beat some of those he is to meet in that event, and some of them beat him, making it something of a stand-off. All of them, however, had to take a back seat, and generally away back at that, when they tackled General Harding.

In addition to the fact that Buchanan and Richard L. were fair average performers last season, they will have an advantage over other Derby starters, that of being in training, light or otherwise, during the winter or spring. The former is trained at Mobile, and the latter here. As the season in Kentucky and Tennessee is a month or so behind for training purposes, it can very readily be imagined that animals prepared in this latitude will have a decided advantage over their rivals in the colder climate. A case in point was furnished by the Derby of 1882. Apollo was trained here, and when he reached Louisville he was simply in the pink of condition. It was thought the great Rummeye would have a virtual walk-over, so much was he the superior of the other animals engaged, but the seasoned and matured sons of Lever captured the prize, while the superior animal, lacking the necessary work, had to be content with second place. The relative merits of the two animals was well-illustrated the next time they met, for Rummeye beat the Derby victor half a furlong. Thoughtful spectators would do well to bear all this in mind, especially as both Buchanan and Richard L. are doing finely. The latter has grown and thickened since last season, and is moving like clock work, while Buchanan, as I learn from Mobile, has materially improved on his last year's form. If anybody can bring him to the post fit for a Derby run, Bill Bird is the man. Richard L. never did anything wonderful, reaching the winning post five times in twenty-one starts. He beat some of those he will meet in the Derby, and this, with his southern preparation and improved form, ought to render him pretty formidable if he comes to the post all right. Buchanan has yet to score his maiden victory. He started only in five races, but he was placed every time, being second in four of the events, while quite a lot of average performers were behind him.

Considering the number of starts, Eva S. has the best record of any of those named. She faced the flag nine times, scoring five victories. Still, not one of them was what might be called notable. She was either pressed very close to the finish, or her company could not be called formidable. As it is, however, she will find staunch support, and it will not be so very surprising if 1884 should signalize a filly victory in the Kentucky Derby.

The stable companions Powhattan and Loftin ran east and west last season, the former going to the post twelve times and the latter sixteen. In the only race won by Powhattan, which was the Barrett Stakes, at Latonia, Bob Miles was one of the contestants, and did not get a place. Buchanan was also one of the starters, and came in third. Miles, however, carried 10 pounds more than each of the others. Powhattan ran into a place in several of his races, but there was nothing about mediocre in any of his achievements outside his single victory. Louisville advices report him as quite an improved animal from last year, and the same is said of Loftin. The latter has two wins to his credit, and at one time last season, the early part of it, he was considered decidedly superior to his stable companion. Both are likely to start in the Derby, and local pride, if nothing else, will give them a boost in the betting, although they are likely to be backed on assumed intrinsic merit.

In the matter of public performance Conkling and Kosciusko do not rank with those named. The former started thirteen times, with three victories to his credit, but neither of them of the notable kind. Kosciusko won twice in four starts, the company being poor in quality and very limited in numbers.

There are a few other possible or probable Derby starters that performed last season, but they can hardly be classed in the formidable list. Among them are Admiral, Royal Arch, and Bob Cook. Admiral is a very speedy little fellow, but he will be lost after going a mile. The capabilities of Bob Cook and Royal Arch are not up to a Derby standard, and life is too short to seriously discuss them.

Decidedly the most promising ones in the dark division, which may furnish five or six starters, are Exploit and Ensign. The former is by Enquirer—Fanny Malone, and is owned by Wooding and Pryner, Cincinnati. Private advices from Louisville represent him as a powerful looking colt, and his performance is said to be quite up to appearance. A thorough judge of horseflesh writes me that if Exploit can have sufficient preparation, he stands a rosy chance of capturing the big event. Ensign is by Buckdon—Bannerette, and is the property of Cottrill & Brown. There are some who allege he is a better colt than Buchanan, and if such is the case, why, it leaves the Derby problem very much muddled.

From the above resume—and I saw nearly all the races referred to—it can readily be inferred that extraordinary uncertainty attaches to the coming Derby. It is almost equivalent to the toss of a penny as to which of half a dozen or so should get there first. Of course, condition and preparation will have something to do with the result, but, granting all the starters to be fit and well, the classic event may emphatically be set down as "anybody's race."—Broad Church, in N. Y. Spirit.

It may be a loss of considerable time, but it does not pay to work horses in the rain. Slow, drizzling rains are worse on them than hard rains. When it cannot be avoided their shoulders should be well protected.

Mares that have colts before the grass has made its appearance in the spring should be fed bran mashes frequently. This will increase the flow of milk and benefit both mare and colt.

## The 2:30 List of 1883.

The following list carefully revised by the Breeders' Gazette of Chicago, is believed substantially correct:

Alexander, b g, by Happy Medium, dam by Bully King.....	2:26
Alycane, br h, by George Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Patchen.....	2:27
Adelaide, b m, by Milwaukee, dam by Bay Mambrino.....	2:26
Almont Gift, b h, by Almont Chief, dam by Mambrino Gift.....	2:29
Almont M., b h, by Bostick's Almont, Jr., dam by Vermont Boy.....	2:30
Almonarch, b h, by Almont, dam by Asteroid.....	2:24
Alleghany Boy, rn h, by Wood's Hambletonian.....	2:27
Arab, b g, by Electioneer.....	2:24
Allan Roy, gr g, by Patchen Vernon.....	2:23
Anglin, b g, by George Wilkes, dam Betty Brown, by Mambrino Patchen.....	2:27
Adair, b g, by Electioneer, dam by Culver's Black Hawk.....	2:30
Astoria, h m, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Seely's American Star.....	2:29
Addie E. C., b m, by Burger.....	2:30
Bonnie L., ch g, by Lark, dam by Cayuga Star.....	2:28
Backman Maid, b m, by Charles Backman, dam by Godfrey's Patchen.....	2:25
Belle Shackett, ch m, by Daniel Lambert, dam by De Long's Ethan Allen.....	2:27
Billy R., b g, by Clay Pilot, dam by a son of Seely's American Star.....	2:29
Blanch II., blk m, by Blue Bull, dam by Tom Hal.....	2:26
Blue Jay, rn g, by Ben Lomond.....	2:29
Beal's Whirlwind, b h, by Whirlwind.....	2:27
Belle F., b m, by Hambletonian Star, by Magna Charta.....	2:30
Burns, b h, by Kirkwood, dam by Mambrino Eclipse.....	2:30
Bunker, ch h, by Mambrino Patchen, dam by Joe Downing.....	2:29
Barney B., b g, by Budd Doble.....	2:27
Bay Frank, h g, by Tornado.....	2:20
Bonnie, b f, by General Benton, dam America, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.....	2:25
Bonnie Wilkes, b m, by Geo. Wilkes, dam by Bob Johnson.....	2:29
Baby Mine, rn m, by Stonewall Jackson.....	2:27
Baybrino, b g, by Swigert, dam by Mickey, son of Mambrino Messenger.....	2:28
Bayonne Prince (4), blk c, by Kentucky Prince, dam by State of Maine.....	2:27
Bay William, h g, by Clear Grit.....	2:27
Big Lize, b m.....	2:24
Billy Ford, ch g, by Clark's Mohawk, Jr.....	2:30
Billy Sheridan, b g, by Phil. Sheridan.....	2:29
Black Diamond, blk b, by Mambrino Drummond, dam by American Clay.....	2:30
Black Jug, blk g.....	2:27
Blanth, b f (4), by Little Eastern.....	2:30
Blanchard, b g, by Daniel Lambert, dam by Smith's Young Columbus.....	2:23
Breeze Medium, h m, by Happy Medium, dam by Frank, son of C. E. Leary.....	2:29
Buffalo Bill, rn g, by F. Hambletonian, dam by Anthony Wayne.....	2:29
Cunard, b g, by Von Molke, dam by Gen Knox.....	2:30
Center, gr g, by Sultan, dam Belle View Maid, by Peck's Idol.....	2:29
Carrie C., br f (2), by Electioneer, dam Maid of Clay, by Henry Clay.....	2:27
Centurion, blk g, by Black Pilot.....	2:27
Cobden, ch h, by Daniel Lambert, dam by Ethau Allen.....	2:28
Coriander, b h, by Iron Duke.....	2:29
Conpon, dn g.....	2:29
Cyclops, b g, by Marshal Ney, dam by Frank Pierce, Jr.....	2:27
Dixie Sprague, br m, by Gov. Sprague, dam Dixie by Pilot, Jr.....	2:25
Dutch Girl, rn m, by Abdullah Boy.....	2:27
Doctor Frank, rn g, by Blue Bull.....	2:27
Duquesne, ch h, by Tippeco Bashaw, dam by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.....	2:17
Defender, blk h, by Geo. Wilkes, dam by Ward's Flying Cloud.....	2:26
Durango, blk h, by Strader's Clay, dam by Almont.....	2:23
Day Dream, ch f (4), by Cuyler, dam Lucia, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.....	2:21
Elvira, blk f (3), by Cuyler, dam by Mambrino Patchen.....	2:27
Erebus, blk g, by Scott's Hiatoga, dam by Ladd's Bush Messenger.....	2:28
Earl, ch g.....	2:26
Elmwood Chief, b h.....	2:28
Emerald, b g.....	2:29
Ensign, b h, by Enchanter, dam by Volunteer.....	2:28
Iola, gr m, by Belmont, dam by Scott's Blue Bull.....	2:29
Exception, b g.....	2:26
Freestone, b g, by Republic, son of Mambrino Patchen, dam Fanny Dodge, by Dodge's St. Lawrence.....	2:28
Felix, b g, by Nutwood, dam by Abdullah Chief.....	2:25
Flora Jefferson, b m, by Thos. Jefferson, dam a Morgan mare.....	2:28
Fides, b g, by Gen. Stanton.....	2:27
Fugate, b f (4), by King Rene, dam Fuga by George Wilkes.....	2:27
Fulton Maid, b m, by Clay Pilot, dam by Green's Bashaw.....	2:29
Flash, blk m, by Bonesetter, dam by Sir Alfred.....	2:27
Frank Moscow, ch g, by Moscow.....	2:27
Flight, b m, by Bencaneer, dam by Flaxtail.....	2:29
Farce, b m, by Princeps, dam by Goldstn.....	2:29
Faustina, b m.....	2:28
Flora B., b m.....	2:28
Frank Patchen, b g, by Seneca Patchen.....	2:28
Freel Neil, b g, by Bay Tom.....	2:29
Flora Belle, ch m.....	2:29
Golden Girl, b m, by Golden Bow, dam by Sterling Eclipse.....	2:28
Glenwood, ch h, by Wapsie.....	2:27
Gilbird Sprague, b h, by Governor Sprague.....	2:29
Glamie, gr g, by Godfrey's Patchen.....	2:25
Glen Miller, gr h, by White Line.....	2:28
General Hancock, b g, by Lightning.....	2:25
General Lee, blk h, by Black Sultan, dam by Hiram Drew.....	2:30
Geo. D. Sherman, blk g, by Black Ralph.....	2:29
Golden Bow, ch h, by Satellite, dam by Volunteer.....	2:27
Grey Dan, gr g.....	2:30
Happy, wh m.....	2:30
Harry Mills, br g, by Sweepstakes, dam by Eureka.....	2:27
Harry Pelham, gr g, by Thomas Jefferson, dam by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.....	2:28
Harry Pulling, h h, by Menelaus, dam by a son of Ethan Allen.....	2:29
H. B. Winship, blk g, by Aristos, dam by Colonel Moulton.....	2:29
Henderson, ch g, by Strathmore, dam by Brignoli.....	2:27



Hersey, br h, by Macedonian, dam by Young Jupiter..	2:25
Hetty Pearl, b m, by Princeps, dam by Birmingham..	2:27
Hinda Rose, b f (3), by Electioneer, dam by The Moor	2:19
Huntress, ch m, by Admiral, dam by Black Prince..	2:28
Idlewild, blk m.	2:29
Index, b g, by J. R. Reese, dam by Sayre's Harry Clay	2:26
Ingomar, rn g, by Dick.	2:28
Ino, b m, by Cheurey's Grey Eagle.	2:21
Isaac, b g, by Geo. Wilkes, dam by Patchen Chief..	2:29
Jack Splan, h h, by Almont, dam by Star Deumark..	2:30
James Halfpenny, b g, by Blue Bull, dam by the	
Pearshall Horse.	2:30
Jay Bird, b m.	2:30
Jennie, ch m.	2:29
Joe Young, blk h, by Star of the West, dam by Green's	
Bashaw.	2:29
John H., h g, by Daniel Lambert.	2:26
John Love, b g, by Billy Denton, dam Trusty by	
Marlborough.	2:28
Judge Davis, b g, by Joe Brown, dam by Millman's	
Bellfounder.	2:22
Kit Sanford, b m, by Wood's Hambletonian, dam by	
Billy Denton.	2:29
Kitty Birch, ch m.	2:28
Kitty Patchen, ch m, by Jeb Stewart.	2:22
Kitty Van, b m, by Walker's Morrill, son of Winthrop	
Morrill, dam by Magna Charter.	2:24
Lady Elgin, h m, by Legal Tender, Jr., dam by Blue	
Bull.	2:26
Lady Lucas, ch m, by Tramp, dam by Green's Bashaw	
Lady Scud, b m, by Edward Everett.	2:29
Lana M., b m, by Washington, dam by Whipple's Ham-	
bletonian.	2:27
Lee W., b g, by Berlin Blue.	2:26
Little Miss, b m, by Goldsmith's Abdallah.	2:26
Lizzie D., br m.	2:30
Longtellow Whip, b h, by Whip Clay.	2:23
Lucilla, b f (3), by Nephew, dam by General McClellan	
Mambrino Southam, blk h, by Mambrino Gift.	2:28
Morocco, b g, by J. R. Reese, dam by H. B. Patchen	
Majolica, b g, by Startle, dam Jesse Kirk, by Clark	
Chief.	2:17
McClure, blk g, by Messenger Duroc, dam by Raven,	
son of Hill's Black Hawk.	2:30
Mambrino George, h h, by Fisk's Mambrino Chief,	
dam by Field's Royal George.	2:30
Madeline, b m, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Nancy	
Whitman by Seely's American Star.	2:23
Mollie Middleton, b m, by Bay Milleton, dam by King's	
Champion.	2:30
May H., ch m, by Chicago Volunteer, dam by Plover Boy,	
Mattie H., b m, by Blue Bull, dam by Davy Crockett.	2:29
Melvina, h m, by Fearnaught Spy.	2:24
Modoc, b g, by Aberdeen.	2:19
Mambrino Sparkle, h m, by Mambrino Gift, dam by	
Sparkle.	2:29
Mystery, b g, by Magic, dam by Ned Forrest.	2:24
Maybird, b m, by Jimmie, dam by King's Champion.	2:26
Maggie Morrill, ch m, by Lark.	2:29
Magic, h g, by Jim Fisk, dam a Morgan mare.	2:25
Maybird, b m, by Blue Bull.	2:30
McMahon, b h, by Geo. Wilkes, dam by Almont.	2:27
Meander, b h, by Belmont, dam by Pilot, Jr.	2:30
Minnie D., br m, by Bedford Beauty.	2:30
Mistletoe, blk m.	2:30
Mohawk Gift, ch h, by Mohawk, Jr., dam by Camp-	
bell's Hiattos.	2:29
Mollie B., br m.	2:30
Nellie Burns, h m, by Millman's Bellfounder.	2:27
Neva, b m, by Strader's Hambletonian, dam by Tom	
Strader.	2:23
Nobby, Jr., b g, by Nobby, dam by Sir Wallace.	2:25
Nino, gr m, by Deucalion, dam by Billy Denton.	2:30
Nora Temple, b m, by Belmont, dam by Lexington.	2:29
Ossian Pet, b g.	2:29
Ottawa Chief, b h, by Byron, dam by Scammell.	2:25
Pancoat, b h, by Woodford Mambrino, dam by Har-	
old.	2:25
Pathfinder, Jr., b h, by Pathfinder.	2:30
Pearl, b m, by Regulus.	2:15
Phallas, b h, by Dictator, dam by Clark Chief.	2:15
Pilot Knox, blk h, dam by Colonel Ellsworth, son of	
General Knox.	2:24
Polka Dot, ch m, by Pocahontas Boy, dam by Blue	
Bull.	2:28
Prince, b g.	2:26
Prince, blk g, by Royal Revenge.	2:28
Princess, b m.	2:28
Rifeman, b g.	2:29
Robin, gr g, by Enfield, dam by Black Hawk Vermont.	2:26
Roscoe, br h, by Resene.	2:25
Sallie Benton, gr f (3), by General Benton, dam Sontag	
Mohawk, by Mohawk Chief.	2:30
Scandinavian, br g, by Vermont Black Hawk, Jr.	2:27
Schuyhall, b g, by Gooding's Champion, dam by Andy	
Johnson.	2:26
Silas Wright, b h, by Alexander, dam by Gov. Wright.	2:28
Sister (4), b f, by Admiral, dam by Black Prince.	2:29
Sleepy Joe, br g, by Joe Johnson.	2:19
Smith O'Brien, b h, by Sweepstakes, dam by Columbus	
Smuggler's Daughter, h m, by Smuggler, dam by Mam-	
brino Patchen.	2:29
Speedress, b m, by King Phillip, dam by Star.	2:25
Stephen G., b g, by Knickerbocker, dam by Volunteer.	2:23
Stormer, b h, by Surprise.	2:29
Strathlan, br h, by Strathmore, dam by Peck's Idol.	2:29
Stuart, b g (3), by Strathmore, dam by Coaster.	2:28
Tecumseh, ch h, by Mambrino Gift, dam by Night	
Hawk.	2:29
Texas Bill, gr g.	2:29
Tilton Almont, blk h, by Almont, dam by Clark Chief.	2:26
Tony Newell, b g, by Clark Chief, dam by Embury's	
Lexington.	2:19
Toronto Maid, blk m, by Captain, dam by Toronto	
Chief.	2:30
Troublesome, hr m, by Messenger Duroc, dam Lady	
Bryant by Brignol.	2:29
Tucker, ch g, by Strathmore, dam by Bob Henry.	2:19
Tucker B., b g.	2:30
Urhana Belle, b m.	2:29
Vladimir, ch g, by Woodburn Pilot, dam by Ethan	
Allen.	2:28
Wallace, b g, by Whalebone Knox.	2:29
Western, ch g, by Tramp Dexter, dam by Green's	
Bashaw.	2:25
Westmont, b h, by Col. West, dam by Mambrino Sher-	
man.	2:27
Winnie Wick, blk m, by Swigert, dam by Richard's	
Bellfounder.	2:26
Woodlake, b g, by Darby, dam by Deumark.	2:27
Zoe B., b m, by Bline Bull, dam the dam of Mita C.,	
2:20.	

### Preparing Yearlings for Sale.

In a few days the great annual sales of yearlings will be upon us, that of the Belle Meade Stud breaking the ice during the closing week of April, and the Fairview following it closely in Tennessee, to be followed after only a short interval by the Woodbury, Elmendorf, and Rynnmede in Kentucky early in May, while the sale of Mr. Belmont's Nursery lot will follow late in the same month. To those who take a keen interest in breeding, separate from its relation to the sport to which it owes its growth, nothing can be more agreeable than the meetings held within the shadow of old Bonnie Scotland's paddock, round the time-honored ring at Woodburn, or under the shade of the Nursery apple trees when the *jeunesse doree* of the turf are led forth for competition. Everything reveals such a bright view, is surrounded by such promise, and seems to predict such grand results; and we are only too willing to drink in the inspiration of the moment of enthusiasm when some crack yearling comes out to be knocked down at a fancy price, the buyer is indulging in ecstasy over future Belmonts and Dixies, and to feel that the scene is but the prelude to a great career under silk. That there is a kindred feeling all around the ring no one who has taken part in such scenes can doubt; hospitality is abundant, friends are met on every hand. Their talk is all of the likeness this colt and that filly in the lot bear to some distinguished sire or dam around, whose names cluster a world of pleasant racing reminiscences, and, having eaten and drunk to our satisfaction, we feel on the best terms with ourselves, our host and the world generally.

Yet these pleasant occasions are not without their drawbacks. It is quite the correct thing for the foolish, as well as the wise, to make a tour of the boxes for an inspection of the lots to be offered, and how seldom can such a tour be made without raising doubts in the minds of the tourists, whether those offered are in a bodily condition favorable to the tasks which will be imposed upon them. Nothing can be more attractive than the satin-coated, well-groomed juvenile standing in the cheerful shadow of his clean-littered box, as his stud groom shows him to a throng of devotees at the door. Maybe it was but a short time previous that we saw him in his natural state, cantering in his muddy paddock, with patches of his winter coat still visible. His mane was all of a tangle, and he looked rough, but he looked healthy withal. There was some fire in his eye, exuberance in his spirits, and he seemed to feel the inspiration of the warm spring sun. But how changed he now is. His mane scrupulously clean, and arranged as neat as a dandy's bangs, tell of the water-brush and comb; his feet are as bright as patent leather shoes, and it raises doubts whether he has had a good square gallop in the paddock for a month past. His coat is as sleek as a piece of satin, the result of the oil cake internally, and external applications of the brush and rubber. Is it any wonder, then, that he is voted a "thing of beauty," and his condition, taken in connection with a fashionable pedigree, is calculated to make him sell. Probably the end justifies the means; but while this preparation may make colts sell better, it is certainly not the method by which to develop racing power. If it were short-horn cattle, we could see less objection to the process of undue stuffing with food; but to animals like race-horses, destined for the intense activity of training and racing, instead of the serene repose of a cattle-show, its effects are not without danger.

As a rule, these yearlings are taken up within a couple of months after the sale, and bitted, mounted, and given some work, and eventually a trial spin or two in the autumn. Indeed, in these progressive days, it is not uncommon to hear of yearlings having had their trials early in August, for as a majority of the great two and three-year-old stakes close on the 15th of that month, owners are desirous of knowing the "form" of their lot with a view to suitably engaging them. Now, any one at all conversant with training methods knows that nothing would be more fatal to a horse, young or old, than to put him into active work if he is gross in condition. Accordingly, many of these yearlings, hog fat on the day of sale, are unfit for the task set them, and it too often happens that a sharp spin does them up so completely that they never realize the anticipations formed of them. The long honing and artificial feeding has had a tendency to make them tender, and it is not to be wondered at that so many get "back-skinned," break down, train off, or go amiss so early.

Yet the breeders are not in the least to blame. If you talk to them about it, while they will not admit all you charge, they will answer that were they to take their yearlings up rough from the paddocks and send them into the ring no one would look at them. Bidders seem to demand that colts shall be "made up" for sale just as a belle is made up for a ball.

Probably they would deny this by word, but they generally affirm it by action, for let a colt be brought into the ring rough and natural, and instead of exciting competition he will actually call out remarks about "bad keeping," etc. Hence, breeders are compelled to consult the taste of their customers, and are thus compelled to bow to a custom and fashion which demands that yearlings, the primary mission in life of which is high condition and strong exercise, should come from the sale ring into the hands of their trainers as fat as prize cattle.

The same state of affairs has long prevailed in England, if we are reliably informed, and furnishes one of the reasons why the private studs have been so successful in producing race-horses over the great public studs, many of which have collapsed after a few seasons from want of patronage, owing to the want of stamina and constitution on the part of their colts. With the exception of Galopin, we do not think any one of the Derby winners for the past few years were bred at any one of the large public studs of England, and the same would be found to be the case if the investigation were carried further back. The success of the late Sir Joseph Hawley was attained through his home-bred colts, and the same was the case with Mr. Merry, and has since with Lord Falmouth, whose success has been truly phenomenal. Probably Mr. Chaplin is now the most successful of the English breeders who breed for public sale, but he breeds upon very different principles. Formerly he maintained a great racing stable, and has unlimited experience to draw upon. His stud is limited in numbers, and the yearlings are developed with an eye to usefulness on the turf.

There can be no doubt that yearlings are better fitted for their future career as race-horses by being allowed the amplest range and liberty for galloping. It opens and gives strength to the lungs, regulates the respiratory action, gives tone to the heart, and strengthens the muscles and tendons. No one understood this better than Mr. Welch, while he was in charge at Erdeheim. It was the common impression that the Leamingtons were delicate and had bad legs and feet; but by allowing them the freedom of spacious paddocks, Mr. Welch overcame this, and no strain of horses ruled the turf more despotically than did the Leamingtons. Harold retired sound in his legs; Rosalie raced until six, Irishquois is sound at six, and Parole at eleven is still on the turf, the wonder of the age, and as sound as on the day he was foaled. Probably no European turfman was more successful than the late

Comte de Lagrange, who made it his boast that his yearlings were taken up and put at work in July, after galloping in forty-acre paddocks. Mr. Day, in his work, "The Race-horse in Training," relates that Sir Tattou Sykes pursued a similar policy, and while he (Mr. Day) trained many of them, he never knew one to suffer from "sore shins," that *bete noir* of two-year-olds. Very happily, the practice of "making up" yearlings has never reached the proportions here that it has in England, but with the increased number of public studs and the greater competition each year, the practice is becoming more general. The resort to coultment, the oil-cake, and other flesh-making, coating-glossing condiments may for a day facilitate sales, but the reaction must be felt by the breeder if disappointments disenchant buyers, for it is the belief in well-informed circles, that it is such feeding that produces "big head," and other kindred maladies. Such condiments can only result in impairing digestion, and confinement in affecting the wearing qualities; and, while it is possible, a resort to natural treatment might at first entail pecuniary loss, it would be more than balanced in future sales.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

### The Fashion of Doubting Pedigrees.

The following very sensible remarks from a correspondent of *Bell's Life* ought to be read with interest at the present time, when, as is the case in England, there seems to be an epidemic of doubt regarding the pedigree of certain animals:

Let me in conclusion touch another point in "Woldsman's" last letter—his attack on the legitimacy of Silvio and Galopin. I would say at the outset that this system of reasoning seems to be an exceedingly dangerous one. Any hypothesis may be made to hold water by denying the facts which conflict with it. This was the system of reasoning adopted by the late Dr. Shorthouse, a man undoubtedly of very great acuteness, but also of strong prejudices. He had a firm conviction that no good horse could spring from the Blacklock blood. If facts conflicted with these beliefs, so much the worse for the facts. On this principle he necessarily explained away the existence of such outtrusive phenomena as Queen of Trumps, Ratan, Cossack, Speculum, and (when he bade fair to be a good horse) Ryshworth. Likeness may be a usual accompaniment of kinship, but it is not an invariable one. If we are to doubt the pedigree of every horse who is unlike his sire we had better burn our stud-books at once. Where was the likeness between Melbourne and Blink Bonny, Lord Clifden and Hampton, Ratanplan and Blunkhoolie? Has "Woldsman" never seen two puppies of one litter wholly unlike?

But I would in both these cases go much further, and say that there was nothing in the appearance of either Silvio or Galopin to make their recorded pedigrees improbable. "Woldsman" thinks that Silvio was got by Macaroni. It is candid of him to take this view, for if so the horse comes from "Woldsman's" side of the account to mine. But "Woldsman" seems to forget that Macaroni was a grandson, and Blair Athol a great-grandson of Gladiator. Not only that, but Silvio's dam Silverhair was by a son of Veniaon, and Venison and Gladiator were both by Partisan. Now, surely in such a case one would expect Silvio to show the Partisan peculiarities of appearance (as he did) whether Macaroni or Blair Athol begot him. Before leaving this question I would mention two instances which came under my own observation, and which, to my mind, strongly confirm Silvio's legitimacy. Two years ago I saw a two-year-old at Newmarket called Birdcatcher, by Blair Athol out of Coimbra. I believe he never ran. Coimbra, be it remembered, was almost identical in blood with Silverhair, being got by Kingston from a Birdcatcher mare. Now, this colt was built just on the line of Silvio, except that he did not stand over as much ground. His trainer remarked to me that he was the image of Kingston. I never saw Kingston, but, judging from pictures and descriptions, I have no doubt it was so. Now, here there could be no possibility of a case of Blair Athol versus Macaroni and Coimbra, since the latter horse had left Cobham before the colt was begotten. Again, some of your readers may remember a filly belonging to Mr. Stirling Crawford, called Malay, by Blair Athol out of Polynesia, by Kingston. She, like Silvio and Birdcatcher, entirely "favored" the Kingston family in appearance.

Then as to the case of Galopin. Size and substance are not at all inseparable attributes of the descendants of Blacklock. I will mention a few instances taken from the somewhat limited period covered by my own memory. Speculum, Flotsam, Underhand, The Spy, Kaiser, Vanban, Rosebery, and Gardeviture were all light-framed animals. So I should suppose from descriptions were Hetman Platoff, Cossack, Physician, The Cure, and Fandango was no big one. The very multiplicity of the parentage assigned to Galopin seems to me an argument against the truth of the various rumors. I have been gravely told that he was by Promised Land. Now I believe Promised Land was living north of the Tweed or thereabouts at the time when he is supposed to have disturbed the domestic happiness of Vedette. Then Galopin was affiliated on Lacydes. Now, it seems to me that no improbability of appearance (even if it existed, which I deny) would be so great as the improbability of Lacydes getting one of the best horses of the century. Now we come to the theory broached last week, as far as I know, for the first time, which would father Galopin on Delight. I, as an advocate of inbreeding, might certainly claim this as a triumph. For Delight's sire Ellington, and Galopin's dam Flying Duchess, were, I need hardly remind your readers, both got by the Flying Dutchman. I have also a profound respect for the Dutchman's blood, and a firm conviction that Delight was a really good horse, and that if he had stood up Lord Lyon would have won no Derby. But with all my good opinion of him, and my belief in inbreeding, I shall be rather staggered at finding such brilliant results brought about by the union of aunt and nephew. And if we are to argue from the probabilities of personal appearance, the Delight theory seems a very unlikely one. For the male descendants of the Dutchman have almost always long middle pieces, and slack loins, and assuredly those are not the failings of Galopin and his sons. Of course, if "Yorkshire" has any written or oral testimony on the point, that is another matter. But in the absence of such evidence I shall hold to my belief that Galopin is the son of Vedette and the representative of Blacklock.

In a private letter to a friend in New Orleans Col. Lewis Clark, President of the Louisville Jockey Club, said that the first race on the first day of the May meeting would be a dash of three-quarters of a mile, for all ages, to carry 100 pounds or thereabouts, and that it would be run over the straight course. Should such be the case, with a good day and track, the record of 1:13, made by Force over the same course last year, will be apt to be reduced. Col. Clark also said that the course was in fine condition, that he had accommodations for 600 horses, and that forty-four or fifty races will be run during the meeting for a total of \$25,000 in added money and purses.



## Foals.

At Rancho del Paso. Property of J. B. Haggin.  
March 23th, bay filly, star in face, by Algona, dam Young Dimple, by Charles Dickens, (brother to Purdy), grandam by McCrackens' Black Hawk, great grandam by Rificman.

April 3d, dark bay filly, a little white on left hind foot, by Echo, dam Woodbine, by Woodburn, grandam Victress by Belmont. (Woodbine is sister to Monarch.)

April 5th, bay colt, by Exile, dam Carmen by Charles Dickens, brother to Purdy, g.d. Fashion Filly by Correct, he by Belmont out of Mary Blanco by Boston, g.g.d. Fashion by Langford.

April 7th, chestnut colt, by Algona, dam Half Moon by General Dana, g.d. Fashion Filly by Correct, g.g.d. Fashion by Langford.

April 7th, bay filly, by Echo, dam Shasta by Gladiator, he by Belmont.

April 9th, chestnut colt, star in forehead, by Algona, dam Mande by Whipple's Hambletonian, g.d. Young Vernon by Easton's David Hill, g.g.d. Lady Vernon.

April 9th, chestnut colt, star in forehead, both hind legs white half way to hocks, by Algona, dam Dew Drop by Mambrino Hambletonian.

April 9th, gray filly, by Exile, dam Riley mare by Hercules.

April 11th, chestnut filly, by Algona, dam Breeze by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.

April 14th, bay colt, star and stripe in face, off fore and both hind feet white by Echo, dam Susie Allen by Ethan Allen, Jr., g.d. Santa Clara by Owen Dale.

April 15th, bay filly, by Exile, dam Kinney mare by Whippleton, g.d., Little Blossom by Billy Blossom.

April 15th, bay filly, star in forehead and near hind ankle white, by Exile, dam brown Kinney mare Blackie by Commodore, son of Mambrino Patchen, g.d. Little Blossom by Billy Blossom.

## Thoroughbreds.

At Ranch del Paso. Property of J. B. Haggin.  
March 30th, chestnut colt, hind feet and legs half way to hocks white, strip in face, by Wheatley, dam Annie Lawrie by Hubbard, grandam Mayflower by imp. Eclipse.

March 31st, chestnut filly, white face, and left hind ankle white, by Double Cross (X X), dam Eliza by Norfolk, grandam May Wade by Woodburn. This filly is of many crosses on both sides.

April 2d, chestnut filly, strip in face, left hind foot white, by Jim Brown, dam Nanny Hubbard by Hubbard, grandam Demitree.

April 13th, chestnut filly, star in forehead, near fore and both hind feet white, by Longfield, dam John Boggs' mare by Norfolk.

At the Cienega Ranch, Los Angeles county. Property of Capt. A. J. Hutchinson.

March 19th, Sunday, by Monday, her dam Pele by Belmont, from Liz. Givens by imp. Langford, dropped a chestnut colt by Rutherford. Colt has been named Holiday.

## Governmental Recognition of the Turf.

We are pleased to learn that there is some prospect of Congress appropriating a certain sum annually for racing prizes, on principles similar to those governing the bestowal of the Queen's Plates in England. It is but natural that we should welcome such a movement, but, apart from purely selfish considerations, apart from our connection with racing as an institution, we deem the purpose, on its merits alone, as worthy of favorable action. The subject has frequently been broached in the public prints at various intervals, but it has never taken shape, but we think we can safely say, without fear of contradiction, that of the many measures which have passed the different houses of our national legislature, and become laws, the passage of this would not have been the most unpopular.

Whatever progress racing may have made as a great popular diversion it owes nothing to the Government. On the contrary, it has been in spite rather than by reason of the Federal, State, or municipal governments, for while the Federal branch has remained passive, the State Legislatures, through the coalitions of Puritans and politicians, have thrown every obstacle in its path; the Puritan hates racing for the reason that because he has no taste for it he thinks no one else should; the politician, not because he dislikes racing, but because he hopes by throwing obstacles in its way he can exact tribute from its promoters. It is a fact worthy of note that in no other country has racing met with anything but encouragement. There is scarcely a government in Europe but encourages racing by offering valuable prizes for competition. Not only that, but the continental governments maintain large studs at a great cost for the purpose of breeding and improving the breed of racers.

England set the example in the work of encouraging contests of speed, as she has in almost all the great reforms of civilization. But her continental sisters have been apt scholars, and have carried the work much further. The fact is, the European States were not slow in perceiving the immense advantages accruing from contests of speed. Racing tends to the highest development of the best qualities of the horse for all purposes, except, perhaps, heavy draft. The man who cannot perceive the superiority of the thoroughbred is either blind to the lessons of experience, or a pur-blind fanatic. Persons who imagine the thoroughbred a racing machine, pure and simple, are guilty of egregious error. The cases of Mand S., Smuggler, Jay-Eye-See, and many others, all tend to the conviction that the blood of the thoroughbred is potent in the production of the highest type of the trotting horse. The thoroughbred improves every breed with which he is mated. He gives constitution, symmetry, intelligence, courage, fine action, and endurance. For cavalry purposes the thoroughbred is invaluable. Copenhagen, the horse upon which the Duke of Wellington rode through his most arduous campaigns, was a thoroughbred, and nearly all the most brilliant exploits of the English arms have been through the medium of their mounted force, notably the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava. Whether in harness, under saddle, or to the plough, the thoroughbred can out-work half a dozen cold bloods. Oysterman, the steeple-chaser, could trot in 3:00; the horse Fleetwood for four years did eight bours' daily work before a milk wagon; Bay Rum worked during the winter, drawing a cart during the construction of the elevated railways in this city, and won steeple-chases the following summer; Weathercock, one of the best two-year-olds of 1873, has for years been speeding the plough in Brooklyn.—N. Y. Spirit.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Gosper Horse and Cattle Company, organized under the laws of Arizona, by J. J. Gosper, Silas W. Cook and J. L. Beveridge. The capital stock of the company is \$100,000, and its principal place of business Prescott.

## Training the Race-horse.

The training of the race-horse is a profession that requires as much skill and practical experience as other professions, and even requires considerable intelligence, more so than some suppose. Of course, I can understand that almost every strapper or jockey of a few years' experience considers himself a trainer. Some experienced trainers advocate full feeding, sharp work and free use of the sweat blanket, while others give the preference to a certain fixed allowance of food, slow but long exercise, and scarcely use the blanket at all. Surely, there ought to be some middle course. These methods have been in existence almost as long as the existence of the race-horse. Many a fast and true horse has been sold at a low figure, that proved more valuable when he entered into another trainer's hands than before, but I hold that there is a middle course, and, having had some experience in the training of the race-horse, will here fully explain the *modus operandi* I advocate, and shall give the reasons for doing so.

By all means feed by a fixed allowance, but of course subject to certain exceptions, and at regular hours, for the stomach of the horse is very small in proportion to the man, and the overloading would not only be injurious to his digestive powers, but retard the very object the excessive feed was given for—to make muscle (tissue). To make muscular tissue the functions of digestion must be perfect, and regular feeding aids that requirement.

As for exercise. Experience has shown me that while sharp work quickly brings your horse into form, hardens him, "clears his pipes" (as it is termed), it tends to injure the most vital portions of his body—his legs and feet. There can be no argument against sharp work in bringing the horse into fine racing form, except while doing this you may have an elegantly-trained animal without legs to stand on; therefore I suggest, in place of such a trying ordeal on the horse's legs, fast walking exercise at the commencement of training, a distance of ten to fifteen miles twice a day, with a light blanket over the neck, shoulders, and extending only as far as the back of the saddle, a sort of a half blanket.

The object of this blanketing is to assist in opening the pores and get free perspiration, but from those parts that a reduction of fatty matter is necessary; the loin and hind parts being the machinery of locomotion, and the strength in that portion of the body, should be encouraged by friction; the free and strong use of the brush (called elbow grease) will soon harden the soft muscles. The horse, after his walks, should be well scraped off and treated in the same manner as if at a canter. It must be remembered that the opening of the pores, the free perspiration (sweat), has a tendency to weaken the parts, reduce the softer tissues, which is beneficial to the neck and trunk, for the lighter the throatle is, and the thinner the muscle over these parts, the better for the respiration of the animal, and a heavy-loaded, muscular neck would be a weight to the horse in a race. Then opening the pores around the thoracic regions thins the muscle and gives elasticity to the parts, aids the action of the lungs during its expansion in a race; but in the hind muscles all this is unnecessary, and the using of a blanket over these parts is but a relic of antiquity, and it has done more to weaken a horse and lessen his speed than is imagined. I am aware it is hard to get my granny to give up her frill cap, but in order to get at perfect training these abuses of the past must be stepped, and let us stride along with the times.

After three or four weeks of such walking exercises you may commence to canter five to six miles a day, then increase the distance, not the speed, except just at the finish. Continue this up to about two weeks of the time you propose to race. Then gradually increase the work a little faster and a lesser distance up to within a week of the race. Then set your horse at the distance you propose to race him, with certain modifications, as every rule is subject to many exceptions.

The cordial ball is prepared nonsense, not that it is not beneficial in certain cases, but the free use of it to almost every horse is ridiculous. The purgative ball (the curse of the race stable) has hurt seventy-five per cent. of animals, and in such a manner that the very owner of the horse thinks that he has benefited him by the dose. A horse gets constitutionally weaker after a purgative, and the race-horse requires great strength and vitality, and every other means should fail before the purgative ball be given, and, when given, the horse goes back fully two weeks as to strength before he can regain the loss of tissue. An owner gives a horse a purgative ball because he don't eat well, another because he is a very hearty feeder, and to clear him out; another when he comes in to train and when he goes out; another "because my horse ain't doing very well"; another because "my horse is feeding and doing splendidly, and I want to keep him so." All these remarks I have heard expressed.

The best medicine for the race-horse (I do not mean a sick horse) is good feed, in proper quantities and at regular hours, plenty of elbow-grease, long and slow work, limited use of the blanket.

The proper attention of the trainer to these requirements (not leaving it to another man to see it done) is all that I think essential, but experience must be had before he can train at all, rule or no rule. And these few lines are not to make trainers, but to assist trainers with any information I possess, if it be of any value to them.—Sportsman.

## From Gay to Grave.

The old Metairie race-grounds in the Crescent City, famous as the scene of so many noted races of past years, is now a cemetery. There it was that Brown Dick ran the first heat of three miles ever run below 5:30. There, too, Allendorf was the first horse to run a mile below 1:45, which was the lowest record for thirteen years. And last, but not least, there it was that Lexington crossed the "dead line" of 7:20 at four miles. Such a seeming incongruity deserves an explanation, and the following is from a letter of a resident correspondent to an Ohio journal: "Metairie was formerly the fashionable race-course of New Orleans, owned by a club composed of a number of prominent citizens. The president of the Louisiana Lottery Company desired to join the club, but the respectable gentlemen connected with it did not care to be mixed up with any 4-11-44 business, and promptly black-balled him. He made effort after effort to get in, but was black-balled every time. At last he grew indignant, and said to them: 'It's not much of a race-track, anyhow. I will buy it and make a cemetery of it.' He kept his word. Before long the sporting club was in difficulties, and the lottery man got possession of most of its stock. As soon as he was able to control it he tore down the grand stand, laid the whole place out in burial lots, and the old race-track is now the fashionable cemetery at New Orleans."

Walter Welch has purchased the interest of his partner in the trotting stallion Income, for \$4,000 cost, and is now sole owner. Income was sired by Inventor, a son of Jay Gould and Lucy.

## Names Claimed.

By E. Newland, Oakland.

DERBY, for bay colt foaled May 22d, 1882, by Newland's Hambletonian, first dam Phacela, by Silverthreads; second dam Minnehaha, by Bald Chief. Newland's Hambletonian by Speculation, dam Mamie by Joseph.

## New Orleans Notes.

The following interesting brieflets are from the correspondence of the New York Sportsman:

Princess has won more races than any horse or mare during the winter meeting, starting 20 times and finishing 11 times first. In her last race she showed signs of soreness. It would be queer if she did not.

Marsh Redon came back slightly lame after his last race, and his ankle are, at present, highly colored with iodine. The track has been hard enough to make a sound horse sore, and there are many who cannot half extend themselves—notably John Sullivan. Woolly Douglas goes tied up, and he has been let up, and will be physicked.

The story circulated that Felicia was broken down is the merest humbug, for there is not a word of truth in it.

Captain Cottrill was at the races to-day one week ago. He came over to see about shipping a thoroughbred mare to parties in Mexico. He expressed himself well pleased with the manner in which Bird was handling his horses. Buchanan, who was troubled with a swelling under the knee last year, had been blistered, and was doing well. "They may heat this colt for the Derby," said the Captain, "but if he is beaten it will be by one of the dark division, and not by any of those high up in public estimation." He believes his chance for the Oaks with Matinee is just as good as for the Derby. She has grown and spread since last fall, and with good health she will stay the mile and a half when Bird puts the finishing touches on her.

The book-makers here have taken the preliminary steps to organize a Western Association, similar to that in the east. It meets with favor among the pencilers.

The two-year-old Sam Walton pulled up lame after doing a fast quarter last week.

While out grazing last week Eliza gave Peter L. a severe kick on the hip. Mark my word, when Peter starts it will take a smart one to head him, and the stable is as sweet on him as a lover on his Dulcinea in the spring. Some doubt his ability to stay. I would like him best in a short spin.

"Stammering" Stoval is under a written contract to ride Wallensee for the Louisville Cup, and Buchanan for the Kentucky Derby.

Lengfellow, the colored trainer who was warned off recently, has been reinstated, and touts as persistently as in the days gone by.

Old man Brannon and his eldest son William, shot a Nashville negro named Bittick, three times at the race-course last Monday. The wounded fellow, who is said to be a had-tempered, impudent chap, is recovering. All the witnesses say the Brunsons were justifiable, and nobody sympathizes with the Tennessee coon. The Brunsons being advised to "vamos" did so, and are now supposed to be sitting on the banks of the Cumberland river waiting for the Nashville races to commence. Richard Brannon was arrested as an accomplice, and locked up for three days. He is out on \$500 bail.

Torrid Zone, a deformed son of Bonnie Scotland and Arizona, broke his maidenhood this week. He was sold when a yearling for \$60 at the same time John Happy, Bilaxi, Glidelia, and Lake Blackinn were sold. Mr. Jennings recently bought him for \$200, with the privilege of returning him if he did not suit. Jennings will not return him.

Callao appeared in blinkers in his last race, and acted like a gentleman.

Green Morris discharged his foreman, Tip Williams, last week, because he failed to put the hurr on Voltaire in the race in which Lillie Dale beat him a head. It was the best race Voltaire has run this winter.

A delegation of turfites during the intermin next week between the winter and regular spring meeting, will visit Mobile to take a look at Captain Cottrill's horses. The captain has extended them a cordial invitation.

Joe Cooper limped back after the last race he ran in. Ben Stewart, a well-known colored steeple-chase jockey, who has ridden Katie Creel in all her jumping races, died here of small-pox this week.

Ed. Beardslee, who trains Manion and Athlone, was badly injured this week by a negro boy, who struck him over the eye with a brick. Gabe Caldwell and Beardslee also had a fight last Monday. All of the fights mentioned in this letter originated about the alleged bad riding of Athlone by Johnny Caldwell in the mile and a quarter won by Slocum.

Kisher, by Billet—Miss Knight, has been sent home. He was entered, but did not start on account of a large bundle of forfeits.

Edgar M. Johnson, the famous Cincinnati lawyer and President of the Queen City Jockey Club, was here last week and acted as one of the judges.

McDonal & Co., hook-makers, again took their stand in the hetting ring last Thursday.

The happiest man at the races yesterday was the owner of War Sign, who scored his maiden victory.

Pete Bratton, who rode Knight Templar in his three-year old form, has been engaged by the Hurstbourne stable.

The prettiest race of the whole winter meeting was between Boz Sedam and Bonnie Australian, one and one-sixteenth miles, in 1:49, the first named horse winning by a head.

Lillie B. in her last two races shows that she is no disgrace to the Hornit line of blood in her veins. She ran the last seven-eighths ever run over the track, and yesterday ran five-eighths in 1:02.

Morris' great crack, about which so much has been written yesterday came out and disgraced him as a race-horse. Melikoff is what they call him, and he was decidedly "off" yesterday. As soon as he appeared on the track he threw Cuckin, and it was with difficulty he was persuaded to go around the course. He again threw the jockey after cantering a mile. He was a hot favorite at 5 to 3 on him, but after showing his temper the public would not have him, and at 10 to 11 again him the hook-makers got but little money. He was very soft and not fit for a race. He is just what "Crescent" wrote about him some time ago—a poor race-horse.

"Crescent" makes the following selections for the stakes to be run at the spring meeting: The host of Lord's pair for both the Pickwick and Cottrill Stakes; Blue-eyed Belle o Raul for the Hurstbourne Stakes, Manitou for the Bush Stakes, and Wallensee for the Howard.

In the note made last week of the loss of stock at the Coo Farm there was a mistake as to Princess. It was Priceless, the dam of Princess, that died of lock-jaw. The error was our informant, who says he inadvertently gave the wrong name. Princess is alive and well.



The Dwyer Brothers' stable, consisting of twenty-two, arrived at Jerome Park on Tuesday, at 11:30 A. M., all safe and well. The majority are very forward in condition, looking almost fit to run, after their steady work at Prospect Park. Their arrival caused a decided stir among the trainers. As the long cavalcade of brilliant racers wound round the road and descended the hill they presented an imposing appearance, walking with

"Stately step and slow," swinging their tails in that proud, majestic manner so peculiar to the high-bred horse. All hands gathered to receive and inspect them. "What's the use of a poor man trying to fight such horses as those?" sighed one of the Jerome Park trainers, as he gazed wistfully at the glittering procession of "cracks," and the sentiment was but an echo of the general feeling.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

"A few days ago I was at Topeka, Kan., and had a talk with Harry Gilman. I find he is willing to trot McGregor against either Director or Phallas for \$5,000 to \$10,000 a side, and no monkey work either. This isn't exactly meant as a challenge, but you can say that it is business on the first floor. I told him I would send it to you. He said: 'That suits me.' I honestly think McGregor can beat 2:15. I like Phallas, and also admire that game little black rascal, Director, but when either of them ranges up alongside of McGregor, my money goes on the Kansas horse."

Leonatus, the favorite for the cup and several other Louisville fixtures, broke down at Louisville on the 1st inst. After having had his work he showed lame, and on examination it was found that the leg injured last year was swollen and filled and quite feverish.

Jay-Eye-See and Phallas are said to be under engagements to trot at Columbus, O., on July 3d and 4th, and that they will do the exhibition business all through the grand circuit if special premiums are offered.

Steve Maxwell is now in the road team of Col. A. L. Snowden, director of the Philadelphia Mint. The grey gelding has a harness record of 2:21½; two miles 4:48½; and to pole with running mate 2:16½.

There are thirty-five horses, all told, in training on Mr. Rose's track at Sunny Slope, most of them belonging to the place. Others are the property of J. W. Mackay, L. H. Titus and B. S. Gibson.

Cy. Holloway arrived from Los Angeles by the steamer of last Wednesday. He says the rains were so incessant that nothing could be done at San Anita, and he concluded to take a few days' trip.

## CRICKET.

### Occident Cricket Club.

#### Batting Averages.

PLAYED IN AT LEAST ONE-THIRD OF THE CLUB MATCHES.

NAME.	Games.	Innings.	Most in an Innings.	Times out.	Total runs scored.	Average.
J. S. Purdy.....	11	16	26	1	132	8.80
H. O. Bristowe.....	11	15	33	0	116	7.25
Levy.....	10	15	17	1	101	7.21
J. Sanderson.....	11	14	10	1	82	4.00
A. Waterson.....	11	14	10	0	50	3.57
W. Carr.....	11	14	10	0	50	3.57
Aitken.....	7	11	8	1	31	3.10
Cross.....	5	6	5	1	12	3.00
Stuart.....	7	9	13	0	22	2.45
Fraser.....	10	12	9	1	22	2.00
Knocker.....	8	10	5	3	13	1.66
Sherrott.....	6	6	3	0	11	1.83

PLAYED IN LESS THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE CLUB MATCHES.

NAME.	Games.	Innings.	Most in an Innings.	Times out.	Total runs scored.	Average.
E. B. Deane.....	2	3	45*	1	50	25.00
Mott.....	1	1	15	0	15	15.00
Levy.....	2	2	11	0	11	5.50
Waddington.....	2	3	4*	1	5	2.50
Read.....	1	2	4	0	5	2.50
Campbell.....	1	2	4	0	5	2.50
Kip.....	2	4	7	1	10	1.57
O'Connor.....	2	4	2*	2	3	1.50
Cookson.....	1	2	3	0	3	1.50
Davenport.....	1	1	1	0	1	1.00
Fisher.....	1	1	1*	1	1*	0.00
O'Reilly.....	1	1	0	0	0	0.00
A. C. Stuart.....	1	1	0	0	0	0.00
McGroarty.....	1	1	0	0	0	0.00
McGavin.....	1	1	0	0	0	0.00
Callingham.....	2	3	0*	1	0	0.00

### Professional Engagements.

The Delaware Club of Wilmington have chosen Samuel Morley as groundsman and coacher. The St. George Club of this city have retained Smithson as professional. Isaac Chambers, one of the Nottingham colts of 1883, goes to the Longwood Club of Boston. P. J. Murphy, a new importation from Yorkshire, England, has been engaged by the Montreal Club. W. Pannel, who has been at the Oval, London, England, for the past two seasons, has been secured as professional by the Pittsburg Club.—*N. Y. Clipper.*

### Answers to Correspondents.

Question answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

C. E. G., Alma.

1. We never heard of the horse Walker. Write to W. W. Baker, *North Pacific Rural Spirit*, Portland, Oregon.

2. We should certainly keep a colt sheltered in stormy nights to prevent its getting chilled, but would be cautious about putting the mare in a stable or any confined place where the colt might get injured. It will do best in the pasture, if the weather is not too bad.

3d. As Gibraltar is at Carson City, Nev., it would not be convenient to do what you suggest.

J. F. L., San Jose.

1. American Girl beat Goldsmith Maid several times. At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 4th, 1863; Union, Long Island, July 4th, 1863; Prospect Park, N. Y., May 25d, 1869; Union, L. I., June 2d, 1869; Boston, June 11th, 1869; Same place, June 18th, 1869; Narragansett, Providence, R. I., June 26th, 1869; Fleetwood Park, July 9th, 1872.

2. 2:20 was first beaten October 15th, 1859, at Kalamazoo, Michigan, when Flora Temple trotted the third heat in 2:19½.

Silver D., Rogue River Valley.

Scamperdown, by Norfolk; first dam Nettie W. by Williamson's Belmont; second dam Lady Davis by Red Bill; third dam Maria Collier by Collier; fourth dam by Gallatin.

## BILLIARDS.

Ever since the California department of the Grand Army of the Republic decided to give a billiard exhibition for the benefit of the Veterans' Home, that particular branch of sports has been kept alive in the mind of the public in general. Each of the members of the many posts of this city and Oakland were detailed to canvass the community and sell the admission tickets. This was done, and at a meeting of the organization, held a few evenings since, reports were handed in, showing a magnificent sale. There is hardly a doubt but what the Metropolitan Temple will be crowded to its utmost this evening. The first game will be between J. F. B. McCleery and Alonzo H. Morris, the latter to be handicapped by 300 points in 800. Mr. Morris is the expert who, two months ago, forwarded to the eastern champions, barring Schaefer and Slosson, a challenge to play the balk-line champions, or straight games, for \$1,000 a side, allowing \$300 for expense money, and which has not yet been accepted. McCleery's proficiency with the cue is well known. The second game will be in 300 points, between Benjamin Saylor and McCleery. The last game these two played, a full account of which was in last week's BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, was the best game ever played here between two local experts; the averages being over 16 for the winner and 14 for the loser in a 1,000-point game. Morris and McCleery, after this, will give an exhibition of fancy shots, and in that kind of execution lies their forte.

The 1,500 points game between W. R. F. Lowry, and J. F. B. McCleery for a purse of \$100 was won by the latter, Lowry having but 1,357 points at the finish. The game began last Tuesday, and continued until Thursday, 500 points being played each evening. The first play McCleery won by 26 points, but on the second night Lowry reached his 1,000, with an advantage of 126 points. The third evening was the most interesting, as McCleery had to complete 626 points to win, while Lowry needed but 500. The latter kept the lead until McCleery reached the rail, and knocked out 113 points which sent him to the front and virtually gave him the game. McCleery's best runs were, 86, 93, 113. Average, 13½. Lowry's best runs were, 83, 99, 103. Average, 11 9-17.

The game which took place last Saturday evening between W. R. F. Lowry, the ex-champion of the Pacific coast, and McCleery was an interesting one in the respect that it was a very close one, the latter gentleman only winning by 9 points in a game of 500 points up. The balls used on this occasion were very much out of true, and were naturally an interference in easy execution. The players were the most punished for choosing a poor referee, as his decisions, though he meant them to be just, were at variance with the established rules of three-ball carom. McCleery's best runs were 47, 72, 89; average, 10 6-13. Lowry's best runs were 43, 78, 80; average, 9 11-12.

A billiard tournament is to be held during the week, commencing next Monday, at the Saylor Brothers' Parlors. One hundred dollars will be divided in three prizes; \$50 to the first; \$35 to the second and \$15 to the third. So far the following players have entered: Benjamin Saylor, J. F. B. McCleery, W. R. F. Lowry and Adam Kleiser. It is probable that William Roach will enter before the contest begins.

## BICYCLING.

### Horses vs. Bicycles—A Spirited Contest.

This interesting and novel contest at the Pavilion has drawn quite a large attendance of spectators throughout the entire week, and the closeness of the respective scores at the time of our going to press warrants an enthusiastic audience this evening. There is now little doubt but that both the horseman and bicyclists will ride more than 1,050 miles. All the competitors are in good condition and some fine runs may be expected near the finish. For the information of "Spoke" in the *Mirror of American Sports*, we state that Charles Anderson is the acknowledged champion long-distance rider of the world, and to make it very plain for "Spokes," Charles Leroy of Boston is to Charles Anderson of California as a long-distance rider, as W. J. Morgan is to John S. Prince as a bicyclist.

#### HORSES.

	Anderson.	Prince.	Armaindo.
Monday.....	128 miles.	78 miles.	61 miles.
Tuesday.....	172 "	90 "	86 "
Wednesday.....	178 "	86 "	87 "
Thursday.....	182 "	88 "	85 "
	660	342	319-661

On the first day nine hours were only ridden, owing to a late start, the three hours behind will be made up Friday and Saturday.

Recently, in Brooklyn, Mr. Alexander R. Black read a paper on "The Pains and Pleasures of Bicycling." The speaker said that sport was always regarded with great distrust in America. In England it was not considered beneath the dignity of any man—or woman—to engage in robust pastimes; while in America anything that was distinctively sport is deemed as frivolous. The effects of these differing views were not far off. It was only the American college boys that got any proper exercise, and, having attained to a decorous maturity, the American must swing his dumb bells in secret. Baseball was left to professional clubs; tennis or practice with the arrow were relegated to "society." It was possible that the bicycle might still want recognition in this country were it not that some practical utility had been associated with it by the postman, newsmen and physicians of England and France. The Rev. Mr. Pentecost had said: "If I could not get another bicycle I would not give mine for its weight in solid gold." With this enthusiastic endorsement from the clergy, following upon many enthusiastic endorsements from the medicine men, Mr. Black said there seemed to be no obstacle in the way of a bright future for the bicycle.

D. J. Canary and Wood of Chicago, will shortly contest for championship in fancy or trick riding on a bicycle or part of a bicycle.

Prof. Wilnot defeated Jones in a five-mile bicycle race in 17 minutes 12 seconds, at Denver, Colorado, on April 2d.

The trotting season at Philadelphia will begin with a four-days' meeting at Snaffolk Park, on May 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th, to be followed by four days at Belmont Park on the 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d. For the week following the circuit will be renewed at Washington.

## THE DRAMA.

### The California.

Again, for another week, Kiralfy's Excelsior has drawn crowded houses, and sent all who witnessed its inspiring scenes home delighted and happy. It is one of those peculiar spectacles of grace in human action, immensity in combination, adaptation in scenery, excellence in music, richness in costume, that never wearies the imagination or palls upon the senses. As usual, the daunting of Mlle. Nani has been unrivalled, but, however much we may admire her perfect grace and harmony of motion, we must not overlook the claims of Mlles. Milon and Spiraponte, for they are little or nothing behind the premiere in those charms which make the accomplished danseuse so attractive to all persons. The three ladies, who add so much to the success of Excelsior, have taken a great hold of popular favor in San Francisco. Next week is advertised as the last, and we predict the house will be crowded to the end.

### The Grand Opera House.

During the week, and for one week only, according to advertisement, Manbury and Overton's Hoop of Gold Combination have occupied this theatre, but for reasons not quite clear to us not with the success the piece or the acting deserved. It is useless, however, to inquire into the reasons now, but we hope the remainder of its presentation will be better patronized. The popular prices here ought to fill the house every night. On Monday, the 21st instant, Sheridan, the first of American tragedians, will appear at the house in a play worthy his abilities and the patronage of San Francisco. His popularity is established here, and we predict him another triumph.

### Oakland Theatre.

There has been a strong combination here during the week of the Grand Opera and the Oakland regular companies, with Rosedale, with new scenery and effects, as the attraction. It has been well performed, and being an interesting composition has drawn very well. Grismer and Phoebe Davies take the leading characters with good effect, especially the latter. We should be sorry to have it supposed we have changed our good opinions of Miss Davies' dramatic abilities. In dealing with public matters and professional reputations we divest ourselves entirely of personal prejudices, and write only as public interests require. We have been a steady supporter of Miss Davies' abilities since she first appeared on the stage, but we cannot blind our eyes to the fact that she is neither as faithful to herself nor the public as she was before her marriage. We freely admit her fine abilities and many qualifications for the stage. It will be her own fault if she loses her dramatic power on, and her personal popularity off, the stage. Rosedale, as presented, is well worth seeing. Next week will witness an elaborate production of the romantic drama *The Danicheffs*. The citizens of Oakland should patronize it liberally, and we have no doubt they will. It will be well and ably presented.

### The Vienna Garden.

The present week witnessed an entire change in the performance by the engagement of the minstrel troupe under the management of H. C. Wyatt. Considering the miserable weather the houses have been very good, in fact, flattering to the proprietary and management. Minstrelsy, in principle, however, is not what it was in former days, and its present poverty in invention predicts greater decay. We do not see why the genius that produced so many good things originally, cannot, if it still exists, give us some good novelties at present. But modern minstrelsy is becoming fearfully stale, and its old gags of twenty years standing painful to listen to. Stir up, ye spirits of minstrelsy, and give us something new. Wyatt's company, however, is good as any we know, and contains an excellent quartette, with the sweet singer Morant as tenor. They are nightly encored. The lovers of music will be pleased to learn that much progress has been made on the Telegraph Hill Observatory, and its opening about the first week in May assured. It will be a lasting honor to its originators, both in the design of the building and the purposes to which it will be devoted.

At the Santa Anita ranch of E. J. Baldwin twenty thoroughbreds are in hand, and will be actively trained as soon as the condition of the track will allow. The string intended for the eastern campaign will contain eight, if they can be brought around in time.

There was one of the original Missonri races at Boise City one day last week between Cy. Mulkey's Monte Christo and Tom Mahan's Starlight, half-mile dash, the stake being both horses. Monte Christo was the winner, and Mulkey took Starlight home with him.

The Petaluma Horse Show was not so complete a success as the managers hoped to make it. The many postponements and the continuous rains interfered with the show, but they expect to make good all deficiencies another year.

An extended popularity. Brown's Broucbial Trochee have been before the public many years. For relieving coughs and throat troubles they are superior to all other articles. Sold only in boxes.

# BILLIARD TOURNAMENT

AT THE

## Saylor Brothers,

No. 210 Dupont Street,

COMMENCING

Monday, April 21st,

BETWEEN

BEN. F. SAYLOR, J. F. B. McCLEERY,  
W. R. F. LOWRY and ADAM KLEISER.

There will be \$100 in prizes. First prize, \$50; second \$35; third, \$15. The games will be 300 points straight billiards, crotch barred. Game will commence at 8 P. M. sharp.



## THE GUN.

### The Game Law.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Partridge.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Rail.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Grouse.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Doves.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Trout.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Blank indicates open season.  
Star (\*) indicates close season.

### Pigeon Match, at Bird's Point.

The Gun Club of San Francisco held their regular monthly shoot at Bird's Point, on Saturday, at which, in spite of the uncertain aspect of the weather, twenty-one members were present, a circumstance highly creditable to the club. The usual conditions prevailed, 12 birds each, 80 yards boundary, Hurlingham rules. The birds were a fair lot, supplied by George Bird, and the strong wind prevailing gave them an extra rapidity of flight. Besides the club medal, the Ewing silver cup, so much coveted by the members, was again the object of contention and for the second time fell to the lot of Mr. J. K. Orr, who finished as he so often does, with a clear score. We only know one or two gentlemen in the State who can compare with Mr. Orr for style, quickness, and accuracy in shooting. One more triumph and the cup reverts to him by right of conquest. Who is there now, with two wins to his credit, that can wrest it from him? The average score was not good. Out of twenty-one at the trap there were only one 12, one 11, three 10's, and four 9's, the rest ranging from 8 to 4. This would not be much over 50 per cent. killed. The place of Mr. Gordon, who so hotly contested the last match with Mr. Orr, was taken by Mr. Howard, who, although inexperienced at the trap shot with much nerve, judgment, and skill. Like Mr. Gordon in the former match he broke down on his last bird, and failed tying Mr. Orr by one. In the character of birds they were about equal. Mr. Orr had one falter, no incomers, nine right and left inside quarterers, and two straight quarterers. Mr. Howard had one incomer, one falter, six right-hand inside quarterers, and two straight quarterers. Perhaps of the two Mr. Orr's were a little the more difficult because more diversified. Mr. Gordon, usually a close and always a graceful shot, was all adrift, killing only eight, and Mr. Havens was again the same. It is difficult to understand the latter's falling off of late. We must look to some cause than his being left-handed and his birds chiefly going to the right, for neither explains it. Messrs. Butler, Babcock, Shorb, W. Golcher, and Black, shot well in the kills they made. No club has a more pleasant time when at the trap, and the present occasion was no exception to the rule. The score:

W. Glocher.....	1011110110111	9	Grant.....	110010011010	6
Orr.....	1111111111111	12	Ewing.....	011111100111	9
Randall.....	101111011011	9	Griffith.....	011110111111	9
Berry.....	01011001110	7	Howard.....	11111111111110	11
Babcock.....	1111101110	10	McShane.....	110011100000	5
Wilson.....	11101010001	7	Shorb.....	111110111111	10
Black.....	1111101111110	10	Crandall.....	110100100011	6
Al. Havens.....	110011111011	8	Fuller.....	00101010101	6
Gordon.....	00011101111	8	Smith.....	000100101010	4
Butler.....	0001111111111	8	Bacon.....	1111011110111	9
Bent.....	011100111111	9			

After the main match Messrs. Butler and Haile had a set-to at 12 birds each, 30 yards rise, which the former won. During the week, we understand Haile has challenged Butler to shoot for \$100 a side, which that gentleman declines. We are disposed to think rightly. In a pecuniary point of view there is nothing in these \$100 matches for they cost the winner about \$70 every time, and, besides giving much trouble, they are apt to engender partisan feelings, which, among members of the same club, it is decidedly better not to encourage. For these reasons we approve of Mr. Butler's decision.

### Match At Colma.

On Sunday, the Parker Club held their regular monthly meeting at Colma, which, being in the immediate neighborhood of the city, is said to be the best and most convenient place we have for such sport. The club use clay pigeons, 15 each, 18 yards rise. The Parker is a modern club organized May, 1883, composed of young men in business, but already contains many very promising shots who, in future, will take the place of our champions with equal distinction. The club has a membership of twenty-five. The day was somewhat misty, and in a measure interfered with the sight, yet the general score was certainly good, there being one 14, one 13, one 12, and two 10's out of fifteen men. The first medal was won by Phil Beckert, the second by F. McEnroe, the third by John Tenschler. The officers of the club are: P. Beckert, president; Wm. Foley, vice-president; Alfred A. Brown, secretary; Fred Seegers, treasurer; and T. Buchanan, sergeant-at-arms. The score:

P. Beckert.....	14	J. Patchel.....	8
F. McEnroe.....	13	H. Piper.....	8
J. Tenschler.....	12	J. Basted.....	8
F. McEnroe.....	10	T. Casey.....	7
A. Piper.....	10	J. Fisher.....	7
Al. Patchel.....	9	P. Seegers.....	4
W. Patchel.....	8	W. Foley.....	4

### Another Match.

To-morrow, at the Oakland Race Track, there will be another match, the result of the one between Messrs. Slade and Pearson. This time there will be three contestants, Mr. Jonee making the third man. The conditions of the match are \$100 a man, 50 birds each, 30 yards rise, both barrels, the winner to take the pool and the lowest man to pay all expenses. These terms are best suited to good shooting, as neither of the three will care to be last. The shooting commences at 11 o'clock sharp. There will be lively betting on this match, for there really is not a bird between the men, when shooting in their best form.

The citizens of Napa find of true sport have recently been enjoying an old-fashioned coon hunt. Uncle Aleck, a colored man of experience in that line, headed the expedition which was successful. Uncle Aleck, speaking of the animal, says, "de coon is the fightingest small animal dat runs, but he is powerful good when roasted wid sweet taters." We have repeatedly tried the table merits of the coon, and found them powerful good without the sweet taters.

### International Gun Trials.

Dr. Wm. Crenshaw, John Macfarlane, and T. C. Abbott, the judges selected by the *Turf, Field and Farm* in the gun trials for prizes given by the proprietors of that paper, which was held at the grounds of the Carteret Gun Club, near Bergen Point, N. J., on the 3d inst., have announced their decision. They were assisted by Thos. Lloyd and W. W. Walsh. Both first prizes were won by foreign makers—Lang & Son, of London, being successful in the 12-bore class, and Rigby & Company, of Dublin, in the 10-bore class. In the 10-bore class Parker's American made gun was second, although in killing ability it was superior to the winner by two points, but fell so short in its breech action and general workmanship that its total was 12 points behind the Rigby gun. The same degree of killing excellence was also noted for the 12-bore gun, by Parker, the total points in pattern, penetration and evenness being 53, the same as the successful gun by Lang & Son, but in workmanship it fell so far behind that it only secured a total of 84 points, and was sixth in the list; an American-made gun from Schoverling, Daly & Gales, of this city, being the fifth.

#### TWELVE-BORE CLASS.

MAKER.	Pattern.	Penetration.	Evenness.	Breech action.	Locks.	Barrels.	Workmanship.	Poise.	Total.
Joseph Lang & Son, London; gun No. 6,244; full choke; weight, 7 1/2 lbs.....	19	20	19	15	7	7	5	5	97
W. W. Greener, Birmingham; gun No. 20,478; full choke; weight, 7 lbs. 7 ozs.....	20	18	20	15	5	6	4	5	94
J. Rigby & Co., Dublin; gun No. 15,348; modified choke; weight, 7 lbs. 9 ozs.....	18	18	16	15	8	7	5	5	92

The other contestants included J. & W. Tolley, Birmingham, England; gun No. 5,813; weight, 7 1/2 pounds; 89 points. Charles Daly, New York City (Schoverling, Daly & Gales); gun No. 2,340; weight, 7 pounds 5 ounces; 88 points. Parker Bros., Meriden, Conn.; gun No. 35,633; weight, 7 1/2 pounds; 84 points. H. Pieper, New York City (Schoverling, Daly & Gales); gun No. 8,333; weight, 7 pounds 10 ounces; 74 points. James Wholley, Malden, England; weight 6 pounds 15 ounces; 74 points.

#### TEN-BORE CLASS.

MAKER.	Pattern.	Penetration.	Evenness.	Breech action.	Locks.	Barrels.	Workmanship.	Poise.	Total.
J. Rigby & Co., Dublin; gun No. 14,483; weight 8 lbs.....	16	24	20	15	5	7	6	5	96
Parker Bros., Meriden, Conn.; gun No. 36,435; weight 9 pounds 15 ounces.....	20	26	18	13	5	2	3	3	84
C. Daly, (Schoverling, Daly & Gales); New York City; gun No. 2,613; weight 9 1/2 pounds.....	18	18	17	14	5	4	3	4	83 1/2

The other contestants were H. Pieper (Schoverling, Daly & Gales), New York; gun No. 8,379; weight 9 pounds; 83 points. P. Wehley & Son, Birmingham; gun No. 12,189; weight 9 pounds 5 ounces; 83 points. W. Greener, Birmingham; gun No. 11,217; weight 8 pounds 5 ounces; 80 points. The prizes were a silver cup and diploma for the best gun in each class and diplomas for each of the other guns, showing their special qualifications.

### A Big California Lion.

The *Moderate Journal* of April 8th says: "Ed. Jones, a sixteen-year-old son of Humphrey Jones, and I. James, succeeded in killing one of the largest California lions that was ever seen in California, Saturday. It will be remembered that young Jones has made himself quite a hero during the last ten days as a hunter. Only a few days ago he killed a lion that was supposed to be as large as they ever grow, but the one they killed Saturday morning weighs at least one hundred pounds more than the first. It weighed three hundred pounds, and was nine feet long. The young men heard it among the sheep, and on going out saw it walking off with a full-grown sheep in its mouth. Their dogs started after it and treed Mr. lion about two miles from camp. The boys got up as near as they could and blazed away. The lion fell out of the tree badly wounded, but had power enough left to clean out the dogs. The brush was so thick that the boys could not get close enough to see the beast until they had started a fire with leaves and brush. They then went up to within about ten feet of the king of California beasts and put an end to his life. One of the fore paws is in this office, and is as large as the paw of a full-grown African lion." We like to record such deaths for they mean the preservation of lots of wild game. A deer has no more chance with these voracious brutes than a young colt or a sheep. By some strange instinct they always select the best in the band for their meal.

Two entirely white opossums, with dark eyes, were recently found at Hot Springs, Arkansas. We appreciate the genius of the newspaper sharp who got off the above idea. When we are treated to something new we like it thoroughly new. To beat the old, stale, Albino animal, with pink eyes, is just grand and suits us precisely. Just think of pure white 'possums with black eyes! That's the thing! But the next novelty of the kind we find grivels us. It is said a rabbit was captured in Pine valley, Union county, Or., recently. It is of pure white, and the toes of its feet are about three inches long, with regular webbs between them like a duck's. But, in place of being used for swimming, they are a sort of snowshoes to hold its weight on top of the soft snow when in search of food. Good for Oregon! Arkansas is now nowhere with its white 'possums. We have no remarks to make about that Oregon rabbit, only we rejoice the color of the eyes is not given. Those feet are enough at one time.

The Forester Club of Sacramento, held their monthly meeting on Sunday at Agricultural Park. It was a shoot for a medal, in which the fourteen members present all shot on even terms, at twelve birds, at twenty-one yards' rise. The weather was blustery, and the birds being a good lot a great many got away or were carried beyond the boundary. The medal was won by J. W. Todd, the newly elected president of the club, and the following was the score: Todd 11, H. Gerber 10, Schroth 9, Eckhardt 9, Young 9, Miller 8, Chapman 8, Zaver 8, Verity 6, Ruhstaller 6, W. Watson 5 and F. F. Tehhets 5. Between the two latter there was a side bet of \$20, the former to beat the second two out of the twelve to be shot, and the bet was therefore won by Dr. Tehhets. The club has arranged for a valuable prize, to be awarded at the close of the season to the member who shall have killed the most birds in the regular club contests, exclusive of shoot-offs.

A Maryland gentleman informs the writer of this paragraph that it is impossible even for epicures to distinguish a red-headed duck from a canvasback duck when either is brought on the table with the head cut off, and that when he has been out shooting it is his custom to present any canvasbacks he may have killed to his friends, they appreciating the compliment, and he and his family enjoying red-headed ducks worth \$1.50 a pair just as much as canvasback ducks worth \$5 a pair. Such information, however, need not be too highly prized by the managers of hotels and restaurants.—*Harper's Weekly*. We said the same thing last season about the mallard. We still think there is much nonsense in the preference given to canvasbacks over all other ducks.

Preparations for the Chico Tourament are about matured to the satisfaction of the managers. Twelve hundred pigeons have been secured up to date, and three hundred more are confidently expected. The *Enterprise* says: San Francisco will send eighteen or twenty shootists, Stockton a dozen, Petaluma ten, Sacramento perhaps fifteen, Colusa about ten, Orland and Red Bluff as many more, Oroville eight, Biggs and Gridley half a dozen each, and with the membership of the town club it is highly probable that there will be a hundred or more of the best pigeon poppers in the State. We heard of several in this city who intend being present, but we think the number given above too high.

George W. Ellery, of Sacramento, has distributed in various places near Sacramento the Arizona quail recently received by him, with a view to propagation. Some of the birds have been placed on the State preserves at Folsom. Mr. Ellery is a young and ardent sportsman, a member and officer of the Pacific Coast Field Trials Club, and a gentleman earnest in his endeavors to do good in his day and generation. We hope these efforts to propagate the Arizona quail will be successful. The indiscriminate slaughter of game is the only obstacle in the way.

The Neophyte Club will have their first meeting since organizing to-day, at Bird's Point, Alameda, the shooting to commence at half past one, sharp.

The Marysville Gun Club had a clay pigeon shoot last Sunday, in which the pools were won by Messrs. George Griffiths, Wescott and Holder.

The eastern exchanges report a terrible destruction of grouse and quail by the heavy snow storms of last winter.

## THE RIFLE.

### At Shell Mound.

The event at Shell Mound on Sunday was the match between the Eintracht Schuetzen Rifles and the German Fusilier Guard, for an elegant silver goblet presented by Captain Stettin of the latter. As usual, the Eintrachts, who are a very able and splendid corps, came off victorious, beating their opponents 43 points. The conditions of the match were 10 men to the team, 10 shots each, 200 yards distance. This allowed a possible 50 points to the man, or 500 to the team. Captain Fred. Kuhls captained the Eintrachts, and Captain Stettin the Fusiliers. Only two out of the twenty men got over the charmed line of forty, and they belonged to the Eintrachts. These were Kuhls and Ropke, both of whom hold a distinguished position among our local riflemen. Kuhls, as usual, shot very steadily, making 46 out of a possible 50. The day was cold, which, perhaps, accounts for the low scores generally made. After the match both teams sat down to an elegant repast furnished by Captain Siebe, for which the losing party paid. The kindest feeling prevailed throughout the day, especially during dinner, when, according to the custom of our fun-loving German citizens, no one was spared when a joke could be made. We understand it is probable the same teams will have another match before the season ends. A handsome gold medal was donated by Mr. F. Gruner for the highest score among the Eintrachts, if they proved victors. Among his other trophies, this one fell to the lot of Captain Fred. Kuhls. The score:

EINTRACHT SCHUETZEN SECTION.					FUSILIER GUARD.				
Captain Kuhls	44	45	55	54	46	Captain Stettin	34	35	44
Ropke.....	44	45	53	44	41	Hagemann.....	43	43	43
Klare.....	34	44	44	42	48	Huber.....	34	44	40
Beckert.....	43	44	44	43	47	Bohlmann.....	43	43	35
Stanner.....	44	40	45	44	47	Schwane.....	44	33	43
Schneider.....	33	44	43	43	46	Bemerer.....	02	45	24
Bock.....	43	44	44	43	36	G. Schaefer.....	33	32	42
Wehle.....	44	33	34	45	36	Tijten.....	32	34	43
Hartmannsen.....	34	44	44	43	40	Ekley.....	30	30	40
Total.....	376					Total.....	327		

On the same day and place, another phenomenal specimen of rifle shooting was given, this time by Lieutenant S. I. Kellogg, one of our leading marksmen who never makes a poor score. It was an attempt to beat the record of Geo. W. Thaxter, the famous riflemen of Carson, Nevada. Some fortnight ago the latter attempted to make a standard record of his ability with the rifle, and took 50 shots at the 200-yard and 50 shots at the 500-yard target. At both ranges he made the remarkable aggregate of 457 out of a possible 500, which was 91.25 per cent. This was regarded a wonderful performance even for such a sharpshooter as Mr. Thaxter, and stood, up to Sunday, as a challenge to the world. Our California pride became uneasy under the challenge, and so our able representative, S. I. Kellogg, undertook to beat it and succeeded most gloriously in doing so; beating, as he did, under the same conditions, the score of Thaxter by four points, the total being 461 or 92.15 per cent. It is probable at such distances no two such records were ever made before. Doubtless there are others among us who could equal Thaxter's performance, but in so gallantly beating it Lieutenant Kellogg has done himself and the State to which he belongs an honor that cannot be under-estimated, and will not soon be forgotten. Mr. Kellogg used a Remington Military rifle, regulation cartridges, sights and pull on trigger. The score:

	200 yards.	500 yards.
S. I. Kellogg.....	5 4 5 5 5 4 4 4 5 5-46	5 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 5-48
	5 4 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 5-46	5 5 3 5 5 5 4 5 5 5-45
	4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4-41	5 5 4 5 4 5 5 4 5 5-47
	4 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 4 5-46	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5-50
	5 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5-48-227	5 4 5 4 4 5 5 5 3 4 4-44-234
Aggregate.....		461

To-morrow the sixth shoot of the teams of the Fifth Infantry for the military trophy will take place at Shell Mound. So far, the Field and Staff and Company A of Oakland have won twice, and Company C of Petaluma once. Company B of San Jose may be considered in, but the Vallejo Rifles are clean out. From what we hear, the Ladies' Rifle Team of Solano will have no difficulty in beating the Vallejo boys, if they meet, as probably they will, during the summer.



At Shell Mound range last Sunday, Lieutenant H. J. Mangels, Company C, 2d Artillery, and Mr. F. Hagemann had a friendly match, 50 shots each, at 200 yards, Mangels giving Hagemann 15 points. The Lieutenant won by 8 points over all. With one or two exceptions, it will be seen, the fairs and fives prevail on both sides. Springfield rifles were used. The score:

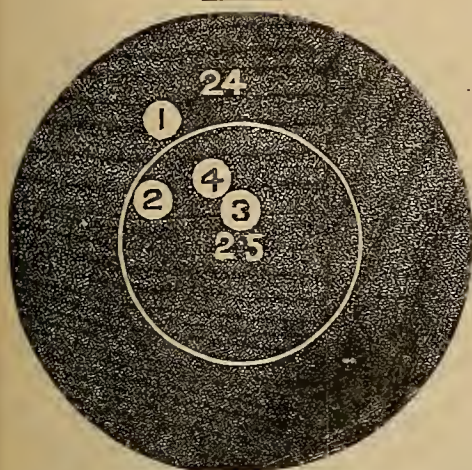
H. J. Mangels.	4 5 3 5 6 4 5 4 4 5—44	F. Hagemann.	5 3 4 3 4 4 4 3 4 4—37
	5 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4—42		0 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 4—37
	5 4 5 4 4 4 5 4 4—44		4 4 5 5 4 3 4 3—40
	5 0 4 4 4 4 5 5—44		4 4 4 4 4 5 4 3—40
	5 4 4 4 3 5 5 4 4—43		4 4 4 5 4 4 3 4 4—40
Total.....	217	Total.....	194

Company C, of 2d Artillery, have a regular medal match every month, and a regular prize match every half year. Both happen together this time, and both will be shot off tomorrow, at Shell Mound. The distance will be at 200 and 500 yards, with United States Springfield rifles.

#### At Alameda.

The regular monthly prize and medal shooting of the California Schuetzen Club took place Sunday at Alameda, Schuetzen Park. The highest scores on record in the first, second and third classes were made. The following marksmen won: Champion prize, H. C. Smith, 422 rings; first-class prize, F. Boeckman, 430 rings; second-class prize, J. Utasbig, 409 rings; third-class prize, W. Lingeneiser, 414 rings, and fourth-class medal, M. Golly, 308 rings.

#### Jacoby's Performance.



Four shots, actual position and measurement copied from the target, shot by Philo Jacoby on Sunday, March 30th, at Alameda, Schuetzen Park, off hand, at 200-yards distance, score 99 out of a possible 100, measurement 2 1/2 inches. Shot in presence of Jas. Stanton, H. C. Smith, Chas. Sagehorn, Otto Burmeister, Finking and Mr. Rule, of the Bodie Rifle Club, and others of the San Francisco Schuetzen Verein and Turner Sharpshooters. This record comes in well with that of Kellogg and Thaxter, as showing the accuracy of rifle-shooting on this coast. We can still add another, that of Lieutenant Fred Kuhnle, who some time ago made 457 out of a possible 500, off-hand, at 200 yards alone. These records place California in a high position, giving her, as they do, three men whose shooting will bear comparison with the world. We may remark in conclusion that Jacoby still shoots with a rifle made for him in San Francisco twenty years ago by Chas. Shotterbeck, and which, during that long time, has never been touched inside the barrel in the shape of repairing.

Since writing the above we learn that Howard Carr, of Klein & Carr, Market street, also made 457 off-hand, 200 yards, at Shell Mound, last year. This adds another laurel to California's history.

#### The Rifle Association.

The regular annual meeting of the California Rifle Association was held last evening at 590 Mission street, H. W. Sime acting as secretary. Seventeen members were present. The following gentlemen were elected as the Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year: Colonel Ranlett, Sergeant Nash, Lieutenant Sime, Captain Sprowl, Lieutenant Townsend, Lieutenant Kellogg, Captain Fairbanks, Colonel Tobin, Lieutenant O'Brien, Captain Collier and Colonel Dickinson. The Association then adjourned and the new Board convened. The following officers of the Association were elected: President, Colonel H. D. Ranlett; vice-president, Lieutenant H. W. Sime; secretary, Captain E. G. Sprowl. The election of treasurer was postponed until the next meeting. On motion of Lieutenant Kellogg the following committee was appointed to organize and further the interests of the California Rifle Team: Lieutenant Klein, Captain Sprowl, Colonel Tobin, Colonel Ranlett, Colonel Beaver, Brigadier-General Dimond and Major-General Coshly.

On motion of Lieutenant Sime the following gentlemen were elected honorary members of the Association for life: General John McComb, Major-General Charles Foreman and Colonel A. Andrews.

Since the above election the new directors have met and postponed the day of shooting from the 27th of April to May 11th. They have also added some new and interesting features to the programme, which will be published next week.

#### Good Scores at Carson.

A match with rifles was shot at Carson last Sunday week, between Geo. C. Thaxter, of that city, and C. H. Galusha, Captain of the Emmet Guard, of Virginia City. The conditions were 100 shots at the 200 and 500-yard ranges, 50 shots apiece at each range. The contestants both used the Hopburn Remington. The scores are unusually high, that of Mr. Thaxter's (457) heating all records ever made in the United States. The best previous record was that of H. G. Parker, 453. The score stood as follows at the close: Thaxter at 200-yards target, 225; at 500 yards, 232; total, 457. Galusha at the 200-yards target, 219; at the 500 yards, 233; total, 452. Thaxter, Galusha, Saffell and Crawford then scored 370, making an average of 92 1/2.—*Virginia Exchange*. Thaxter and Kellogg would do to travel and shoot against the world. We presume, it is the record in this match that Kellogg beat on Sunday.

We stated some weeks ago that Mr. Herman Hopf, a prominent member of the Swiss Rifle Club, was going to settle down in Santa Rosa. We are glad to find this is not the case. He has recently associated himself with Mr. Crittenden, 1785 Market street, manufacturer of Stomach Bitters. Mr. Hopf is an enthusiastic rifleman, and we are glad the distinguished club he belongs to will still enjoy the benefit of his active membership.

Tom Gallagher, formerly Captain of the Sarsfield Guard of Gold Hill, and now a member of Colonel Ranlett's creek team of California, on Thursday of last week shot a friendly match with George C. Thaxter, of the Carson Guard, twenty shots at the two ranges. Thaxter scored 94 out of a possible 100, and Gallagher 89.

## STABLE AND PADDOCK.

### Care of Stallions and Brood-Mares.

In a series of articles upon the experience of breeders Dr. Elwood Harvey says:

"I think a stallion should be kept in good condition all the year and that there is no change needed in the stud season. He should be liberally fed, have all the water he wants when he wants it, should have a comfortable stall—that is, well lighted and ventilated, a gentle man for attendant, and plenty of exercise at such work as will be expected of his progeny. He should not be conditioned for racing during the stud season, but if of racing blood he should be fit to show some speed at any time. I do not believe in stimulating his system during the season by excessive feeding, warm dressing, and inaction, nor in allowing him to 'run down' when out of season for want of sufficient food and exercise. A horse should not be allowed to serve mares before he is mature. It certainly hinders the development of any male animal to copulate before maturity, and it seems to be true that the best foals are begotten when sires are well advanced in years.

"Stallions are commonly allowed to serve as many mares as are taken to them, to the number sometimes of more than a hundred in a season, and cover two to five in one day, and none the next, just as happens. I do not know that any bad results follow to the brood or his get. Such a custom is not much different from what happens in freedom. The great popularity of Hambletonian was that he took more mares to his embrace than any other horse of whose stud service we have a record. It is true that there were a number of good mares that produced great trotters to the cover of Hambletonian, but it is also true that many other good mares that were bred to him produced offspring of quite inferior quality, inferior to their dams in speed and spirit. I cannot doubt that the general quality of Hambletonian get would have been much higher if he had served fewer mares, and had been given a little fast work in competition with other horses every year between seasons.

"In my own limited experience I have observed that horses are more keen to serve after they have been warmed up by exercise, and particularly after a lively brush with another horse on the road. I should certainly prefer to have my mares covered when the horse was in that condition, and by a horse that was frequently put so by such means.

"I have no facts by which to satisfactorily answer the question as to the best time in the heat to put the mare to the horse. This I know, mares show their heat more in the latter part of it, and most on the last day. If a mare shows it only on one day of the heat, it is sure to be the last day. About one-third of the mares brought to my horses were in heat the day before, but not so then. The owner thinks it had just come on the day before, and expresses a confidence in her being bred to the horse that is based on her excessive heat all day yesterday, which was the first he had seen of it. I infer from this fact that the last day is the surest time, but I do not know. I neither have any facts to base an opinion on in regard to which sex preponderates in the get of horses advanced in years and heavily taxed in stud service. Nor have I observed any causes that seem to determine the sex of the foal.

"In answer to the question at what interval of days after coupling should the mare be tried again, I would say that in the spring and summer mares come in heat about every three weeks, and that it remains on about one week—that the heat is on for one and off for two. The mare may be served every day for a week or more. It is a pretty good rule to try the mare again, after any copulation, in a little less than three weeks; and repeat the trial every two days for a week. I never knew a mare to refuse the horse on the ninth day after foaling, and it is a time when she is likely to become impregnated. Some breeders prefer the day when the foal is four weeks old to any other period of her brooding, considering it the surest time. A mare is more likely to get with foal when bred if her diet has been gradually lessened for a few weeks before. She should, in other respects, be treated as has been advised in regard to stallions, if circumstances allow it. That is, she should be in the best of condition as to health, strength, spirit, endurance, etc., for to transmit these qualities to her offspring they should exist in full force to her. The best treatment after service must be that which nearly approaches the unrestrained actions of both mare and horse in a state of freedom. It is a well-recognized fact that the surest way to get a mare with foal is to allow her the freedom of a field. The common belief is that the horse should be a two-year-old. This has grown out of the fact that two-year-old stallions are often at pasture than the old ones. But young stallions are not surer foal-getters than old ones.

"My horses are used every day in any practice. I keep none but stallions. They are treated and used just as geldings and mares are. They stand tied by their harness bridles for hours in the streets of a city, and give me no trouble. They do stud service to the extent of about forty mares each every season, which is the whole year. They serve mares in a stall of their stable and never anywhere else. After service they go directly to work in my wagon, ready any day for a brush on the road with whoever gives or accepts a challenge. The average percentage of mares that get with foal is about seventy-eight."

The *National Stockman* says: The patient, gradual development which the best drivers of fast horses practice in bringing out their best young animals might be profitably followed by those who have the handling of horses for heavier work. Many horses are ruined by being over-worked before they are inured to the hardships through which they are compelled to go.

Veterinary practice was recommended to young men at a recent meeting of the Kentucky Medical Society. The horses of the country being valued at \$300,000,000, it is estimated that the annual loss from want of sound advice and treatment amounts to \$15,000,000.

### Laws of Breeding.

Finley Duun, Jr., in a lecture before the Edinburgh Veterinary College, said: "Our every day experience of the production and development of plants and animals at once suggests the existence of the great natural law embodied in the old familiar saying 'like produces like.' In accordance with this law, the peculiar properties, characters and qualities of the parent, whether good or bad, healthy or diseased, external or internal, are transmitted to the offspring, or in a word are hereditary. Many interesting and valuable facts have been recorded which prove, beyond all doubt, the hereditary tendency of the physical, mental and moral qualities of man. Parents transmit to their children their own, or at all events similar external forms, similar intellectual capacities, temperaments, dispositions, virtues and vices, as well as similar tendencies to particular diseases. Among horses we find, as in the human subject, ample illustration of the hereditary tendency of external form, disposition, habit and disease. The parent transmits to his offspring size, shape and general conformation similar to its own, and the aporism 'like produces like' is as applicable to faulty and disproportioned as to beautiful and symmetrical form, to diseased and debilitated as to healthy and vigorous constitution. Beside the general constitution of the parent, their special condition at the time of copulation also appears to be to a certain extent transmitted to their offspring, and hence the necessity of selecting for breeding purposes only animals of a strong and healthy constitution, and of using them only when they are in full possession of their physical energies. For a high state of the physical energies at the time of impregnation is believed to produce a correspondingly great development of physical power in the offspring. On the other hand, we find that even a slight and temporary debility at the time of copulation exercises a marked deteriorating effect upon the spirit and vigor of the offspring. Hereditary diseases are less effectively treated by ordinary remedies than other diseases. Thus, although an attack of rheumatism, or constitutional opthalmia, may be subdued and the patient relieved of his pain, the tendency will still remain, and be greatly aggravated by each attack. Hereditary diseases do not necessarily show themselves at birth, in horses and cattle. There are only a few that do so, but most of them develop themselves only a considerable period after birth, and the inherent tendency may even remain latent during many years, and sometimes remain latent for a generation or two, and afterward reappear with all their wonted severity, and such cases are not of unfrequent occurrence. Diseases produced during the lifetime of an animal occasionally become hereditary, but not usually so. Blindness produced by injury or ordinary external causes, and roaring produced by phlebitis or even bronchitis, are seldom hereditary; and it appears as a general rule, admitting, however, of some exceptions, that a local injury or disease produced by accidental causes is not likely to be hereditary, although a general deteriorated state of health, however produced, is very apt to be so."

### Against Horse-Shoeing.

One of the most intelligent and prosperous Michigan farmers has entirely abandoned the practice of shoeing. He says that it never shod his horses rarely have tender feet, their feet keep in good shape, and he finds they are far less apt to be lame. He even finds that those which have never been shod have such sharp hoofs that unless the roads are very icy they stand to draw quite a load. When so icy as to make it dangerous to drive, which is seldom more than two or three days in a year, he can well afford to let his team rest, or draw wood or manure on the farm where they can almost always travel safely.

A recent writer in a scientific journal takes precisely the same ground in reference to roadsters and even horses on the race-course. He says of his own unshod horse that after having been for years the victim of the farrier, it is remarkable that he should work as he does barefooted. "Shod, he 'brushed' and stumbled badly; barefoot he does neither." He tells of a doctor's horse that in five years has traveled in London streets a distance of more than 13,000 miles. He was never shod, yet his hoofs are the admiration of veterinary surgeons, and show no sign of undue wear. Several other cases even more significant are cited.

The writer has a pair of rather light mares which he drives on the road exclusively. For the past three years he has suffered them to go barefoot, and is more than ever satisfied with the result. Their feet have been much improved, and they are much more free from lameness, or a cramped gait. Possibly horses with hoofs congenitally tender, those whose feet have been ruined by the shoe, and those driven continuously on hard roads may need to be shod, but do not many farmers visit the blacksmith more than is necessary or wise? is a question upon which many if not by far the most of our farmers may profitably meditate.—*Amateur, in N. Y. Tribune*.

### Cross Breeding.

With one of Hark Comstock's articles I heartily concur, that the old rancour between the breeders of the different families of trotting horses has largely died out and given way to a natural pride by the different owners in having representatives, and leading ones, of all of the best families. The illustration of this would be an exceedingly interesting article. And from the multitude of the facts in his possession, it would be very gratifying to me if Mr. Comstock would apply the reasoning he gives to Hambletonian to the value of cross-breeding. Maud S., the fastest mare in the world, is the result of a violent outcross—a Hambletonian stallion upon a pacing-hred mare. If her grandam's breeding could be sustained as by Boston, we would have the three sharpest outcrosses in the world, the trotting-bred, the pacing-bred and the running-bred, in immediate conjunction. St. Julien, the second fastest, was by an outcrossed Hambletonian, not a Clay, upon a Clay mare. Clingstone, the greatest of all for his opportunities, is by an outcrossed sire, the very sharpest—by a trotting-bred sire out of a running-hred mare. His dam was also sharply outcrossed. Trinket, who can run, pace and trot fast, without slacking to change her gait, is by an out-hred sire, sired by an out-hred sire, out of a Hambletonian mare, with many pacing instances in the family, though their source has not been definitely fixed. Messenger Duroc's successes, like those of his sire, Hambletonian, have generally, if not universally, been upon the Star and Clay outcrosses, and it has worked well in the second generation through Rysdyk, with the thoroughbred or outcross.—*Country Gentleman*.

A little freedom in the evening after a hard day's work is greatly enjoyed by horses, and it certainly does them good. There entire system is bent in but the one direction during the day while at work, and a change from that in the way of a good romp and a roll when freed from the harness cannot but be beneficial.



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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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Enquirer, W. G. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.  
Imp. Great Toin, W. G. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.  
Luke Blackburn, W. G. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.

## Pluvial Unpleasantness.

It is not a novel experience for the Blood-Horse Association to see portentous clouds and hear the pattering of rain-drops when, of all times, they would have clear skies and a good "outing" atmosphere; but the Spring Meeting of 1884 has been held under more unfavorable and disagreeable climatic conditions than any other in the history of the Association. Instances are few in this or any other country where dates have been so rigidly adhered to and programmes fully carried out in the face of such untoward circumstances as in the first two days of the meeting. For this particular season the meeting began two weeks too soon, but such an April deluge was not suggested by previous experience, and could not be foreseen. Ordinarily, the dates were in the regular order with meetings east of the mountains. To enable horses to be taken east in time for the opening of the season there, the California spring events cannot be delayed later than the middle of April. These eastern engagements were the main cause of the "rain or shine" announcements in the advertisements of the Blood-Horse Association this week. Saturday's races were run between showers, in splashing mud, and when the storm increased instead of diminished, and from occasional showers intensified into a steady downpour, it seemed next to impossible to go on. A meeting of the Trustees was held on Monday to consider the situation, and it was decided not to postpone on any account. The second day, Tuesday, was a repetition of the first, rain, mud and a skeleton attendance of spectators. But the sport was good for those who did attend. The races were well contested and the best horses won. Racing in the mud and rain are sights not often seen in California, where habits of the track are accustomed to fine weather and dry courses all through the racing season, but they are not uncommon in other parts of the country. Perhaps if the race-going public were to try the experiment once

they would enjoy such affairs quite as well as any other. Heavy tracks have the effect of reducing the number of starters, for "weeds" cannot hope to keep in the company. Only the sturdiest and gamest from the stables face the starting flags on such occasions, and the battle is confined to a select few, but that fact makes the racing the more interesting. All of the horses that have started during the meeting have performed well, and no finer test of their quality could be given. Their ability as "mud horses" has been proven, and for one eastern campaigner the possession of this peculiarity is of the greatest value, inasmuch as showery weather and heavy tracks will surely be met many times in the course of the season on that side of the Rockies. In California we have racing earlier in the spring and later in the fall than in other parts of the United States, because the climate, as a rule, permits it, and in the division of time with other districts we must expect to give and take, so as to prevent clashing as far as possible. As the eastern season is shorter than ours, and every day must be utilized to allow the horses to get around the circuits, our important meetings will necessarily be respectively early and late in the year. As the number of associations is steadily increasing on this coast, the time is not far off when the dates will be so filled that there will be no margin of time for postponement, and events must be decided on the days set apart for them. The general public will find some advantages in this, as it will remove all uncertainty as to when particular races are to be run, and save many disappointments. People who come from a distance to attend these meetings will be able to make their arrangements with certainty, and the number of these out-of-town attendants will be thereby increased. All will find, by observation and experience, that great battles may be fought on the turf without tracks pointed to perfection and without any record breaking. We cannot expect the old-time leeway, that allows races to be continued almost indefinitely to obtain any longer. While we most heartily concur in the general idea of starting races promptly at the time announced, there are exceptions, and last Tuesday was one of them. We naturally feel a great interest in the association and all its affairs, financial and otherwise. We hardly think that any stable would have materially suffered by a delay of two or three days, and the association would have been largely the gainer by such a postponement. But regrets are useless, and the association must make the best of it on the ecclesiastical principle that "whatever is right."

## Spring Meeting at Fresno.

The Fresno Fair Association will give the first racing meeting over their new track this spring, commencing May 20th and continuing five days. The excellent programme will be found in our advertising columns, and we bespeak for it a careful consideration at the hands of our horsemen and others interested in the sports of the turf. The running events are numerous and varied, all distances being provided for, from a quarter to a mile and three-quarters. For two-year-olds, dashes of half a mile and three-quarters of a mile are offered; for all ages, a quarter dash, half-mile dash, half-mile heats, three-quarter dash, mile heats, and a dash of a mile and three-quarters. These races are all stakes with added money. The trotting fixtures that are open to the State are a \$400 purse for the 2:40 class, a \$1,000 purse for the 2:27 class, and a \$100 purse for a race of mile heats, with gentlemen drivers. In addition, there are some district races on the programme, making in all fourteen numbers. The running races will be governed by the Blood-Horse Rules, and as the society is a member of the National Trotting Association, all racing will be to rule, and the full protection of the law extended. Fresno is favorably situated, with all rail communication with the other principal points of the State and coast; easy of access, and in a great producing district, where expenses must naturally be at the minimum. The association is composed of the leading citizens of an enterprising and thriving town. The track is constructed on scientific principles, and is a good one. We hope the association will meet with a liberal support from all concerned, as a successful result of this first venture will establish Fresno as a permanent member of the California circuit. Entries close May 5th, with W. W. Phillips, Secretary, at Fresno, or with Killip & Co., 116 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

The great success attending S. C. Bowley's first Combination Sale, which amounted to about twenty-one thousand dollars, has induced Mr. Bowley to make another one of these Combination Sales that are becoming so popular all over the county. The next sale will take place in October next, of which due notice will be given.

The Messrs. Fritsch, owners of Nellie R., deny that they have any intention of sending her East. She will be kept at home this year and go around the California circuit as usual.

We have been bombarded with inquiries as to what California horses will go East this year. The only direct answer we can give is that we don't know. The horses in training are so backward that they cannot be selected with any certainty. Mr. Winters expects to start about the end of the month, and his calculation is to take six, but what their names will be will depend on the trainer's reports during the next ten days. Mr. Haggis intended to ship five, but the list has not received final revision. Mr. Baldwin will send eight if their condition warrants, but not otherwise; and so it goes. The Palo Alto colts have been doing well, but on account of Gov. Stanford's bereavement all the spring and summer engagements of the stable have been cancelled, and the horses will be kept at home. Of the trotters we have already given Mr. Hickok's list. He will go about the 1st proximo. The Palo Alto trotters will not leave the farm until orders to that effect are received from Gov. Stanford, and if such instructions come at all it will not be until late in the season. That is the situation all round. We will undertake to keep our readers posted as far as we can, but the unknowable knocks us out.

Training in Kentucky is still backward, although sharp work has at last begun. Most of the horses are in good health, and as far forward as could be expected, with some prominent exceptions. Tyrant has been sick, but is improving, and there is a rumor that Gen. Harding is complaining in a leg. Farce met with a slight accident, and it is doubtful if he is ready for the Louisville meeting. The best trial reported is that of Mr. Haggis's mare Nellie Peyton, who ran on the inside track, sixty yards short of a mile, in 1:44. Others have shown miles in 1:49 and 1:50.

The attention of dairymen and admirers of fine cattle is called to the advertisement of the Palo Alto farm of two bulls for sale. A Holstein and an Ayrshire purebred, registered cattle. They are sold because of an over-stock, and probably no finer animals for dairy crossing can be found in the State.

## The Blood-Horse Meeting.

There seems to be some fatality in the fixtures of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association as in both their Spring and Fall meetings the glorious climate is found to be averse to the sport, and we are generally treated to cold and wet weather. This season has not proved to be the exception, and, as many of the horses that entered for the various races here have also valuable engagements at the east, and as also a postponement of the meeting would have seriously interfered with those of Oakland and Sacramento, that follow next week and the week after, it was decided and announced that the races would come off rain or shine. There was a great difference of opinion in regard to this policy, and many arguments can be adduced for and against, the chief point on the latter side being that it will be a serious blow to the financial result of the meeting, owing to the great falling off in the attendance. As usual, under the energetic and constant supervision of the executive officers, the races came off promptly, and beyond the wretched state of the track on the two first days, there was not a hitch in the entire proceedings.

On Saturday, the inaugural day, the cards showed a woeful falling off in the number of starters for the two and three-year-old stakes, owing chiefly to the absence of any nominations in Mr. Haggis's name, and to the withdrawal of the Palo Alto and Baldwin Stables, the former declaring forfeit owing to the recent bereavement of Ex-Governor Stanford, and the latter stable having been much retarded in the preparation of their horses by the heavy storms that have raged at the south all through the spring. Thus, in the California Stake, a dash of half a mile, for two-year-olds, that closed with twenty-three nominations, there were but four starters, Alta and Estill belonging to Mr. Winters, Hidalgo originally nominated by Mr. J. B. Chase but now belonging to Mr. J. B. Haggis, and Mischief, a Katy Pease filly from Judge Mee's stable, that was too high in flesh to contest with her speedier opponents. The betting was \$50 in favor of the Winters' pair, \$15 for Hidalgo and \$5 for Mischief. The result was an easy victory for Mr. Winters, who ran first and second with Estill and Alta, Hidalgo being a fair third.

## SUMMARY.

April 12th—California Stake.—For two-year-olds; \$50 each, \$25 forfeit, \$250 added; second to save stake; dash of half a mile. Closed with twenty-three nominations.  
Theodore Winters' ch c Estill, by Norfolk—Lady Jane, 110 pounds... 1  
Theodore Winters' b c Alta, by Norfolk—Balfourite, 140 pounds... 2  
J. B. Chase's bl c Hidalgo, by Joe Daniels—Electra... 3  
James Mee's ch f Mischief, by Thad Stevens—Katie Pease, 107 pounds 0 Time—0:53.

The second was the Hearst Stake; a dash of three-quarters of a mile, for all ages, in which Premium and Susan represented the Haggis stable, at \$100 against \$50 for Joe Howell. Premium, as usual, got off in fine style, while Susan lost four or five lengths at the start, but closed up the gap on the home stretch, the result being an easy win for Premium, with Howell a fair second.

## SUMMARY.

The Hearst Stake.—For all ages; \$25 each, \$10 forfeit, with \$200 added; a dash of three-quarters of a mile.  
J. B. Haggis's ch m Premium, aged, by Castor, by St. Louis, 115 pounds... 1  
Delaney & Ayres' b g Joe Howell, aged, by Bonnie Scotland—Eva Shepherd, 116 pounds... 2  
J. B. Haggis's ch f Susan, three years, by Warwick—Folly, 101 pounds 3 Time—1:21.

The third race was the Winter's Stake, a mile and a half, that closed with twenty-eight nominations, and which resulted in an easy victory for Mr. Winters's fine colt, the Prince of Norfolk, that, owing to his showing as a two-year-old, sold at \$100 against \$30 for Rosa Belle and Hiredelle that represented the Haggis stable.



SUMMARY.

Winter's Stake. — For three-year-olds; dash of one and a half miles; \$100 each, \$25 forfeit, \$300 added; second to have \$150, third to save stake; closed with twenty-eight nominations. Theodore Winters' ch c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion, 100 pounds..... 1 J. B. Haggin's ch f Hironelle, by Glenelg—Susie Linwood, 95 pounds 2 J. B. Haggin's h f Rosa Bella, by King Alfonso—Miranda, 95 pounds 3 Time—2:19.

The last race of the day was a Selling Purse, in which there were nine starters, Harry Rose being made first choice at \$60 against \$40 for Bryant W., \$35 for Laura, and \$40 to the field, in which were Blarney, Chris, Neilson, Assyria, Billy the Kid, and Zubele. It was a pretty race all the way round, Harry Rose winning handily by a couple of lengths from Bryant W., with Laura a good third, thus the favorites carrying off each event.

SUMMARY.

Selling Race. Purse \$200, of which \$25 to second. Horses entered to be sold for \$1,000 to carry entitled weight; two pounds off for each \$100 below that valuation, and three pounds added for each \$100 above; 1½ miles. L. J. Rose's ch g Harry Rose, by Rutherford—Aileen Oge, by Norfolk, 3 years, \$1,000, 99 lbs..... 1 T. H. Williams, Jr.'s h c Bryant W., by Monday—Bebe, by imp. Nena Sahib, 4 years, \$600, 110 lbs..... 2 Delaney & Ayres' ch m Laura, by Shannon—Folly, by Planet, 4 years, \$1,000, 113 lbs..... 3 T. F. Lynch's h c Blarney, by Wildidle—Blarney, by Blarneystone, 3 years, \$1,000, 102 lbs..... 0 C. Dorsey's b g Chris, by Specter—by Veto, 6 years, \$600, 111 lbs..... 0 H. C. Judson's h m Neilson, by Wildidle—Susie Williamson, by imp. Hercules, 3 years, \$1,400, 109 lbs..... 0 Jno. Mackey's ch f Assyria, by Lever—Asia, by imp. Australian, 3 years, \$1,500, 112 lbs..... 0 G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid, by Leinster—Lilly Simpson, by Newry, aged, \$600, 111 lbs..... 0 Thos. Hazlett's ch g Jubilee, by Norfolk—by Lodi, aged, \$700, 113 lbs..... 0 Time—2:03.

Second Day.

On Tuesday, the second day of this meeting, the weather was raw, the track in a very heavy condition, and as there was no great event on the card the attendance was light. The first race was a dash of five-eighths of a mile, for two-year-olds, in which there were but two starters, J. C. Simpson's Cito and H. C. Judson's Billy Ayres. The latter was a great favorite, and, making all the running, won in an easy style.

SUMMARY.

April 15th; purse \$200; for two-year-olds, of which \$25 to the second; a dash of five furlongs. H. C. Judson's h b Billy Ayres, by Shannon—Lady Clare, 110 pounds..... 1 J. C. Simpson's ch g Cito, by Joe Hooker—Too Soon, 107 pounds..... 2 Time—1:13.

The second race was a purse for three-year-old maidens, a mile and an eighth, in which Mr. Haggin's two mares Gloriana and Rose Bell were highly thought of, bringing \$50 against \$30 for Jon Jon, and \$10, Jack Hayes and Neilson as the field. The pace was out on by Rose, with Gloriana and Jon Jon close, while Neilson was trailing behind. At the third turn Rose was beaten, and when well in the straight Gloriana followed suit, then Neilson came with a rush, but too late; Jon Jon winning by a hand.

SUMMARY.

Purse \$200; \$50 to second; a mile and a furlong, for three-year-olds that have not won a race. T. F. Lynch's h g Jon Jon, by Monday—Plaything..... 1 H. C. Judson's b f Neilson, by Wild Idle—Susie Williamson..... 2 J. B. Haggin's ch m Gloriana, by Joe Daniels—Rebecca..... 3 W. M. Murray's ch c Jack Hayes, by Joe Daniels—Liberty..... 0 J. B. Haggin's b f Rose Bella, by King Alfonso—Miranda..... 0 Time—2:10.

The third race was a walk-over for Callie Smart, Joe Howell, Trade Dollar and Patsey Duffey paying forfeit.

SUMMARY.

Purse of \$200, of which \$50 to the second; a dash of a mile. Theodore Winters' ch m Callie Smart, 3 years, by Norfolk—Mattie A., w. o. The last was a selling race, in which Laura and Bryant W. sold at about even rates, say \$40, but with the former as first choice, and Chris and Billy the Kid sold in the field at \$10. Chris cut out the pace for three-quarters of a mile, when he gave way to Bryant W., who led Laura by a length, but at the half-mile post they were on even terms, and after a desperate run home Laura was beaten at the grand stand, and Bryant W. won a good race, with Billy second.

SUMMARY.

Selling purse of \$200, \$25 to second; a mile and a quarter. Horses entered to be sold for \$1,000 to carry rule weights; two pounds taken off for every \$100 below that valuation, and three pounds added for every \$100 above. T. H. Williams, Jr.'s, br h, Bryant W., 4 years, \$600, by Monday—Bebe; 110 lbs..... 1 G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid, aged, \$600, by Leinster—Lilly Simpson, 111 lbs..... 2 Delaney & Ayres' ch m Laura, 4 years, \$1,000, by Shannon—Folly, 113 lbs..... 3 Caleb Dorsey's h g Chris, aged, \$600, by Specter—by Veto, 111 lbs..... 0 Time—2:23.

Third Day.

The Association had their first successful day on Thneday, when, with fine weather, a fairly attractive programme and a very much improved track, the attendance showed a notable increase. The card as usual contained four events, the first being a purse of \$200, for two-year-olds, a dash of five-eighths, in which Mr. Winters' colt Bouanza was the favorite, against Mr. Judson's Billy A., and succeeded in landing the long odds laid upon him.

SUMMARY.

BAY DISTRICT TRACK, April 27th.—Purse of \$200 for two-year-olds; dash of five-eighths of a mile. The winner of either of the preceding two-year-old races barred; second to carry five pounds above rule weight. Theodore Winters' ch g Bouanza, by Joe Hooker—Mattie Glenn, 107 pounds..... 1 H. C. Judson's ch c Billy A., by Wildidle—Bouanza, 110 pounds..... 2 Time—1:05.

The second race was the Pacific Cup, a dash of two miles and a quarter; for all ages. That was divested of much of its attraction through the declaration of Trade Dollar, Sir Thad and Patey Duffey. In their absence the talent seized on Mr. Judson's John A. and made him favorite at \$60, although as a three-year-old he was conceding thirty-four pounds to Mr. Dorsey's Birdcatcher, who sold for \$40, Delaney & Ayres' Laura bringing \$25. Birdcatcher made all the running, with John A. in close attendance, and in the straight on the last mile he challenged the leader, and won by a good neck, with Laura third.

SUMMARY.

Pacific Cup Handicap; \$50 each, \$20 if declared; \$500 added; second to receive \$150, third to save stake; two miles and a quarter. H. C. Judson's blk c John A. three years, by Monday—Lady Clare, 97 pounds..... 1 Caleb Dorsey's br h Birdcatcher, aged, by Spectre—Pet, 90 pounds..... 2 Delaney & Ayres' ch m Laura, four years, by Shannon—Folly, 105 pounds..... 3 Time—4:13.

The next was a handicap for three-year-olds, a mile and three-eighths, in which there was some heavy wagering, those who had won of Harry Rose's previous victory backing him freely against his only opponent Gloriana, at \$100 to \$35. The colt made all the running, but Gloriana kept

close up, and gaining the inside on the turn into the home stretch appeared to gain with every stride, but was beaten out by more than half a length in 2:29½. A complaint of foul riding was made against the rider of Rose for crowding Gloriana into the fence, and was allowed, after an examination of the track and a very deliberate discussion on the merits of the case. This was the only time the favorite won in the day, and by a scratch at that.

SUMMARY.

Handicap Stakes for three-year-olds; a mile and three-eighths; \$25 each, \$10 if declared, with \$200 added. J. B. Haggin's ch f Gloriana, by Joe Daniels—Rebecca, 113 pounds, 1 L. J. Rose's ch g Harry Rose, by Rutherford—Aileen Oge, 109 pounds, 0 Harry Rose was disqualified for foul riding. Time—2:29½.

The final race was a three-quarters of a mile and repeat, for a purse of \$300, which was won in two straight heats by Mr. Haggin's Premium, after a hard run with Delaney and Ayres' Jos Howell, the mare being the favorite. The final heat was the best-contested race of the day.

SUMMARY.

Purse of \$300, \$50 to the second; heats of three-quarters of a mile; for all ages. J. B. Haggin's ch m Premium, aged, by Castor—by St. Louis, 115 pounds..... 1 Delaney & Ayres' b g Jos Howell, by Bonnie Scotland—Eva Shepherd, 117 pounds..... 2 Time—1:17½, 1:17.

A Talk with Fred Archer.

In connection with the publication of an excellent colored portrait of the great English jockey Fred Archer, by the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*, that paper published a very interesting talk with Archer, in which he explained the reason why he is so often a winner, and why for eleven years he has stood at the head of the list, and which contains so much solid sense for our own riders that it may do them some good to reprint it. The only one of them who conspicuously follows Archer's ideas is Jimmy McLaughlin, of the Brooklyn Stables, who, as he sits well up on his horse, with a firm but easy grip of the reins, his horse thoroughly under control and ready to be off at the slightest move of the starter's flag, has won more admiration and success than any other rider in this country, and this, too, without disparagement to Haywood, Hughes or Murphy, all of whom are quick, Hughes especially when riding two-year-olds. But McLaughlin certainly illustrates Archer's idea better than any of the others. Here is an extract from the interview:

"I should like to know, only I suppose you really can't quite tell yourself, how it is that you keep up your average of wins year after year."

"Well," Archer replies, with a smile, "I really don't quite know. I never throw away a chance in a race if I can help it, am always looking out to see how I can steal a length or two by getting the rails, or anything of that sort; and then, I think, I generally manage to get well away. But what people say, and what I sometimes read in some of the papers, about the starter favoring Archer, and his being 'off a couple of lengths to the good' is not true, all the same; in fact, it's rubbish. Of course I don't mean to say that I don't do my best to get away when the flag falls; but it isn't the getting away first so much as how you get away, how you set your horse going, I mean, that makes all the difference. You can't set a horse going at once if you have a tight hold of his head. You often see a jockey at the post on a five-furlong race, pulling at his horse, as nervous as he can be, watching the starter. The flag falls and he lets go of the reins, but his horse isn't ready to slip off at his best pace. I've always got my horse ready to go, but not pulling at him, and then when we do start I'm at full speed at once. If you watch you'll often see that some jockey is off a couple of lengths before me, but if his horse wasn't just ready, he doesn't keep his advantage."

Size in Breeding.

A correspondent of an exchange gives a few ideas that may be of value to those interested in breeding horses. He says: The shape of the foal takes more after the sire than the dam. Some few mares breed more to themselves than the horse, but, as a rule, most breed to the horse in regard to make and shape, and, therefore, if you were to put a number of mares to the same horse, and one mare to different horses in succession, the foals by the same horse would bear a greater resemblance to the sire, and, therefore, to each other, than the one mare's foals would bear to her in appearance, shape and outline. The size of the foal depends more upon the size of the dam than the sire. In order, therefore, to secure full-sized animals it is more necessary to have a large, roomy mare than a large horse; while, on the other hand, in order to be more certain of obtaining a particular shape or outline, it is more important that the sire should be of the shape you wish to obtain than the dam. Or, to put it shorter, you ought to breed from mares which are the size you want, and horses which are the shape you want.

The imported horse Silverstream, has been taken back to England. Silverstream is a bay horse, bred by Mr. R. Jardine, in 1875, and imported by the American Horse Exchange in 1881, and was for a long time held for sale in New York without getting a customer. He was finally purchased by Mr. R. B. Forbes, Jr., of Massachusetts, for mere nothing. About two weeks ago Mr. John Davis received a telegram from Mr. Tattersall, to find out the whereabouts of the horse, and, repurchasing him, returned him to England. It seems that since he left England his blood has become highly fashionable. His sire Tynedale has got the noted horse Border Minstrel, and his dam Lena foaled Ishmael, another fine horse. Silverstream is a son of Tynedale (son of Warlock), out of Lina by Stockwell; 2d dam Selina (Catherine's dam) by Orlando; 3d dam, Lady of Silverkeld Well, out of old Emma. Mr. Asunden, so long connected with the American Horse Exchange, hunted him up, and, securing him, had him shipped to England.—N. Y. Spirit.

"Now that horseback riding has become so fashionable, I wish it would extend to the drivers of trotters," said Isaac Woodruff, the other day. I agree with him that it is the one thing needful to bring about a revival of trotting under saddle. In talking of old-time races, he said: "I drove Western Gray Eagle twenty miles, in harness, beating Bevin's Lady Clay. I also drove a dark-spotted gelding, 15.2½ hands, called Spangle, fifty miles, on the Union track, inside of four hours, with wagon and driver weighing 400 pounds. How is that for endurance? I think he was by a Canadian horse by the name of Sportsman, said to be the sire of Teacup. I rode Ajax a twenty-mile race, to saddle, and won it. I think he could have done the distance in fifty-eight minutes and a half when in his prime. He was a dark brown gelding, 15.1 hands high, short tail, and as pure a gaited one as ever you saw."

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Betting Rumors and Transactions in Manhattan—The Daly-Jim McGowan Case—Jerome Park Filling Up—News from England—General Sporting Notes, etc.

On Tuesday of this week the speculative fraternity of this city had a bad scare. A telegram to the Associated Press reached here from Louisville that Col. R. A. Johnson, the owner of the much-fancied Derby colts Powhatan and Loftin, had been murdered by a negro boy employed as a hostler. At once all was consternation in the various betting resorts, for the death of this gentleman meant the disqualification of his colts, the losing of all the money already bet on them, the making of new stakes in the race, and many other complications too numerous to mention. On looking up the entry, however, made in 1882, it was found that the horses had been nominated by R. A. Johnson & Co., which effectually saved the subscription, and on the heels of this came a second dispatch that the unfortunate gentleman who had lost his life was R. H. Johnson, another person. So the Powhatan and Loftin men breathed more freely; but for the time being there was a bad stampede.

Yesterday Mr. Hugh McIntyre, Secretary of the Washington Jockey Club, called on me while on a short visit here. He informed me that the Baron Von Seidlitz, the recent purchaser of the steeple-chaser Jim McGowan for \$4,500, was in Washington last week in this endeavor to have the horse's expulsion last fall rescinded. The Executive Committee of the Jockey Club held a meeting, and the young gentleman rider stated his case, but the Committee refused to entertain the application. The case of Daly and this horse was a very flagrant one, and the occasion demanded an example at this time. It had the desired effect, and drove W. C. Daly, the culprit, out of business, he disposing of most of his horses; but it seems like straining the point a trifle to still bar out the best steeple-chaser in the country, now owned by a gentleman in good standing, like the young Hungarian Baron. The Washington Jockey Club, however, believe that they are doing right in refusing to lift the ban of expulsion from the horse, and that is the way the case stands. It is rather hard on the Baron, who had expected to run Jim McGowan for the great Hempstead steeple-chase at the Rockaway Hunt meeting on May 10th next, and also for a similar event the week after at Garden City where the Meadow Brook Hunt hold their meeting. In either of these races he could very likely win back the horse's purchase-money, and also lend additional interest to the meetings. Betting in this city on Kentucky events has been rather quiet, and as the New Orleans racing has stopped for a week, the fancy, have had only the Suburban Handicap at Sheephead Bay, and the Withers' Stakes at Jerome to claim their attention. All accounts point to the first-named race as likely to prove one of the great racing events of the year, and indications tend to the belief that from twenty to twenty-five horses out of the sixty acceptances will be seen at the post. Fully that number have been already well backed at prices ranging from 10 to 200 to 1, and the latest to receive heavy support are Turk, 3 years, 91 pounds; Eolus, 4 years, 107 pounds, and the great Iroquois, 6 years, 130 pounds. Here are a light, middle and top-weight represented, and they show plainly enough the good work done by the handicapper, Mr. J. G. K. Lawrence, who has framed perhaps the best appointment of weights ever made public on any American race of note. Turk, by the Ill-Used, won a solitary race last year with 81 pounds up. He belongs to Appleby and Johnson, the book-makers. His owners have backed him to the extent of \$360, at 45 to 1. This means a bet of \$300 to \$13,500 that Turk wins the Suburban. About Eolus, the four-year-old brother to Eole, still heavier money has gone on. \$500 has been placed on him with such responsible firms as Wm. Lovell, Kelly & Bliss, and Cridge & Co. of this city, at the odds of 40 to 1. The money emanates from Gebhardt, through a friend, and means a bet of \$500 against \$20,000 that Eolus wins the Suburban. It is an open secret that this colt, who only ran twice last year, is very little inferior to Eole his great brother, and if this estimate of Eolus is a correct one, it makes his chance a very good one, indeed. The great Iroquois, however, has his friends in spite of his "steadier" of 130 pounds. \$1,500 to \$100 was written about him yesterday by Lovell, and the latter was a speculator who knows pretty well the state of affairs at Raucoces. Certainly, the great son of Leamington is expected to retrieve his laurels this year, and that he is capable of doing so when in condition, few who saw his game rush last August at the finish of the Moumouth Stakes will deny. The horse was then comparatively just off the ship, and he subsequently got off, as his Baltimore running was not up to his Long Branch mark. No more popular victory than that of Iroquois could happen in June next, and he will have every chance given him by Mr. Lorillard to show that his English victories were no second-rate affairs, as some have claimed, since his bad luck here. Jerome Park now presents a very busy scene. The remodeling and improving of the Coney Island track has driven the stables there to seek other quarters. Some went to the old Prospect Park Trotting Track, others to Brighton Beach and Monmouth Park, but the most of them, including twenty-two horses of the Dwyers' and half as many more from other stables, went to Jerome on Tuesday of this week. A visit there yesterday revealed a very busy scene, and the track is now in fair order. Though we had a snow storm five days ago it was very light, and since then the weather has been good, and now appears settled. The Dwyers' horses look a grand lot. Old Checkmate is in lusty health and apparently sound. Barnes, ditto, also, Kenny, while Miss Woodford is the same piece of steel and whiplash she showed herself to be last fall. Barton and El Dorado are the best of the three-year-olds, while Col. Clay and Miss Palmer are thought to be the pick of the youngsters. No grander lot of horses are to be found in one racing stable in the world. News from England is to the effect that Mr. Keene's Blue Grass met with an accident at Epsom recently, and was scratched for the City and Suburban, March 24th. A very unfortunate occurrence, as the horse's chances of success were first-class. Girofle is taking mile canter, and will, it is thought, trip in fair condition on the 23d of this month. Donohue, her jockey, rode Sufiler for Mr. Walton, at Lincoln, and finished seventh in the Lincolnshire. Frank McLaughlin, the young brother of the noted Jimmy, is said to be in a fair way of having his sentence of expulsion rescinded. Col. Clark and Mr. P. M. Hall, two of the judges who expelled him, have signified their willingness to give the young jockey another chance.

Yours,

PACIFIC.

New York, April 10th, 1884.  
Jim Reutwick has been received with becoming honor in New York.



## FISH.

## Walton Fishing Club.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—I cannot say that we are the first in the field this year, as we have been in years gone by, as other fishermen were on the alert at the same time. The W. F. C. had two postponements previous to the 13th of April on account of the stormy weather, and Secretary Carnes issued for the third time the usual postals for the date above, "without fail." Saturday, the 12th, gave encouragement to the boys, as the sun shone out brightly, so much so that Manager McElhinny clothed himself in a bran new suit at the prospect of the morning being a grand excursion. It was his first attempt to cater for the W. F. C. To make things doubly sure an old and much respected relative of his was seen running to an iron, at the time the electric lights were being put out, in search of an express wagon to convey the provender at early dawn down to the foot of Washington street. He was on hand, but with downcast countenance he lifted his right optic heavenwards, and towards the southward he beheld black clouds enough to make a captain order reef top sails; but he hurried out, "Oh, my God, another postponement!" and dived into his pockets for his book of expenses. As the time approached for sailing, 8 A. M., the boys began to turn up. At 9 the Ella cast off in tow of the Annie Hart. Members present: Messrs. Norman, Dr. Hughes, Jennings, Muller, Hopkins, Barry, Pitcher, Fogg, Potter, Klose, Hager, Peterson, McElhinny and Dixon; guests, Messrs. Peck and Feehan; destination, south, to east side of Alcatraz. We passed close along side the fine British ship Mitredale, Capt. Currie. President Dixon welcomed the Captain back again to Frisco, who kindly invited us on board; not accepted, with thanks, as the Waltonians were eager to come in contact with the funny tribe. On we sped, all hands preparing their lines to haul in the multitudes of hungry fishes that were laying in ambush. Down goes the anchor, down goes lines. Bless your dear old soul, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, your many readers know you are authority on all matters, always willing to give advice appertaining to sports, we were sorry you were not with us, as you might have given us a "tip" in the *modus operandi* of making a big haul. The bible speaks of five loaves and two small fishes among the many; to be candid, we left S. F. with the number of loaves, and Messrs. Dr. Hughes and Barry caught the "twa ama" fishes. Devil another fish or nibble was had on the glorious 13th of April. Up anchor and made tracks for the west side of Angel Island, where Major McElhinny and a boat's crew landed. They proceeded to a cottage in the far distance to interview the dwellers; on arrival an old Irish woman made her appearance, and Mc began about fishing, but the old woman shut him up in the first round; she would not talk business on Easter Sunday, and the gallant Major retreated. Again we got underweigh for our old ground north side of the island. In the meantime a very prominent member introduced a little game called "Stud-Horse or Thoroughbred Stallion," I know not which, as I heard such well-known names mentioned as Anteeo, X X, Joe Hooker, etc. Professor Hopkins, with a gang of men, went on shore to manufacture the chowder. Everything was on hand but the pepper and salt. A delegation inquired of Mc where the spice could be found, but Mc was too much absorbed in studying the "Stud-Horse" book to give the desired information, except that he might have left it in the neighborhood of Ranch del Paso on his last visit. The chowder was tip top. At 4:30 P. M., living, dead or otherwise, all on board, we started by way of Tiburon to take a bird's-eye view, and to have a last fond look at the once formidable bear ship "Alaska," now to be consigned to cremation. Homeward, the word. As some of the boys had front seats at Patsy Hogan's benefit by 6:30, all were landed from whence they came; in all my trips with the W. F. C. it has always been a pleasure, and with truth to record, a good, pleasant and enjoyable day's sport; but, alas, the elements and non-attendance of members put a damper on the first trip of the season. The manager got a little bewildered at the finish, but Messrs. Peterson and Hughes at the last moment, as brothers should do unto each other, assisted brother Mc in gathering together the pots and pans ready for transportation to the store-room, to await further orders.

APRIL SHOWERS.

## The Fish Commission.

The late meeting of the Fish Commissioners, a report of which we give below, is worthy a careful reading, as showing the spirit of complaint growing up in all quarters at the criminal destruction of fish in our waters. Public sentiment on any subject cannot long be defied by officials without ruin to themselves and the interests it is their duty to conserve. Let us hope the constant complaints now personally brought before the Commissioners may lead them to adopt a more energetic policy. The Fish Commissioners met at Sacramento last Monday. Present—Commissioners Buckingham and Dibble.

The Commission decided to contract with the Lenni Fieh Propagating Company of Sonoma county, to furnish the Board with 25,000 young trout at \$5 per 1,000, to be placed in the streams of Sonoma county.

Mr. Woodson, a fish propagator of Modoc county, was empowered to plant 12,000 young trout in the streams of that county.

James McM. Shafter of Marin county called the attention of the Board to the obstruction to the ascent of Lagunita Creek to trout, caused by a dam on the property of Samuel T. Taylor, and his refusal to comply with the law. Mr. Shafter says that Taylor has been convicted of maintaining a nuisance, and has appealed to the Supreme Court, and that a decision will never be reached until the Commissioners move in the matter. Commissioner Dibble said that the Board has, through counsel, urged immediate action.

A letter from Loren W. Green, of the United States Fish Hatchery, at Baird, Shasta county, stated that owing to high water the outlook for trout eggs from McCloud river the present season was discouraging. He would ship none east, but would give the entire spawn to the Commission.

Secretary Dibble reported that since the last meeting of the Commission 30,000 land-locked salmon eggs had been placed in the Shelby Hatchery, in Nevada county. These were received from the hatchery at Bucksport, Me., with only the loss of 2,000, or 7 1/2 per cent. The eggs have been hatched out, the young fish are in excellent condition, and will soon be ready to be planted. The Commission is ready to receive applications for the same. They are to be placed in public and deep waters.

It is expected that 200,000 young fish will be obtained from the Shelby Hatchery for distribution this season. The eggs are in excellent condition.

Commissioner Buckingham stated that he had recently placed between 200 and 300 carp in the overflowed districts along the Sacramento.

The Sacramento River Packing Company at Collinsville

complain loudly of the Chinese fish-traps planted in the straits about and below Vallejo, in violation of law. These traps were destructive to the nets of white fishermen, one of whom alone lost 175 fathoms of new netting on April 2d. The Benicia Cannery had also suffered much from the same cause. The Commission promise to have the nuisance abated. It is stated that the Chinese have complete possession of that great stretch of fishing ground.

Commissioner Dibble reported obstructions in Truckee river, within the state of Nevada, which prevent the fish from making their way up to the spawning grounds which are in the head waters, and mainly within the State of California. These obstructions consist of dams at Wadsworth, Reno and Essex, or West Verdi Station; the latter especially being unprovided with a fish ladder or passage of any kind, prevents an insurmountable barrier to the ascent of the fish. Mr. Dibble said: "Seated on the banks of the river, I watched the fish in their desperate efforts to jump the dam and go to their spawning grounds. In less than half an hour I counted two score of splendid, athletic trout that made the effort and fell back in the waters below." He believed, however, that the attention of the Fish Commissioner of Nevada, having been called to the matter, he would take the necessary steps to have the obstructions remedied.

Complaints from Plumas county were received, stating that the Dutch Hill Mining Company's canal, at the head waters of Feather river, carried the fish from the river into a lake where, unable to get out, they died by millions. He said the streams thereabout, which a few years ago literally swarmed with fish, have now scarcely any. Superintendent Frank Miller of the mine said that if the canal interfered with the fish interests the company would gladly obviate the difficulty. Commissioner Dibble will investigate and report on the matter at the next regular meeting of the Board.

The report we published last week about a 20-pound striped bass being caught near Vallejo is confirmed. We forget at this moment the number of this grand fish planted by the late commissioners, or the exact time, but we believe, this is the first one of the first lot that has been caught in matured form. It can scarcely be the only one that survived, and therefore the fact gives us hope that with the last lot of 300 planted about two years ago our waters will soon be full of them. This is another honor to the memory of the old commissioners who now rest in their graves. It is only by degrees we find out their fidelity to themselves and the State.

The bay fishing during the week was also very poor. Even the Walton Club on its opening day only caught two or three small fish. They tried several favorite places, but it was still the same—"ne'er a nibble." This ill luck caused Clem. Dixon's bottle of dark stuff to suffer in proportion. It is a great calamity truly in which no consolation is found. The fog-whistle keeper at Lime Point reports several fair catches of good-sized rock-cod, chiefly in deep water, from 100 to 120 feet deep.

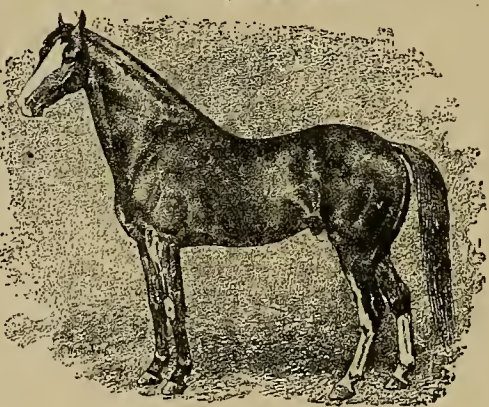
The late rains have stopped trout fishing for a time, and there are no reports to make for the week. We hope it will be so for a month. It is pleasant to find our article last week on killing young fish, especially fingerling trout, had such a good effect. It set many to thinking about the matter who never before thought the action really criminal. There is no end of room for reform in this matter among all classes. We shall continue to expose and denounce all such wrongs.

It is reported from San Mateo county that last Sunday J. G. Chesley, W. H. Cameron and W. Douglass caught 382 trout near La Honda, 312 of which were taken out of one stream by Messrs. Chesley and Cameron. So says an exchange, and we would give a dollar to know the exact number of fingerlings in the lot caught.

Another bed of oysters has been found in Hood's canal, Puget Sound.

## STALLIONS THOROUGHRED.

## The Thoroughbred Stallion

JOE HOOKER,  
BY MONDAY.

First dam Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.  
Second dam Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.  
Third dam Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.  
Fourth dam Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.  
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.  
Sixth dam Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.  
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.  
Eighth dam, by imp. Sterling.  
Ninth dam, by Clodius.  
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.  
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Roger.  
Twelfth dam, by Partner.  
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.  
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

TERMS, \$50 THE SEASON, TO A FEW MARKS OF APPROVED breeding. Good pasture for mares from a distance at \$4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

My place, where Joe Hooker will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Fresno road. This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier and Jim Kenwick. For history of Joe Hooker see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN January 20th, 1888.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

## The Thoroughbred Stallion

## WILDIDLE.

By imp. AUSTRALIAN. Dam Idlewild, by Lexington.

This great race-horse and successful sire will make the season of 1884, from February 10th to June 10th, at Judson's Wildidle Farm, Santa Clara, Cal.

Wildidle is the sire of Gov. Stanford's Frolic filly (record of one mile, 1:42), at two years old; May D. (with a record of one and one-half miles in 2:36, the fastest on the Pacific Coast); Jim Douglas, Ella Doane, Wildidler, and others of note.

Terms of season, \$75, payable at time of service, and in all cases before removal.

Mares taken good care of at \$8 per month. No responsibility for escapes or accidents. For further particulars address

H. C. JUDSON, Owner, or

W. L. APPELEY, Supt.

Santa Clara, Cal.

P. O. Box 223.

## STALLIONS

—AT—

## RANCHO DEL PASO.

For the Season of 1884.

## Thoroughbreds.

## LONGFIELD.

Chestnut horse, by MONARCHIST, he by Lexington.

First dam, Dame Gourlay (Blue Gown), by Phuet.

Second dam, Flora G., by Lexington.

Third dam, Fanny G., by imp. Margrave.

Fourth dam, Lances, by Lance.

Fifth dam, Aurora, by Aratus.

Sixth dam, Paragon, by imp. Buzzard.

Seventh dam, Indiana, by Columbus (son of imp. Pantaloon).

Eighth dam, Jane Hunt, by Hampton's Paragon.

Ninth dam, Moll, by imp. Figure.

Tenth dam, Slamerkin, by imp. Wildair.

Eleventh dam, imp. Cub Mare, by Cub.

Twelfth dam, Aramantus's dam, by Second.

Thirteenth dam, by Starling.

Fourteenth dam, by Croft's Partner.

Fifteenth dam, by Greyhound.

At \$50 the season, due at the time of service.

## JIM BROWNE.

Chestnut horse, by FOSTER, he by Lexington.

First dam, Flush, by Hiawatha.

Second dam, Fanny Bug, by imp. Ambassador.

Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.

Fourth dam, Madane Bosley, by Sir Richard Tonson.

Fifth dam, Nancy Nichol, by imp. Eagle.

Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilke's Wonder.

Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.

Eighth dam, by imp. Sterling.

Ninth dam, by Clodius.

Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.

Eleventh dam, by Jolly Roger.

Twelfth dam, by imp. Partner.

Thirteenth dam, imp. Monkey.

Fourteenth dam, an imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Bra don.

At \$50 the season, due at time of service.

## Trotting Stallions.

## ECHO.

Bay horse, by RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN.

First dam, Fauny Felter, by Magnolia, son of Seely's American Star.

Second dam, by Webber's Kentucky Whip.

Third dam, by Shakespear, son of Duroc, and out of a mare by Plato, son of imp. Messenger.

At \$100 the season, due at time of service.

## ALGONA.

Chestnut horse, by ALMONT, son of Alexander's Abdallah, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam, Emma Kinkaid, by Consort, son of Cassius M. Clay.

Second dam, Elsie Dean, by Manubrio Chief.

Third dam, by Powell's Bertrand, son of Bertrand, by Sir Archy.

At \$100 the season, due at time of service.

## ALASKA.

Brown horse, by ELECTIONEER.

First dam, by Washington, he by Geo. M. Patchou.

Second dam, by Williamsou's Belmont.

At \$50 the season, due at time of service.

The season for thoroughbreds will commence February 10th and terminate June 20th. For trotting stallions, will commence February 10th and terminate July 1st. Good care will be taken of mares during the season at \$6 per month; after the season \$10 per month will be charged, but no responsibility for escape or accidents.

John Mackey, Superintendent,

Sacramento, Cal.

## THOROUGHRED STALLION

## X X,

## Pedigree.

X X (Doublecross), bred by Jos. Cairn Shupson at Atwood Cottage,

Riveride, Illinois, foaled May 23, 1872, by MA COLLE.

First dam, Columbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland.

Second dam, Young Fashion, by imported Monarch.

Third dam, Fashion, by imported Trustee.

Fourth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.

Fifth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.

Sixth dam, by imported Medley.

Seventh dam, by imported Centinel.

Eighth dam, by Mark Anthony.

Ninth dam, by imported Janus.

Tenth dam, by imported Monkey.

Eleventh dam, by imported Silvereye.

Twelfth dam, by Spanker.

See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

X X (Doublecross) is of as high and fashionable breeding as any stallion in the country. His sire, Malcolm, is by imported Bonnie Scotland, his dam Columbia, also by imported Bonnie Scotland; hence his name. Malcolm was one of the best race-horses of his day, and Columbia was also a fine race mare. Columbia is the granddam of Anteco. Her dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland, Wauwata, Zedule (the dam of Bonnie Lizzie), Andes, Hock Hockley, Three Cheers, etc. The dam of Malcolm, Lady Lancaster, was the dam of Saganore, Ontario (the dam of McWhirter), Regent, Lady Fairfield, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton, etc., and a reference to the racing calendars will show how distinguished the members of these two families are. This is the only Bonnie Scotland stallion in California, and from his inbreeding has much of the blood as if he were a son of that renowned sire. He is a horse of immense substance, good size, high form, and of the best disposition.

Will make the ensuing season, 1884, from February 15th to June 15th, at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms, \$50 the season.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON,

Oakland or 508 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.



## HERD AND SWINE.

### Don't Doctor the Stock too Much.

Some one writes in the papers that in the south every farmer has his medicine chest full of bottles of one thing and another, and that all sorts of drugs and medicines are administered to the cattle continually. We do not know how far this may be general, or how far it may simply be a description of exceptional cases felling under the observation of the writer, but it certainly is not a fair statement of what may be found in other sections. Too much medication is likely to work great injury to stock, and as a general rule it is safer to rely upon pure air, an outdoor life with shelter in inclement weather, and good, wholesome food, as the ordinary and constant conditions of maintenance, and then to let medicine and drugs alone, except in the case of some acute malady.

Administered by a competent veterinarian, who can properly diagnose a disease, there is no doubt ailing animals could often be helped by the medicines selected. But the unprofessional stock-owner, with no guide but a "veterinary book," cannot often diagnose a disease accurately or select the proper remedies, and is likely to do more harm than good if he attempts it. None of them will take a book describing in a single volume all the diseases to which the human body is subject, and undertake to determine what is the matter with a particular patient or what particular course of medication will relieve him. On the contrary, a professional doctor is employed, and, as a general thing, if he is wise he simply assists nature or permits it to take its course, and if he is unwise will likely do more harm than good. But the fact is, the average man can doctor himself, and all his family, and all his neighbors from a book, with much greater success than he can doctor his cattle. The human patient can talk, and tell just how he feels, and how he has felt at various times, and describe all the sensations which are symptoms of his disease, and locate and give the character of every pain or weakness by which it is attended; and for him diseases and their remedies can be more accurately set down in the books. But in the case of an animal all these must be "guessed at." Some few strong, aggravated symptoms can of course be recognized, but they may indicate several things, and the judgment must be well trained which can always tell what importance to attach to each. The animal may indicate that it is in pain, but cannot tell enough to enable the unprofessional to exactly locate it, neither can it describe it in such a way as to enable the inexperienced to determine the cause or probable consequence of the pain. Take a book and find some of the symptoms of the worst maladies almost duplicated in comparatively simple ones, and these simple ones accompanying the very worst diseases—consider that animals, like men, have their individual peculiarities, and that diseases rarely occur in a simple form, but are complicated with each other, and these complications varying in different animals as a consequence of their constitutional peculiarities or their condition at time of attack—and it will be seen how difficult it is to come to any really satisfactory conclusions.

There are cases, of course, where attacks are of such a nature that an animal will die before nature can do anything for its relief—quick-running diseases that give nature no chance. In such cases, of course, something must be done. If the proper thing the animal is relieved, and if not the proper thing it is probably no worse than if nothing had been done. So it is well enough to do the best one can and take the chances. But as a general thing, when animals are not suffering from either a very acute or chronic trouble, it is better to let them alone without medicine than to take the chances of a blundering administration of drugs.

### Pig Papers.

One of the most important points in the management of sucking pigs is to prevent the robbing of young litters by those that are older. Unless timely and proper measures are taken this is almost as certain to occur as that the appetites of young pigs will grow with the growth of the pigs themselves. As an easy way of satisfying this increasing appetite, the older litters soon acquire the habit, if opportunity offers, of driving the younger from their dams, and taking their milk themselves. Plundering and foraging are the first traits of lively character shown by young pigs. The present good is all they care for, and when litters of different ages are allowed to run together, no amount of extra feeding will prevent the older and stronger from taking the milk intended for the younger. The only way, therefore, to have all do well is to keep the litters apart while young. After they are five or six weeks old, if thriving well and following their dam with that earnest, well-to-do and saucy air usual with hearty, good-feeding pigs, there is less danger of their being imposed upon by older ones. A litter of vigorous, high-feeding pigs will whip out in a moment any that would dare to intrude upon their rights as sucklers. The habit of robbing comes only by degrees, and, as a rule, it is only the younger litters, which have not yet begun to enjoy fully their happy lot in life, or such as have never been of strong and hearty growth, that are liable to suffer from the impositions of older comrades. The young and weak cannot be expected to grow and do well unless protected in a way that will insure to them the milk of their dams. The separation of the litters will not only accomplish this, but will make it possible to keep the larger pigs from getting an undue share of any choice feed that may at times be had for distribution.

The keeping of the litters apart is some trouble, to be sure, but let any one try the experiment for a few weeks, and he will find it time and care well invested. If, as they grow older and learn to eat by themselves, they are well and regularly fed, the owner will feel well repaid for the extra attention given, by the increased growth and thrift of the little pigs. To the farmer's boy who likes fun there is pay of another kind, viz., in the entertainment to be had from an occasional innocent and gallant little pig fight. When two litters, after being kept in this way for a time, as strangers to each other, are brought together, by letting the older into the premises occupied by the younger, it will amuse almost any one to see the dust fly in the regular pitched battle which is sure to take place. One not used to seeing these encounters will be surprised also to find the smaller pigs the victors, unless the difference in weight is nearly as two to one against them, and then, when the fight is over, how proudly the little fellows stand on their ground while the big strangers scamper away. These little battles are not, of course, suggested as a necessary part of the rearing or training of the pigs, nor are they mentioned here to encourage the boys in this kind of sport. But, however they may occur, whether from accident or design, they show that young pigs which have been well kept are generally able to defend themselves.—Phil. Thirton, in *Breeders' Gazette*.

### Milk the Young Heifers.

It is not new advice to recommend that the young heifers be milked carefully the first season, instead of being simply allowed to run with a calf. The treatment after the first calf determines in a large measure the usefulness and value of the future cow, and if proper care is given, more can be done towards establishing and confirming the milking habit at this period than at any other time. I have often observed this, but fresh illustration and experience may not be without value in enforcing and teaching what should be already understood, but which those who do not understand do not always practice. I have a heifer that came in with the first calf a few days before Christmas. She gave at that time five quarts per day—certainly not an extra showing. By careful milking since, without any perceptible change in feed, she has gradually increased her milk, until now, March 25th, she is giving seven quarts, and is still increasing, and I am confident that by continuing the same careful milking she will develop with her next calf into a grand cow.

I think a mistake is often made in breeding heifers too soon after their first calf. There is a natural tendency in cows to drop off somewhat in milk after getting in calf, and by breeding the young heifer too soon the milk secretion commences to diminish before it has been developed to the highest point. My idea is not to breed them until their milk has been brought to the highest point, and the habit of milking well and long becomes firmly established. The longer the young heifer is milked with her first calf the longer will she be likely to hold out in milk with her subsequent ones.—*Breeders' Gazette*.

The great majority of farmers' cows drop their calves in the spring so as to have the first flow of milk while the cows are at grass. It is, therefore, timely to urge those who have good milking or butter strains to keep the heifer calves for cows. Butchers will usually pay more for a calf of five or six weeks old than the owner can realize by keeping to sell; but a good cow is worth twice or three times as much to keep as a poor one, and there is, and should be, increasing difficulty in securing the best cows, except by breeding them on the farm where they are to be kept.

New milk weighs 8 pounds 8 ounces per gallon, skimmed milk 8 pounds 9 ounces, cream 8 pounds 4 ounces, butter-milk 8 pounds 8 ounces, and water 8 pounds 5 ounces. Those who believe in testing milk by the lactometer, or any specific gravity test, will observe that three gallons of skimmed milk and 1 gallon of water will have the same specific gravity as a gallon of milk.

Garget or caked bag is often a trouble that goes along with the best cows of the herd. The following is recommended as a cure: Eight drops of tincture of aconite dropped on a piece of bread and mixed with the food at night. Next morning four drops more given in the same manner will generally complete the cure.

Another remedy for lice on cattle, which we find afloat, is this: Mix together one part of coal oil and four parts of hog's lard, and apply a light coat to the affected place once or twice a week.

The largest cow in America, it is believed, belongs to John Pratt, of Chase county, Kansas. She is three years old, twenty-two hands high and weighs 3,200 pounds.

Always treat your cows kindly, have quiet attendants, feed well, milk quickly and cleanly. Discharge all help that are noisy or would strike a cow.

It is better to sell a cow from the herd to get money to buy feed than to have a larger herd of half-starved cows.

## BELLE MEADE

1884 STALLIONS. 1884

### BRAMBLE,

By imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Ivy Leaf, by imp. Australien.

### ENQUIRER,

The sire of McWhirter, Fortuna, Harkaway, Falsetto, Blue Eyes, Pinafore, Getaway, W. P. Burch, etc.

### Imp. GREAT TOM,

The sire of Gen. Harding, Thackeray, Swift, Tennyson, Trombone, Tarquin, etc.

And the grand Race-horse,

### LUKE BLACKBURN,

By imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Nevada, by Lexington.

Each of these horses will be bred to a limited number of approved mares, at

**\$100-The Season-\$100**

\$5 to the Groom.

Mares will be kept at reasonable charges during the season. The annual Sale of Belle Meade Yearling, 49 in number will take place April 30th. Catalogues of the sale will be issued to the public in due time. Address,

W. G. HARDING,  
Nashville, Tenn.

### TROTting STALLIONS.

### Standard Trotting Stallion

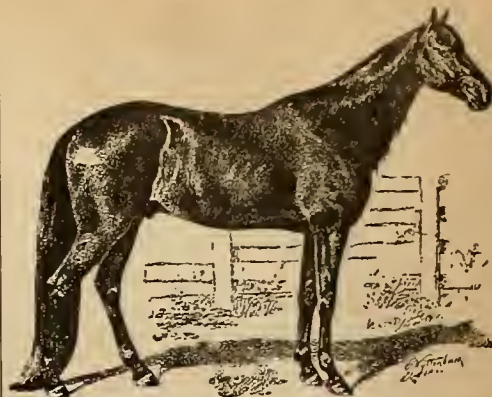
### BILLY HAYWARD, 489,

At NILES, ALAMEDA COUNTY.

Terms \$20.00. Good pasturage \$3.00.

JAS. J. MARTIN, Agent.

### Mambrino Trotting Stallion



## ABBOTSFORD.

Record 2:19 1-2.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884, AT THE RANCH OF S. B. WHIPPLE, San Mateo, Cal.

### PEDIGREE.

By Woodford Mambrino: his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino Paymaster; dam Woodbine, dam of Wedgewood, 2:19; by Woodford, son of Koselusko, by Sir Archy.

Mambrino Chief was united with Woodbine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks, by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty-nine sires and fillies sired by him at Woodburn, not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease, Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf, and he gained on a slow track, at Minneapolis, a record of 2:21½. He has thirteen sons and daughters that have trotted in 2:30 or better—Abbottsford 2:19½; Malice 2:19½; Manetta 2:19½; Mambrino Dudley 2:22; Convey 2:22½; Magenta 2:24½; Manfred 2:25; Pancoast 2:25½; Rachel 2:26½; Inca 2:27; Lady McFarlane 2:28; Dacia 2:29½; Geo. A. Ayer 2:30. Woodford Mambrino was also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trickety 2:31. It is proper to draw a comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first named stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,330 foals out of selected mares. Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettie, beat 2:30. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty-six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in seven. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is five times greater than Hambletonian.

Young Columbus, by Old Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harris' Hambletonian, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. Young Columbus was the sire of Phil Sheridan, sire of Phyllis; 1:17½; Adelaide 2:38½; Commonwealth 2:22; Hiram Woodruff 2:25; Valley Chief 2:25; Faustina 2:28½; Phil Sheridan, Jr., 2:29½; Tom Malloy 2:30.

### TERMS.

One hundred dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season, free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes.

WASH JAMES, Agent,  
San Mateo, Cal.

### The Trotting Stallions

## Baywood and Fleetwood

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884, COMMENCING FEBRUARY 15th, and ending July 1st, at the corner of Third and Empire streets, San Jose.

### BAYWOOD

Is five years old, dark bay, with black points, 16 hands high, and weighs 1,200 pounds, fine bone, level-headed and a good mover.

Sired by Nutwood; first dam by Geo. M. Patchen; second dam by Champion; third dam by Belmont.

### FLEETWOOD

Is four years old, sorrel, with both front feet white and white stripe face; 15½ hands high, and weighs close to 1,100 pounds. He is a model of a perfect horse; high life, fine style and action, and looks like thoroughbred.

Sired by Nutwood. First dam Copper Bottom Mare, by Young America; second dam the Thelston Mare, pedigree unknown but she was reported to have been bred in Kentucky.

Terms, \$25 for the season, or \$10 to insure.

E. S. SMITH, San Jose.

### The Trotting-Bred Stallion



## A. T. STEWART,

Will stand for mares at the FRESNO FAIR GROUNDS during the season.

A. T. Stewart is a dark brown stallion with white hind ankles, sixteen and one-half hands high, and weighs over 1,300 pounds. Bred by D. L. Harris, of Fayette County, Kentucky. Foaled in 1872, and is an inbred Mambrino. Sired by Mambrino Patchen (full brother of Lady Thorn, record 2:18½), sire of Katie Middleton, 2:28, and mine in 2:30 list. Dam by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn; second dam, by Young's Pilot, Jr., brother in blood to the sire of the dam of Maid S., 2:10½. Mambrino Patchen sired by Mambrino Chief, he by Mambrino Paymaster, and he by Mambrino, thoroughbredson of Imported Messenger.

Terms for the season, \$30.

Address

SOMERS & AVES.



# Woodburn Farm.

ANNUAL SALE OF  
Thoroughbred Yearlings

M. M. ALLEN, Lessee.

Dealers sending for Catalogues be sure to enclose business card to insure trade discount sheet to accompany Catalogue.

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116 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

**L. D. PACKER, Secretary.**



**GOLD WATCH FREE!**

The publishers of the *Capitol City Home Guest*, the well-known illustrated Literary and Family Magazine, make the following liberal offer for June: The person telling us the longest verse in the Bible, before June 15th, will receive a **Solid Gold Lady's Hunting Case Swiss Watch**, worth \$30. If there be more than one correct answer, the second will receive an elegant **Stem-winding Silver Watch**; the third, a key-winding Silver Watch. Each person must send 25 cents with their answer for which they will receive three months' subscription to the *Home Guest*, a 50 page illustrated Book and our Bonanza Premium Collection of 22 portraits of prominent persons, 25 needlework designs, 40 popular songs, 30 popular games, 30 money-making receipts, 45 chemical experiments and lessons in magic. **Pubs. of HOME GUEST, HARTFORD, CONN. SPECIAL:** An illustration Steel Engraving of Washington, 10¢; 1 1/2 x 1 1/2 inches, free to the first 1000 persons answering this advertisement.

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Perfect in all particulars.

AT DASHAWAY STABLES,  
Oakland, One pair Bay horses;  
black points; Raised in Nevada;  
Sired by the thoroughbred horse  
Pill-Box; Weight 1,160 and 1,180  
respectively; Seven years (7) old;

**FIRST ANNUAL SALE****Fine Trotting Stock.**

Harness, Carriage and Work Horses.

**RANCHO DEL PASO**  
(J. B. HAGGIN.)

COMMENCING

FRIDAY, May, 16th, 1884.

At 1 o'clock p. m., and continuing until finished.  
Rancho del Paso is five miles from Sacramento, on the Central Pacific R. R.

Catalogues and all necessary information may be obtained upon application at the Ranch, or to the undersigned.

**KILLIP & CO.,**

Auctioneers,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

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S. D. Bruce of the TRIP, FIELD AND FARM, and author of the American Stud Book, offers his services in the purchasing of thoroughbreds and stock of all kinds. He selected and purchased Harry Bassett, Monarchist, Preakness, Joe Daniels, Hnbhard, Katie Peace, Foxhall and many other good ones as yearlings. He will attend the sales of Chas. Reed, Belle Meade, Woodburn, Elmendorf and Runnymede. Address at New York, Box 274, until April 20th, Maxwell House, Nashville, to May 3d, and Phoenix Hotel, Lexington, Ky., until sales end.

**S. D. BRUCE,**  
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A thoroughly instructed Farmer, having managed a large estate and made his Agricultural studies in Europe, wishes a situation as Superintendent of a first-class farm. Dairy matters a specialty. Highest references offered. Address

**L. K.**  
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English setters, finest breed imported. Irish setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill of Oregon. Pedigrees guaranteed. \$25.00 each at six weeks old.

Apply to

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LIMITED.

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The objects of the NEW ZEALAND STUD AND PEDIGREE STOCK COMPANY, LIMITED, are the breeding of pure-bred Cattle, Clydesdale Horses and Sheep, and disposing of same by sale or otherwise in New Zealand, the Australasian Colonies, San Francisco, and elsewhere.

The whole of the pedigree herds, the Clydesdale horses and sheep, are well known, and consist of first-class imported stock, judiciously selected in England by the best judges, without regard to cost, and their progeny, wherever exhibited, have secured the highest prizes.

The celebrated short-horn Bull, DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, was awarded First and Champion Prizes at the Intercolonial Exhibition, Sydney, for the best bull of any breed, and for which the whole of the Australasian Colonies competed with both Imported and Colonial Bulls. This bull and many of his progeny are amongst the herd.

The Herefords are deserving of special mention. Six hundred in number, they form the largest herd of pure Herefords in the world. Their progeny have always met with a ready and remunerative sale in the Australasian Colonies.

The Thoroughbred Horses and Clydesdales of this Company are well known throughout the Colonies and Great Britain; their equal does not exist in the Australasian Colonies.

**Fastest Time on Record.**

Martini-Henry, by Musket—Sylvia, was bred by this Company and sold when a colt to the Hon. J. White for 1,250 guineas. He is now three years old, and has just achieved the wonderful feat of winning the Victorian Derby, one mile and a half (the great southern weight-for-age race), carrying 122 pounds, and beating a field of nine in 2:30, thus lowering the previous record of 2:41 1/2; and also the Melbourne Cup, two miles, carrying 103 pounds to victory in 3:30 1/2, and beating a field of twenty-nine, thus lowering the previous best record of 3:30 3/4, by Darriwell (5 years), carrying 102 pounds, in 1879.

Musket—The Company have for sale some twenty-five colts (this season's) by this wonderful sire, from imported thoroughbred English mares.

During the present racing season nearly all the important two and three-year-old events in Auckland have been won by his progeny. A draft of his yearlings, which have just been disposed of in Sydney, New South Wales, realized from £150 to 1,250 guineas.

Orders entrusted to the Company will receive prompt and careful attention, the Company guaranteeing to find careful and efficient men to take charge of stock, and to insure shipments against all risks at five (5) per cent.

Any information regarding stock may be obtained on application to

**P. H. BOURKE, Secretary,**

Auckland, New Zealand.

**The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co., Limited.**

412 California Street, San Francisco.

**HUGH CRAIG, Agent.****FOR SALE.****Holstein Bull****NERO OF CALIFORNIA, No. 2209.**

Calved October 21, 1880. Sire BLYTHE, No. 2208.  
Dam JEANETTE, No. 150. Weight 1,875 pounds.

**Ayrshire Bull****GENERAL SHERMAN.**

Calved April 10, 1877. Sire SCARBORO CHIEF, No 1706.  
Dam KITTIE BERNIE 2n, No. 4179.

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Room 69, C. P. R. R. Building,  
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Monday Evening, April 21th.

The Kiralfy Excelsior Combination.  
tion.

**GRAND OPERA HOUSE**

MISSION STREET, ABOVE THIRD.

Monday Evening, April 21th.

**W. E. SHERIDAN!**

And an Immense Combination of Talent.

Popular prices until further notice. 75c  
Dress Circle and Orchestra (reserved)... 75c  
Balcony..... 50c  
Gallery..... 25c

FRED'K W. BERT,

Lessee and Manager.

**OAKLAND THEATRE**

TWELFTH STREET NEAR WEBSTER, OAKLAND, CAL.

Monday Evening, April 21th.

The Romantic Drama

**THE DANICHEFFS!**

WITH ELABORATE ADDITIONS

**PERFECTLY CAST!  
NEW SCENERY AND EFFECTS!**

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SPECIAL NOTICE—For the accommodation of the  
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will rise at 7:45, performance terminating at 10:45.

Admission..... 25c  
Reserved Seats..... 50c.

Secure your seats in advance.

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THE POPULAR

**FAMILY RESORT**

OF THE CITY.

The Ladies' Orchestra, composed of accomplished  
musicians is the feature of the Entertainments, with  
the talented Miss Bertha Neuber as leader.  
Refreshments of all kinds the best the market  
affords.

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Sole Proprietor.

ADMISSION FREE.

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Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in  
America to select and forward stock from the Aus-  
tralian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive  
and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents  
for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq.,  
and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

**BROWN BROS. & CO.**

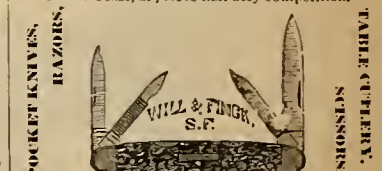
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**LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK**

On the Coast, at prices that defy competition.

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**HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK**

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dealer in  
**Harness, Saddles, Blankets,  
English Race Goods,**  
And everything necessary for horse  
or carriage use.

**Horse Boots a Specialty.**

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ing promptly attended to.

**DIETZ'S PATENT****CHECK HOOK.**

Simple in its Structure and Prac-  
tical in its Use.

The horse never loosens the check-rein when this  
Check-Hook is used.  
Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-  
Hook of this kind.

There being no springs or hinges to break connected  
with it, makes it serviceable and easily appended, as  
the check-rein passes through a solid ring attached to  
the front of the hook.

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Will receive prompt attention.  
When ordering state whether gold or silver plate  
required.

**IN THE STUD.**

**Llewellyn Set-  
ter Dog  
CARL,**

**BY LIECESTER OUT OF DART.**

Color, Black, White and Tan; aged five years. Bred  
by L. H. Smith, of Strathroy, Ontario, Canada; broken  
by R. B. Morgan, now of Akron, Ohio; also handled one  
season by N. B. Neblitt, of the Harvard Kennel Club,  
at Storm Lake, Iowa. Will be bred to a few first-class  
bitches.

Fee..... 40.00

Address W. W. MOORE, Oakland,  
ROSS, 123 California Street, San Francisco.



## THE TROTTING STALLION SILVERHEEL

Will make the season of 1884 at the DASHAWAY STABLES, 370 Eleventh street, between Franklin and Webster streets, Oakland.

Silverheel is a dark bay, foaled July 5th 1876; bred by R. B. Chisholm of Kane County, Illinois. Sired by Wilson's Blue Bull, his dam Maggie Rice by Gage's Logan, granddam Fanny Stratford, a mare which had every mark of high breeding, and was the dam of John A. Rice that showed a 2:40 gait when two years old.

Logan by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; his dam Lady Wallace by Ohio Eclipse.

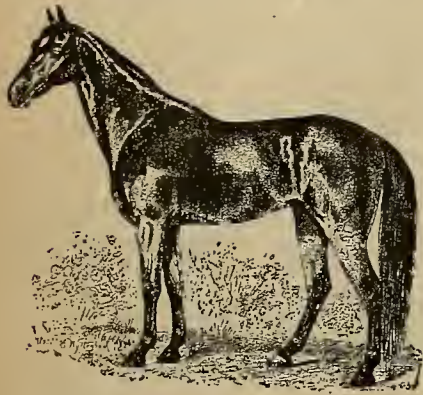
With little training when four years old, Silverheel showed three heats inside of 2:30.

### TERMS.

Twenty-five dollars the season; will make terms for insurance. Season to end July 1st.

SACKBIDER & CHISHOLM.

## Hambletonian Trotting Stallion



## BOB MASON

By ECHO. His dam Belle Mason by Belmont, thoroughbred. Echo by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Fanny Feller by Magnolia (by American star). Belle Mason by Belmont (Williamson's). First dam, Lucy Johnson, by the Pony (son of imported Leviathan). Second dam Catalpa, by Frank. Third dam, by John Richards.

Will make the season of 1884 for a limited number of mares, at the OAKLAND TROTTER PARK.

### Description.

Bob Mason is a mahogany bay, with inside of off hind ankle white and star in forehead; sixteen hands, and weighs 1,100. Foaled May 10th, 1879. He is of fine kindly disposition, a natural trotter, and has shown great speed, but as yet has no public record. For a fine portrait and full description of the horse see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of June 30th, 1883.

For full history of his sire Echo, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN July 25th, 1882. See also, for his full brother Exile, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN issue of September 16th, 1882.

### Terms.

Fifty dollars the season, payable at time of service. All mares at risk of owners. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasture at \$5 per month.

CHARLES J. ELLIS, Owner.  
WM. DONATHAN, Agent.

## Fast Trotting Stallion



## HA HA.

Standard (See Wallace's Register.)

Ha Ha: Color Brown, 15½ hands. Extra fine style. Action and form perfect. As a three-year-old, with eight weeks' handling, showed 2:23, without a skip.

### Breeding.

GILT-EDGE, combining, close at hand, Hambletonian, Alexander's Abdallah, Mambrino Chief, dam by McCracken's Blackhawk, the sire of the dam of Overman. Record 2:13½.

N. B. As a four-year-old, with proper handling, 2:20 or better, I would expect him to show.

Terms \$50.

FRED ARNOLD,  
Stockton, Cal.

## Trotting Stallions

## Prompter, 2305, and Privateer

Will make the season of 1884, from February 1st to July 1st, at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, at \$50 the season. Mares not proving in foal can be returned next season free of charge. Pasture at reasonable rates. Accidents and escapes at owner's risk.

**Prompter** is a bright bay, star in forehead, hind ankles white, sixteen hands high, and weighs 1,140 pounds. Sired by Wilson's Blue Bull, son of Pruden's Blue Bull, by Mering's Blue Bull, dam Prairie Bird (four-year-old pacing record 2:28), and dam of Flight, five-year-old record 2:29, and three-fourths sister to dam of Pride, yearling record 2:44, and three-fourths sister to dam of Buccaneer, public trial against time 2:24, and full sister in blood to dam of Fawn, record 2:30, by Flaxtail, granddam by son of Tally Ho Morgan, great granddam by Irwin's Tuckahoe, great great granddam by Leffler's Consul.

**Privateer** is four years old, a beautiful brown with tan shadings, over sixteen hands high, and is by Buccaneer, son of Iowa Chief, by Green's Bashaw, dam by Marion, son of Mambrino Chief, yearling record 3:03.

For extended pedigree and further description of the above horses send for circular.

M. W. HICKS,  
Sacramento, Cal.

## THE ELECTIONEER STALLION

## STANFORD

Will make the season of 1884, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, at my stable near the Oakland Race Track.

### Terms.

\$50 for the season, payable at the close of the season. No responsibility assumed by me for any accident or escape.

### Pedigree and Description.

Stanford was bred by George Faylor, late of San Francisco, foaled in 1879; is dark bay, no marks, 16½ hands, and weighs 1,650 pounds; was sired by Electioneer, and closely resembles him in form and color; was not broken until last year; has been handled very little, but enough to show that his action is excellent and peculiar to the get of Electioneer.

First dam, Annie Laurie, by McCracken's Dave Hill, Jr. (sire of Geo. Treat, record 2:25), he by McCracken's Dave Hill, Jr. by Red Lion, and by Vermont Black Hawk.

Second dam, Kitty, by Owen Dale, son of Belmont.

Dam of Dave Hill, Jr., by old St. Lawrence, granddam thoroughbred.

Dam of Dave Hill by Vermont Hambletonian.

Dam of Red Lion by Vermont Hambletonian.

Oakland, January 18, 1884.

J. J. FAIRBANKS,  
Agent.

## The Trotting Stallions DIRECTOR AND MONROE CHIEF

Will make the season of 1884 at

## Oakland Trotting Park,

Commencing February 1st and ending June 1st.

### TERMS.

Director \$200, Monroe Chief \$100, the season. Good pasture for mares at reasonable rates. Due care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no responsibility assumed should any occur.

### Director, 2:17.

Black horse, foaled July 15, 1877, by Dictator (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10½; Phallus, 2:15½; first dam Dolly (dam of Thorndale, 2:22½; Onward, 2:25), by Mambrino Chief; second dam by Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiener.

Thorndale, 2:22½, is the sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16½, and Daisy Dale, 2:19½.

### Monroe Chief, 2:15 1-4.

Two-mile record, 4:45.

Brown horse, foaled 1870, by Jim Monroe (son of Alexander's Abdallah, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, first dam Madame Powell, by Bay Chief (son of Mambrino Chief); second dam by Toronto (son of St. Lawrence); third dam claimed to be of Whip stock. For a very lifelike portrait of Monroe Chief and a full account of his pedigree and performances, see the holiday number of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, issued December 29, 1883.

For further information address

JOHN A. GOLDSBITH,  
OAKLAND TROTTER PARK.

## The Trotting Stallion

## BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Penniston, Philadelphia, Penn. By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr. Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1884 from February 10th to July 1st.

### Terms.

\$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasture at \$3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

February 2d, 1884.

J. B. McDONALD.

2:20 1-4.

## The Fast-Trotting Stallion

## ANTEEO.

Dark bay colt, near hind foot white; foaled May 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

By ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.

Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.

Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.

Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.

Fifth dam, Bonnets of Blue, by Sir Charles.

Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.

Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.

Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.

Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.

Tenth dam, by imp. James.

Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.

Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.

Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

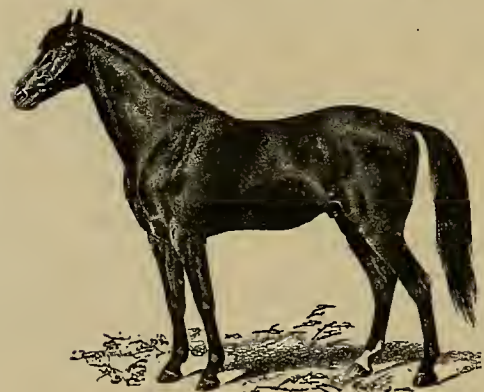
Will make the coming season, from February 10th to June 15th, 1884, at the Fair Grounds at Santa Rosa.

### TERMS.

\$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents. Anteeo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

M. ROLLINS, Agent,  
Santa Rosa.



## MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, by GEORGE WILKES, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christina by Toddhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief, second dam by Pilot, Jr. Toddhunter's Mambrino son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes (weighing 1,250 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 27 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 14 have records of 2:25 or better, 5 of 2:20 or better, and 3 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H., and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the coming season, commencing February 1st, 1884, at the Dew Stable, STOCKTON, and L. M. More's near LODI.

### Terms.

\$50 for the season, or \$25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. BURNS, Agent.

## The Trotting Stallion

## STEINWAY,

With two-year-old record, third heat, of 2:31, and three-year-old record, fourth heat, of 2:25.

### Terms.

He will serve mares the present season, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, 1884, at the

Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County.

At \$100 for the season, payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving in foal can be returned free the next season. Pasture \$5 per month, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McClevery & Noble, Fashion Stable, Oakland, or of S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S. Smalley's Stable, Hayward, will be forwarded immediately to the farm.

### Description.

He is a bay, 15½ hands high, weighing 1,175 pounds, long flowing mane and tail, two white hind ankles, remarkable style and lofty carriage; has a good, resolute head set on a stout neck; his shoulders do not mount very high on the withers. He has great length and a capacious middle piece, plenty of bone and substance; his gait is big and square; his disposition is the very best.

### Pedigree.

Steinway, by Strathmore; first dam Abbess, by Albion, the sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24; second dam by Marshall Key, by imported Emancipation; third dam by Bertrand, he by Sir Archy; Albion by Halcyon, a pacer; he by Virginian, a son of Sir Archy. Steinway's dam is the dam of Solo, five-year-old record 2:28, and Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, two-year-old record 2:31, winning the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall, beating the Palo Alto colt and others. Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway. Steinway's dam is also the dam of W. S. Buckner's colt Currency, that trotted as a yearling, the fall of 1882, in 2:46. See New York "Spirit of the Times" of November 18th, and "Turf, Field and Farm" November 18th, 1882.

Strathmore is the sire of Santa Claus, 2:17½; and Tucker, 2:19½; Chestnut Hill, 2:22½; Alice Stoner, 2:24; Steinway, three-year-old, 2:25; Nannie Talbert, five-year-old, 2:27; Solo, five-year-old, 2:28; Monitor, 2:28½; Henderson, 2:28; Strathman, three-year-old, 2:29½; and Stuart, three-year-old, 2:28. Stuart is full brother to Belnor, who trotted a mile in 2:52½ at fifteen months old. Bedford trotted in the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall; was timed the second heat in 2:32½; is by Strathmore also. Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, the sire of Dexter, 2:17½; first dam by North American, the sire of Whitehall, he the sire of Rhode Island, record 2:33½; and he in turn got Governor Sprague, record 2:20½; and he got Kate Sprague, record 2:18. The dam of Scott's Thomas, record 2:21, and Scott's Chief, record 2:23, was by Whitehall; also North American, by Sir Walter; he by Hickory, sire imported Whip; North American's dam is a pacer. Strathmore's second dam is by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by imported Messenger.

### Performances.

Steinway has trotted four races; at two years old he won the Lexington stake, mile heats, beating Memento, Jewett, Verbeine, Admiration, Mystery, in 2:39, 2:32, 2:31, 2:31. Memento won the first heat. As three-year-old, at Sharpsburg, Ky., August 8th, 1879, over a miserable half-mile track, he beat Bushwhacker, record 2:27, and Blackwood, Jr., record 2:22, in four heats, 2:38, 2:37, 2:37, 2:35; Bushwhacker winning second heat. At Lexington, August 18th, 1879, he trotted six heats, 2:38, 2:35, 2:30, 2:25½, 2:30, 2:30½, Steinway winning fourth, fifth and sixth heats, beating Jewett, Catchfly and two others. At the fall meeting of the Horse Breeders' Association for the Kentucky Stakes for three-year-olds he was beaten in three heats by Jewett, in 2:26½, 2:23½, 2:26½; but Steinway was lame in this race, and really not in fit condition to start; he was timed second, in 2:27½, 2:23½, 2:27½.

Address

GEORGE WILEY,

Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.

## THE TROTTER STALLIONS



## SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

Will make the coming season from February 1st to July 1st, 1884, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15½ hands high, and weighs 1,125 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, and foaled in the spring of 1878.

### PEDIGREE.

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Busiria, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:43) by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Levi's Tuckahoe, granddam by Leffler's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

### TERMS.

For Singleton, fifty (\$50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five (\$25) dollars the season, cash. Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasture. Further pasturage will be charged three (\$3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. MCINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.

## LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built, weight, 1,150 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks, and foaled in 1878. La Harpe was sired by Fanny, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fanny's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star, (son of Platt's Western Star by Blackhawk), 1st dam by Bonnet's, 2nd dam by Gaiety (4841). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:23, and Prompter, 2:33). 2nd dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. 3rd dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. 4th dam by Leffler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.



TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depo<sup>t</sup>, 1<sup>st</sup> street, Valencia Station, and No. 613 Market Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT,	H. R. JUDAH,
Superintendent.	Asst. Pass. and



RAWSON'S (Self-Adjusting) U. S. ARMY



**Suspensory Bandages.**  
A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.  
Automatically Adjustable.

**DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.**  
Treatise on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free.  
Sold by Druggists. S. E. G. RAWSON.  
Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.



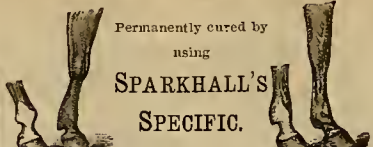
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Absolutely cured in 30 to 60 days, by Dr. Pierce's Patent Magnetic Elastic Truss. Warranted the only Electric Truss in the world. Entirely different from all others. Perfect Retainer, and is worn with ease and comfort night and day. Cured the renowned Dr. J. S. Smith of New York, and hundreds of others. New Illustrated pamphlet free, containing full information.

MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY, 704 Sacramento St. San Francisco, Cal

**Sprung Knees**

**Cockled-Ankles**



Permanently cured by using  
**SPARKHALL'S SPECIFIC.**  
Which does not blister nor interfere with the horse's work. It strengthens the joints and tendons, restoring the limbs to their normal condition. Has cured many cases of chronic lameness and muscular rheumatism after other treatment had failed.

**Testimonials:**  
From O. A. Hickok, Esq., San Francisco, Cal., June 8, 1881.  
I can with confidence recommend Sparkhall's Specific to any one owning a knee-sprung or cockled-ankled horse, being fully convinced that it will cure those deformities without injury to the animal.  
O. A. HICKOK.  
From Hon. C. M. Pond, Breeder of the celebrated trotter "Clingstone," Hartford, Conn., March 23, 1882.  
This may certify that I have used Sparkhall's Specific in my stables, and consider it an extraordinary remedy, accomplishing in most cases all that is claimed for it.  
C. M. POND.  
The Specific is sold in quart bottles—price, \$2.00, by  
**WAKELEE & CO.,**  
Montgomery and Bush Sts., under Occidental Hotel, San Francisco.

**FAIRLAWN, 1884.**

**TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE**  
Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.  
**25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,**  
Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and  
**130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,**  
Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale*.

**THE ONE PRICE PLAN** Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are  
**ALMONT 33.**  
Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at \$300 the season.

**HAPPY MEDIUM 400.** Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at \$150 the season.  
**ABERDEEN 27.** Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27½. Limited to 40 mares at \$150 the season.

**ALECTO 2548.** By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at \$50 the season.  
**STARMONT 1526.** By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at \$50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:30 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

**WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.**  
Lock Box 392.

**ASHLAND PARK TROTTING STUD**  
NEAR LEXINGTON, KY.

**B. J. TREACY, PROPRIETOR.**

THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM, FOR though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawks. At Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest, Blackwood, Sentinel, American Clay, Administrator, North Star Mambrino, Bourbon Chief, Regular, Balsa, Howard's Mambrino and Homer. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed-producing trotting crosses, along all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred. For catalogues or further particulars address  
2-17yl **B. J. TREACY, Lexington, Ky.**



**KERR'S ASTHMA CURE**

Cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat and Lung affections, Coughs, Colds, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Soreness in the Chest or Lungs, Weakness in the Back, Pains in the Back, Bowels, Sides, Colic, Croup, Pneumonia, Measels, Whooping Cough and Indigestion. It heals the entire system. Pleasant tasted as ice cream. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle. Post-office box 1870.

**REDDINGTON & CO.,** Wholesale Agents, 529 and 531 Market Street, San Francisco.

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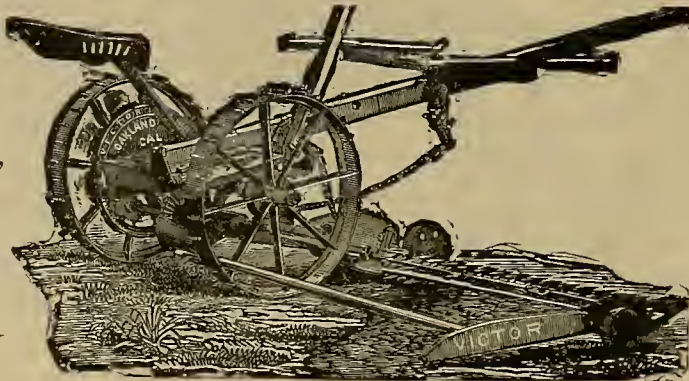
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VOL. IV. NO. 17.  
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1884.

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## ATHLETICS.

### Nemean Athletic Exhibition—A fine Programme and a Large Audience.

The third annual exhibition of this club took place Friday evening, April 18th, at the club rooms, Twenty-first and Howard streets. It must have been extremely gratifying to the club members, and particularly the gentlemen who worked so indefatigably, to notice such a large and enthusiastic audience present to witness their efforts. The programme opened with groupings and pyramid ladders, in which the following club members participated, viz.: Wm. Elder, Geo. Nachtrieb, J. H. Donlon, H. F. Marsh, Jr., W. E. Nachtrieb, George Dey, C. T. Morrison, C. H. Miller, W. M. Meeker, W. Day, F. C. Morgan, S. Silverstone, G. Grabill, and J. O. McKown. The horizontal bar performance by C. J. Shuster, C. Shuster, J. Gerhutt, R. T. Stomhs, and S. Silverstone gained much applause. Hiram Cook's club swinging was as usual very good. The following members gave an exhibition on the parallel bars, C. T. Morrison, W. M. Meeker, Geo. Nachtrieb, W. E. Nachtrieb, Wm. Elder and S. Silverstone. The clown act by R. T. Stomhs and J. Gerhutt caused a great deal of amusement. Ches. W. Spregue, W. H. Cook and Hiram Cook next gave an exhibition with the hieceptor. The tumbling antics indulged in did not add effect to the exhibition. R. T. Stomhs and J. Gerhutt then gave an exhibition of acrobatic feats, which were not up to their generally high standard. The boxing by T. McCord and W. S. Arnold was very spirited, but the former gentleman showing a very slight advantage. The smallness of the stage interfered with the success of the tug-of-war. The songs and recitations interspersed throughout the programme were all capably rendered, and the flag swinging of the young ladies of the Turn-Verein showed excellent training. The Nemean Club have splendid material, and it is to be hoped that some of them will compete in the next Olympic sport.

### Cross-Country Run.

Everything connected with the run to be held under the auspices of the Merion Club is progressing favorably. The following gentlemen have already consented to take part, viz.: W. R. Stewart, Fell Day, B. A. Benjamin, C. B. Hill, L. G. Burnett, T. Davidson, T. Jennings, C. Creighton, E. B. Deane, R. B. Jones, Falkenstein, Bancroft, F. Mathieu and A. B. Tennant. The ground has not yet been decided on, but the run will most probably take place at Berkeley. We will give our readers every particular next week. The following paragraph concerning this exercise, clipped from the Christmas number of the *N. Y. Spirit of the Times*, will be of interest to a great many.

"Hare and Hounds, or paper-chasing, as now played in this country by the New York Hare and Hound and American Club Harriers, is, in our judgment, one of the most enjoyable and invigorating forms of exercise introduced. It is a manly sport and a most paternal one, as the competitive element is wanting. Instead of being pitted against each other, the 'harriers' enjoy companionship. It requires little or no training, and the exercise, while vigorous, is not so severe as to exhaust the energies or to impair the vital organism. Its surroundings are ever changing and often picturesque, thus the eye and mind are diverted and pleased, the muscles strengthened, and the blood assisted in circulation and purified. In short, we have no hesitation in prescribing it to our friends as the best medicine for improving a delicate constitution and preserving a strong one."

B. Nickles and C. L. O'Malley, both members of the London Athletic Club, and generally acknowledged as good all-round athletes, recently contended in a walking match, fair, heel and toe, from Westminster Bridge, London, to the Pavilion, at Brighton, a distance of 5½ miles. O'Malley who received half an hour start covered the distance in 9 hours 48 minutes, and Nickles in 10 hours 8 minutes.

A foot-ball match will take place next Thursday afternoon on the ground at the corner of Sutter and Pierce streets, between the High School Football Club and the Urhau Academy Football team. Both teams are sanguine of success, and a most spirited game will be the result. Game called at 2:30 sharp.

At Melbourne, Australia, on March 17th, O'Brien was unsuccessful in the attempt to lower the ten-mile record. He made the first five miles in 26 minutes 10 seconds, and finished the ten miles in 55 minutes 45½ seconds.

### Kittleman Victorious.

The 75-yard race, best two out of three, between the celebrated sprinters Fred Harmon of New Brunswick, and M. K. Kittleman of Kansas, for \$1,000 a side, took place at the Oakland Trotting Park last Sunday afternoon, before a large number of spectators. Kittleman was a heavy favorite. The first heat was captured by Harmon. There were a large number of timers, none of whom, however, were official, consequently every one gave out a different time. An experienced timer caught 8 seconds which we believe to be nearest the mark. Kittleman captured the second heat, the watches showing 7½ secs. and 7 4-5 secs. The final heat also fell to Kittleman, the watches again showing 7½ and 7 4-5 seconds. The track was altogether too soft for fast time. The starting was by mutual consent. The special commissioner, sent over by the *Chronicle*, announced in the paper next morning that the time for the first heat was 7½ seconds, and that half the distance (37½ yards) was made in 3½ seconds. It is about time for the sporting editor of the *Chronicle* to see that a little common sense is displayed by their reporter in the description of a foot-race.

### Myers not a Professional.

The committee of the National Amateur Association declare him to be an amateur.

The charges made by James Watson that L. E. Myers, the champion short distance runner, was not an amateur, were deposited by the committee of the National Association of Amateur Athletes, on the night of April 15th, in this manner: Resolved, that upon all the charges made against Mr. L. E. Myers, and all the testimony submitted in support of the charges, the opinion of the committee is that Mr. Myers has not violated the definition of an amateur, as adopted by, this National Association of Amateur Athletes of America, and is an amateur: Gilbert H. Badeau, president; Geo. W. Carr, prece. M. A. C.; A. H. Curtis, N. Y. A. C.; E. Van Tamhacht, A. A. C.; J. W. Edwards, S. I. A. C.; J. W. Wainwright, inter-collegiate, A. C.

### Extortion.

Every person running or exercising at the Recreation Grounds, is now charged 25 cts. for that privilege on every occasion, or, we understand, regular monthly arrangements can be made by applying at the business office in the bar room. This new arrangement of extorting money out of the runners is in perfect keeping with the management, but we advise all who are compelled to use the grounds not to pay this money, as we believe they cannot legally charge any one for the use of the ground; and again we propose to thoroughly investigate the whole business and will give our readers the result next week. The ground is rapidly becoming a pasturage for goats.

Kenney and McIndoe are matched to swim for the championship of Australia, at the three distances—one-fourth, one-half and one mile, for \$500 a side. From our latest exchanges from Australia we glean the fact that Kenney won the first event in 6 minutes 33½ seconds. Kenney is not quite eighteen years old.

An athletic exhibition will take place at the Gymnasium of the Young Men's Christian Association, next Tuesday Evening, April 29th. Complimentary tickets, for young men only, can be secured on application of the office.

A grand National Swimming Tournament is talked of for Cincinnati this summer. A great many prominent swimmers have already consented to participate.

An athletic club is about to be organized at Victoria, B. C. Victorian athletes are fortunate in having such a fine ground as Beacon Hill Park.

All the leading Tennis players in America are expected to take part in the tournament to be held on May 16th and 17th at New York.

Professor Miller announces in the Melbourne *Sportsman* that he will start for San Francisco, on May 22d, on the Zealandia.

Leonatue broke down in his right fore leg while exercising on the track at Louisville, Kentucky, April 2d, and will now be retired to the stud. It was a renewal of the injury he received at Mounouth Park last summer, and it is thought that he cannot recover from it. He won the Kentucky Derby last season with ease, after which \$20,000 was refused for him. He was entered for some of the coming races and had many friends who were willing to stake their wealth on his ability.

## CRICKET.

### Gentlemen of Philadelphia.

#### Fixtures.

- June 10—Philadelphia vs. Ireland, at Dublin.  
" 12—Philadelphia vs. Dublin University, at Dublin.  
" 16—Philadelphia vs. Marylebone Club, at Lord's.  
" 20—Philadelphia vs. Cheshershire, at Stockport.  
" 23—Philadelphia vs. Leicester, at Leicester.  
" 27—Philadelphia vs. Hampshire, at Southampton.  
" 30—Philadelphia vs. Gloucestershire, at Cheltenham.  
July 2—Philadelphia vs. Somersetshire, at Lenedowne.  
" 4—Philadelphia vs. Castleton Cricket Club, at Rochdale.  
" 7—Philadelphia vs. Liverpool, at Liverpool.  
" 10—Philadelphia vs. Northumberland, at Newcastle.  
" 14—Philadelphia vs. Derbyshire, at Derby.  
" 17—Philadelphia vs. Surrey, at the Oval.  
" 21—Philadelphia vs. Sussex, at Brighton.  
" 25—Philadelphia vs. Kent, at Maidstone.

The above fixtures have been arranged for the gentlemen of Philadelphia who are shortly to leave for Great Britain. The following native-born Philadelphians have been selected to represent that great American cricketing centre, viz.: Young American Cricket Club—Chas. Newhall, Robert S. Newhall, Howard MacNutt, Hazen Brown, Francis E. Brewster, E. W. Clark, Jr. Merion Cricket Club—John B. Theyer, Sutherland Law, W. C. Lowry, Joseph N. Fox, Belmont Cricket Club—David P. Stoevei, J. Allison Sott. Two more gentlemen are to be included in the list, but the vacancy will be left open a little while longer in the hope that Dan Newhall and Wm. Brockie will yet be able to accompany the team. Robert S. Newhall has been selected as captain, and the team have been of late doing plenty of work. The second week in May the team will engage in a match with an All-New-York Eleven, to be selected by Cyril Wilson. A great many ladies and gentlemen will accompany the team throughout the tour, and as the matches have all been arranged by the M. C. C. of England, there will be a great amount of pleasure and enjoyment connected with the trip. This is the first cricket team ever to visit England from the U. S. The matches arranged will be a fair test for our cricketers, and we think the constant playing together that the Philadelphians will make a very creditable showing. International cricket matches have been played in America with the following teams: Geo. Parr's professional team in 1859; Willishe's professional team, 1868; W. G. Grace's amateur team in 1872; Australian cricket team 1878; amateur team, captained by Lord Harris; Dalf's professional team, and a team of Irish gentlemen visited us in 1879. Sham's professional team in 1881, and the Australian Eleven in 1882.

### South Australia vs. Victoria

South Australia, 1st inning.....	334	Victoria, 1st inning.....	285
" 2d " " " " " " " " " "	819	" 2d " " " " " " " " "	6 wks. for 369
		653	654

Won by Victoria by 1 run with 4 wickets to spare. Trinick 109; W. Giffen 89, and Jarvis 91, were the chief scorers.

In the "sporting column" of the *Daily Examiner*, there have frequently appeared wild statements, to the effect that the Merion Cricket Club were engaged in cricket matches with players among whom were noticed the names of prize-fighters, etc. The officers of the club have requested us to deny these statements, as well as certain other remarks re local cricket, and we would suggest that the gentleman having charge of this column should exercise some care in the compilation of his notes, so that they should have at least some little veracity.

During the Combination Sale, at Portland, Oregon, last week, a fine game old sorrel mare with a blaze and some white feet, was led into the ring. Mr. Richardson, the auctioneer, raised himself up, it seemed to us, a foot higher than usual when he said, "Gentlemen, this mare is by Old George out of the dam of Big Gun." This makes her a full sister to Big Gun, the dam of Jim Renwick. The crowd rushed up around the old mare as though the dead had been brought to life. Just how old this descendent of Old George is no one knows, but in many respect she is young and blood-like. Her purchaser, E. J. Dawne, of Salem, will bring her to a thoroughbred horse. The *Rural Spirit* suggests that he sent to Joe Hooker.



## TURF AND TRACK.

### Recollections of Sim Templeman—Ghosts of Dead Turf Scandals.

Sixty-five years have passed away since a raw country lad of fourteen was first tossed into the saddle, with a silken jacket upon his back, to ride old Sykes' bay mare Unity at Malton and Grimshy. His seat was as bad in 1819 as it remained nearly thirty years later, when he accomplished the extraordinary and unparalleled feat of riding two Derby winners and two Oak winners—Cossack and Miami. Surplice and Cymba—in 1847 and 1848; but, despite the niggling and inartistic finish for which he was always renowned, Sim Templeman was gifted with that delicate touch upon the bridle which constitutes what is called a perfect hand. It was proudly said by Edmund Kean, the greatest actor that these islands have hitherto produced, that when he gained his greatest laurels in the character of King Richard III, "the pit rose at him." In those days the lords paramount of the stage cared little for the verdict of "the gods" or the dress circle, so long as the occupants of the pit—then almost entirely uninvaded by the encroaching stalls—were pleased with the performance. Of no race in which Sim Templeman came in first could it ever have been said with truth that the spectators of his triumph "rose at him" with an outburst of spontaneous applause. His finish was so ungrecful and jerky that it resembled the action of an old woman with a pump handle in her grasp. Old Tom Taylor, who was for many years trainer to Lord Chesterfield the magnificent, and whose son, Alec Taylor, still prepares horses for their engagements with no ordinary skill and experience at Manton, in Wiltshire, used to grant like a wild hog transfixed by "the spear of honor" upon the dusty plains of torrid Hindostan when he saw Sim Templeman upon the back of a horse turned out from the Breyby stable. Not dissimilar were the emotions of the still living and ever-green trainer, John Kent, when he saw Sim Templeman entrusted by Lord Clifden and Mr. Francis Villiers with the atterage of Surplice for the Derby of 1848. Yet it was the happy portion of Sim Templeman that he realized the words often employed by the original founder of the house of Rothschild, "It is better to be born lucky than rich." The hero of a thousand victories in the saddle never was a good jockey, but, nevertheless, the "the good thing" was in the habit of coming off when it depended upon his manipulation of the reins.

It has often been debated among turf veterans whether there is any—perhaps we ought to say, to what extent there is—truth in the oft repeated allegation that the Derby has again and again been won by horses which were more than three years old. Be this as it may, there can be no sort of doubt that the oral tradition of the race-course (which is handed down from father to son, and repeated when all chances of authoritative verification or contradiction lie hurried in the grave with the putative authors of some successful turf robbery) has always credited the winner of the Derby in 1839 with having had one, perhaps two years, in hand when he first went post the winning post with Sim Templeman upon his back. The history of Mr. William Ridsdale's bay colt Bloomshury, by Tramp or Mulatto out of St. Giles' dam, will forever lie shrouded from our gaze by that impenetrable veil of mystery which also conceals from our time the story of his brother or half brother, St. Giles, who won the Derby for John Gully and his confederate Robert Ridsdale, in 1832, with Bill Scott in the saddle; and which permits us—without quoting other more recent instances of suspected fraud—we know nothing as to the true causes which made the incomparable Plenipotentiary—one of the best horses of the century—unable to raise a gallop at Doncaster in 1844 upon the St. Leger day. There is, perhaps, no other field of human enterprise, pursuit, and speculation in connection with which there is so much difference between its written and its unwritten history as in the case of the turf. Those who have been lovers of horse-racing for forty or fifty years, and during the whole of that time have been able to enjoy, or at any rate to occupy, a position which enabled them always to get behind the scenes, will be little likely to deny that the villainy and roguishness, from which horse-racing can never hope to be entirely emancipated, are, in nine cases out of ten, perpetrated through the agency of jockeys. Far be it from us to insinuate that frauds are originated and conceived by those abridgements of man who are able to go to the scale at various weights ranging from 122 pounds to half that amount of avoirdupois. To say the truth jockeys are by education, training and experience, altogether unfitted for embarking upon those intricate and occult conspiracies which owe their origin undoubtedly to keener, wariar, and more secretive brains. Between such masters of fineness and intrigue as the John Gully whom Mr. Charles Greville has sketched for us in undying characters, and the jockeys whom he controlled, there is no more analogy between a great captain, like Napoleon or Wellington, and the simple soldiers whom he launches like thunderbolts into the field. What deep-seated plots, what slippery manoeuvres, what complicated conspiracies might not the history of horse-racing reveal; if the pen which traced it were in the unmasking hand of one who writes down all that he knew *avec connaissance de cause*. Rarely is the opportunity afforded to a heavy backer of horses of learning the true story of some great race upon which, twenty or thirty years before, he may have lost his thousands. When, however, such opportunities do occur, and when tongues are unlocked and no secrets are hid, a backer of this kind will generally discover that he has to thank some jockey, whose strings were pulled by one or more skilful manipulators in the background, for some irretrievable loss, which has perhaps altered the course and shape of his whole future life.

Fifty years ago there can be no doubt the "Derbys by arrangement" were far more common than is now the case. We have no desire to engage in an unprofitable discussion upon the question whether the turf between 1800 and 1840 was purer or less pure than the turf between 1840 and 1880. In all probability there is not much difference, as regards general integrity, between the two epochs. "Ubi pecunia, ibi dolus," said the old Roman satirist; and so long as the nature of man remains unchanged—that is to say, so long as the world lasts—fraud and intrigue will prevail where money is to be won by them. In the meantime, it should not be forgotten that, when Sim Templeman, Sam Chifney, Bill Scott, Harry Edwards, Tommy Lye, Jem Robinson, Sam and John Day, and Job Marson filled the same position which is now held by their modern successors, there was no fierce light of publicity and of instantaneous knowledge of race-course poured upon their performances in the saddle.

Robert Ridsdale—whose death in a gullet at Newmarket, with three half-pence in his pocket, Matthew Dawson and Judge Clark can well recall—was, in his time, no ordinary man. Originally a groom—or, as some have incorrectly alleged, a footman—in the employ of the grandfather of the present Earl of Durham. Bob Ridsdale was, from about

1825 to 1835, the man of the greatest weight upon the British turf—of still greater weight, in fact, than those two aristocratic worthies the Duke of Leeds and the Hon. Edward Petre, whom the famous caricaturist "H. B." has immortalized in a well-remembered sketch. There are those still living at York and in its neighborhood—among whom we may name Mr. Rudston Read, "Billy Williamson," and Col. George Thompson—who can remember the princely establishment maintained by Robert Ridsdale in his palmy days at Merton, near the northern turf metropolis. A well-known description of his refined and luxurious home appeared in the "Bye-Lanes and Downs of England," by "Sylvenus," and men born in that deviner ether which is supposed to be breathed by the upper ten thousand have often been heard to avow, that no host resident in a country famed for its hospitality knew better how to entertain and make his guests comfortable than this quondam groom. The finest wines, the most exceptional cuisine, and rooms elaborately and even splendidly furnished, testified to that inborn good taste which made Bob Ridsdale a conspicuous pattern—a man, in short, whom his superiors in rank did not disdain to imitate at home and in the hunting field. Major Yarborough, an old English gentleman of the Sir Roger de Coverley type, left it on record that he had seen nothing more comfortable and more elegant than Ridsdale's house at Merton. The grounds and stables which encompassed it were all *en suite*. A noble stud of hunters occupied the boxes, and it was generally admitted that no man rode better or more like a gentleman at the tail of the streaming bounds than this unpretending owner. His taste in dress was faultless, and his manner natural and unassuming. Beyond the garden stretched the paddocks, in which more than one hundred head of the finest thoroughbred mares were installed. Such was Robert Ridsdale in the years immediately subsequent to the victory of St. Giles for the Derby of 1832.

Unfortunately, it was soon found to be necessary that no year should come round without bringing a race with it in which, as in the case of St. Giles, the owner of this magnificent home at Merton might win nearly £50,000. A quarrel between Gully and Ridsdale ensued, and the brawny Gladiator so far forgot himself as to publicly horsewhip his former friend, co-conspirator and confederate (who was not much more than half Gully's weight) in the hunting field. To the satisfaction of all who knew the two men, Ridsdale brought an action against his assailant, and received from a jury of their fellow countrymen a *solutum* of £500. Luck, however, began to turn against Ridsdale, and when Mr. — now Lord — Mostyn's peerless filly the Queen of Trumps, with Tommy Lye upon his back, beat Horsea, ridden by Bill Scott, and a large field, for the St. Leger of 1835, "all the wheels were down." Ridsdale was a defaulter upon that race for many thousand pounds, and the place which he had long filled in the ring knew him no more. His horses were all sold under the hammer, and his name passed out of the recollection of his contemporaries, just as names of men who fall in battle are forgotten by their survivors upon a sanguinary battle-field. One little colt foal, indeed, there was who failed to find a purchaser when Ridsdale's stud was dispersed by old Dick Tattersall. This foal was as funny and unpromising as another little animal sold ten years later in another part of Yorkshire—we allude to Sweetmeat, by Gladiator, whom the late Henry Wadlow bought for 20 guineas at the sale held at Barnby Moor upon the death of Mr. George Clerk, who had long kept that once famed hotel and posting house upon the Great North road. Nothing more was heard of the forgotten foal that no one would buy at Merton, until he was stripped for the first time at Epsom, and won the Derby of 1839, as Bloomshury, with Sim Templeman on his back. It was a remarkable year, foreshadowing in one respect its successor of 1867, when Mr. Chaplin's Hermit won the Derby, after breacking a blood-vessel, and with odds of 1,000 to 15 offered against him as the flag fell. In 1839, no less than in 1867, the Banstead Downs were white with snow, and in the former year—in which the late Lord Herbert of Lea retained a lively recollection until the hour of his death—the wind howled and raved athwart the hills, and down the valleys of Surrey like a pack of wolves. The odds at starting against Bloomshury, who, as we have already said, had never run before, were 25 to 1; but the race was additionally memorable for the large stakes won upon it by that undying community from which the turf will never be free—the family of "Sharps." It was the first big stake ever handed by Harry Hill, who was soon to mount the ladder of fame as the trusted commissioner of Lord George Bentinck, and as the winner of the Oaks with Cymba, in 1848, Sim Templeman being again in the saddle. Of William Ridsdale, in whose name the so-called Bloomshury won the Derby of 1839, history has no more to relate. Whether Bloomshury was in reality the son of Tramp or Mulatto out of St. Giles' dam, or whether he was, as too many were ready to believe, a nameless four, or perhaps a five-year, imported for the purpose from Erin's Isle, who shall now venture to say? "You may break, you may shatter the vase if you will, but the scent of the roses will hang round it still"; and it cannot be denied that the unsavory aroma attaching to Bloomshury's Derby long continued to hang round those who rightly or wrongly were supposed to have pulled the wires upon this interesting occasion. Mr. Fulwar Craven, the owner of Deception, who ran second to Bloomshury, lodged a protest against the latter on the ground that in the *Racing Calendar* he was described as by Mulatto, whereas, in the stud-book he appeared as by Tramp or Mulatto. In these days the objection would probably be fatal to Bloomshury's chance, but the Stewards of Epsom races, after hearing William Ridsdale's explanations, resolved that the horse was entitled to run, and if he won, to receive the Derby Stakes. There the matter ought finally to have rested, but Mr. Craven insisted upon bringing it into a court of law.

The case was tried at Liverpool on the 22d of August, 1839, when a verdict was rendered in accordance with the decision of the Epsom Stewards.

Meantime Sim Templeman, who probably knew no more about Bloomshury's age or pedigree than the stable boy who groomed him, suffered in the estimation of some from the fact that he had steered the colt in his first and greatest race. To the end of his career in the pigskin there were occasional mutterings heard in which the name of Bloomshury was censoriously alluded, and, although the veteran jockey who has just expired won the Derby upon Surplice in 1848, he was displaced when the St. Leger came round; Flatman was substituted for him in the latter race, and won the victory at Doncaster upon one of the laziest and most lurching goers that was ever extended upon a race-course. The "Druid" has hymned the final struggle between him and Canezon in his "Lay of Doncaster Moor."

Now Pigburn! now Newmarket! Lord Stanley's mare prevails; No! Surplice runs with lurching strides betwixt her and the rails; They're head and head, they're stroke for stroke, Nat's whale-house's in the air, Surplice is past the judge's box, with half a neck to spare.

Racing men have short memories, and are, for the most part, unversed in the history of races which were run in the days of their fathers. It may, therefore, be not unnecessary to state that John Scott, "the wizard of the north," was in the habit of moving his Doncaster horses to a farm which he rented at Pigburn, within a few miles of the famous town moor to which he had taken Canezon, where she was about to meet the redoubtable Derby winner, over whose Epsom victory Lord George Bentinck had heaved that "sniper groan" commemorated by his noble biographer Lord Beaconsfield.

Another mortification was in store for Sim Templeman, when, at the last moment, the late Lord John Scott refused to allow him to ride Connobie for the Derby of 1856, and put Sherwood (who had been upon Wild Dayrell's back in the previous year) in the saddle, to run third to Ellington and Aldcroft. No slight, however, was sufficient to damp the elastic spirits and gay, good humor of a jockey who was a general favorite with all who came across him. His broad Yorkshire dialect, and the vein of quiet fun which ran through his conversation, were reproduced with admirable mimetic power by the last Sir William Milner but one—the father of the present baronet, who owns Nunappleton. In the hunting field Sim Templeman, although never a bruising rider, was always prominent among those *qui brillent au second rang*, and his cheery face was a welcome sight to the habitual members of the York and Ainsty field, when he rode down from his house near Pocklington-upon-the-Wolds to meet Mr. Bateman and old Will Danty, at Melbourne, in the Vale of York. To recapitulate the various jackets that he wore during his long career in the saddle would be tantamount to traversing the history of the British turf during the four decades which intervened between 1820 and 1860. Among the most famous of them, however, may be mentioned the chocolate banner of the Duke of Leeds, the black with white cap of Lord Derby, the yellow ensign of Sir Thomas Massey Stanley, the cherry of Sir Joseph Hawley, not to mention the colors of Gen. Anson, of Mr. Rudston Read, of Mr. Stanhope Hawke, of Mr. Pedley, of Mr. Harry Hill, of Lord Clifden, and last but not least, of the first Marquis of Westminster. For many years before his death Sim Templeman's eyesight had become so impaired that equestrian exercise, in which at all times he took such delight, was totally denied to him. With him the recollection of many small and once flourishing Yorkshire meetings—such as Catterick Bridge, Northallerton, Richmond-upon-Swale, and Malton—seems itself to pass away. Like many other jockeys who have ridden scores upon scores of races, and hundreds upon hundreds of trials, and have been admitted to the confidence of owners and of trainers without end, Sim Templeman would doubtless have had a singular tale to unfold had he given the rein to what Burns calls "his tinkler jaw." He was one of those prudent and self-contained men, however, who deem it their business in life neither to make nor to mar reputations, and when the grave closes upon the steerer of Surplice and Bloomshury, and Cossack—of Westminster, of Miami, Cymba, and Marchioness, and a host of other winners, it will be remembered of him, by those few contemporaries whom time have still spared, that he never spoke a disrespectful word to any of his employers; that he never applied hot and rebellious liquor to his blood; that, in short, he was a jockey of the old school, to whom manners and practices of many of his successors in the saddle, who might be his grandsons in years, would be as distasteful as holy water to the lips of his Satanic Majesty.—*London Field*.

### The Arab and His Horse.

I can almost see them now as I have seen them many a day in Africa, standing on the desert where their master had dismounted, with their heads thrown down, their beautiful eyes half closed, their large nostrils so wide that you could run your hand up them, thin and palpitating, their forms so attenuated that you could see the action of their lungs, their legs wide spread—rather ugly-looking animals. In a moment their rider leaps on their back and the whole horse changes. He raises his head proudly, tossing his long mane to the wind, his eyes gleam with life and pride, and every motion indicates the keenest joy.

Everybody knows that they are the best horses in the world, and the reason of that is the marvelous care and love which the Arab bestows on them. He never uses bit or bridle. A slender silken cord tied round their head is bridle sufficient. He never hitches his horse. I have seen five hundred of them in one of their grand hazards, all standing together with their heads down waiting for their riders. When one of those riders wanted his horse he would only whistle for him, and the horse would proudly prance out from among the rest. The Arab continually talks to his horse in the low, soft, musical monosyllables of their tongue. They are a silent race, but they make their horses their confidants. They eat and sleep and fight on horseback. The affection between the horse and the rider is something we cannot understand. I never knew one of them to sell his horse. They would starve to death first.

It is marvelous how these men learn to shoot on horseback. You will see a horse come sweeping down on the camp with terrific speed, without a rider apparently. Presently you will see a long rifle gleam over the horse's ears, and in a moment you hear the sharp report of a gun, and the man at your side has been shot. Then an Arab will straighten up on the horse and dash away like a whirlwind. Pursuit would be worse than useless. This is the way they fight. They never have pitched battles. They always come tearing down like a mountain torrent, but if they find an attack hazardous they discharge a volley and retreat. They fight mostly at night.

Nutwood is a reddish chestnut, left hind coronet white, and star in forehead, 15½ hands, kind and docile as a kitten. As he stands he is in my kind of horse from the ground up. I can't not what others may wish or say; as for me, give me Nutwood. Why, I can go out in the lot to-day among one hundred wealings, and pick out his get nineteen times in twenty. Does any man want to bet I can't? There is a man at my elbow who laughed at the idea when I intimated as much to him. He did it himself; now I do the laughing. Being out of the dam of Maud S., and by one of the very best sons of Alexander's Abdallah, Nutwood is very popular, and is dead sure to become more celebrated. I would heed to him to-day, if I knew myself, in preference to any horse in Kentucky. My style may not be the height of fashion now, but I predict that within five years this horse of my choice will have a goodly number in the 2:30 list, and men will be forced to admit his superiority.—*Pilgrim, in N. Y. Spirit*.

It is rumored that "Councillor" Crawford will manage the case string this season. Jay-Eye-See looks lusty, and weighs 960 pounds; Phallas weighs 1,120 pounds, and is in fine shape for "the grand preparation." Gurgle, the pacer, will set a high mark, if nothing happens, and Victoria Sprague will "put another there" for Dictator.



### The Three Great Sons of Dictator.

Not only was Dictator from a family of trotters and a horse of great speed at the trotting gait himself, but after being sent to Kentucky he was bred to some of the very best mares to be found in that state; and it will be noticed, when reading his list of 2:30 trotters, that the fastest of them are out of the best mares. And of his six representatives in the 2:30 list whose dams are known no less than three are out of mares that produced at least one other 2:30 horse. Jay-Eye-See, 2:10½, is out of the dam of Midnight, 2:20½; the dam of Dictator, 2:17, is also the dam of Thorndale, 2:22½, and Onward, 2:25½. Crop, the dam of Code, 2:26½, foaled to the cover of Clark Chief Blanche Amory, 2:26; and the dam of Donald, 2:27, was also the dam of Rosalind, 2:21½. With these facts in mind, the reason of Dictator's wonderful success as a sire is not hard to discover. He is a trotting-bred ettelion that trots, and when bred to high-class mares he naturally and, one might say, inevitably, gets a large percentage of trotters that are exceptionally good, even when in the company of notable flyers. It was this extraordinarily high form that made three of Dictator's sons—Jay-Eye-See, Phallas, and Dictator—the sensational trotters of last season; and it is fair to presume that, with a continuance of life and health for the next five years in Dictator, more of the same kind will follow. By virtue of that best of all tests, public performances, Jay-Eye-See must be given the place of honor among the Dictators, as well as a like position among all the trotters of his age that have ever been foaled, as his record is but half a second slower than the fastest ever made by a horse in harness, and is more than seven seconds better than that ever made by any horse of his age. Although in these days of phenomenal young trotters it is a hazardous matter to indulge in prophecy, it is not at all probable that the 2:10½ of Jay-Eye-See as a five-year-old will soon be equalled or surpassed. That, in addition to being a horse of wonderful speed, Jay-Eye-See is also one of pronounced gameness is beyond dispute, as his seven-heat race at Chicago, when a four-year-old, amply attests. The thoroughblood which comes to him from his second dam, who was a daughter of Boston, was for a time a serious bar to his attaining the place to which his great speed fairly entitled him, and is yet occasionally manifested in a wild, running break that shows most strongly in contrast to the beautiful trotting action which he has inherited in each pureness from his sire. It is the same action that enabled his illustrious uncle, Dexter, to astonish every one in his day by covering a mile in the then unprecedented time of 2:17½; and Budd Doble, who drove Dexter on the occasion of his obtaining that record, remarked to the writer, after driving Jay-Eye-See a mile in 2:22½ as a four-year-old, "There is another Dexter; he acts precisely like the old horse." The theorist who have been arguing so lustily that Jay-Eye-See's speed at the trot is derived from the Boston blood that comes to him through his grandmother should ponder on this fact, and remember that the statement was made by a man who stands the equal of any one in his profession and who weighs his words before uttering them. That Jay-Eye-See gets his speed from both dam and sire is not to be doubted by reasonable men, as the sire of his dam, Pilot, Jr., although of pacing origin himself, was the founder of a family of trotters that were among the best of their time, and his daughters have been more than ordinarily successful in the breeding ranks, the dams of the two fastest trotters in the world—Mand S. and Jay-Eye-See—being by him; while others of the family have produced Noontide, Naïd Queen, McCurdy's Hambletonian and other trotters of note. This is the breeding that makes Jay-Eye-See the greatest trotter of his age in the world—the blood of Rydyk's Hambletonian and American Star on one side, and that of the pacing-bred Pilot, Jr., on the other.

Next to Jay-Eye-See, in point of speed, as shown by the record, is Phallas, whose mile in 2:15½ at Cleveland, last summer, is within a quarter of a second of the fastest ever trotted by an entire horse; and should average good fortune attend him during the coming season, it is entirely within the limits of probability that Smuggler's record of 2:15½ will be lowered. Like the other sons of Dictator that have trotted fast, Phallas is well bred in the maternal line, his dam being by Clark Chief, son of Mambrino Chief, and a horse that, with a very brief stud experience, and not the best of opportunities, left half a dozen descendants that have beaten 2:30, and sired the dams of two horses that have beaten 2:20—Phallas, 2:15½, and Majolica, 2:17. Phallas is a much larger horse than either Jay-Eye-See or Dictator; but, like them, came to his speed early, getting a breeder's record of 2:22½ when five years old, and following it the next season with 2:15½. That he is a better horse than Dictator his friends have always claimed; but the facts do not bear them out in this assertion, as will be shown further on in this article. But for all that Phallas is a horse for whom no excuses or apologies need be made, as his work speaks for itself more eloquently than could the lips of his most ardent admirers. He has accomplished, in point of obtaining a fast record, more than any other horse of his age can lay claim to, and, in addition, has proved himself a remarkably honest horse in races, and a good campaigner. The few colts that have been dropped to his cover partake, in a marked degree, of the characteristics of their sire, and there is no reason to doubt that they will also inherit his speed. Last fall, after a campaign that must have taxed the energies of even so robust a horse as he undoubtedly is, Phallas was permitted to serve something like thirty mares; and whether this action on the part of his owner was a wise one time alone can tell. The prestige which his fast trotting had given him caused the very best of mares to be sent to him, and the result will be watched with interest by the advocates of the theory that a stallion whose vitality has been called upon to amply to great and exhaustive drains by the necessities of a trotting campaign is not in the best condition to produce offspring that will bear credit to him. There are, of course, two sides to this matter, and the forces arrayed on both sides are about numerically equal, but the question involved has never been tested in a thorough manner.

Dictator, the third of the Dictators whom it is proper to mention in this article, is by not a few horsemen of experience and intelligence thought to be the greatest of them all, and certainly a careful review of his performances from the age of three years to the present time cannot fail to impress strongly the most casual observer of such matters. It is not claimed for Dictator that he possesses the wonderful speed of Jay-Eye-See, but the assertion is freely made, and with the most substantial grounds, that he is the very best race-horse ever seen, and that no trotter that does not excel him in speed at least two seconds to the mile has the slightest chance of beating him a race; and the record of last season would seem to fully warrant this assertion, as, barring Jay-Eye-See, Dictator never met a horse that he did not either beat or show conclusively that he was his superior before the season was over. This is a broad statement to make, but the facts will prove its truthfulness. Dictator started in last season with a record of 2:23½, and before completing his eastern campaign he had lowered it to 2:17½, and beaten all the best horses in the

country that were entitled to meet him on even terms. Early in the season Joe Bunker, then in the very best of condition after his careful wintering in Georgia, beat Dictator in a race at Fleetwood Park, only one heat of which was better than 2:20, but that he could have repeated the performance later in the year even the most ardent admirers of Bunker will hardly claim. From this time until the close of his campaign Dictator's career was one of almost uninterrupted success. He won races both in his class and for all stallions, beginning by defeating Monroe Chief at Chicago, in a contest that will not soon be forgotten by those who witnessed it. At Cleveland he achieved a notable victory over Wilson, that horse trotting one heat in 2:16½, and being assisted by every horse in the race except Dictator. It was in this race that Dictator obtained his record of 2:17, and when the fact that in doing so he trotted for three-quarters of a mile on the outside of three horses is considered, the merit of the performance will be appreciated. That 2:17 under such adverse circumstances is fully equal to 2:15 on a good track, with the pole and with nothing to contend against, is the opinion of many horsemen who have nothing to prejudice them; and that Dictator's race at Cleveland was far and away the best ever trotted has never been disputed. But it is not alone in the matter of speed that Dictator is conspicuous. Perhaps his most notable quality is his gameness, and in this respect it is doubtful if his equal has been seen. It has enabled him to win where other horses would have had no chance for victory, and to this quality may justly be ascribed the greater measure of his success. There are plenty of horses that can trot a quarter as fast as Dictator, but the one that cannot beat him to the quarter-pole and can beat him a mile, is yet to be found. In all his races there have been trotters that could easily take the pole from him at the commencement of the journey, but on the homestretch, or even before that was reached, the little black has forced them to lower their colors. In point of actual performances he is clearly the superior of Phallas, as he beat that horse on every one of the four occasions they came together last summer, and in addition to that beat other good horses as well. After winning all kinds of races in all parts of the country, Dictator started for the great \$10,000 purse at Hartford, and, with every horse in the race against him, defeated a field consisting of Wilson, 2:16½; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Phallas, 2:15½; Adele Gould, 2:19, and three others of equal note. This was a famous victory indeed, but Dictator accomplished it with comparative ease, once he set to work at the job; and he followed it up by winning again at Albany and Boston, at both of which places he defeated Phallas and other good ones, so that as to the merit of his Hartford race there can be no possible question. In point of breeding Dictator is by far the best of the Dictators, his dam being the famous Dolly, by Mambrino Chief, she being also the dam of Thorndale, 2:22½, and Onward, 2:25½. With equal points of merit in other respects, a horse that is out of a dam whose excellence has been proven is, without doubt, the superior of one that has not this recommendation, and therefore it is only fair to award Dictator first place among the entire sons of Dictator. —*Breeders' Gazette.*

### Care of Yearlings—A Reverse Description of Eastern Methods.

We recently published an article from the New York Spirit on the methods in vogue among the great breeding establishments of preparing yearlings for the annual sales. The following from the *Turf, Field and Farm* tells quite another story, and one much more creditable to the breeders who, after all, were only charged with putting their colts in presentable and attractive condition.

An article appeared a few weeks since in a contemporary which does gross injustice to the large breeding establishments of the country, and is calculated to mislead new beginners in the art and science of breeding for the turf. One would suppose, being unacquainted with the facts, that the large breeding establishments kept up and fed their colts like pigs in a pen, stuffed with the most fattening foods, allowed no fresh air nor exercise, and groomed until the coat shines like satin. Such, however, is the contrary to the facts. No one of the large breeding establishments, such as Mr. Chas. Reed's Fairview Stud, Belle Meade, Woodburn, Elmendorf, and Runnymede, has ever practiced the habit of feeding oil-cake, or making an undue application of the brush to the coats of yearlings. It is seldom that a brush or comb is used upon any colt in any one of these establishments until a few days before the annual sales, when a new, fresh-shedded coat of hair gives the colts their true appearance of vigor and health. The colts, from the time of weaning until brought to the hammer, are fed a liberal allowance of clean, sweet oats and fragrant hay, and in very bad weather and at night are housed in order that each animal shall consume its own food, else some would fare badly with the gluttings. This practice gives the colts some eight or nine hours of open air exercise, and experience and the success attending the plan have been found worthy of imitation, as it tends to the formation of both bone and muscle, and prevents flatulency, inflammation, and other ills to which horse flesh is heir. The time to make a race-horse is before he is born, by giving the dam the best care, and the produce will show it when dropped, and, as all the most valuable stakes are run at two and three years old, it is absolutely necessary that the colts should be bountifully fed. Air and exercise are indispensable to convert the food into wholesome nourishment, promote circulation of the blood, add firmness and strength to the muscles, increase the strength, texture, and growth of the bone, assist digestion, prevent flatulency, and enable the animal to endure fatigue. Without constant and regular exercise a horse cannot enjoy good health, and experienced breeders know and appreciate this fact. It will be news to the breeders to learn that their colts are kept up for months and attired with oil-cake, with feet as bright as patent leather shoes, and coats sleek as satin from constant application of brush and rubber. There is little or no difference in the general treatment of all the great establishments, either in the east or west. All are bountiful feeders, and allow free range, the only restraint being to separate the colts in pairs, and allow a number of fillies to exercise in the same paddock. This course of procedure has enabled Belle Meade to breed such grand race-horses as Bramble, who ran forty-nine races up to five years old, and won thirty of them, including in one year the Baltimore, Westchester, Saratoga, Monmouth and Brighton Cups; Bootjack to start in eighty-four races, win forty-nine, and run second in nineteen; Bancroft to run until six years old, starting in forty-three races, winning twenty-three, and being second in five, including in one year the Louisville, Cincinnati and Brewers' Cups, with many other very fast races, defeating the best horses on the turf; Brambletella to run fifty-six races, win thirty-two, and run second in eleven, seventeen of which were run at two years old, winning ten, and running second in four, when really only half trained; and such race-horses as

Bounce, mile heats in 1:42, 1:41½; Boardman, one mile in 1:40½, the fastest ever run in a race with other horses; Barrett, who crossed the ocean twice, and but for temper a first-class race-horse; Vandalite, winner of eleven good races at three years old, including the Annual at Jerome, the Dixie and Breckenridge Stakes at Baltimore, two miles in 3:35½, and 3:35, with the penalty, the fastest these two races were ever run by one and the same horse. The same generous course of treatment at Woodburn resulted in the production of the unconquered Asteroid and Norfolk, the latter being credited with the fastest three-mile heat race on record, 5:27½, 5:29½; Springbok and Preakness, the two famous stake and cup horses, running a dead heat in the Saratoga Cup, two and a quarter miles, in the fastest time on record at the distance, 3:56½; Harry Bassett, winner of all his stakes in his two and three-year-old years, including the Belmont and Champion at Jerome, Travers and Kenner at Saratoga, Jersey Derby and the great Bowie Stakes, four-mile heats at Baltimore; Duke of Magenta, winner of four out of seven stakes at two years old, and eleven out of twelve in his three-year-old year, and is sound to this day in his legs and feet; Tom Ochiltree, a winner at all distances from one to four miles; Glenmore, winner of the best three heats of four miles ever run, 7:29½, 7:30½, 7:31; Abd-el-Kader, Abd-el-Kader, Wildidle, winner of four miles in 7:25½; Fellowcraft, four miles in 7:19½; Spendthrift, Uncas, Bayswater, Beacon, Vauxhall, Wanderer, Monarchist, Madge, Joe Daniels, Hubbard, Foxhall, winner of the Grand Prix de Paris, Cesarewitch, and Cambridgeshire Handicaps, with weight no horse ever carried to win it, and a host of others which raced through years at long distances, and with high weights. The same results have followed a similar mode of treatment at Elmendorf (Preakness), where Monitor first saw the light. He has raced successfully at all distances under the highest weights, and is credited with the fastest two miles and a furlong ever run, 3:44½, and is now aged and sound. Ferida, the best mare which has appeared for a decade, her four miles in 7:23½ never having been equaled by a mare. Postguard, one of the best timber horses in the country, Strathspey, Aella, Clara D., Jennie B., Judith, Little Minch, Little Rufin, Marchioness, Vigil, winner of the Dixie and Breckenridge, Vera Cruz, Vagrant, winner of Phoenix Hotel Stakes, Kentucky Derby, and Grand Exposition Stakes at Philadelphia. The same general system was pursued at Stockwood, where the phenomenal horse Hindoo was foaled, who won seven out of nine races at two years old, and eighteen out of twenty at three years old, including all the large stakes, and five out of six at four years old, including the Louisville Cup, Merchants' and Turf Stakes, the Coney Island Stakes and Cup, in which he defeated the great Eole and Parole. The results at Runnymede have strengthened the practice of generous feed and plenty of air and exercise, as the performances of Runnymede, winner of six important stakes at two and three years old; Barnes, winner of seven large stakes; Belle of Runnymede, a creditable performer, and last, though not least, the famous Miss Woodford, winner of five out of eight stakes at two years old, and ten out of twelve at three years old, including the Champion Stallion Stakes, and over fifty thousand dollars in money clearly show. The identical course of treatment at the Kennesaw Stud gave the turf Luke Blackburn, one of the best race-horses ever foaled in America, and winner of 22 out of 24 races at three years old, including the American Stallion Stakes, at Louisville, Ky., and making the fastest time at one and a half miles on record, 2:34; Aranza, which crossed the ocean twice, and is still sound and winning; Gidella, one of the grandest mares which has ever graced the turf, and Geo. Kinney, a winner of 12 out of 18 races in 1883, defeating all the best horses on the turf. The paddocks at Chestnut Hill, during the successful career of Leamington, produced many horses with badly developed feet and legs, and many of them broke down and were retired at a very early age. The practice there was generous treatment and good exercise, but there was not room to allow the same range as is to be found at the other studs. The same general system is followed at Rancoas, Brookdale and the Nursery, and covered paddocks are used in bad weather. Location, soil, climate and grasses have much to do with early maturity and development. Certain it is that none of the great breeding establishments have ever resorted to the suicidal policy of confinement, and oil cake or other soft flesh-making or coat-glossing foods. No horse within our knowledge bred at any of these public sale establishments was ever afflicted with big head. All colts are more or less liable to become huckshined, especially when hurried in preparation over hard, rough and dry tracks, but the complaint is rather an exception than the rule. Horse-breeding is at best a great lottery and full of disappointments; an accident may destroy the best; but the horses bred and sold at the largest breeding studs of the country have more than sustained the reputation of their breeders. Nearly all the valuable fixed events have been won by horses bred in them, and the number remaining on the turf to a good age and retiring sound is in proportion to their excellence, and is not excelled in England or any country. It is seldom that any colt bred in any private establishment has ever proved a first-class race-horse, and not one good race-horse can be named either on or off the turf that ever proved a good one where the starving process has been resorted to in raising colts. No man ever grew to maturity strong and healthy that had been starved and housed in his infancy and youth, and the same general law of nature applies to all the brute creation.

### Dewey & Stewart's Indorsements.

These leading Michigan breeders, who raised the famous stallion Jerome Eddy, 2:16½, and other fine animals, write in the following terms of the great remedy for sprung knees and cockled ankles, known as Sparkhall's Specific:

Owosso, Michigan, February 16th, 1884.  
R. H. SPARKHALL: Dear Sir—Having used your Specific with good success, we think highly of it, and do cheerfully recommend it to the public as a most excellent liniment.

Yours,

DEWEY & STEWART.

### Dates Claimed.

Oakland Park, M. M. Allen, Lessee, April 26th to May 3d.  
Capital Turf Club, Sacramento, May 6th to 10th.  
Visalia Fair Association, Visalia, May 1st to 3d.  
Fresno Fair Association, Fresno, May 20 to 24th.  
Sonoma County Agricultural Association, Santa Rosa, Aug. 18th to 23d.  
Thirteenth District, Marysville, Aug. 26th to 30th.  
State Fair, Sacramento, Sept. 11th to 20th.

It is reported that Mr. Pierre Lorillard has purchased a farm near Red Bank, N. J., where he will breed and trotting horses. If Mr. Lorillard gives the subject attention as he has given the gallopers, he will sur success of the new enterprise.



## Foals.

At Raucha del Paso, property of J. B. Haggin.  
 April 7th, bay filly by Exile, dam Primrose, by Son of Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., graudam Blackbird by Blackbird.  
 April 16th, bay filly, both hind feet white, by Eebo, dam Sister to Alexander.  
 April 18th, bay filly, star and snip, off fore ankle and off hind foot white, by Buccaneer, dam Queen of Hearts Filly by Young Eebo.  
 April 19th, bay filly, star in forehead, by Exile, dam Ann Mary, by Charles Dickens, graudam Mary Ann by Pilot Temple.  
 April 19th, chestnut filly, star in forehead, and near hind foot white, by Algona, dam Cbarming by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., graudam Charmer by Belmont.  
 April 20th, bay colt, star in forehead, and off hind foot white, by Echo, dam Sister to Ruth Ryan by Lodi.  
 April 21st, bay colt, few white hairs in forehead, both hind feet white, by Eebo, dam Lyons' Mare by old St. Clair.  
 April 21st, bay colt, near hind foot white, by Exile, dam Sally Coward by May Boy.

## Thoroughbreds.

April 18th, chestnut colt, off hind leg and near hind foot white, by Wheatley, dam Rosemary by Joe Daniels.  
 April 20th, 1884, chestnut filly, white face, and near hind foot white, by Wheatley, dam Winefred by Joe Daniels.  
 April 21st, chestnut filly, star and snip, near hind foot white, by Longfield, dam Grecian Bend by Lodi.  
 Property of F. L. Duncan, Santa Rosa.

April 15th, Nellie H. by Signal, her dam by Henry Clay, a dark bay filly with black points, by Anteco. The name of Nellie D. is claimed for this filly.

## The Turf in Australia.

By the last steamer dates to March 26th reached this city. The autumn meeting of the Victoria Racing Club began on March 1st at Flemington, and the local press reports great sport. From the Melbourne papers we summarize the principal events.

First day. Ascot Vale Stakes—Of 20 sovs. each, with 200 sovs. added for two-year-olds; second to receive 100 sovs., and third 50 sovs. Six furlongs.

Hon. J. White's h c Bargo, by Marlborough—Guelder Rose, 122 lbs. 1  
 Mr. S. Barnard's ch c The Broker, by Goldsborough—Melody, 129 lbs. 1  
 (including 7 lbs. penalty).  
 Mr. E. De Mestre's b or br c Sirocco, by Pilsator—Zephyr, 122 lbs. 2  
 Time—1:18 1/2.

Betting 5 to 4 against Bargo; 100 to 30 against the Broker. Six horses started.

The St. Leger Stakes—Of 25 sovs. each, with 300 sovs. added; for three-year-olds; second to receive 50 sovs., and third 25 sovs. One mile and three-quarters and 132 yards.

Hon. J. White's h c Martini-Henry, by Musket—Sylvia, 122 lbs. 1  
 Mr. W. Branch's h c Off Colour, by King Cole—The Gem, 122 lbs. 2  
 Mr. A. F. Smart's br c Archie, by Rapidity—Eugenie, 122 lbs. 3  
 Time—3:24 1/2.

Betting 3 to 1 on Martini-Henry who won in a canter by a length. Five started.

Newmarket Handicap—Of 20 sovs. each, with 300 sovs. added; second to receive 50 sovs., and third 20 sovs. Six furlongs.

Mr. J. O. Inglis's b c Malva, 4 years, by St. Albans—Edella, 119 lbs. 1  
 Mr. D. S. Wallace's h c Le Grand, 3 years, 122 lbs. 2  
 Mr. J. Whittingham's b or br c Claptrap, 4 years, 110 lbs. 3  
 Time—1:15 1/2.

Betting 7 to 1 against Malva; 100 to 5 against Le Grand; 15 to 1 against Claptrap. The favorite Segenoh finished fourth. Thirteen started.

Second day. Australian Cup.—A handicap sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each 10 sovs. forfeit, or 5 only if declared before 4 p. m. on Monday, 4th February, with 500 added. For three-year-olds and upwards. The handicap weight of the winner of the V. R. C. St. Leger to be not less than 110 lbs., and the winner of any handicap of the value of 100 sovs. after the declaration of the weights to carry 3 lbs. extra; of two or more such races, 5 lbs. extra. The second horse to receive 100 sovs., and the third 50 sovs. out of the stake. Two miles and a quarter.

Hon. J. White's ch c Morpeth, by Goldsborough—Goldfinch, four years, 117 pounds. 1  
 Mr. W. Gannon's br h Sweet William, five years, 121 pounds. 2  
 Mr. D. S. Wallace's b c Le Grand, three years, 110 pounds. 3  
 Time—4:03 1/2.

Betting 3 to 1 against Morpeth, 7 to 1 against Sweet William, 8 to 1 against Le Grand. Seventeen started.

The last day was the sensational one of the meeting by reason of the defeat of Martini-Henry for the Champion Stakes, three miles, for which he started a strong favorite.

Champion Stakes.—Of 25 sovs. each, with 1,000 sovs. added. Weight for age. Second to receive 200 sovs., and the third 100 sovs. out of the stake. Three miles. Horses foaled north of the line allowed 7 lbs. 59 subs.

Mr. D. S. Wallace's b c Le Grand, by Epigram—Legend, three years, 110 pounds. 1  
 Mr. W. Branch's h c Off Colour, three years, 110 pounds. 2  
 Hon. W. Pearson's b h Commotion, five years, 131 pounds. 3  
 Time—5:26 1/2.

Betting, 2 to 1 on Martini-Henry, 100 to 30 against Commotion, 7 to 1 Navigator, 8 to 1 Off Colour, 10 to 1 Le Grand, 100 to 8 Sting.

The following are the Melbourne Sportsman's notes of the running.

The big event of the meeting, the Champion, followed. Martini-Henry maintained his place in the market to the last, 2 to 1 being laid upon him. He looked well, but good judges were of opinion that he was not so fit as he was in the spring. Commotion, who found numerous friends at 3 to 1, appeared to be in grand condition. Navigator was rather big, but both Off Colour and Le Grand were in the pink of condition. Sting was also as fit as could be made. Mr. Watson did not keep them long at the post. Iron Hand at once went to the front, the favorite heading the next division. Mr. Pearson's colt kept a lead of quite fifty lengths round to the turn, where Martini commenced to draw up, and passed him at the entrance to the straight. He led past the stand with a couple of lengths, cheers going up from the excited spectators. Rounding the home-turn another cheer showed that Commotion was being sent in pursuit of Mr. White's colt, and the pair were soon racing in earnest. Approaching the bridge, however, Martini-Henry had had enough of it, and tried to cut by attempting to bolt, and it took Hales all his time to keep him on the course. Commotion passed him at the back, and, followed by Off Colour and Le Grand, kept the pace very warm. At the home-turn the pair joined him and passed him. The race was now between Le Grand and Off Colour, and at the distance the Queensland colt, answering every call of O'Brien's, came away, and won with a little in hand, by half a length. Off Colour, who ran very gamely and consistently, was second; Commotion was third, three lengths off, Sting fourth, Navigator fifth, Martini-Henry, who was not persevered with, 100 yards off, sixth, and Iron Hand last. The owner and rider of the winning horse were applauded when the weighing-in was accomplished. The winner has run most consistently during the meeting, being second in the Newmarket Handicap, and third in the Australian Cup. Commotion, however, could have been closer to him, but for the way he tackled Martini-Henry and raced him down. Off Colour ran very gamely. Martini-Henry's defeat was greatly felt by his backers.

## Observations at Louisville.

After four days most delightfully spent in Henderson I could not resist the temptation to pay Louisville a visit before returning to St. Louis. I wanted to see if I could note any change in the horses at the Jockey Club grounds after the two weeks of fine weather which had elapsed since I left the Fall City. I arrived here at daylight yesterday morning, and after performing the necessary ablutions, in company with Col. Clark I drove to the course. The Colonel likes a good breakfast, and made me wait until he could order one to suit his special palate, before we left. I came very near going without him, as I wished to be early on the track, and as it was we missed several horses that had already worked before our arrival, and these I may not see at all. One of those we missed was Brazil, and he was reported to have worked uncommonly well. I have always fancied this colt, for I know he has great speed, and I wished to see what action he would show after going more than a mile. The horses at Louisville have improved vastly since I last wrote you, though I fear some may be hurried a little too fast. The best run that has been made thus far was a one and a quarter miles, by Harpoon, which he covered in 2:18 1/2, doing the mile in 1:48 1/2. Several have worked a mile in 1:50 or better, but none so good as 1:48 1/2. Powhatan and Loftin worked together in 1:50, some days since. I saw them cover one and a half miles yesterday in 2:53—the first quarter in 30s., the second in 28s., the mile in 1:51, mile and a quarter in 2:22, mile and a half in 2:53. Loftin could not be pulled back to Powhatan until after he had gone a little over three-quarters of a mile, and looked as though he could have gone away from him at any time until they were pulled up. Loftin was much more backward than Powhatan when I first saw them, and is yet, but to my notion he is the better horse of the two, and I still think if Col. Johnson wins the Derby it will be with Loftin, but I don't believe he will win it at all. Bob Miles was worked, but not pushed; he did a mile in 1:53 1/2. Exploit and Farnado are both doing extremely well—moving as well as could be asked; they did one mile and a quarter in 2:21, making the mile in 1:51. Bob Miles suits well enough. The only question with me is, "will he be fit on Derby day?" I am inclined to think he will be, for I know Mr. Williams will do all in his power to bring him to the post well and in order. He knows the colt thoroughly, and he is in splendid form now—better than any one on the track—while by the record is vastly the superior of any he has to meet. I don't hesitate to say, barring accidents, I think he will win. This idea of twelve or fifteen horses having a chance is, to me, a curious notion. Now, I think Richard Lound has as good a chance as any of the outsiders, yet I can't consider him in the same class as Bob Miles any more than I would class Bramble with the Duke of Magenta. A horse that has never shown might be named as a probable winner, but of those now before the public, as the horses are to-day, I can't see how one can be named to beat Williams' entry. This I state after careful examination and due consideration. The Oaks is a different venture. I believe it will, good day and good track, be the best Oaks ever run. There are four or five extremely fine fillies in it, and several that have private tips of the highest class. It will not be a walk-over for either Matinee, Eva S., or Modesty. In fact, I consider it almost as uncertain as the Merchants'. I have not time to discuss this stock at present, but may do so at some future day; if I do, then I will tell of a very dark one that will come very near being first, if she keeps good. Eva S., did a mile in 1:50 1/2 on Friday last—so I was told by a gentleman who timed her—so you see she is keeping up her promise of being "the best-looking filly on the track," as I wrote you in my last. Lizzie S. is a little flighty, but when it comes for real action she will be found ready for the fray. Brown Dick gave her a mile in 1:50 1/2, and repeated in 1:50; he also worked Belle of the Highlands and the Admiral together, in very nearly the same time. His two-year-olds were not given any fast work. The fastest two-year-old run made was accomplished by Col. Churchill's Aristides and Ruffin fillies; the former is a little the better of the two. They covered the ground in 51 1/2s., which seems to me almost too fast for this early; yet it was a trial in which they were expected to show something, as I noticed Col. Churchill had several of his friends to see what they could do.

I did not see Mr. Pate's Derby horses work, as I have already stated, but I looked them over afterwards and found them quite fine, especially Conkling, who shows high form. Monogram looks well, but showed slight signs of lameness after his exercise. I fear his legs may not stand a preparation, but if they do you may expect to hear from him. Bob Pate (the Cowl) takes kindly to his work, but I am afraid to express an opinion of him. Aretino did not move as I should like to see him. He will have to improve over his present way of going to beat Richard Pryor's pair, old John Davis and April Fool. He was my first choice for the Cup. Perhaps after Lee Paul gets on his feet he may bring him around, for the colt looks good and should do well.

Right here I want to call the Gilmore men's attention to one fact—the Cup is occasionally run in mud, and if the ground should be heavy that day Gilmore will not be in the race. I have no idea he can beat Davis or April Fool on any kind of ground, all fit, but in the mud it would be a walk-over for April Fool as between them.

Cardinal McCloskey has a slight splint; were it not for that he, in his greatly improved condition, would be very dangerous, and may yet be, as Dick is endeavoring to have him right and well on Cup day. Vera is doing slow work; her best mile was in 1:58. I can't agree with you in considering Wallensee as a Cup candidate. I think he belongs to an entirely different set. His race at New Orleans was nothing. Such horses as Foster and Princess, Slocum and Brunswick (not well) are a poor lot to win Cup honors over. I think Wallensee a fair-selling plate at 1 1/2 miles, and nothing more. Should be start in the Cup, as I believe he will, it is my opinion that he will be in great luck if he gets to the distance stand when the winner crosses the score. Yet it is difference of opinion that makes betting.

Islington shows better on the track than in his stable. He is, without doubt, a great colt, better than I considered him in my last letter. This crop of two-year-olds is one of remarkable strength, perhaps the best in many years. There are so many good ones that one is lost in doubt when he begins to compare them. Brown Dick has a good one in Spanish King. He worked him a quarter in 25 seconds, yet I believe he has a better in his string, but as this one is the pick of the stable I will not name mine, yet time will show if he has not a better colt than King Spanish. I have already given an account of the two-year-olds, so will not speak further of them.

I have not seen Corrigan's string at work as yet. They are about as I last wrote, only improved from the good weather. Freeland is still the great tip for the Merchants'.

There has been some talk of a new jockey club being organized here and gotten up in conflict with the old Association. I have made inquiries on the subject, and don't believe it is very seriously thought of, and doubt if it will ever

go further than a little talk. For what reason should this club be inaugurated? Louisville now has the leading association of the south and west. Every turfman and owner in the country has thorough confidence in the club and its officers. Its very name is a guarantee to everything that is straightforward and enterprising on the turf. Its stakes are not only valuable in a moneyed point, but a winner of the Derby, Cup, Merchants', or turf, has at once an increased value, because it is an established fact that none but a race-horse can win these events. It would be singular, indeed, if turfmen would be willing to give up these great advantages to try a venture of which they know nothing, to say nothing of the business community who fully realize that the Louisville Jockey Club have done more to advertise the city than any feature in its history. The society element would never consent to give up these meetings.—*Cor., N. Y. Sportsman.*

## About Forfeits.

It is thought that Mr. Neab Armstrong, of Moutana, who has retired from the turf, and who has declined to pay a stake forfeit of \$50, due Col. Frank Waters, of Lexington, will fight the question in the courts. His only plea is that the forfeit is a debt which cannot be collected under the gaming act, but Col. Waters proposes to meet the issue squarely, and he will not be satisfied until he has a decision from the highest court of Kentucky. In two of the states the courts have held that a stake liability cannot be evaded under the gaming act, and Col. Waters will risk his reputation as a lawyer that the courts of Kentucky will adopt the same view. On Saturday last, at Lexington, we heard Gen. Robinson, President of the Kentucky Association, Mr. Simonds, the lessee of the track, and Col. Waters discuss the policy of adopting the cash system of entry to stakes. The plan suggested was 25 per cent. to accompany the nomination and the rest to be paid in like instalments at designated times. This would do away with all credit and enable the association to pay to the winner of the stake the entire amount due him as soon as a decision from the stand is rendered. It would give no trouble or annoyance to the owner of the winning horse, and it would be easy on the owners of the losing horses, because it would not force them to spin around for money after the day had gone against them. The man who is compelled to pay after all hope is lost feels the bitter sting of the debt. The only argument advanced against the plan was that horse owners are just as good stake-holders as an association or a jockey club. In view of the fact that there have been in recent years many accessions of men of doubtful responsibility to the nomination list, the opposing argument does not rise much above the gravity of school-boy declamation. If a club has standing enough to secure entries it should be looked upon as a much safer stake-holder than scores of individuals who constantly figure in the forfeit lists.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

## Trotting Foals at Palo Alto.

DATE.	SEX.	DAM.	SIRE.
March 23	Bay c	Ursina	Gen. Benton
" "	" f	Mobawk M. Ca	Fallis
" 27	" c	Lizzie Collius	Electioneer
" "	" f	Barnes	Gen. Benton
" 28	Brown c	Lady Thom, Jr.	Electioneer
" "	" c	Asthore	Gen. Benton
" 30	Bay f	Columbine	Electioneer
" 31	Lt hay c	Wilmina	Bentonian
April 1	Bay c	Asbland	Clay
" 2	" f	Lady Scully	Electioneer
" 4	" c	America Girl	Piedmont
" "	Brown c	Beautiful Bells	Electioneer
" 6	Bay c	Frolic	Gen. Benton
" "	" f	Barues Idol	Fallis
" "	" "	Blarney	Bentonian
" 7	" "	Lodema	Gen. Benton
" 8	" c	Glendale	Bentonian
" 9	Roan c	Daisy Miller	Gen. Benton
" "	" c	Lady Beecher	Piedmont
" 14	Bay f	Emma	"
" 15	" c	Aurora	Electioneer
" "	" f	Sontag Dixie	Bentonian
" 16	" "	Enticia	Gen. Benton
" "	" c	Monte Belle	Fallis
" 17	Ch c	Idabell	Piedmont
" 18	Bay c	Millie	Gen. Benton
" "	" "	Edith Carr	Electioneer
" 19	" f	Violet	Gen. Benton
" 21	" "	Mecca	Piedmont
" "	Lt hay c	Mamie	Electioneer

## Thoroughbred Foals.

March 30 | Ch c | Jeannie C. | Monday

## English Trotters.

Although trotting races in England are now confined almost exclusively to country fairs, the trotter was fairly well recognized in English sporting circles during the greater part of the eighteenth century. The best performance of a trotter in England a century ago was from forty-five to fifty seconds slower for a mile than the present American record. In 1792 a mile was trotted in a few seconds less than three minutes, and sixteen miles were made in an hour on a common road, the weight being 224 pounds. A unique and valuable sporting book published in England in 1844 gives some interesting information regarding old-time trotting and running races in that country. From the time of James I down the turf has been under the direct patronage of the royal family. King James possessed a fine stand of race-horses during the period Cromwell ruled the nation. During Queen Anne's reign the interest in racing and in the breeding of fine stock was at fever heat, and it was at this period that the famous "Royal Plates" were established. The most flourishing period of the turf was from 1766 to 1784, there being over ninety courses at that time in England alone, and about 105 altogether in the United Kingdom. In the record of trotting performances it is noted that in 1810 ten miles were made on the Epsom road in thirty minutes and ten seconds. The greatest performance in harness with a light wagon was two miles in 6:36. A grey gelding is recorded as making fourteen and a half miles in several seconds less than an hour. The chief of the best trotters within the last half-century were Charles of Scott, a trotting stallion got by Blank, a race-horse, and Useful Cub, a trotting stallion got by a black cart horse out of a Chapman's mare. These two stallions have been the progenitors of a great number of trotters of the highest qualifications.

L. M. Morse of Lodi, has sold to a gentleman of this city his pair of four-year-old geldings, John O'Brien and mate, for \$2,500. These colts are both sons of Mambriuo Wilke's, and were very cheap at the figure named.



## Drivers of 2:20 Horses.

The following drivers gave the best records to trotters and pacers in the 2:20 list:

John Splan—Rarus, 2:13; Wilson, 2:16; Charley Ford, 2:16; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Clemmie G., 2:17; Wedgewood, 2:19; Adelaide, 2:19; Mattie Hunter, 1:12; Gem, 2:13; and Sweetzer, 2:15.

Charles S. Green—Lulu, 2:15; Lucille Goldstun, 2:16; Red Cloud, 2:18; Great Eastern, 2:18; Thos. L. Young, 2:19; Flsely Goldstun, 2:20; May Queen, 2:20; and Humboldt, 2:20.

John E. Turner—Trinket, 2:14; Edwin Thoru, 2:16; Haulis, 2:17; Nettie, 2:18, and Daisydale, 2:19.

John Murphy—Majolica, 2:17; Pickard, 2:18; Patchen, 2:18; Croxis, 2:19; Keene Jim, 2:19; Edwrsd and Dick Swiveller, 2:19; double team, and Frank and Mate, 2:08; trotter with running mate.

Orrin A. Hickok—St. Julien, 2:11; Santa Clane, 2:17; Lucy, 2:18; Overman, 2:19; and Camors, 2:19.

Daniel Macs—Hopeful, 2:14; Darby, 2:16; Jossphus, 2:19; Prospero, 2:20; and Sorrel Dan, 2:14.

Budd Doble—Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; Gloster, 2:17; Dexter, 2:17; and Judge Fullerton, 2:18.

Geo. W. Saunders—Clingstone, 2:14; William H., 2:18; and George V., 2:20.

James H. Goldsmith—Alley, 2:19; Driver, 2:19; Flora Belle, 2:13; and Change, 2:19.

Peter V. Johnston—Piedmont, 2:17; Mouroe Chief, 2:18; J. B. Thomas, 2:18; Bodine, 2:19; Aldine, 2:19; and Johnston, 2:10.

Charles Marvin—Smuggler, 2:15; Bonita, 2:18; and Hinda Rose, 2:19.

Edwin Bither—Jay-Eye-Ses, 2:10; and Phallas, 2:15.

Wm. W. Bair—Maud S., 2:10; and So-So, 2:17.

Gus. Wilson—Hattie Woodward, 2:15; and Alexander, 2:19.

John A. Goldsmith—Director, 2:17; and Romero, 2:19.

George W. Voorhis—Black Cloud, 2:17; and Cozette, 2:19.

James Goldue—Dick Swiveller, 2:18; and Comee, 2:19.

A. B. Cook—Rosa Wilkes, 2:18; and Joe Bunker, 2:19.

Frank Veu Ness—Albamar, 2:19; and Bonesetter, 2:19.

Wm. H. McCarthy—Minnie R., 2:19; Von Armin, 2:19; and Little Brown Jug, 2:11.

A. McDowell—Sleepy Joe, 2:19; Fuller, 2:13; and Lone Jack, 2:19.

Jas. A. Dustin—Troubadour, 2:19; and Deck Wright, 2:19.

Wm. E. Weeks—Tony Newell, 2:19; and Capt. Emmone, 2:20.

S. C. Phillips—Etta Jones, 2:20; and Sleepy Tom, 2:12.

Ed. Gesr—Dr. Norman, 2:19; and Annie W., 2:20.

David Muckle—Proteine, 2:18; and Princeess, 2:19.

Mr. Wiley of the Cook Farm, called upon us this week, and reports everything blooming at the ranch. He says, regarding the death of Collette, noted two weeks ago, that he is satisfied the filly was kicked by some of the other horses in the pasture. Mr. Wiley has a new love in a bay filly foaled by Steinway from Katie G., by Electioneer, second dam Fanny Malone by Niagara. He declares her to be the finest foal he ever saw, without exception.

Director has found more business in the stud than Mr. Goldsmith anticipated, forty mares being already booked. A few more will be accepted as it has been decided not to train the horse this year.

Wm. Frasur of Portland, Oregon, has sold to C. M. Forbes, same city, the bay colt Editor, by Kisher, dam by St. Lawrence, for \$400.

## FISH.

## Webfoot Fish Liars.

Fishermen are allowed great license in story-telling, but sailors can double discount them, and when the latter have taken to shore life and turned riggers, etc., they can outlie any other class of people. Half a dozen of these worthies were collected in Justice Bushwiler's office yesterday, the court being absent. A reporter called and the gang turned themselves loose for his benefit. "Singular thing that," said one, "about the Cotesworth. When she was hove down a sword fish's sword was found sticking in her bottom. It had pierced clean through one of her iron plates and penetrated the living over an inch."

"Yes," said another, "and it had cut a piece out of the flange of an angle iron as clean as a whistle."

"How long was that lamper eel found sticking to the rudder?" asked a third.

"Twelve feet," said a fourth; "I measured it myself, and it was nine inches in diameter."

"Those were large barnacles in her bottom," said a fifth.

"Yes," said the sixth, "I took home several as big around as a soup plate."

The leader then commenced a yarn about a lumberman in Maine chopping down a tree and finding half a bushel of herring in the center, which seemed to interest the others, but did not interest the reporter, who went softly out expecting to see lightning strike the place in less than a minute.—Oregonian.

From all quarters we again hear of high and muddy water in our streams completely stopping trout fishing with success. No doubt, this state of things will continue for three weeks, at which we rejoice. Then when the true lover of trout fishing tries our streams, the fish he catches will be worth bringing home. During the week, we learn of several good men being out, but in each case they enjoyed no sport. Flies were no temptation, however delicately or accurately cast. On trying coarser baits, occasionally a trout would rise lazily and flop over for the fun of the thing, but showed no desire to take the bait. We predict, towards the end of next month, great success in this enchanting sport.

From high and muddy water the streams around Petaluma are undisturbed for the present. The only reliable report of fair catches this week reaching us came from Redwood creek in Alameda county. This stream is in the hills a few miles beyond Oakland, and runs toward Contra Costa county.

The fingerling sharps, who call themselves trout-fishers, and boast of their large catches, are getting very shy when we approach to interview them, their memories, all at once, becoming very treacherous. No use gentlemen, we are ubiquitous, and you can no more hide your evil-doings from us than you can hide the light of day from man. Be true sportsmen and then you need not fear our interviews.

Taking the points about good localities given weekly in our columns, some fifty or sixty persons went over to Sancelito on Sunday, and, what is better, every one made a fine catch of large-sized flounders. We understand our efforts were freely discussed, and generally commended. That's just as we desire. Read the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, next to your

bible, dear public, and California will soon be distinguished for her true and honest men in every branch of legitimate sport. The only way for a man to really enjoy his own privileges in this grand country is to respect the privileges of other men. When that happy day comes there will be an abundance of sport for all.

Deputy-Constable Jones is doing good work on the Sacramento river, being reported last week as having captured three boats and arrested six men on San Pablo bay, on Saturday night, they being engaged at that time in the illegal catching of fish. Two pleaded guilty and paid their fines, while the other four will be tried in Beucia some day soon. Two weeks ago four Chinese fishermen were fined \$50 each in Solano county. This is all good news, but why are the efforts of this brave and enterprising officer confined to the Sacramento river? The reason, we fear, is easily found. If Jones were sent out on a round tour of the State it would do more good than the annual appropriation of \$5,000, or anything that a score of Fish Commissioners could do in a life-time. He would reap a rich harvest in every county. We must eventually have a State Fish Warden, and officer Jones is our man from first to last for the position.

The eastern papers say there is nothing much new in fishing tackle, save several new reels that are described as combining all possible good qualities. *Forest and Stream* thinks that perfection has at last been reached in these important devices for the angler.

If those curious in such things, will visit Mr. Golcher's store, on Montgomery street near Washington, they will see in the new Raised Reel which he has recently received from the East, and in the Leonard's Catgill Fly and Light Split Bamboo Rod, something that is indeed new and worthy the inspection of all fond of fly fishing. At Mr. Ladd's on Kearney street, near Sacramento, and at Mr. Allen's, 416 Market street, there is also a general assortment of new goods in this line that would do credit to any country. From reading the paragraph quoted above, we were induced to make an inspection of novelties on hand in our city, and this is the result.

Indian Tom and his squaw came in last week with about 300 pounds of river trout, some of which must have weighed twenty pounds. Tom and his meñala toted them on their backs to their tepee, and are now satisfied they have plenty of grub for the present. The fish were speared and netted near Pyramid Lake.—*Truckee Republican*. Can this destruction last long? While the Indian hunts and fishes for food perhaps no objection can be taken to his doing so, though it gives him privileges very gallant and very unjust to this white man. But when the slaughter is unreasonable in game or fish it is another thing, and should and must be reduced to proper limits. It may be nobody's business just now to stop the slaughter, but if left alone it will lead by and by to everybody's want.

Oregon eels are a curious fish. They have a mouth built on the model of a sucker's. They climb falls by attaching themselves to the rocks at the side, and by striking the water with their tails they leap a short distance along the rock, and then take a fresh hold. At the falls on Eagle creek hundreds of them can be seen trying to pass the obstruction in this manner. The greater number of them are thrown down many times, but return and try again. It is a very singular spectacle to see a dozen or two of snake-looking fish hanging to the wet rock, their tails in the swift water, which keeps them flapping about like whip lashes. Some people eat them.

James Nagle, steward of the steamer Oregon, brought down on the last trip a rare and ugly-looking sea monster, caught in the northern waters. It is called by some a sea spider, on account of its resemblance to that insect, but it is more generally known as a horned crab. It weighs about ten or twelve pounds, and measures about three feet from claw to claw. It has teeth like a dog, and two huge claws in front. If we knew more of the great deep we should be less surprised at the monsters it sometimes yields up. We know nothing of them yet, but the sea is full of them in greater ugliness and greater number than to be found elsewhere.

In fish culture the good work goes bravely all over the Union. The last item of importance is as follows:

"Nearly 2,500,000 lake trout, 1,200,000 whitefish, 50,000 brook trout, 10,000 landlocked salmon and 8,000 California trout are ready for distribution at the Spiti lake and Auamosa hatching houses of the Iowa Fish Commission."

Santa Cruz county contains many very fine trout streams. Boulder creek especially enjoying a great reputation. The local papers report some good catches, but the streams are too high for general sport. We know several devoted and expert anglers in this city, who visit Boulder creek every season, and we give this for their information.

A. J. Rhodes came down from Independence Lake last week with 100 pounds of fresh fish. They were beauties and no mistake.—*Sierra Valley Leader*, April 4th. Is not 100 pounds rather too many to catch at one time? As the exact number of pounds is given we should like to be informed of the means by which the fish were caught.

From Oregon to San Diego we daily hear gratifying news of the abundance of shad of large size. Near home, San Pablo bay is reported to be the best place for catching this delicious fish, some being recently caught there weighing eight pounds each. It will soon be the same with striped bass. What a glorious monument to the memory of the old commissioners. Let us all remember them with gratitude, now we see the grand results of their unselfish labors.

The *Silver State* says: Senator Marker, of Washoe, has planted 20,000 eastern brook trout on his Humboldt broad domains. It is thought there is no known cause why they should not do well, and in a few years not only stock the waters on the Marker place, but many of them also find their way into the Humboldt river.

The New York *Mail and Express* says, the trout supplied the New York markets come chiefly from "private preserves." What a reflection on the administration of law in that State! It will be the same, however, in California, if we are not warned by the fate of New York, and soon change our evil ways.

The Philadelphia *Call* forcibly remarks: It is not against the law to fish for trout now in Pennsylvania, but it is a grievous waste of time. We wish our fingerling sharps to cut out this paragraph and read it every day. Otherwise it will soon be the same in California as it is in Pennsylvania.

Bay fishing generally was not successful last week. The few instances of moderate sport coming to our knowledge, if we reported them, would not redeem the general failure, and might mislead.

## THE KENNEL.

## A Possible Kennel Club.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—I am sorry to see by yours of the 5th inst. that the prospects for a good bunch show in San Francisco this spring are not promising. Cannot owners of sporting and non-sporting dogs unite and form themselves into a kennel club for the purpose of holding yearly bench shows? The smallest beginnings sometimes develop the best. A love of the dog, unity, and a little energy would be all the capital required.

Los Angeles, April 11th.

AUTHOR J. HUTCHINSON.

Captain Hutchinson's imported stag hound bitch Grulach, arrived from Eugleud without accident and in fine health. The description of this bitch and some notes of collateral matters, which the captain says he mailed to us, never reached this office, much to our regret.

We regret to hear that the dog of Mr. Jones' fine brace of Cocker spaniels died soon after his return from his hunting trip to Humboldt county. Fortunately, the bitch had a litter of four puppies before the dog died, so the breed will not be lost to us.

Sybil 2d visited Regent on the 20th instant. The result ought to be a valuable addition to Mr. Bennett's kennel.

## THE DRAMA.

## The California.

The Excelsior Combination have had no reason to complain, during the week which is advertised as positively the last in San Francisco, of poor business, for the house every night has been crowded to its capacity. We have nothing to add to what we have already said as to the excellence of the performances, and nothing to detract. No doubt the house on the remaining exhibitions, Saturday's matinee especially, will be suffocating from the crowd. In very many quarters we have heard a decided hope expressed that this distinguished company would perform for a week or two in the Grand Opera House, at popular prices. All we have to say on this matter is, that if they were to do so they would reap a richer harvest than they have done already, flattering as must be the patronage they have received in our city from the first night. The suggestion is worthy of Mr. Kiralfy's consideration.

Since writing the above we are glad to find the arrangement we suggested above is to be carried out, and that Excelsior will be given at the Grand Opera House.

## The Grand Opera House.

During the week Bert's complete dramatic company have given Rosedale in a manner both as regards mounting and performance that deserved a much better patronage. We cannot recall any play in which we ever saw the company to better effect than in the interesting drama of Rosedale. The plot is well constructed, full of good dramatic incidents, eloquent language, lofty sentiments, and quite free from improbabilities, except in one character, Sarah Sykss, maid of all work, and this is again one of those extravagant burlesques which cannot possibly exist in good English society, but which is ever the fate of these characters. The other characters were all well taken and well sustained. If we must give preference to any we give it to Miss Louise Calvert and Harry Mainhall, who, all through, sustained their characters with much ability. Grismer and little Minnie Tittel were very properly called before the curtain—a compliment well earned. May Tittel made all that could be made of Sarah Sykss, impossible as the character is, and gave evidence of being one of the keenest mimics and best songstresses on our local stage. We regret Rosedale, was not better patronized.

## Oakland Theatre.

For the week, at this theatre the Russian Slave, has been the attraction, but for some reason other than the merits of the performance the houses have not been as good as usual. The people of Oakland, however, have been so liberal in their patronage since Bert opened the Colosseum, that we do nothing more than record the falling off for the week, assured, as we are, the cause is only accidental. Miss Charlotte Tittel took the character of the Slave, and acquitted herself with her usual grace, power and ability. The piece was admirably mounted, and performed with much spirit and accuracy. During the week Miss Tittel received a most earnest call before the curtain. Next week Sheridan will appear in Marble Heart and Camille, supported by Misses Davenport, Phoebe Daviea and Charlotte Tittel.

## The Vienna Garden.

Wyatts Minstrel Company have been well patronized during the week. The first part is certainly good, with some new jokes and racy dialogues well worth hearing. The singing was also much appreciated. In the afterpieces, Gus Stanley, in his female impersonations, gained most applause, but at times, his robust, unfeminine action detracts from his merits. We scarcely think Charley Coghill, good and useful man as he is in his line of business, will make a fortune as a play-writer. Some of his sketches are very weak, hardly, indeed, worth presenting to an intelligent audience such as frequents the Vienna Gardens. The quartette sang well during the week, Morant being as popular as ever. Wetter, the bass, has a good voice, but his mannerisms are unpleasant. Altogether, however, the engagement is successful.

## The Gypsy Band.

This distinguished musical corps will arrive here tomorrow and open at the Standard Theatre on Monday night. A few weeks ago we gave the leading particulars of the band. Since then we have been reading the European criticisms on their music, and the verdict in their favor is as unanimous as it is pronounced. In music, the band far excels the Spanish Students, brilliant and charming as they were; in instrumentation, fullness and power, they equally excel Thomas' horns or Gilmore's band. The Gypsies, in fact, are marvellous. Their advent here is an epoch in our musical history. As everything really good is liberally patronized in San Francisco, we predict for the Gypsies a future equal to that excited by the Excelsior Combination, simply because they are good.

The Capital Turf Club have offered \$500 for the best all for Vanderlynn, Romero and Albert W., and the best of those horses have accepted. So the race goes.











# THE Breeder and Sportsman.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

## NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 23 and 31 Chatham street, is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN IN NEW YORK to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

## SACRAMENTO AGENCY.

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San Francisco, -- Saturday, April 26, 1884.

## STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

Slighton, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.  
La Harpe, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.  
Director, Jno. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.  
Monroe Chief, Jno. H. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.  
X X (Doublecross), J. C. Simpson, 608 Montgomery St., S. F.  
Stanford, J. Fairbanks, Oakland.  
Mambrino Wilkes, A. L. Hinds, Stockton.  
Longfield, John Mackey, Sacramento.  
Jim Brown, John Mackey, Sacramento.  
Echo, John Mackey, Sacramento.  
Alcona, John Mackey, Sacramento.  
Alaska, John Mackey, Sacramento.  
Prompter, M. W. Hicks, Sacramento.  
Privateer, M. W. Hicks, Sacramento.  
Anteo, M. Rollins, Santa Rosa.  
Stelmar, Geo. Wiley, Danville.  
Brigadier, J. B. McDonald, Marysville.  
Ha Ha, Fred Arnold, Stockton.  
Wildie, H. C. Judson, Santa Clara.  
A. T. Stewart, Somers & Ayres, Fresno.  
Bob Mason, W. M. Donathan, Oakland.  
Baywood, E. S. Smith, San Jose.  
Electwood, E. S. Smith, San Jose.  
Abbotsford, Wash James, San Mateo.  
Billy Hayward, Jas. J. Martiu, Niles.  
Joe Hooker, Theo. Winters, Sacramento.  
Silverheel, Sackrider & Chisholm, Oakland.

## STALLIONS--EASTERN.

Almont, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.  
Happy Medium, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.  
Starmont, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.  
Aberdeen, " " " "  
Alecto, " " " "  
Ethan Allen, Jr., Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.  
Bramble, W. G. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.  
Enquirer, W. G. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.  
Imp. Great Tom, W. G. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.  
Luke Blackburn, W. G. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.

## National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders.

In the proper department of this paper will be found the advertisement of the above named Association of the stakes, and fixed events of 1884, 1885, 1886 and 1887. We hope it is not necessary for us to reiterate what we have so frequently voiced in these columns, regarding the advantages to be reaped by breeders through the medium of the association, and we trust that the Pacific coast nominations in the various stakes will be in number proportionable to our claims as a breeding country. In the circular letter issued with the programme the executive committee says:

The Executive Committee, in announcing this, the eighth annual programme of the association, desire to call especial attention to the fact that the conditions imposed in the several stakes express the result of their earnest endeavor to so far realize and appreciate the comparative advantages of breeders and owners of trotting stock, as will command for these events their hearty approval and support.

The first cost of entering in these stakes for the younger classes is so small, and the ensuing payments so easy, that those having eligible colts cannot well afford to forgo so favorable an opportunity to engage them.

Every colt nominated in one of these stakes is at once brought prominently and favorably before the public, as is his sire and dam, and a colt well engaged hears substantial testimony to the good opinion in which he is held by his owner, is appreciated in value, and offers special inducements to intending purchasers.

The following stakes, which have already closed, constitute a portion of the programme of the coming Fall Meeting:

The Mali Stakes, for foals of 1881; \$250 each. Present value \$1,500 with 20 nominations, from whom an additional payment of \$50 each will be due May 1st next, and a final payment of \$50 each Aug. 20th, 1884, from those who declare to start.

The Produce Stakes, for foals of 1881; \$150 each. Only the produce of mares subscribed for at \$25 each, May 1st, 1881. Present value \$2,275, with 11 nominations, from whom a final payment of \$50 each will be due Aug. 20th, 1884, from those who declare to start.

The National Trotting Stallion Stakes, for foals of 1881; hy stallions only represented by the subscription of the amount of their season's service fee for 1880. Present value \$1,270, with 19 nominations, from whom a payment of \$15 each will be due May 1st, 1884, and a final payment of \$60 each August 20th, 1884, from those who declare to start.

The Juvenile Stakes, for foals of 1881; hy stallions whose get have never beaten 2:30 at three years old or under; \$100 each. Present value \$975, with 22 nominations, from whom an additional payment of \$25 each will be due May 1st, 1884, and a final payment of \$40 each August 20th, 1884, from those who declare to start.

The Everett House Stakes, for foals of 1881; hy stallions whose get have never beaten 2:45 at three years old and under; \$100 each. Present value \$655, with 15 nominations, from whom an additional payment of \$25 each will be due May 1st, 1884, and a final payment of \$40 each August 20th, 1884, from those who declare to start.

The Annual Nursery Stakes, for foals of 1881; \$150 each. Present value \$925, with 13 nominations, from whom an additional payment of \$25 each will be due May 1st, 1884, and a final payment of \$75 each August 20th, 1884, from those who declare to start.

The Wilson Stallion Stakes. Present value \$9,100, with 49 nominations, from whom a final payment of \$50 each will be due August 20th, 1884, from those who declare to start.

It is a matter of real congratulation that never within the history of the society has it been in so prosperous a condition as now, having in its treasury over \$3,000 of earned money, with a membership never so large and steadily increasing. It is thoroughly equipped, and its influence upon the breeding of trotting horses has been of the best possible character, and every year is becoming broader and deeper.

It welcomes to membership all respectable breeders and admirers of trotting horses, whoever or wherever they may be, the only pecuniary responsibility being \$10 initiation fee and \$10 annual dues, and it points with pride to its past record and present position to justify the claim that it is entitled to receive at least this much of their substantial and moral support.

## The Oakland Meeting.

The Spring Running Meeting at Oakland Park, under the management of M. M. Allen, begins to-day and continues on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of next week. The track is now in prime order, and as the horses were brought forward by the active work of the Blood-Horse Meeting, performances that approach the best may reasonably be expected. The programme, which will be found elsewhere in this paper, contains three events for each day, and Mr. Allen's ability as a manager is sufficient assurance that all the arrangements will be perfect. He deserves success, and we hope the outcome of this meeting will justify him in his undertaking.

We have received the third volume of the Percheron Stud-book, containing a record of the Percheron horses imported into the United States and Canada, and those of pure blood foaled in the United States, since the publication of the volume II, and not included in the previous volumes. The book also contains a translation of the introduction to volume I of the Percheron Stud-book of France, a record compiled under the authority of the French Government. The book under consideration is embellished with a portrait of M. Fardonet, President of the *Societe Hippique Percheronne* of France, compiled and published by J. H. Sanders of the *Breeders' Gazette*, Chicago. The Percheron Breeders Association of America, under whose auspices these Stud-books are issued, is the oldest organization of draft horse breeders in existence, and its stud-book, the first volume of which was published in January, 1877, was the first stud-book of draft horses of any breed ever published in the world. The value of pedigree and consequent history in the draft horse has been amply demonstrated by breeders, and with drafts, as with any other class of stock, the breeder who would avoid the danger of reversion to worthless ancestry must breed to established blood lines, with qualities fixed by many generations of selection and perpetuation. The day of accidental draft horses has gone by, and this Percheron Stud-book is the best assistant to success in existence.

The hay pacing mare Corette by Winthrop will, we are informed, go East with the Los Angeles contingent, and make the tour of the circuit this season. It is intimated that Mr. Hickok will probably be her driver, Mr. Yates having sold his half interest in the mare to his partner Mr. Parker. Corette is very fast, and with her record of 2:17 will be thrown in the best company, but Mr. Parker's estimate of her abilities is of that bubbling and enthusiastic character that ignores figures and past performances, and scorns the thought of anything less than first money.

Mr. Hickok has so far recovered as to be able to jog his horses again, and will leave by the Central overland train to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon with his stable. Mr. Haggin's runners will go in the same car, and the prospect is good for fine weather and a pleasant trip.

Budd Doble is now in the carriage business in Chicago.

## Blood-Horse Meeting.

Setmrey was the last day of the meeting, and was favored with beautiful weather, and consequently with a notable increase in the attendance. This was the stake day, but unfortunately their attraction was sensibly diminished by the absence of the Baldwin end Palo Alto stable, and Mr. Winters again carried off the two end three-year-old events, although his horses did not appear to be in first-class racing trim. The first event was the Geno Stake for two-year-olds, in which the backers of the favorites laid \$50 on Mr. Winters' pair, Alte end Estill, against \$12 for Mr. Heggins' Hidalgo. The start was a fair one, and the running was made by Estill and Hidalgo, but on nearing the straight run in the former was outfooted end Alta hed to move up at a lively pace to claim the victory, which he did by half a length, from Hidalgo.

### SUMMARY.

BAY DISTRICT TRACK, April 19th, 1884.—The Geno Stake for two-year-olds: \$50; \$25 forfeit with \$250 added; a dash of three-quarters of a mile; the stake to be named after the colt that beats Geno's time; closed with 23 nominations.  
Theodore Winters' b c Alta, by Norfolk—Ballinette, 110 pounds. .... 1  
J. B. Haggin's blk c Hidalgo, entered by J. B. Chase, by Joe Daniels—Electra, 110 pounds. .... 2  
Theodore Winters' ch c Estill, by Norfolk—Lady Jane, 110 pounds. .... 3  
Time—1:16.

The second race was *The Spirit of the Times' Stake*, which was also reduced to a match between the Winters' end Haggin stables, the former being represented by the Prince of Norfolk end Callie Smart, and Hirondele sporting the pretty green end orange colors. The betting was \$100 to \$45 on Mr. Winters' pair, end Callie Smart was sent out to make the running, but she quit at the end of six furlongs, and then the Prince moved up, but could only get the best of Hirondele within a few yards of the wire, winning finally by two lengths.

### SUMMARY.

The Spirit of the Times' Stake; for three-year-olds, \$100 each, \$25 forfeit, with \$300 added, a mile and three-quarters; closed with thirty-one nominations.  
Theodore Winters' ch c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion, 118 pounds. .... 1  
J. B. Haggin's ch f Hirondele, by Glenelg—Susie Linwood, 113 pounds. .... 2  
Theodore Winters' ch f Callie Smart, by Norfolk—Mattie A., 113 pounds. .... 3  
Time—3:11.

The third race was a free handicap, a mile and repeat, in which Bryant W. was made such a hot favorite that even as much as \$120 to \$20 was laid on his chances against those of Quebec, and it really appeared as if it were picking up money, as the black horse won easily in straight heats in 1:45 1/4 and 1:49 1/2.

### SUMMARY.

Free Handicap; purse \$200, a mile and repeat, for all ages.  
T. H. Williams, Jr.'s, blk b Bryant W., by Monday—Bebe, four years, 110 pounds. .... 1  
Mr. Stovell's ch g Quebec, by Norfolk—Jenny Hull, aged, 92 pounds. .... 2  
Time—1:45 1/4—1:49 1/2.

The programme was brought to a conclusion with the Concoction purse, a mile dash, in which that promising mare Neilson sold at \$110 against \$35 for Jubilee end Billy the Kid, and won in a very handy manner; Jubilee, as usual, showing good speed for a short run, but seemingly lacking in staying powers. As usual, the programme was carried out in a punctual manner, and everything passed off smoothly, save in the case of the contested race on the furl, and the only regret was that the weather was not more favorable for the interests of the association.

### SUMMARY.

Consolation Purse, \$200; for beaten horses during the meeting; a dash of one mile. Horses beaten once allowed five pounds, and twice ten pounds.  
H. C. Judson's b m Neilson, by Wildie—Susie Williamson, 3 years, 87 pounds. .... 1  
G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid, aged, by Leinster—Lily Simpson, 102 pounds. .... 2  
T. Hazlett's ch g Jubilee, aged, by Norfolk—by Lodi, 114 pounds 3  
Time—1:44.

## Clearing Up at Los Angeles.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—After our long siege of wind, rain and washouts, we are again in communication with the outer world, our sky is clear, our weather balmy, our air filled with the fragrance of a thousand flowers end the songs of our feathered warblers, our roads dry, and our hills and plains spotted with every tint of the rainbow according to the predominance of this or that variety of wild flowers. In short, we are supremely happy, as a community on the high road of prosperity should be.

Our race track being again in good order—and, by the way, we have got one of the best ones in the State—a goodly number of fine flyers are exercised every morning, many of whom are developing into excellent steppers, and should their owner's expectations be realized they will give you a brush in the coming fall, and try to establish our claims as a breeding country. The game season being over our sportsmen are beginning to look to the trap as their only source of amusement for the coming summer, and the domestic pigeon end his clay substitute will soon become the victim of the sportsman's leaden pellets.

Our theatre goes here been especially favored during the last two months, having had an abundance of entertainments of every description. The Louise Rial troupe, while weather bound after playing a couple of weeks, gave benefits to the flood sufferers and the Eagle Corps (our local militia), and, in turn, our citizens tendering a complimentary benefit to the talented young actress. Then came the Katie Putnam Combination for a season of one week, followed by Hart the pedestrian, and the Sullivan Combination, and a reported match between Sullivan and a Tucson blacksmith, which called out a packed house to find that the T. h. appeared on the handbill only. Considerable indignation was manifested by the crowd, but Sullivan's reputation and the muscle he exhibited hed such a soothing effect that they all retired satisfied, only to be again bilked by Muldoon's exhibition of Græco-Roman wrestling with a straw man, so to speak, that he wallowed about the stage with perfect ease. Children with twice burnt fingers are doubly afraid of the fire. So the next hippodroming affair of the Sullivan-Muldoon order can expect a slim house here.

Los Angeles, April 16th, 1884.

For years Gen. Jackson, at Belle Meade, has been laboring to solve the question as to how to properly administer sufficient exercise to his colts and fillies, but at last he has so subdivided his lots, and by cut-offs in the lanes approaching them secured a run of over a half mile, which the youngsters gallop over twice each day, besides their romps in the paddocks. By his judicious system the colts and fillies have an opportunity of learning how to extend themselves, and the flesh that accumulates upon these youthful animals is as firm, and their muscles are as well developed as though obtained through regular work on the track.



## OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

California Stallions Entered at Monmouth Park—Accidents Among the Racing Cracks—Trotting Stakes to Close in the East May 1st—Racing in the South—The Great Yearling Sales—General News, etc.

Last week the entries were made public for the Champion Stallion Stakes of 1885, to be run in August, 1885, at Monmouth Park, New Jersey. Seventeen sires are represented by a subscription of \$500 each, and your coast has the nominations, Mr. E. J. Baldwin entering for Santa Anita farm his chestnut horse Rutherford by Australian, while El Arroyo and Mr. Theodore Winters have put in their Joe Hooker by Monday, out of Mayflower, etc. The others in the list are Belle Meade's Bramble, Great Tom and Enquirer; Rancocas' Mortimer, Duke of Magenta, and Saxon; Elmendorf's Glenelg and Virgil; Erdenheim's Alarm and Reform; the Nursery's (Belmonts) Ill-used and Kingfisher; Brookdale's Stonehenge; Runnymede's Billet and Iship's Sensation. Only foals of the above seventeen sires will be eligible to the Lorillard Stakes for 1885, which close next August. If 1884 should develop a promising yearling or two-year-old by Ten Broeck, Longfellow, King Alfonso, Glen Athol, Pat Malloy, Lisbon, Aristidee, King Ban, Himyar, Lelaps, Aramis, Kyrle Daly, or Wildidle, the most prominent of the absentees, he or she will be debared from competing in the rich stallion stakes as a two-year-old, or the Lorillard Stakes as a three-year-old, by the parsimony or carelessness of the owners of these absent sires. The fund of the Stallion Stakes now comprises \$13,500, and with twelve starters the race will be worth the snug nest egg of \$16,500; of this sum the owner of the winning colt or filly will get \$8,250. The owner of the stallion siring the winner \$5,250. The owner of the second horse, and the owner of the same's sire each \$1,000, and the owner of the third horse, together with the owner of the same's sire, each \$500. The Lorillard Stakes, with \$5,000 added, will not be much less in value than the Stallion Stakes, and some breeders and racing owners are likely to regret the failure of certain stallions to enter the Monmouth Stakes for the class of 1885. Since the foregoing was penned I learned from Secretary Coster that there will likely be a prominent addition to this great event for next year. Maj. B. G. Thomas' imp. King Ban by King Tom, whose entry was formally mailed in time to the Monmouth Park Association prior to April 1st, but was never received. It must have been lost in the mails, and a correspondence was at once begun between Maj. Thomas and Capt. Coster with the result that the last-named gentleman has written personally to each of the ten subscribing owners to the stake, asking their consent to the admission of King Ban, which acquiescence will undoubtedly be cheerfully given. This will make then 18 entries to the great stake, with a fund so far of \$14,000.

Accident, death and disability have removed of late so many of the racing cracks of all ages, that many owners, trainers and backers are shaking in their shoes wondering where or on whom the blow will fall next. Beginning some weeks ago by the deaths in Kentucky of the promising colts Acalon, Cridge and Ten Full, the list of "fallen ones by the wayside" was further extended by Barney Aaron's misfortune at New Orleans, Chatter's ditto at Fleetwood farm, quickly followed by Free Gold's lameness at Monmouth Park, and the letting down of the great Leonatus at Louisville. Back to Jerome Park the scene shifted to the Kittson stable, where Sir Hercules and Sibley, the two \$10,000 colts, fell victims to exposure and pneumonia, and again to Louisville, where the Derby colt Farandole runs away on Saturday last, kills his negro jockey, and badly injures himself. Jerome has the next visitation in the Dwyer's splendid two-year-old filly Mies Palmer by Billet injuring her head so badly in her box that lock-jaw was feared, but fortunately averted. A few days after Eolus and his great brother Eole, in Snedeker's string, pulled up so lame that a break-down was feared in the latter's case. Both had to be let up at once, and though they are working again it is said their earlier engagements are likely to be forfeited. Of these, Eolus had just been hacked, some two weeks ago, to win over \$20,000 in the Suburban Handicap, which makes his accident a particularly hard one to his party. "Freddie" Gebhardt is in hard luck, first Lilly, and now his horses going back on him. Since Monday last the regular spring meeting at New Orleans has been in the act, and to-day the meeting closed with great result. During the six-days' racing some exciting events were contested, and the racing season of 1884 finally inaugurated. That it will be the greatest one ever known in America is reasonably certain, providing racing officials keep the proceedings free from all scandals of any sort whatsoever. A fine two-year-old was developed at New Orleans on Wednesday, Ramlah by Glen Athol winning his maiden race, half a mile in 51½ seconds. Bred at the famous Woodburn farm in Kentucky, this colt was sold last spring at the regular sale of yearlings for the low price of \$210. This shows what has been time and again demonstrated what a lottery the sales of yearlings are, and that the last very often is first. Col. Bruce of this city will undertake any commissions at the regular sales of yearlings, beginning in Tennessee at Reed's sale near Gallatin. General Harding's grand lot by Enquirer, Great Tom and Bramble to be sold April 30th, at Nashville, and two weeks later the Kentucky sales at Woodburn and elsewhere. Consult the advertising columns of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, or inquire at the office on Montgomery street for all information on these points. Mr. A. J. Alexander, at Woodburn, and will offer in the get of Glen Athol, Pat Malloy, Lisbon, Falsetto, etc., some unusually great bargains this year, and likewise those to be sold by Gen. Harding at Belle Meade, noted above. Send on your commission racing owners and breeders of the Pacific coast. Jim Renwick arrived at Jerome Park a few days since. He looks in fair shape, considering his long trip, and for a three-quarter-bred one (as is alleged) shows quality all over. His first start is likely to be in the Fordham Handicap, May 30th, as Welch says he will not send him to Chicago until the middle of June, if then. On May 1st, some very rich trotting events close with the National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders in this city, P. O. Box 516, N. Y., and with the Chicago Driving Park, 116 Monroe street, Chicago. To trotting interests on your coast these associations make some very liberal offers, which are set forth at length in the advertising columns of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Consult the conditions, then Messrs. Hickok, Haggin, Roe, Goldsmith, Rathbone, Walsh, Pritchard, Simpson and others, and mail your entries on or before Thursday, May let.

New York, April 19th.

PACIFIC.

Katie Creel, with a stable hoy in the saddle, recently ran away at New Orleans and ran five miles. When stopped she was found to be very sore and lame in the left hind leg.

## BILLIARDS.

The billiard tournament which is being held at the Saylor Brothers' parlors, has attracted great crowds every evening during this week. The games are 300 points up, crotch harred. The opening game took place last Monday evening, and was between W. R. F. Lowry, and J. F. B. McCleery. The latter won the bank, scoring 3, followed by Lowry, with a well-executed around-the-table-run of 47. On the sixth inning McCleery ran 97 points, followed two innings later by one of 92 points, the score standing then 209 for McCleery, 99 for Lowry. The playing during the game was very good, and was warmly applauded. McCleery completed his 300th point on the 25th inning. Lowry having but 204 points to his credit. Winner's best runs, 96, 98. Average, 12. The second game of the tournament was played on Tuesday evening, the contestants were Benjamin Saylor and Adam Klesser. The playing was not remarkably good. Saylor was so confident of defeating his opponent that he seemed to use but little exertion in the play. Klesser won the lead off, but lost the game. Saylor completed his 300th point on the 34th inning, Klesser having then but 113 points. Saylor's best runs were 51, 61. Average, 8, 14-17. The third game took place Wednesday evening, between McCleery and Adam Klesser. The former opened the game with a run of 36, and another of 13, Klesser in the meantime scoring but 4 points in 7 innings. On the 14th inning McCleery had 127 points against 32 for Klesser. At this stage, however, Adam played cautiously, and astonished the audience with his fine display of rail nursing. His runs were not large, but were oft repeated, so that on the 24th inning the score stood McCleery, 206, against Klesser's 173. At this rate a few more innings and the champion of Wisconsin would leave the Professor in the rear. Those innings, however, were never to take place, Mac nailed the balls, and with steady execution ran the game out with 94 points. Winner's best runs, 58, 94. Average 11½. The fourth game was the best game ever witnessed here; it took place on the next evening between Benjamin Saylor and W. R. F. Lowry. Saylor won the lead off and missed, Lowry scored 17 on his inning. On the 4th inning Saylor nailed the balls, and with delicate nursing ran them the length of the long rail, turned to the short one, and completed a run of 136 points; two innings later, the game standing Lowry 46, Saylor 176, the latter ran the balls down the right rail once more and won the game. Following is the score: Lowry, 17, 2, 10, 17, 0. Average 9.1-5 Saylor, 0, 1, 34, 136, 5, 124. Average 50. It took exactly 23 minutes to play the game. William Roach acted as referee for all the games. The game which took place last evening finished after this paper went to press. The game this evening will be between McCleery and Saylor.

The billiard exhibition which took place last Saturday evening at the Metropolitan Temple for the benefit of the Veterans Home was not, as far as the attendance went, the success that was anticipated. However, in a financial sense everything was satisfactory, as the sale of tickets amounted to nearly \$1,000. The first game was played by Lon Morris and J. F. B. McCleery; the latter playing 500 points to his opponent's 800. McCleery won the lead-off, and remained ahead until the 36th inning, when Morris ran 64 points followed on the next inning by 136 carrons. The score stood then—McCleery 350, Morris 462. The latter was in very poor play as he had not touched a cue in over two months. On the 39th inning Mac scored 63 points; Lon followed with a specimen of what he is capable of doing on the rail, by completing a run of 213 points, the greater part of which were made a la balk line. The game then stood McCleery 418, Morris 682. After this Lon made desperate attempts to reach the rail again, but did not succeed. Mac made 57 more points on the 43d inning, and won the game on the 50th, Lon having but 745 points to his credit. McCleery's best runs were 57, 63, average 10. Morris's best runs were 136, 213, average 15 10-49. W. R. F. Lowry acted as referee. The second game, on account of the lateness of the hour, was in 150 points, between McCleery and Ben Saylor, and resulted in a victory for the latter. As it was only an exhibition, no official score was kept. The fancy shot exhibition was a treat indeed, for those who stayed to witness it. Lon did not seem to be out of practice in this style of handling the cue, while McCleery did very creditably.

## BICYCLING.

## Horses vs. Bicycles.

This contest resulted last Saturday night in a bare victory for the Bicycle riders. The excitement of the large concourse of people present near the finish was intense, and the enthusiasm displayed demonstrated the appreciation of the entertainment. Regarding this kind of contest it is now very plain to a great many that with such a rider as Anderson, and with proper length of time to select stock, that the horseman can very easily defeat any two living bicyclists. Anderson's plugs were clean done up near the finish, and in the early part of the evening what promised a victory for the horseman was averted by the splendid riding of Prince and Armando. The plucky little Canadian lady surpassed all her previous achievements and was lustily cheered every round by the spectators. In the seventy-two hours' run, the Bicyclists rode 1,073 miles, Prince 549½ and Armando 523½, while Anderson with the fifteen horses made 1,071½ miles.

## Oakland Bicycle Club Annual Run.

On the 10th of May the O. B. C. will hold their annual run. They will start some time on Saturday afternoon, from Oakland and ride down to San Jose where they will camp for the night. The next morning will be spent in cycling around the Garden City, and the party will come up on the afternoon train. All California Bicycle clubs have been invited to join in the run, which will be replete with the conviviality common to these occasions. The cameras of the many photographers in the O. B. C. ranks will doubtless be along. We will anxiously await some specimens of their "snap-shot," as well as an early report of any comets and etc. that may be discovered by the telescopic of the party.

The fourth annual meet of the L. A. W. will be held on the 19th and 20th of May, at Washington. 20,000 wheelmen are expected to be in line for the grand parade on the 20th.

Mr. Salisbury lost a valuable brood-mare by death last week. She was a daughter of Volunteer, and commonly known as the Crazy Mare. She died suddenly from causes unknown, although Mr. Goldsmith's opinion is that the damp weather soured the clover and brought on indigestion.

## AQUATIC.

## Pacific Yacht Club.

This club will inaugurate the season on next Saturday, May 3d, with the usual ceremonies at the Club house. The order of events on the water will be as follows:

Saturday—Yachts will leave Front Street Wharf for Sausalito about 1 p. m.

Sunday—Sail in squadron from the Club house to a stake boat off Hunter's point; returning will try rate of sailing back to Club house, passing the middle ground buoy on the starboard head.

The following circular has been issued by the Club, which interests intending visitors:

At a meeting of the yacht owners and Directors of the Pacific Yacht Club, it was decided to open the season of '84 on Saturday, May 3d, when the usual ceremonies will be held at the Club house.

You are requested to apply to W. H. Martiustein, s. w. corner Battery and Pacific Streets, for tickets for yourself and friends.

There will be a charge of \$1.00 for each ticket issued.

Your attention is called to the fact that no tickets will be issued at the gate on "Opening Day," and admittance refused all parties who present themselves at the gate without a ticket. It has been found necessary to adopt this rule to protect the Club from imposition, and it will be strictly adhered to.

Members are requested to give the names and addressee of their guests upon application for tickets.

Invitations are now ready, and may be obtained from date until 3 p. m. Saturday, May 3d.

## Hanlon in Australia.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Since the last steamer left, the sporting fraternity have been on the "qui vie" for Hanlon's arrival, and preparations were made for a grand reception to the champion sculler. The steamer arrived about 8 p. m. on Saturday evening, and Hanlon landed and went to a quiet hotel, where he stayed till Monday morning by which time the steamer was at the wharf. By 10 o'clock a great crowd had collected, and a formal reception given to him, he having gone on board at 9 a. m. Since then he has been the lion of the city. He has made no matches yet, though challenged by Beach. He has been examining the waters for the best course, and has decided to row his matches only on the Nepean river, which is about thirty miles from Sydney, and which he pronounces the finest he has ever seen. On Saturday next he gives an exhibition at Manly, which promises to be a success financially. There are four or five of the local men anxious to contend with the champion who will probably accommodate them.

The Australian Cricketers sailed from Adelaide last week for England. They return by way of San Francisco, and will likely arrange a match for there. You may expect them about September. The team is not considered a very strong one, much better players being unable or unwilling to make the trip. I will keep you posted on Hanlon's doings by every steamer. He expects to be here some time, intending to visit all the colonies.

I. M. F.

SYDNEY, March 27th.

## POULTRY.

Among the other indispensable duties is that of looking to the cleaning of pens and roosts before the windows, doors and woodwork are fitted up and made snug for the fowls before cold weather sets in. Whitewash the walls, nest boxes, roosts and feed trough thoroughly. Don't spare brush nor whitewash; thrust it into the cracks and crevices, and give no quarter to the enemy, though they show the white feather or beg for truce. The whitewash should be put on hot, and if an ounce of carbolic acid be added to the painful it will make it more effective. It is not a hard task to whitewash, where there is a will. All one has to do is to draw on a pair of overalls, roll up his sleeves and go to work. He need not be particular how it may splash, if it only penetrates and purifies every place where a vagrant parasite or louse might take refuge. There is really no limit to the whitewashing process.

—Poultry Monthly.

Dr. Jacob Brandmier, who has had years of experience in raising chickens, says that the "cholera" has always appeared among them in the fall of the year when they are very fat, and has never occurred in the spring, for the reason that the chickens are poor at the time. He says when they become very fat in the fall a yellow, oily liquid oozes from their mouth, which indicates the appearance of "chicken cholera," and the only remedy is to keep plenty of oak bark in the water they drink, and also mix their food with water off of the bark.

The Massachusetts Ploughman recommends wire netting four and one-half feet wide as the best material for poultry-yard fences. It does not shut out the light and air, and hence is well adapted to small enclosures. In making a yard of this material the posts should be quite small at the top, and not come above the netting, and there should be no railing, but let the netting make the fence, then the hens not being able to see the top will not attempt to fly over.

A poultryman asserts that a hen should never be set in a box above the ground or floor of the chicken house, if possible to do otherwise, as the eggs dry too fast and lose their vitality. Much better success may be expected if the nests are made on the ground.

The Rural New-Yorker finds that 34 eggs of the new Wyandotte fowls weigh four pounds, or 8½ eggs to the pound, rather a small average size. The eggs vary in color much the same as do those of Light Brahmas.

Many poultrymen favor making a total change of fowls every three years, and keeping but few or none over two years, on the ground they will be stronger and healthier and give better results in every way.

Mr. Goldsmith in behalf of Mr. Salisbury has added the filly Sister by Admiral to his stable, having made an exchange with Mr. Valensin. Sister will be worked for speed this season, and if she trains on will be campaigned; otherwise she will be bred.

Jay Beach's mare Maggie Arnold, by Almont Lightning, foaled a fine bay colt by Almont. This colt is double-bred in Hambletonian and Mambrino Chief blood, and is the best-bred youngster Mr. Beach has yet brought out.



## HERD AND SWINE.

### Feeding Stock.

The time in the world's history when feeding stock was an occupation in which the indolent and ignorant man could successfully engage has passed away, and an age in which the man of science and energy can find enough to call into activity all the powers of his intellect to a greater profit, and grander and than any other calling in life, has come. Watch the operations of two stockmen who have spent the summer in raising and saving feed for their stock through the coming winter, and mark the results of their labor, which are frequently as follows: The one will use all the feed he has prepared during the summer, and if his stock was weighed in the spring it would weigh less than it did in the fall, and if offered for sale would bring less per pound than when he commanded feeding. Thus, he loses all his feed and labor, besides the loss sustained in the value of his stock. The other will sell enough of increase alone to pay for all the feed he laid up in the fall, and enough over and above to pay the cost price of the original stock. And there is perhaps, no material difference in the grade of the stock fed by the two men. The question now arises, where does the secret of success or failure lie?

After over twenty years of experience, experimenting and careful observation, I have come to the conclusion that any kind of stock will pay if it is properly handled in the proper place. Locality should be carefully considered. If you are located on a river bottom or level prairie, where improved farm implements can be successfully used, and the soil will produce an abundant yield, cattle and hogs will prove most profitable, from the fact that cattle, and especially hogs, require more grain to prepare them for market. Those located on high lands that are better adapted to sheep and less fertile will find sheep the most profitable. But while these are facts perhaps well understood by every observer, there are in every locality those who make a greater profit from stock of any kind than others, with the same or even less labor.

There is no class of stockmen among whom the degrees of success and failure reach farther than they do among sheepmen. Let us try and explain the difficulty of analogy. Imagine a man in the woolen-mill business. He purchases his outfit of machinery, arranges all the appliances necessary, purchases a limited quantity of wool, and then turns on the steam. Now, to make the analogy fair, we must agree that the steam once applied, and the machinery once in motion it cannot be stopped and started again. So the supply of oil, coal, etc., must be kept up, whether there are goods turned out for sale or not. Now, what will be the result if the operator has only secured wool enough to run the mill at its full capacity one day in the week. It is evident that he will be losing heavily the remaining five. To divide the amount of work done among the six days will produce the same general result, for remember he cannot stop his machinery, and he must keep up his supply of oil to prevent loss or damage from friction, and he must also have a certain number of employees to prevent the machinery from getting out of order, loss from breakage, etc. So that loss is inevitable unless it is run something near up to its full capacity. Just so it is with the stockman—every animal he keeps is a machine in constant motion, subject to laws that produce results analogous to the wear and tear of machinery. So that the profit in feeding stock will decrease and increase in proportion as the work done by your animal machinery falls short of or approaches the full capacity or force provided by nature to run it.

### Starting Tame Grasses.

A Kansas Farmer writer says red clover, alfalfa, orchard grass, blue-grass and meadow oat grass are best sown in the spring. Timothy does best if sown in the fall or spring, and some persons sow blue-grass in August or September. Clover and timothy, timothy and red top, red top and blue-grass and white clover (for lawns) may be sown together. Timothy does well sown on rye ground immediately after the grain. All the other seed above named should be sown as early in the spring as the ground is fit to receive it. Have the ground in the best condition, clean and fine. If seed is sown broadcast, narrow lightly, and if possible scatter straw or hay, or strawy manure all over the sown ground. This serves to protect against wind, which often uncovers seeds and blows them away. If the ground is dry rolling will be good after the harrow. If a drill is used no harrowing need be done, but the roller is useful. Quantities to sow per acre: Red clover, ten to twelve pounds per acre; alfalfa, twenty-five pounds; timothy, fifteen pounds; orchard grass, twenty pounds; Kentucky blue-grass, three bushels if for lawn, one-half that much for pasture; red top, twenty pounds; Johnson grass, one bushel; meadow oat grass, twenty-five pounds. Our advice to all beginners is to prepare a piece of ground and divide it into plots, on each one of which sow different kinds of seed, and thus by experiment learn what will suit your particular soil and climate best. As soon as the weeds get high enough to cut, mow them down, but not very close to the ground, and let them lie; do this as often as necessary during the first year. Don't attempt to make hay during the first year. Mow the weeds, and if any of the grass is high enough to be cut, very well; but mow for protection to the root, not for hay.

### Depraved Appetite in Cows.

Cattle sometimes evince a craving for materials not usually consumed by ruminants, such as wood, old leather, dry mortar, sand, stones, clothing, houses, etc. The animals do not always swallow these things, but merely show a desire for chewing them. This is generally due to a deficiency in their food of certain elements that are necessary for the animal economy. That such is the case is evidenced thereby that such depravity generally appears among a number of cattle simultaneously in the same neighborhood, or on the same premises. A deficiency in certain earthy salts necessary for the maintenance of the bony structures of the body, sooner or later results in softening of those structures. The rapidity with which this ailment develops in animals depends upon the extent of the deficiency of the necessary nutrients in the herbage or food. As the disease is dependent upon the nature of the herbage, etc., it will be proper, with a view of aiding treatment, to change the food, and give one or two rations a day of a mixture of flaxseed meal (not oil cake) and ground oats and corn, wetted with a pint to a quart of lime water, which latter is prepared by slacking freshly burned lime in a proportionally large quantity of water, stirring it briskly, and, when the undissolved portions have settled, pouring off the clear liquid for use. As the lime water readily absorbs carbonic acid-gas from the atmosphere, only so much of the liquid should be prepared as is used each day. The animals should at all times have access to common salt, which should not be mixed among their food, but placed in separate receptacles within their reach. The use of depletive remedies, sedatives, physicking, bleeding, etc., is not to be recommended.

## Selecting Breeders from the Spring Litter of Pigs.

The most promising selections for show purposes will not, as a matter of course, be the best pig to set apart to be used as a breeder. Natural tendency to fatness and fatness in the fully developed state, are necessary in the show-pig; but pretty much all high-bred swine, as bred in these days, have as strong a tendency to obesity as it is safe to encourage in breeding animals, if we expect to count eight or ten pigs in a litter, pretty much all having a good leas of life from the start. The best show pig may come from the smallest sow in the herd, yet as a rule it is not wise to select breeders from that class. We want the most size in the shortest time, and, as stated, there are hardly any pigs in these days that do not inherit ample fattening proclivities, so that we can quite safely forego a little of the fat that we may secure in the prospective breeder's roominess and tendency to growth. All litters, no matter how well bred, show variations at weaning time, and appearances indicate that we can know the best pig for future almost from the start. These appearances, however, are often deceptive, as we find a few months later, the best pig at weaning time may not do as well as expected during the next following three or four months; hence it is best to notice the development, eventually choosing those having size and with greater width, depth and length, combined with the finest points. The practice which many have of discarding the old sow and filling up from the young litters is very unwise, providing the dams are of equal merit and breeding with the pigs. If, however, a young sow be kept till she is a year old, well-fed in the meantime, before being bred, she will bring as strong and growthy pigs as the older sow. The notion that a sow should be bred early that she may become a good suckler, is erroneous. Maturity in growth of the whole body is quite necessary to the development of the milk glands, and so we have proved to our satisfaction by sufficient tests. The well-nourished sow, dropping her first litter at one year to sixteen months, will be as stated, bring as good pigs as the older sows, and is quite as likely to have an ample supply of milk.

### Value of Good Bulls.

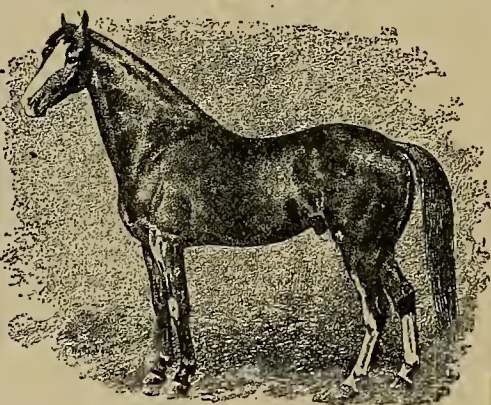
A correspondent of a Chicago stock paper writes this: "Last year I spent a couple of weeks in Iowa, and I could not help noticing the difference of the grade of stock, even in the same locality. Some farmers would have a fine herd of high grades, others the worst of scrubs; and the breeder of scrubs would talk of the high grades of his stock and give me a long pedigree of his bull, and ask many questions in regard to the Texans, and about the long-horned, wild, range cattle, when, in fact, the Texas grade of to-day is better than the average of his own herd. I call to mind several cases where good, thrifty farmers were using a sire that was inferior to many a western grade. The fact of the case is, western men do not hesitate to pay from \$100 to \$500 for a sire that is what they want, and thus, so far as I have seen, the range cattle are improving faster and becoming more uniform in size and style than the average stock kept on farms."

The foreman of an extensive creamery makes the following excellent suggestions for butter makers: Cream can't swell in churning if it is shut away from outside air. There are two great mistakes made by dairymen; one that cream must be sour, and the other that it must be churned hot. Air the cream by frequent stirring, so that the oxygen of the air will ripen it; churn in revolving churns at about 54 deg. or 55 deg., and wash out the buttermilk with brine and set the color at the same time. These are the three great things for dairy people to know.

Throat diseases commence with a cough, cold, or sore throat. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" give immediate relief. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cts.

## STALLIONS THOROUGHbred.

### The Thoroughbred Stallion



## JOE HOOKER, BY MONDAY.

First dam Mayflower, by nap. Eclipse.  
Second dam Hennie Farrow, by nap. Shamrock.  
Third dam Ida, by nap. Belshazzar.  
Fourth dam Ganna's dam, by Sir Richard.  
Fifth dam, by nap. Eagle.  
Sixth dam Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.  
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.  
Eighth dam, by nap. Stirling.  
Ninth dam, by Clodius.  
Tenth dam, by nap. Silver Eye.  
Eleventh dam, by nap. Jolly Roger.  
Twelfth dam, by Partner.  
Thirteenth dam, by nap. Monkey.  
Fourteenth dam, nap. mare from the stud of Brandon.

TERMS, \$50 THE SEASON, TO A FEW MARES OF APPROVED breeding. Good pasture for mares at a distance of \$4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.  
My place, where Joe Hooker will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freepoint road.  
This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier and Jim Rowlock. For history of Joe Hooker see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN January 20th, 1889.  
THEO. WINTER, Sacramento, Cal.

## The Thoroughbred Stallion

## WILDIDLE.

By imp. AUSTRALIAN. Dam Idlewild, by Lexington.  
This great race-horse and successful sire will make the season of 1884, from February 10th to June 10th, at Judson's Wildidle Farm, Santa Clara, Cal.  
Wildidle is the sire of Gov. Stanford's Frolic filly record of one mile, 1:42, at two years old, May D. (with a record of one and one-half miles in 2:36, the fastest on the Pacific Coast), Jim Douglas, Ella Doane, Wildidler, and others of note.  
Terms of season, \$75, payable at time of service, and in all cases before removal.  
Mares taken good care of at \$8 per month. No responsibility for escapes or accidents. For further particulars address  
H. C. JUDSON, Owner, or  
W. L. APPELEY, Supt.,  
Santa Clara, Cal.  
P. O. Box 223.

## STALLIONS

—AT—

## RANCHO DEL PASO.

For the Season of 1884.

### Thoroughbreds.

## LONGFIELD.

Chestnut horse, by MONARCHIST, he by Lexington.  
First dam, Dame Gourlay (Blue Gown), by Planet.  
Second dam, Flora G., by Lexington.  
Third dam, Fanny G., by imp. Margrave.  
Fourth dam, Lances, by Lance.  
Fifth dam, Aurora, by Aratus.  
Sixth dam, Paragon, by imp. Buzzard.  
Seventh dam, Indiana, by Columbus (son of imp. Pantaloon).  
Eighth dam, Jane Hunt, by Hampton's Paragon.  
Ninth dam, Moll, by imp. Figure.  
Tenth dam, Slamerkin, by imp. Wildair.  
Eleventh dam, imp. Carb Mare, by Carb.  
Twelfth dam, Armanthus' dam, by Second.  
Thirteenth dam, by Stirling.  
Fourteenth dam, by Cret's Partner.  
Fifteenth dam, by Greyhound.  
At \$50 the season, due at the time of service.

## JIM BROWNE.

Chestnut horse, by FOSTER, he by Lexington.  
First dam, Flush, by Hiawatha.  
Second dam, Fanny Bug, by imp. Ambassador.  
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.  
Fourth dam, Madame Bosley, by Sir Richard Tonson.  
Fifth dam, Nancy Nichol, by imp. Eagle.  
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilke's Wonder.  
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.  
Eighth dam, by imp. Sterling.  
Ninth dam, by Clodius.  
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.  
Eleventh dam, by Jolly Roger.  
Twelfth dam, by imp. Partner.  
Thirteenth dam, imp. Monkey.  
Fourteenth dam, an imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Bracon.  
At \$50 the season, due at time of service.

## Trotting Stallions.

## ECHO.

Bay horse, by RYSDYK'S HAMLETONIAN.  
First dam, Fanny Felter, by Magnolia, son of Seely's American Star.  
Second dam, by Webb's Kentucky.  
Third dam, by Shakespeare, son of Duroc, and out of a mare by Plato, son of imp. Messenger.  
At \$100 the season, due at time of service.

## ALGONA.

Chestnut horse, by ALMONT, son of Alexander's Abdallah, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.  
First dam, Emma Kinkead, by Consort, son of Cassius M. Clay.  
Second dam, Effie Dean, by Mambrino Chief.  
Third dam, by Powell's Bertrand, son of Bertrand, by Sir Archy.  
At \$100 the season, due at time of service.

## ALASKA.

Brown horse, by ELECTIONEER.  
First dam, by Washington, he by Geo. M. Patchen.  
Second dam, by Williamson's Belmont.  
At \$50 the season, due at time of service.  
The season for thoroughbreds will commence February 10th and terminate June 20th. For trotting stallions, will commence February 10th and terminate July 1st. Good care will be taken of mares during the season at \$6 per month; after the season \$10 per month will be charged, but no responsibility for escape or accidents.  
John Mackey, Superintendent,  
Sacramento, Cal.

## THOROUGHbred STALLION

## X X,

Pedigree.

X X (Doublecross), bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson at Atwood Cottage, Riverside, Illinois, foaled May 23, 1872, by MALCOLM.  
First dam, Columbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland.  
Second dam, Young Fashion, by imported Monarch.  
Third dam, Fashion, by imported Trustee.  
Fourth dam, Bonnets of Blue, by Sir Charles.  
Fifth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.  
Sixth dam, by imported Medley.  
Seventh dam, by imported Centinel.  
Eighth dam, by Mark Anthony.  
Ninth dam, by imported Janns.  
Tenth dam, by imported Monkey.  
Eleventh dam, by imported Silvereye.  
Twelfth dam, by Spauker.  
See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.  
X X (Doublecross) is of as big and fashionable breeding as any stallion in the country. His sire, Malcolm, is by imported Bonnie Scotland, his dam Columbia, also by imported Bonnie Scotland; hence his name. Malcolm was one of the best race-horses of his day, and Columbia was also a fine race mare. Columbia is the granddam of Anteo. Her dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland, Wauwata, Bonnie Kate (the dam of Bonnie Lizette), Anders, Hock Hocking, Three Cheers, etc. The dam of Malcolm, Lady Lancaster, was the dam of Sagamore, Ontario (the dam of McWhirter), Regent, Lady Fairfield, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton, etc., and a reference to the racing calendars will show how distinguished the members of these two families are. This is the only Bonnie Scotland stallion in California, and from his inbreeding has much of the blood as if he were a son of that renowned sire. He is a horse of immense substance, good size, big form, and of the best disposition.  
Will make the ensuing season, 1884, from February 15th to June 15th, at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms, \$50 the season.  
JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON,  
Oakland or 508 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.



SHEEP.

Sheep and Wool in the Colonies.

The visitor to Australian shores is at once impressed with the overshadowing importance of sheep husbandry. Before he lands from the steamer that has so long been his home, his eyes are greeted with the sight of warehouses and wharfs loaded with bales of wool, which are being rapidly swung by immense cranes moved by steam power into vessels destined for foreign ports.

In no other country is the business of wool-growing so extensive; in no other land is so large a percentage of the talent and capital of the people concentrated on flock increase and improvement. Flocks aggregating thirty animals for each inhabitant in the colonies insure for their protection the guardianship of law, the co-operation of science, and every accessory to success that ingenuity can devise or money secure. Throughout the country districts the preponderance of wealth and intelligence is with the flock owners, while in the cities the leading merchants are those who have been able to secure a commission on the greatest proportion of flock products.

There are in Australia in round numbers ninety millions of sheep, divided among the seven colonies about as follows:

New South Wales.....	35,500,000
Victoria.....	13,000,000
West Australia.....	4,000,000
South Australia.....	8,000,000
Queensland.....	13,500,000
Tasmania.....	2,000,000
New Zealand.....	13,000,000
Total.....	99,000,000

The extent of the country thus occupied is immense beyond any preconceived ideas of the average observer. Thus there are in

Sq. miles.	
New South Wales.....	323,437
Victoria.....	88,198
West Australia.....	978,298
South Australia.....	914,730
Queensland.....	678,600
Tasmania.....	26,215
New Zealand.....	122,600

When the total of 3,132,078 square miles is compared with the area of the United States, and is found to equal the latter, excepting only the Territory of Alaska, a more definite idea of its immensity may be gained. It will also be noted that the distribution of sheep is by no means uniform throughout the country. Thus, New South Wales, with less than one-tenth of the entire area, has about one-third the aggregate number of sheep. Victoria, with less than one-thirty-fifth of the territory, has one-eighth of the sheep. Several causes combine to bring about this condition. The two colonies named contain the principal seaports of Australia, viz., Sydney and Melbourne; and as a consequence emigration and capital, both essential to the establishment and development of sheep husbandry, have been first attracted and employed. Then, again, in a country extending over thirty degrees of latitude, and stretching from east to west a distance of 2,500 miles, there will be found much territory not so well adapted for pasturage as that lying between the extremes. Extending to within ten degrees of the equator much of the so-called "hot country" is yet undeveloped—some of it unexplored—while the native "black fellows" still hold undisputed sway over large tracts in the interior. The remoteness from markets for selling products, and securing supplies have hitherto operated to retard the occupancy of large sections of country not favored with the presence of navigable rivers, and until railways are pushed further inland the rapid spread of sheep husbandry beyond its present confines need not be looked for. Cattle-raisers have the extreme frontier pretty much to themselves at the present time.

This is not intended to intimate that the number of sheep is not likely to be augmented. Quite the contrary. It seems apparent that the same incentives to development that have made and marked the sheep husbandry of Australia as unprecedented in the history of that industry in the world's annals, will operate for its further improvement long into the future. This can be accomplished by a more thorough occupancy of territory now available; by augmenting the yield of wool from the flock, rather than by adding to its numbers; by enhancing the carrying capacity of the land when occupied, rather than by adding to its area. The attention of the more intelligent and enterprising flock-owners is already directed to the achievement of these results; and a prediction of their success seems warranted by a contemplation of what has already been achieved.

Australian sheep husbandry has many natural advantages. Though its founders and promoters are entitled to praise for what they have accomplished by unwearied devotion to their business and unstinted expenditure of their money, still they have done no more in these directions than have breeders in some other countries. But upon them nature has looked down with her most benignant smile. Every prospect pleases; shade is at hand as a refuge from the scorching heat of summer, and every wind of winter is tempered to the weaklings of the flock. A temperature rarely down to the freezing point permits perennial pasturage, never disappointing the husbandman who has not overstocked his runs.

Under such circumstances what wonder that Anglo-Saxon pluck and intelligence, backed by the incentives of a steady demand and fair prices for wool in the markets of the world, should have seen the opportunity and so magnificently improved it.—A. M. G., in *Breeders' Gazette*.

**Shearing Sheep.**

Shearing should be done on a clean floor. We shear on the barn floor, with the sheep penned in a small stable floored on a level with the shearing floor; this saves unnecessary lifting. The stable should be kept well covered with sawdust or straw; sawdust we like best. We use a bench about knee-high—a little higher for small sheep and somewhat lower for large ones.

The shearers sets the sheep on its rump on the bench, and standing with his left foot upon the bench, lays the sheep's neck across his left knee, with its right side against its body, commencing at the brisket and opens the fleece down the right side of the belly to the right flank or stifle; shear the belly in course, turning the wool to the left. Begin at the brisket and shear up the under side of the neck to middle of under jaw, shearing the left side of the face and neck to the left ear. Turn the sheep slightly around with its feet toward you; shear from left ear down neck and side, taking foreleg and shoulder, to left flank; next shear top-side, if it has any, and head to right ear, down the neck and side, shearing well around to the middle of the back and down to where other courses stopped; incline sheep to you, begin at the back of

left hind leg, shearing in courses with the leg to the thigh joint. Lay the sheep down on the right side, shear left hip to the tail; shear lengthwise of the tail end well under on the right hip; while in this position shear end twist and inside of hind leg. Raise up the sheep, keeping a little wool under the right hip that it may rest comfortably, turning the shorn side to, with its head again across your left leg; shear from right ear end jaw down the neck to right foreleg and shoulder; shear the right side down to the flank, inclining the sheep to you while you shear down. The sheep is then laid on its left side and the wool shorn from its right hip and leg, finishing at the boofs of same.

The more quietly and gently you handle the sheep, from the time it is penned till shorn, the better for both it and you as regards life and character.—Michigan Farmer.

Advices received from Australia mention the fact that scab appeared in the flocks of American sheep shipped from this country last summer, and that, to prevent the spread of the disease, the government had destroyed all infected and exposed sheep, together with the buildings, pens, etc., with which they had recently been in contact. As the sheep in question had been through the government quarantine, had been twice dipped as precaution against the possible presence of disease, and had, some time before the appearance of the disease, been examined by the government inspector, and given a clean bill of health and permit to travel anywhere in the colony, the source of infection is somewhat of a mystery. The sheep had, for some time previous to the appearance of the disease, been two hundred miles in the interior, where they were to be held for the annual sales in July next.

**A Celebrated Old-time Trotter.**

The Philadelphia Record has an old print of the once celebrated trotting horse Whalebone, with the following inscription attached:

Whalebone. A Noted Horse for Speed & Bottom, Bright bay, 15 hands, 3½ inches high, has strong points & shows great blood was sired by Hamiltonian & Hamiltonian by old Messenger. He was bred by General Coles of Long Island. Amongst his numerous performances are the following. 1827. He was matched on the New York trotting Course, against time 15 miles within the hour in harness which he accomplished in 54 minutes & six seconds, with great ease performing his last mile in 3 minutes and 2 seconds his then owner Mr. Elliott after the match offered to trot him seventeen miles within the hour but was not taken up. May 15 1829, won the Hunting Park Association purse of \$200, & a Silver Cup, value \$50, beating in two heats Creeper, Lady Kate, Gray Squirrel, & Moonshine. October 15, 1829 on the Hunting Park Association course he trotted under the Saddle rode by Mr. Spicer, sixteen miles in four-mile heats in the unprecedented of 46 minutes and 11 seconds, performing the third heat in 11 minutes & 17 seconds, (the day previous he trotted 8 miles in harness against Sir Peter. October 23, 1830, won the Hunting Park Association purse of \$300, 3 mile heats, winning the 3d. & 4th, heats, beating Sir Peter, Jerry, Comet & Top Gallant, and distancing all on the 4th heat. October 23, 1830, on the Union Course, Long Island, he won the trotting Club purse of \$200, beating the Calf, Comet & Sir Andrew, winning the 2d. & 3d. heats, the Calf taking the first. December 6, 1830. He beat Sweet Brier in harness 7 miles round the Hunting Park Course winning each mile, except the 2d & 5th. On the New York trotting Course Decr. 1828 he performed a 2nd., 3 mile heat in harness in 8 minutes 20 seconds And on the Hunting Park Course, October 14th, 1829, a second 4 mile heat in harness in 11 minutes 18 seconds, and is justly considered the best bottomed horse in the Country."

**BELLE MEADE**

1884 **STALLIONS.** 1884

**BRAMBLE,**

By imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Ivy Leaf, by imp. Australian.

**ENQUIRER,**

The sire of McWhirter, Fortuna, Harkaway, Falsetto, Blue Eyes, Pinafore, Getaway, W. P. Burch, etc.

**Imp. GREAT TOM,**

The sire of Gen. Harding, Thackeray, Swift, Tennyson, Trombone, Tarquin, etc.

And the grand Race-horse,

**LUKE BLACKBURN,**

By imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Nevada, by Lexington.

Each of these horses will be bred to a limited number of approved mares, at

**\$100-The Season-\$100**

\$5 to the Groom.

Mares will be kept at reasonable charges during the season. The annual sale of Belle Meade Yearling, 49 in number will take place April 30th. Catalogues of the sale will be issued to the public in due time. Address,

**W. G. HARDING,**  
Nashville, Tenn.

**TROTTING STALLIONS.**

**Standard Trotting Stallion**


**BILLY HAYWARD, 489,**

At NILES, ALAMEDA COUNTY.

**Terms \$20.00.** Good pasturage \$3.00.

**JAS. J. MARTIN, Agent.**

Mambrino Trotting Stallion



**ABBOTSFORD.**

**Record 2:19 1-2.**

**PEDIGREE.**

By Woodford Mambrino: his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino Paymaster; dam Woodbine, (dam of Wedgewood, 2:19), by Woodford, son of Kosciusko, by Sir Archy.

Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodbine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks, by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty-nine colts and fillies sired by him at Woodburn, not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease, Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf, and he gained on a slow track, at Minneapolis, a record of 2:21 1/4. He has thirteen sons and daughters that have trotted in 2:30 or better—Abbottsford 2:19 1/4; Malice 2:19 1/4; Manetta 2:19 1/4; Mambrino Dudley 2:22; Convey 2:22 1/4; Magenta 2:24 1/4; Manfred 2:25; Panceast 2:25 1/4; Rachel 2:26 1/4; Inca 2:27; Lady McFatridge 2:28; Dacia 2:28 1/4; Geo. A. Ayer 2:30. Woodford Mambrino was also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket 2:14. It is proper to draw a comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first named stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,250 foals out of selected mares. Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettie, beat 2:30. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty-six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in seven. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is five times greater than Hambletonian.

Young Columbus, by Old Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harris' Hambletonian, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. Young Columbus was the sire of Phil Sheridan, sire of Phyllis 2:17; Adeline 2:19; Commonwealth 2:22; Hiram Woodruff 2:25; Valley Chief 2:25; Faustina 2:26 1/4; Phil Sheridan, Jr., 2:29 1/4; Tom Malloy 2:30.

**TERMS.**

One hundred dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season, free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes.

**WASH JAMES, Agent,**  
San Mateo, Cal.

**The Trotting Stallions**

**Baywood and Fleetwood**

**WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884, COMMENCING FEBRUARY 15th, and ending July 1st, at the corner of Third and Empire streets, San Jose.**

**BAYWOOD**

Is five years old, dark bay, with black points, 16 hands high, and weigh 1,200 pounds, fine bone, level-headed and a good mover.

Sired by Nutwood; first dam by Geo. M. Patchen; second dam h Champion; third dam by Belmont.

**FLEETWOOD**

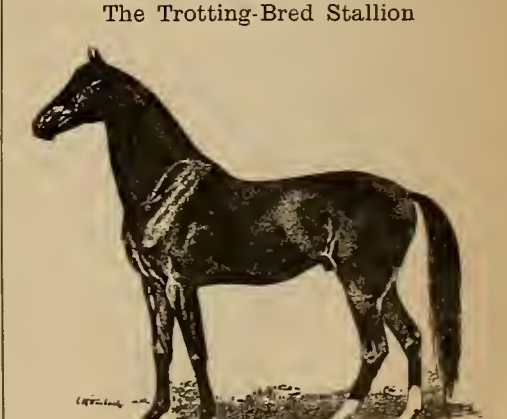
Is four years old, sorrel, with both front feet white and white stripe face; 15½ hands high, and weighs close to 1,100 pounds. He is a model perfect horse; high life, fine style and action, and looks like thoroughbred.

Sired by Nutwood. First dam Copper Bottom Mare, by Young Amer ica; second dam the Pilotton Mare, pedigree unknown but she was reported to have been bred in Kentucky.

Terms, \$25 for the season, or \$40 to insure.

**E. S. SMITH, San Jose.**

**The Trotting-Bred Stallion**



**A. T. STEWART,**

**WILL stand for mares at the FRESNO FAIR GROUNDS during the season.**

A. T. Stewart is a dark brown stallion with white hind ankles, sixteen and one-half hands high, and weighs over 1,300 pounds. Bred by D. L. Harris, of Fayette County, Kentucky. Foaled in 1872, and is an lubred Mambrino. Sired by Mambrino Patchen (full brother of Lam Thor), record 2:18 1/4, sire of Katie Middleton, 2:23, and nine in 2:30 list. Dam by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn; second dam, by Young's Pilot, Jr., brother in blood to the sire of the dam of Maul S., 2:40; Mambrino Patchen sired by Mambrino Chief, he by Mambrino Paymaster, and he by Mambrino, thoroughbred son of imported Messenger.

**Terms for the season, \$30.**

**Address**

**SOMERS & AYRES**



## Among the Fancy.

Never was a truer saying than the one of London being a world within itself. It is not the casual visitor that finds out these facts from experience, because it takes years of constant residence, and a wonderful degree of curiosity on the part of the sojourner to fathom them even then.

London, of all cities in the world, is one in which wealth and poverty, virtue and vice, dwell in absurd proximity to each other. Few of the thousands of rich folks who loiter about the grand *allée* of Covent Garden (with its curious collections of rare fruits and flowers) dream of the miserable haunts so close at hand as those in Charles street, Hanway Court, and other streetlets which go to make up the quarter of Drury Lane, nor do the thousands of fair ladies and fine gents who drive and promenade down Oxford street and around Soho Square conceive what their fellow-creatures in the Dials and the streets running into them are like. Yet, to know London and get initiated into the resorts of the "Fancy," not only must these places be read of, but become familiar by constant frequentation, and the *habitudes* of them cultivated.

In King street, just a few doors from the *Five Dials*, is the famous little public, for years kept by "Jimmie Shaw." Now, how can a man be posted on London sports without having made the acquaintance of this character? Old Jimmie could and did boast of having shaken the bands of as many "harlots" as any man in "Hengland." A *seance* at his house, *particler* party was on, was indeed a scene not to be forgotten. Leading out of the little, low, dingy tap-room was a parlor—a long, narrow room, low in the ceiling and furnished with one table in the center, and two cushioned benches on either side of it, and occupying its entire length. At the far end was seated the veteran host; always in his shirt sleeves, arms bare, and wearing in the purple ruffle of his shirt a pin representing a bull dog's head (claimed to be the gift of Lord Walgrave), a most fitting emblem for one so high an authority on that breed of the canine family.

Upon the chimney shelf sat the playful Jennie (a monkey), whose pranks and tight rope performance were both odd and extraordinary. Thus the apartments looked before the guests assembled, provided the programme of the evening's entertainment did not include a dog fight; in that event the places near the host would be occupied by several of the animals. Jennie would have conditioned to tackle any that might have been brought in to meet them. Should it be a small mill or a *bout* between *chanteclers*, then the arrangements were made accordingly. It was usually not until after the opera that the expected ecstasies of great families would congregate, but the moment they did begin to arrive then those customers on the outside were supposed to withdraw.

The mills in most instances were between novices picked up by some of the guests, and therefore no notorious battles were ever fought there (nor indeed was it Jimmie's custom to hold dog and cock fights, save those gotten up among these aristocratic guests), many of the conflicts so bold would have put to hush a fair equivalent number of those carried on more openly. Pluck and endurance were required to furnish the noble spectators with that thirst for blood which the common people had to gratify at public exhibitions. The spectators seldom failed to be satiated, because the poor creatures who underwent the cruel punishment for their amusement sadly need what they always got—plenty of sovereigns. There was never any rowdiness at Jimmie Shaw's, for whether his parlor was occupied by titled "swells," dog, or bird fanciers, in every instance he persisted upon having and enforced good order.

## Mambrino Chief.

As the name of Ryedyk's Hambletonian lives and reigns in the Empire State, so does that of Mambrino Chief in Kentucky, the state of his adoption. Unfortunately for turf history, none of the writers of the blue-grass region noted the special excellences of form and character which Mambrino Chief possessed. Neither did the artists preserve his appearance on canvas. It pleased them better to waste their talents on some flash animal, long since passed into oblivion. Trotting stallions of lasting merit are never numerous, and it is most desirable to learn all we can as to the fathers of families. Knowing what a fund of turf lore Isaac Woodruff has stored away in his memory, I sought him lately to have a little chat about Mambrino Chief. I found he knew the great horse well, and that he was instrumental in having him taken to Kentucky. Said he, "When Chief was owned by Dr. Cockroft, of Christy street, I was living at 115 Third avenue. He brought him to me, and I speeded him on the avenue. Joe Burr and others who stood in front of my door said he could heat 2:35. He was driven in 2:34 on Centre-ville Course before they took him to Kentucky."

"You mentioned that you had something to do with his going there."

"Yes; I met Jim Clay, who asked me if I knew of a stallion suitable to cross with Kentucky mares. I told him I knew of just the horse, a big one, with plenty of bone and action, and I directed him where to find him."

"I wish you would give me a general idea of his make up, style and way of going."

"Well, he was a great, big, dark brown

horse, almost a black, very big boned, a sensible head, broad jaw, but clean throatle, moderately long neck, prominent breast, and deep shoulders. He was almost as high over the rump as at the withers, rather a round turned one, very little dropping quarters, and not to call long bipped, large, powerful gaskin, good mane and tail. To sum it up, he was a very fine-looking, big horse, with fine style, rapid gait, and level headed."

"Did you ever see him after he left here?"

"Indeed I did. Why, I banded him at the State Fair when he was exhibited in the amphitheatre, near Lexington, against Alexander's Norman and others, in 1859 or 1860."

"Who received the first premium?"

"Norman; but it was a wrong award, and the people cried shame as they saw Chief, with his fine style and powerful gait, on-show, out-look, and out-cut him, and Norman couldn't trot. I heard it was done to pacify Mr. Alexander, who complained of unfair treatment in the thoroughbred class. After the decision I took Chief out on the track to show his gait, and he trotted a quarter there in 37 seconds without any work. He was handy as a pony, and went without weights or boots. I tell you, he was a great horse, and it was a pity he died just as he began to make his mark in Kentucky."—N. Y. Spirit.

Col. H. S. Russell has bought the green etalon Hill's Smuggler, bred by N. H. Hill, of Boston, Mass., by Smuggler, dam by imp. Consternation. He has been sent to H. C. Woodmont, of Mineola, L. I., where his speed will be further developed, and he will probably be entered in this year's races, as he can now trot in 2:30. Col. Russell has also bought of G. A. Newell a brown mare, by Smuggler, dam by Godfrey's Patchen. She is 7 years old, and is said to be a very promising trotter.

The Belle Meade Stud, property of Gen. W. G. Harding, has lately been transferred to Messrs. W. H. Jackson and U. S. Senator Jackson under whose charge it will be hereafter.

James Elliott, who owned and drove Early Rose, has refused \$2,000 for her yearling brother, now in Kentucky. The dam of Early Rose is in foal to Belmont.

The Arabian race at Newmarket, England, in July, is likely to be an interesting one. Several Arabian horses are now on the way from India to take part.

Banquet and Tyrant are both looked upon with great favor for the Kentucky Derby. The odds are still long against them.

## SPRING Racing Meeting OF THE FRESNO FAIR GROUND Association

FRESNO, CAL.

May 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25.

## First Day.

No. 1. Running—Ogle House Stake. For two-year-olds; \$15 each, \$150 added; dash of half a mile.  
No. 2. Trotting—Purse \$400; 2:40 class.

## Second Day.

No. 3. Running—Grand Central Stake. For all ages; \$15 each, \$150 added; dash of one and three-quarters miles.  
No. 4. Trotting—Purse \$200; free for all horses owned in Mariposa, Merced, Fresno, Tulare and Kern counties on the 1st of March, 1884.  
No. 5. Running—Colonies Stakes. For all ages; \$15 each, \$150 added; dash of one-quarter of a mile.

## Third Day.

No. 6. Running—Vineyard Stake. For all ages; \$15 each, \$150 added; mile heats.  
No. 7. Running—Fresno Saloon Stake. For two-year-olds; \$15 each, \$150 added; dash of three-quarters of a mile.

## Fourth Day.

No. 8. Trotting—Purse \$150; 3:00 class; open for horses owned in Mariposa, Merced, Fresno, Tulare and Kern counties on March 1st, 1884.  
No. 9. Running—Grady Opera House Stake. For all ages; \$10 each, \$100 added; dash of half a mile.  
No. 10. Trotting—Stable Stakes; for all ages; \$15 each; \$150 added; dash of three-quarters of a mile.  
No. 11. Trotting—Purse \$1,000; 2:27 class; five to enter and three to start.

## Fifth Day.

No. 12. Running—Farmers' Bank Stake. For all ages; \$15 each, \$150 added; half-mile heats.  
No. 13. Pacing—Purse \$150; free for all pacers that have never beaten 2:29.  
No. 14. Trotting—Purse \$100; gentlemen drivers; mile heats.  
All trotting races are three in five; three or more to enter and start, unless otherwise specified. National Association rules to govern. All purses to be divided at the rate of sixty, thirty and ten per cent.

All running races, not less than three to enter, and three to start. Pacific Blood-Horse Association rules to govern. In all running races second horse to save entrance.

Entrance to all purses ten per cent., money to accompany the nominations; all entrances to be given in writing, giving name, color, and sex of horse; also, name and residence of owner. Entries in all races to close May 5th with W. W. PHILLIPS, Secretary, Fresno, or KILLIP & Co., 116 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

Excursion tickets to Fresno \$7.

W. W. PHILLIPS, Secretary, FARMERS' BANK, Fresno, CAL.  
LEWIS LEACH, President, A. B. BUTLER, Vice-President.

Abdallah, the sire of Ryedyk's Hambletonian, and the value of whose direct descendants is estimated at \$200,000,000, was sold in his old age to a fish peddler for \$35, and being unable to work was turned out on the seashore to die of starvation.

One hundred and ninety thoroughbreds are in training at Louisville, Ky.

## TIPS.

Tips of all sizes for Trotting, Running, and Road horses can be obtained by application to this office or to

PAUL FRIEDHOFFER,

116 Washington St., San Francisco.

## SPRING MEETING



## Running Races

—AT THE—

## OAKLAND PARK

COMMENCING

Saturday, April 26th

And Continuing Four Days.

FIRST RACE. Russ House Handicap.—Purse \$200; \$50 to second horse; a dash of half a mile, for all ages, in which are Harry Rose, three years, 95 lbs.; Jon Jon, three years, 98 lbs.; Red Oak, aged, 117 lbs.; Panama, aged, 100 lbs., and A. A. F., aged, 105 lbs.

SECOND RACE. Purse \$200; \$50 to second; a dash of one and three-eighths miles; for all ages; which will be a hot contest. The fastest horses on the track are entered, viz: Jocko, Patsy Duffy, Joe Howell, Trade Dollar and Bryant W.

THIRD RACE is the Galindo Hotel Handicap.—Purse \$200; \$50 to second; heats of three-quarters of a mile, in which are Haddington, 110 lbs.; Joe Howell, 122 lbs.; Trade Dollar, 110 lbs.; Bryant W., 95 lbs.; Quebec, 90 lbs. and Panama, 95 lbs.

Tuesday, April 29th.

FIRST RACE. Palace Hotel Stake.—For three-year-olds; one and one-fourth miles; \$50 each, \$25 forfeit with \$200 added, \$100 to second horse, in which are Harry Rose, Jon Jon and John A.

SECOND RACE. Owners' Handicap.—Heats of a mile for a purse of \$200; \$50 to the second, in which the horses start with weights as entered, viz: Patsy Duffy, Jocko, Joe Howell, Trade Dollar and Haddington.

## FINAL DAYS.

Thursday, May 1st.

FIRST RACE. Selling Purse of \$200; \$50 to the second, heats of a mile, in which are entered, viz: Blaney to be sold at \$750; Bryant W., \$750; Laura at \$1,000; Billy the Kid at \$750; and Jubilee at \$750.

SECOND RACE. Handicap Purse of \$150; \$40 to the second; dash of a mile and one quarter; for all ages; to close April 26th, at four o'clock P. M., at the track.

THIRD RACE. Purse \$100; a dash of five-eighths of a mile, for all ages, to close at the same time as the preceding race.

Saturday, May 3d.

## The Great Peruvian Bitters' Stake

Will be the first race. The Great Event of the meeting. \$500 added by the Peruvian Bitters' Company in honor of the above-named Stake.

FIRST RACE. Two and one-quarter miles; for all ages, \$50 each; \$25 forfeit with \$500 added; \$100 to the second and \$50 to the third, in which are entered Trade Dollar, Laura, Jocko, Patsy Duffy and John A.

SECOND RACE. Purse \$150; a mile and one-eighth, for all ages, to close on the 26th, at four o'clock P. M., at the track.

THIRD RACE. Consolation Purse, a mile and one-quarter, for horses beaten at the meeting.

The Blood-Horse Association Rules to govern Races to commence at 2:30 o'clock P. M. sharp. Ten per cent. entrance fee for all the above purses. Pools will be sold by Killip & Co., at 327 Bush Street, every evening during the Meeting.

Admission to the Track.....\$1.00.

LADIES FREE.

M. M. ALLEN, Lessee.

New York  
"Singer" Model Sewing Machine only \$15  
Singer Sewing Machine Co.  
er, Five Hemmers, Blind  
er, Thread Cutter, Need  
les, Oil and full outfit with each.  
Guaranteed to be perfect. Warranted 5 years. Don't pay double for machines no better, when you can try these before you pay a cent. All late improvements. Runs light and smooth. Handsome and durable. Circulars with hundreds of testimonials free.  
GEO. FAYNE & CO., 47 Third Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## STOCK AGENCY.

S. D. Bruce of the True, FINE AND FAIR, and author of the American Stud Book, offers his services in the purchasing of thoroughbreds and stock of all kinds. He selected and purchased Harry Bassett, Monarchist, Freshness, Joe Daniels, Hubbard, Katie Pease, Foxhall and many other good ones as yearlings. He will attend the sales of Chas. Reed, Belle Meade, Woodburn, Elmendorf and Runnymede. Address at New York, Box 274, until April 20th, Maxwell House, Nashville, to May 3d, and Phoenix Hotel, Lexington, Ky., until sales end.

S. D. BRUCE,  
Box 274, New York City.

## THE CHICAGO Trotting Meetings

1884.



\$75,000.00.

## Summer Trotting Meeting

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK.

July 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12.

First Day—Friday, July 4th.

No. 1. Purse \$2,500. 2:17 Class.  
No. 2. Purse \$2,500. Open to all pacers ("Johnston" barred).  
Two Special Races on this day, to be announced hereafter.

Second Day—Saturday, July 5th.

No. 3. Purse \$2,500. 2:40 Class.  
No. 4. Purse \$2,500. For five-year-olds and under.  
Third Day—Monday, July 7th.

No. 5. Purse \$2,500. 2:30 Class.  
No. 6. Purse \$2,500. 2:27 Pacing Class.  
Fourth Day—Tuesday, July 8th.

No. 7. Purse \$2,500. 2:19 Class.  
No. 8. Purse \$2,500. 2:17 Pacing Class.  
Fifth Day—Wednesday, July 9th.

No. 9. Purse \$2,500. 2:24 Class.  
No. 10. Stake \$2,500. For three-year-olds. Closed March 1st, 1883.  
Sixth Day—Thursday, July 10th.

No. 11. Purse \$2,500. 2:35 Class.  
No. 12. Stake \$2,500. For four-year-olds. Closed March 1st, 1883.  
No. 13. Purse \$2,500. 2:35 Pacing Class.

Seventh Day—Friday, July 11th.

No. 14. Purse \$2,500. Three-minute Class.  
No. 15. Purse \$2,500. 2:22 Pacing Class.  
Eighth Day—Saturday, July 12th.

No. 16. Purse \$2,500. 2:27 Class.  
No. 17. Purse \$2,500. 2:21 Class.

In addition to the Regular classes, a large amount of money has been set aside for Special Races, and exhibitions of speed by Johnston, Jay-see, St. Julien, Trinket, Clingstone, Phallus, and other horses whose records or performances bar them from the Class Purse, for Double Team Races, Trotting with Running Mate, or a Stallion Race, should one be deemed advisable.

Total Amount for the Meeting,  
\$60,000.

CONDITIONS.

All the within purses (except Nos. 2, 6, 8, 13 and 15) are for trotting, and are divided, fifty per cent. to the first horse; twenty-five per cent. to the second horse; fifteen per cent. to the third horse, and ten per cent. to the fourth horse.

Mile heats best three in five, in harness, and to the rules of the National Trotting Association, except as hereafter specified.

Entrées in all purses close on Thursday, May 1st, 1884.

Entrance fee ten per cent. of purse, as follows: 25 per cent. cash, which must positively accompany the entry; 25 per cent. on Monday, June 24, and the remaining 50 per cent. from those who start at 8 o'clock P. M. of the evening previous to the race, at the Secretary's office, 116 Monroe Street. No entry will be accepted or considered unless the 25 per cent. cash accompanies the same, nor will any entry be allowed to compete unless the second payment of 25 per cent. is made or mailed on or before 11 o'clock P. M. of Monday, June 24, 1884, and any entry on which the last payment of 50 per cent. is not paid at 8 o'clock P. M. of the evening previous to the day set for the race, shall be considered drawn, and will not be permitted to start; but no entry shall be held, or liable for any amount beyond the first payment of 25 per cent., but failure to pay either of the payments when due shall be considered as a withdrawal, and shall disqualify the entry from competing in the race. It is the intention to place the whole matter of entrance on an absolutely cash basis, and no deviation from these rules will be allowed in any case or in any particular.

Address communications and entries to  
D. L. HALL, Secretary,  
116 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

## SPRING TROTting MEETING CHICAGO DRIVING PARK.

June 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

First Day—Tuesday, June 3d.

No. 1. Purse \$1,000. Three-minute Class.  
No. 2. Purse \$1,000. 2:22 Class.

Second Day—Wednesday, June 4th.

No. 3. Purse \$1,000. 2:30 Class.  
No. 4. Purse \$1,000. 2:22 Pacing Class.  
Third Day—Thursday, June 5th.

No. 5. Purse \$1,000. 2:24 class.  
No. 6. Purse \$1,000. Open to all pacers ("Johnston" barred).  
Special Race on this day, to be announced hereafter.

Fourth Day—Friday, June 6th.

No. 7. Purse \$1,000. 2:26 Class.  
No. 8. Purse \$1,000. 2:30 Pacing Class.  
Fifth Day—Saturday June 7th.

No. 9. Purse \$1,000. 2:35 Class.  
No. 10. Purse \$1,000. 2:18 Class.  
Special Race on this day, to be announced hereafter.

All the above purses (except 4, 6, and 8 paces), are for trotting, mile heats, best three in five in harness, and to the rules of the National Trotting Association. All purses divided into four monies, fifty per cent. to the first horse; twenty-five per cent. to second; fifteen per cent. to third, ten per cent. to fourth.

Entries to close on Monday, May 19th, at 11 o'clock P. M. Entrance fee ten per cent. of purse, five per cent. of which is Cash, and must positively accompany the nomination, the other five per cent. from those who start only, is due and must be paid on or before 8 o'clock P. M. of the evening preceding the race, at the Secretary's office, 116 Monroe Street. No deviation from these conditions in any particular.

Total Amount for the Meeting,  
\$15,000.

Address communications and entries to  
D. L. HALL, Secretary,  
116 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.



Woodburn Farm.

ANNUAL SALE OF

Thoroughbred Yearlings

THURSDAY, MAY 15th, 1884.

Forty-one head the get of King Alfonso, Pat Malloy, imp. Glen Athol, Lisbon, &c.  
**A. J. ALEXANDER.**  
For catalogue address L. Brodhead, Agent, Spring Station P. O., Woodford Co., Ky., or at this office.  
The sale of Rannymede yearlings May 13th and Elmendorf May 14th.

National Association

OF

Trotting-Horse

Breeders.

**FIXED EVENTS AND STAKES**  
FOR  
**1884, 1885, 1886 and 1887.**  
To Name and Close Thursday, May 1st, 1884.

The Executive Committee announce, in addition to the six stakes for three-year-olds, and the Wilson Stakes for four-year-olds, the present value of which is \$9,100, already closed, the following fixed events, to name and close THURSDAY, MAY 1st, 1884, to be trotted for during the EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING, to be held at the grounds of the New York Driving Club, Morrisania, N. Y., Sept. 9th, 10th, 11th, 1884.  
**THE UNION STAKES**, for four-year-olds, foals of 1880, by stallions whose get have never beaten 2:30 at four years old or under.  
**THE MANHATTAN STAKES**, for five-year-olds, foals of 1879, by stallions whose get have never beaten 2:25 at five years old or under; \$200 entrance in each stake, payable in the following forfeits: \$20 to accompany the nomination May 1st, 1884; \$80 additional July 1st, 1884, and the remainder (\$100) twenty days before the meeting of 1884, when the stakes will be trotted for.  
**THE PACIFIC STAKES**, for four-year-olds, foals of 1880.  
**THE INITIATION, THE CONFIRMATION, THE HOPEWELL, THE STANDARD AND THE SEQUEL STAKES**, for 2:30, 2:25 and 2:40 stallions, and for 2:40 and 2:30 mares, respectively, will close Aug. 1st, 1884, the conditions of which will be duly announced.

In addition to the foregoing, the following are the stakes and fixed events for 1885 and 1886, to name and close THURSDAY, MAY 1st, 1884.  
**1886.**  
The National Trotting Sires Stakes, for foals of 1883 by stallions of or sired by sires who \$250 is subscribed. Closed for sires May 1st, 1883, with the following subscriptions, amounting to \$400, which is added to the stakes: h h Dean Sage, h h Electioneer, h h Gen. Benoit, h h Bona Fide, h h Manbrine Bird, h h h Buccaneer; all of whose get (foals of 1883) are eligible only to May 1st, 1884, at \$100 each, payable in the following forfeits: \$10 to accompany nomination, May 1st, 1884; \$10 additional May 1st, 1885; \$25 additional Jan. 1st, 1886, and the remaining \$50 twenty days before meeting of 1886, when the stakes will be trotted for.  
**THE ANNUAL NURSERY STAKES**, for foals of 1883, \$100 entrance, payable in the following forfeits: \$10 to accompany nomination May 1st, 1884; \$25 additional Jan. 1st, 1885; \$40 additional Jan. 1st, 1886, and the remainder (\$50) twenty days before the MEETING of 1886, when the stakes will be trotted for.  
**THE JUVENILE STAKES**, for foals of 1883, by stallions whose get have never beaten 2:30 at three years old or under.  
**THE EVERETT HOUSE STAKES**, for foals of 1883, by stallions whose get have never beaten 2:45 at three years old or under; \$100 entrance in each stake payable in the following forfeits: \$5 to accompany nomination May 1st, 1884; \$20 additional Jan. 1st, 1885; \$25 additional Jan. 1st, 1886, and the remainder (\$50) twenty days before the MEETING of 1886, when the stakes will be trotted for.

**1887.**  
**THE NATIONAL TROTGING SIRE STAKES**, for foals of 1884, only by sires subscribed for whose get have never beaten 2:30; subscription for sires \$30 each, to accompany nomination of sire May 1st, 1884 (when the subscription for sires closes); \$100 each to get \$100 each payable in the following forfeits: \$10 to accompany nomination, Jan. 1st, 1885; \$15 additional Jan. 1st, 1886; \$25 additional Jan. 1st, 1887, and the remainder (\$50) twenty days before the MEETING of 1887, when the stakes will be trotted for.  
**THE MATRON STAKES**, for foals of 1884, only the produce of mares subscribed for at \$25 each, which must accompany nomination of May 1st, 1884, and is added to the stakes; and for their produce (foals of 1884) \$150 each, payable in the following forfeits: \$15 to accompany nomination Jan. 1st, 1885; \$25 additional Jan. 1st, 1886; \$30 additional Jan. 1st, 1887, and the remainder (\$75) twenty days before the meeting of 1887, when the stakes will be trotted for.

**Conditions.**  
In all Stakes and Trials of speed the rules of this Association shall control. All nominations shall be in writing, in the name of the owner, addressed to J. V. Treasurer, P. O. Box 316, New York City, inclosed in a sealed envelope and plainly marked "Nomination," with a bank draft, postal order, or certified check for the amount of first payment of the stake, and must bear the post mark of not later than the day upon which the Stake closes. A nomination by telegraph received by the Treasurer before the hour of closing, and confirmed by a properly written entry, as above prescribed, posted not later than the following day, shall be deemed valid. The number of nominations by one owner is unlimited, but only one can start in a race. Nominations shall state name, color, marks, age and sex, whether horse, gelding or mare, and the names of the sire and dam, if known, and her sire, if known. Nominations shall follow the ownership of the horse, and in case of change of ownership, the horse shall be forthwith filed with the Secretary. All entries shall close at midnight of the day named at the office of the Treasurer, unless otherwise provided. Only horses owned or bred by members, or the get of stallions owned or stood by members, shall be eligible to entry. Money paid on entry in any of the Stakes opened by this Association wherein ALL nominations fail to make FINAL payments, shall be regarded as forfeit to the treasury of the Association. All races to be in harness, mile heats best three in five, except for three years old and under, which are to be mile heats unless otherwise provided in the first announcement of the Stake. If three or more horses start in a Stake race, two-thirds of the Stake shall be awarded to the winner, two-ninths to the second horse and one-ninth to the third horse, except other rules provided in the published conditions of the race. If not more than two horses start, only first and second money shall be awarded, and in case of walks over only the first money shall be awarded, and it shall be optional with the Executive Committee whether the horse shall or shall not appear. A horse distancing the field shall only be entitled to the amount of the money as the start-ers in the race could have won. In all races best two in three, the distance shall be eighty yards; and in all races best three in five, the distance shall be one hundred yards; except in heats wherein eight or more horses start, and therein the distance shall be one hundred and fifty yards. In all stakes for three-year-olds offered by this Association ten or more nominations required to fill, and in a Stake for four-year-olds and over five nominations required to fill.

**H. W. T. MALL, President.**  
**L. D. PACKER, Secretary.**

Notice.

HERBERT H. BROWN, M.P. | GEO. H. HOLMES,  
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tralian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive  
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CARL,

BY LIECESTER OUT OF DART.

Color, Black, White and Tan; aged five years. Bred  
by L. H. Smith, of Strathroy, Ontario, Canada; broken  
by R. B. Morgan, now of Akron, Ohio; also handled one  
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bitches.

Fee.....\$40.00

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Stud and Pedigree Stock Co.

LIMITED.

AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

The objects of the NEW ZEALAND STUD AND PEDIGREE STOCK COMPANY, LIMITED, are the breeding of pure-bred Cattle, Clydesdale Horses and Sheep, and disposing of same by sale or otherwise in New Zealand, the Australasian Colonies, San Francisco, and elsewhere. The whole of the pedigree herds, the Clydesdale horses and sheep, are well known, and consist of first-class imported stock, judiciously selected in England by the best judges, without regard to cost, and their progeny, wherever exhibited, have secured the highest prizes.

The celebrated short-horn Bull, DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, was awarded First and Champion Prizes at the Intercolonial Exhibition, Sydney, for the best bull of any breed, and for which the whole of the Australasian Colonies competed with both Imported and Colonial Bulls. This bull and many of his progeny are amongst the herd.

The Herefords are deserving of special mention. Six hundred in number, they form the largest herd of pure Herefords in the world. Their progeny have always met with a ready and remunerative sale in the Australasian Colonies.

The Thoroughbred Horses and Clydesdales of this Company are well known throughout the Colonies and Great Britain; their equal does not exist in the Australasian Colonies.

**Fastest Time on Record.**

Martini-Henry, by Mnsket—Sylvia, was bred by this Company and sold when a foal to the Hon. J. White for 1,250 guineas. He is now three years old, and has just achieved the wonderful feat of winning the Victorian Derby, one mile and a half (the great southern weight-for-age race), carrying 122 pounds, and beating a field of nine in 2:30, thus lowering the previous record of 2:41½; and also the Melbourne Cup, two miles, carrying 103 pounds to victory in 3:30½, and beating a field of twenty-nine, thus lowering the previous best record of 3:30¾, by Darriwell (5 years), carrying 102 pounds, in 1879.

Musket—The Company have for sale some twenty-five colts (this season's) by this wonderful sire, from imported thoroughbred English mares.

During the present racing season nearly all the important two and three-year-old events in Auckland have been won by his progeny. A draft of his yearlings, which have just been disposed of in Sydney, New South Wales, realized from £150 to 1,250 guineas.

Orders entrusted to the Company will receive prompt and careful attention, the Company guaranteeing to find careful and efficient men to take charge of stock, and to insure shipments against all risks at five (5) per cent.

Any information regarding stock may be obtained on application to

**P. H. BOURKE, Secretary,**  
Auckland, New Zealand.

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412 California Street, San Francisco.  
HUGH CRAIG, Agent.

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John A. McKerron,



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Horse Boots a Specialty.

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CHECK HOOK.

Simple in its Structure and Prac-  
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The horse never loosens the check-rein when this  
Check-Hook is used.  
Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-  
Hook of this kind.  
There being no springs or hinges to break connected  
with it, makes it serviceable and easily appended, as  
the check-rein passes through a solid ring attached to  
the front of the hook.  
Orders sent to

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Will receive prompt attention.  
When ordering state whether gold or silver plate  
required.

FOR SALE.

Holstein Bull

NERO OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 2209.

Calved October 21, 1880. Sire BLYTHE, No. 2208,  
Dam JEANETTE, No. 150. Weight 1,875 pounds.

Ayrshire Bull

GENERAL SHERMAN.

Calved April 10, 1877. Sire SCARBORO CHIEF, No 1706.  
Dam KITTIE BIRNIE 2d, No. 4179.

Address **ARIEL LATHROP.**  
Room 69, C. P. R. Building,  
Cor. Fourth and Townsend streets, San Francisco, Cal.

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A thoroughly instructed Farmer, having managed  
a large estate and made his Agricultural studies in  
Europe, wishes a situation as Superintendent of a  
first-class farm. Dairy matters a specialty. Highest  
references offered. Address  
**L. K.**  
42 Nevada Block,  
San Francisco.

CarriageHorses For Sale.

AT DASHAWAY STABLES,  
Oakland, One pair Bay horses;  
black points; Raised in Nevada;  
Sired by the thoroughbred horse  
Fill-Box; Weight 1,160 and 1,180  
respectively; Seven years (7) old;  
Perfect in all particulars.

AMUSEMENTS.

CALIFORNIA THEATRE

FRED'K W. BERT MANAGER.

THE LEADING THEATRE

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

MISSION STREET, ABOVE THIRD.

Monday Evening, April 28th.

The Kiralfy Excelsior Combina-  
tion.

Popular prices until further notice. 25c  
Dress Circle and Orchestra (reserved)... 75c  
Balcony.....50c  
Gallery.....25c  
FRED'K W. BERT,  
Lessee and Manager.

OAKLAND THEATRE

TWELFTH STREET NEAR WEBSTER, OAKLAND, CAL.

Monday Evening, April 28th.

The Great Tragedian

W. E. SHERIDAN!

Marble Heart and Camille.

PERFECTLY CAST!  
NEW SCENERY AND EFFECTS!

SATURDAY MATINEE!

25c Special Notice.—For the accommodation of the  
residents of Berkeley, Alameda and Brooklyn, curtain  
will rise at 7:45, performance terminating at 10:45.

Admission.....25c.  
Reserved Seats.....50c.  
Secure your seats in advance.

The Vienna Gardens,

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THE POPULAR

FAMILY RESORT

OF THE CITY.

The Ladies' Orchestra, composed of accomplished  
musicians is the feature of the Entertainments, with  
the talent of Miss Bertha Seuber as leader.  
Refreshments of all kinds the best the market  
affords.

G. F. WALTER,  
Sole Proprietor.

ADMISSION FREE.



## THE TROTTING STALLION SILVERHEEL

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884 AT THE DASHWAY STABLES, 370 Eleventh street, between Franklin and Webster streets, Oakland.

Silverheel is a dark bay, foaled July 9th 1876; bred by R. B. Chisholm of Kane County, Illinois. Sired by Wilson's Blue Bull, his dam Maggie Rice by Gage's Logan; grandam Fanny Stratford, a mare which had every mark of high breeding, and was the dam of John A. Rice that showed a 2:40 gait when two years old.

Logan by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; his dam Lady Wallace by Ohio Eclipse.

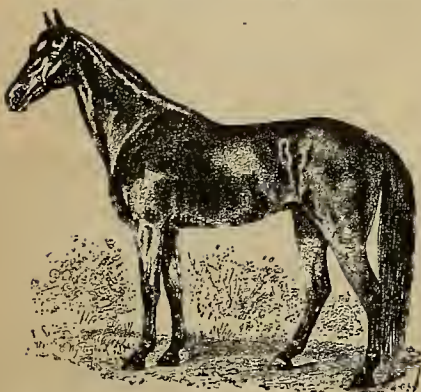
With little training when four years old, Silverheel showed three heats inside of 2:40.

### TERMS.

Twenty-five dollars the season; will make terms for insurance. Season to end July 1st.

SACKWIDER & CHISHOLM.

## Hambletonian Trotting Stallion



## BOB MASON

By ECHO. His dam Belle Mason by Belmont, thoroughbred. Echo by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Fanny Felter by Magnolia (by American Star). Belle Mason by Belmont (Wilkinson's). First dam, Lucy Johnson, by the Pony (son of imported Leviathan). Second dam Catspa, by Frank. Third dam, by John Richards.

Will make the season of 1884 for a limited number of mares, at the OAKLAND TROTting PARK.

### Description.

Bob Mason is a mahogany bay, with inside of off hind ankle white and star in forehead; sixteen hands, and weighs 1,100. Foaled May 10th, 1879. He is of fine kindly disposition, a natural trotter, and has shown great speed, but as yet has no public record. For a fine portrait and full description of the horse see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of June 30th, 1883.

For full history of his sire Echo, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN July 29th, 1882. See also, for his full brother Exile, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN issue of September 16th, 1882.

### TERMS.

Fifty dollars the season, payable at time of service. All mares at risk of owners. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasture at \$5 per month.

CHARLES J. ELLIS, Owner.  
WM. DONATHAN, Agent.

## Fast Trotting Stallion



## HA HA.

Standard (See Wallace's Register.)

Ha Ha: Color Brown, 15½ hands. Extra fine style. Action and form PERFECT. As a three-year-old, with eight weeks' handling, showed 2:29½, without a skip.

### Breeding.

GILT-EDGE, combining, close at hand, Hambletonian, Alexander's Abdallah, Mambrino Chief, dam by McCracken's Blackhawk, the sire of the dam of Overman. Record 2:19½.

N. B. As a four-year-old, with proper handling, 2:20 or better, I would expect him to show.

FRED ARNOLD,  
Stockton, Cal.

## Trotting Stallions

## Prompter, 2305, and Privateer

Will make the season of 1884, from February 1st to July 1st, at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, at \$50 the season. Mares not proving in foal can be returned next season free of charge. Pasture at reasonable rates. Accidents and escapes at owner's risk.

**Prompter** is a bright bay, star in forehead, hind ankles white, sixteen hands high, and weighs 1,140 pounds. Sired by Wilson's Blue Bull, son of Pruden's Blue Bull, by Merring's Blue Bull, dam Prairie Bird (four-year-old pacing record 2:28½, and dam of Flight, five-year-old record 2:29, and three-fourths sister to dam of Pride, yearling record 2:44, and three-fourths sister to dam of Buccaneer, public trial against time 2:34, and full sister in blood to dam of Fawn, record 2:30½), by Flaxtail, grandam by son of Tally Ho Morgan, great grandam by Irwin's Tuckahoe, great great grandam by Leffler's Consul.

**Privateer** is four years old, a beautiful brown with tan shadings, never sixteen hands high, and is by Buccaneer, son of Iowa Chief, by Green's Bashaw, dam by Marion, son of Mambrino Chief, yearling record 3:05½.

For extended pedigree and further description of the above horses send for circular.

M. W. HICKS,  
Sacramento, Cal.

## THE ELECTIONEER STALLION STANFORD

Will make the season of 1884, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, at my stable near the Oakland Race Track.

### TERMS.

\$50 for the season, payable at the close of the season. No responsibility assumed beyond reasonable care.

### Pedigree and Description.

Stanford was bred by George Faylor, late of San Francisco, foaled in 1879; is dark bay, no marks, 15½ hands, and weighs 1,050 pounds; was sired by Electioneer, and closely resembles him in form and color; was not broken until last year; has been handled very little, but enough to show that his action is excellent and peculiar to the get of Electioneer.

First dam, Annie Laurie, by McCracken's Dave Hill, Jr., (sire of Geo. Treat, record 2:25½), he by McCracken's Dave Hill, he by Red Lion, and he by Vermont Black Hawk.

Second dam, Kitty, by Owen Dale, son of Belmont.

Dam of Dave Hill, Jr., by old St. Lawrence, grandam thoroughbred.

Dam of Dave Hill by Vermont Hambletonian.

Dam of Red Lion by Vermont Hambletonian.

J. J. FAIRBANKS,  
Agent.

Oakland, January 18, 1884.

## The Trotting Stallions

## DIRECTOR AND MONROE CHIEF

Will make the season of 1884 at

## Oakland Trotting Park,

Commencing February 1st and ending June 1st.

### TERMS.

Director \$200, Monroe Chief \$100, the season. Good pasture for mares at reasonable rates. Due care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no responsibility assumed should any occur.

### Director, 2:17.

Black horse, foaled July 18, 1877, by Dictator (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10½; Phallus, 2:15½); first dam Dolly (dam of Thorndale, 2:22½; Onward, 2:25½), by Mambrino Chief; second dam by Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiener.

Thorndale, 2:22½, is the sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16½, and Daisy Dale, 2:19½.

### Monroe Chief, 2:18 1-4.

Two-mile record, 4:46.

Brown horse, foaled 1870, by Jim Monroe (son of Alexander's Abdallah, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, first dam Madame Powell, by Bay Chief (son of Mambrino Chief); second dam by Toronto (son of St. Lawrence); third dam claimed to be of Whip stock. For a very lifelike portrait of Monroe Chief and a full account of his pedigree and performances, see the holiday number of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, issued December 29, 1883.

For further information address

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,  
OAKLAND TROTting PARK.

## The Trotting Stallion

## BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Penniston, Philadelphia, Penn. By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr. Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1884 from February 10th to July 1st.

### TERMS.

\$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasture at \$3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

February 2d, 1884.

J. B. McDONALD.

2:20 1-4.

## The Fast-Trotting Stallion

## ANTEEO.

Dark bay colt, near hind foot white; foaled May 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

By ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.

Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.

Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.

Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.

Fifth dam, Bonnets of Blue, by Sir Charles.

Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.

Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.

Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.

Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.

Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.

Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.

Twelfth dam, by imp. Silverys.

Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 10th to June 15th, 1884, at the Fair Grounds at Santa Rosa.

### TERMS.

\$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20½, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

M. ROLLINS, Agent.  
Santa Rosa.



## MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE WILKES, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripston's dam by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes (weighing 1,250 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 27 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 14 have records of 2:25 or better, and 3 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H., and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this potent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1884, at the Drew Stable, STOCKTON, and L. M. Morse's near LODI.

\$50 for the season, or \$25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

## The Trotting Stallion

## STEINWAY,

With two-year-old record, third heat, of 2:31½, and three-year-old record, fourth heat, of 2:25½.

### TERMS.

He will serve mares the present season, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, 1884, at the

Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County,

At \$100 for the season, payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasture \$5 per month, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McClevery & Nohlett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, or of S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S. Smalley's Stable, Haywards, will be forwarded immediately to the farm.

### Description.

He is a bay, 15½ hands high, weighing 1,175 pounds, long flowing main and tail, two white hind ankles, remarkable style and lofty carriage; has a good, resolute head set on a stout neck; his shoulders do not mount very high on the withers. He has great length and a capacious middle piece, plenty of bone and substance; his gait is big and square; his disposition is the very best.

### Pedigree.

Steinway, by Strathmore; first dam Ahness, by Albion, the sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24; second dam by Marshall Ney, by imported Emancipation; third dam by Bertrand, he by Sir Archy; Albion by Halcyon, a pacer; he by Virginian, a son of Sir Archy. Steinway's dam is the dam of Solo, five-year-old record 2:28, and Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, two-year-old record 2:31½, winning the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall, beating the Palo Alto colt and others. Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway. Steinway's dam is also the dam of W. S. Buckner's colt Currency, that trotted as a yearling, the fall of 1882, in 2:46. See New York "Spirit of the Times" of November 16th, and "Turf, Field and Farm" November 18th, 1882.

Strathmore is the sire of Santa Clara, 2:17½; and Tucker, 2:19½; Chestnut Hill, 2:22½; Alice Stoner, 2:24; Steinway, three-year-old, 2:25½; Nannie Talhert, five-year-old, 2:27; Solo, five-year-old, 2:28; Monitor, 2:28½; Henderson, 2:28; Strathlan, three-year-old, 2:29½; and Stuart, three-year-old, 2:28. Stuart is full brother to Belnor, who trotted a mile in 2:52½ at fifteen months old. Bedford trotted in the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall; was timed the second heat in 2:32½; is by Strathmore also. Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, the sire of Dexter, 2:17½; first dam by North American, the sire of Whitehall, he the sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23½, and he in turn got Governor Sprague, record 2:20½; and he got Kate Sprague, record 2:18. The dam of Scott's Thomas, record 2:21, and Scott's Chief, record 2:23, was by Whitehall, also North American, by Sir Walker; he by Hickory, sire imported Whip; North American's dam is a pacer. Strathmore's second dam is by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by imported Messenger.

### Performances.

Steinway has trotted four races; at two years old he won the Lexington stake, mile heats, beating Memento, Jewett, Verhena, Admiration, Mystery, in 2:39, 2:32, 2:31½. Memento won the first heat. As three-year-old, at Sharpsbury, Ky., August 8th, 1879, over a mile-and-a-half mile track, he beat Bushwhacker, record 2:27, and Blackwood, Jr., record 2:22, in four heats, 2:38, 2:37, 2:37, 2:35, Bushwhacker winning second heat. At Lexington, August 18th, 1879, he trotted six heats, 2:38, 2:35, 2:30, 2:25½, 2:30½, 2:30½, Steinway winning fourth, fifth and sixth heats, beating Jewett, Catchfly and two others. At the fall meeting of the Horse Breeder's Association for the Kentucky Stakes for three-year-olds he was beaten in three heats by Jewett, in 2:26½, 2:28½, 2:28½, but Steinway was lame in this race, and really not in fit condition to start; he was timed second, in 2:27½, 2:23½, 2:27½.

Address

GEORGE WILEY,

Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.

## THE TROTting STALLIONS



## SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1ST TO July 15th, 1884, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15½ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, and foaled in the spring of 1878.

### PEDIGREE.

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Busiris, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:44½) by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grandam by Leffler's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

## LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built, weight, 1,150 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks, and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fane, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldenmidt Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fane's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star (son of Platt's Western Star by Blacknose), 1st dam by Bonerger, 2nd dam by Galathea (0811). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:28, and Prompter, 2:33). 2nd dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. 3rd dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. 4th dam by Leffler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

### TERMS.

For Singleton, fifty (\$50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five (\$25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasture. Further pasture will be charged three (\$3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

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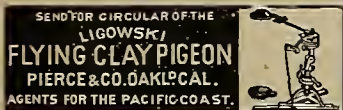
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The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

### ALMONT 33.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at \$300 the season.

### HAPPY MEDIUM 400.

Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at \$150 the season.

### ABERDEEN 27.

Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27½. Limited to 40 mares at \$150 the season.

### ALECTO 2548.

By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at \$50 the season.

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By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at \$50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:30 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

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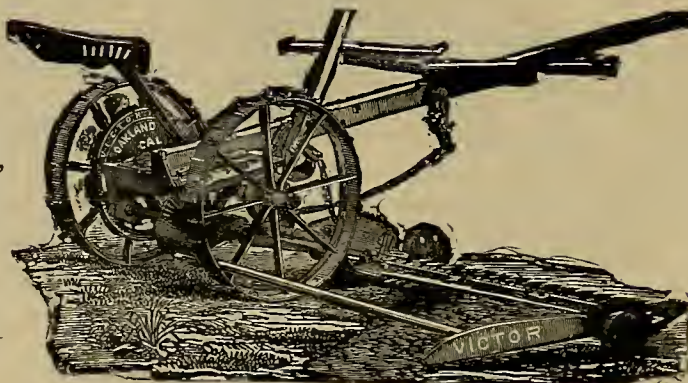
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# BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. IV. No. 18.  
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1884.

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## ATHLETICS.

### George's Wonderful Performance.

By cablegram we were informed of W. G. George's wonderful performance at the London Athletic sports on Monday April 7th. The following account taken from *Pastime* (English) gives full particulars:

Ten Miles Handicap Open.—W. G. George, scratch (Moseley H.), 1; C. F. Turner, 3 min. 10 sec. (Spartan H.), 2; H. J. Clarke, 6 min. (Westbourne A. A. C.), 3; A. A. Brickett, 5 min. (Highgate H.), 4; C. Catlin, 2 min. (Blackheath H.), 0. Eighteen others started, with starts varying from 3 min. 10 sec. to 6 min. When the scratch man received the word to go five of the competitors had completed their first mile, and Catlin was well over 700 yards away. George did not dash away so fast as usual, and appeared to be going sluggishly. His time, however, soon dispelled this idea, and as it was seen that he was rapidly drawing into first position, hopes that the record would be cut were freely expressed. He caught Catlin for the first time in the ninth lap, though the Blackheath man stuck to him for a time but could not keep the pace, and the scratch man, running in splendid form, again went away, passing him for the second time just before completing the fifth mile. At six miles, Brickett was leading, closely followed by Clarke, some eighty yards behind the pair being Pritchard, with Turner fourth and George fifth. After completing the seventh mile, the Spartan took third place only to be passed by George, who now went in pursuit of the two leaders, whom he passed just before finishing his eighth mile. Being informed of his time, he stuck gamely at his task, and eventually won by a lap and four yards from Turner, who was a hundred yards in front of Clarke, about twenty yards separating the latter from Brickett. Appended are the winner's times for each lap. The only professional record beaten is the ten miles, which stands at 51 min. 26 sec., by L. Bennett, April 3d, 1863, and which is now 6 sec. worse than George's: First lap (quarter of a mile) 1 min. 8 sec.; 2, 2 min. 21 sec.; 3, 3 min. 37 sec.; 4 (one mile), 4 min. 52 1-5 sec.; 5, 6 min. 8 sec.; 6, 7 min. 25 sec.; 7, 8 min. 43 sec.; 8 (two miles), 10 min. 1 sec.; 9, 11 min. 17 sec.; 10, 12 min. 31 2-5 sec.; 11, 13 min. 45 2-5 sec.; (three miles), 12 15 min. 6 sec.; 13, 16 min. 23 sec.; 14, 17 min. 39 3-5 sec.; 15, 18 min. 56 2-5 sec.; 16 (four miles), 20 min. 14 1-5 sec.; 17, 21 min. 31 sec.; 18, 22 min. 49 sec.; 19, 24 min. 7 sec.; 20 (five miles), 25 min. 25 sec.; 21, 26 min. 44 sec.; 22, 28 min. 1 sec.; 23, 29 min. 18 sec.; 24 (six miles), 30 min. 36 sec.; 25, 31 min. 53 2-5 sec.; 26, 33 min. 10 2-5 sec.; 27, 34 min. 27 3-5 sec.; 28 (seven miles), 35 min. 46 sec.; 29, 37 min. 4 2-5 sec.; 30, 38 min. 22 sec.; 31, 39 min. 40 2-5 sec.; 32 (eight miles), 40 min. 58 sec.; 33, 42 min. 15 sec.; 34, 43 min. 33 sec.; 35, 44 min. 52 sec.; 36 (nine miles), 46 min. 12 sec.; 37, 47 min. 31 sec.; 38, 48 min. 51 sec.; 39, 50 min. 9 sec.; 40, 51 min. 20 sec. The record-breaking commenced at 4 1/2 miles, the previous best being 21 min. 39 sec., and each quarter-mile after that was a best amateur performance at the respective distances. All the records George cut in this race had been previously made by himself, except, of course, the professional record mentioned above. The best amateur records until last Monday were: 5 miles, 25 min. 36 sec.; 6 miles, 30 min. 49 sec.; 7 miles, 35 min. 55 1-5 sec.; 8 miles, 42 min. 11 sec.; 9 miles, 47 min. 33 sec., and 10 miles, 52 min. 53 sec. George, therefore, improved the latter record by 1 min. 33 sec. The extraordinary regularity of pace sustained by the winner may be gathered from the fact that his lap times show that he covered one lap, the first, in 1 min. 8 sec., one lap, the last, in 1 min. 11 sec., one in 1 min. 13 sec., one in 1 min. 14 2-5 sec., four, within 1 min. 16 sec., ten, within 1 min. 17 sec.; fourteen, within 1 min. 18 sec.; six, within 1 min. 19 sec.; while only two occupied 1 min. 20 sec. That he might have done faster had he been pressed may be reasonably inferred from his time for the last lap, and every fresh performance by him only arouses more speculation as to the limits of his wonderful powers.

Owing to the long spell of wet weather, the participants in the cross-country run have not been able to get sufficient exercise, and in order to give the contestants an opportunity to exercise the Committee have wisely determined to postpone the run one week.

According to the local paper, Santa Maria San Luis Obispo county has six baseball clubs. As Santa Maria does not pretend to Metropolitan proportions, the membership rolls of these clubs must be very like a duplicate census report.

The Trinity School and Urban Academy will engage in a football match next Saturday, the 10th inst.

### The "Los Angeles Athletic Club."

A few years ago there was formed in Los Angeles a club composed of young men of that city, in society called the "Los Angeles Athletic Club." The club was more or less quiet for some time, but on September 10th of last year a Field Day was held at their Agricultural Park, which, for the first affair of the kind, was a brilliant success, and the events, though there were comparatively few contestants, all proved of great interest to what was termed by the papers "the largest and most fashionable gathering ever seen at the park." The performances were as a rule creditable for a first meeting, and there was every promise that the subsequent meetings would show great improvement in all their records, and would surely popularize amateur athletics in the growing metropolis of southern California. Immediately, therefore, a meeting was announced for Washington's Birthday of this year, and the results were looked for with considerable interest by the amateur athletes of this city. There being no mention of any such affair in the papers, a gentleman of Los Angeles was communicated with, who disclosed the fact that the meeting had fallen through from lack of entries, adding that "the members of the club had taken more kindly to the billiard room and other social attractions than to the running path." This is a very unfortunate state of affairs for an athletic club, starting with a membership of two hundred and 60, including several fine athletes, and with such brilliant prospects for the future. Messrs. Winston, Dewey, DeBuxton, your names appeared prominently in the report of the meeting, credited with good performances. Can you not rouse your fellow-members into some activity? The day is not far off when amateur athletics will have nearly the same standing on this coast as they now have in the east; and when all parts of the State will send representatives to San Francisco to compete in an annual "Championship" meeting, under the auspices of the "Pacific Coast Association of Amateur Athletes," and to these future meetings the preliminary steps for which we hope will soon be taken by our local clubs—the L. A. A. C. should send a large delegation.

### Oxford and Cambridge Sports.

The twenty-first annual meeting of the rival English Universities was held at Lillie Bridge Grounds, London, April 8th. Attendance about 15,000. Day cloudy. Tom Wilkinson (professional), of Sheffield, officiated as starter.

One Hundred-yards Run—L. Carter (Oxford), 1; C. H. Lowe (Cambridge), 2. Very close finish; time 10 3-5.

One-fourth Mile Run—M. H. Paine (Oxford), 1st; H. C. L. Tindall (Cambridge), 2d; A. S. Blair (Oxford), 3d. The three first men finished all of a bunch, clean run out, in 51 1-5 seconds.

One Mile Race—J. E. H. Pratt (Oxford), 1st; W. M. D. La Touche (Cambridge), 2d; F. E. J. Smith (Oxford), 3d. A great race and surprise. La Touche was regarded as a certainty, and although he ran up to his previous record was beaten by Pratt a few yards in 4 minutes 26 4-5 seconds. Smith finished 25 yards behind.

Three-mile Run—J. C. Toler (Oxford), 1st; J. H. A. Marshall (Oxford), 2d; L. W. Reed (Cambridge), 3d; time 15 min. 24 3-5 sec. Toler run with splendid judgment.

One Hundred and Twenty-Yards Hurdle Race—W. R. Pollock (Cambridge), 1st; A. McNeil (Oxford), 2d; H. T. Bowlby (Oxford), 3d. As expected Pollock won; the time varied from 16 sec. to 16 2-5 sec.

Running Wide Jump—O. Graham (Cambridge), 20 ft. 11 in.; 1st; H. Emmons (Oxford), 20 ft. 3 in. Paine has a record for 21 ft. 6 in. when fresh, but the exertion in the 1-mile race played him out.

High Jump—G. L. Colbourne (Cambridge), 5 ft 9 in.; A. E. Nuttall (Cambridge), 5 ft 8 in.; Horaby (Oxford), 5 ft 8 in.

Throwing the Hammer—F. P. Le. Marchand (Oxford), 107 ft. 4 in.; W. J. Morrison (Cambridge), 94 ft. 7 in.

Putting Sixteen-pound Shot (no follow)—J. H. Ware (Oxford), 37 ft. 6 in.; A. G. Pallerson (Cambridge), 34 ft. 8 1/2 in.

The score for the great six-day go-as-you-please contest at Madison Square Garden, New York, at 12 o'clock Thursday night stood: Fitzgerald, 448; Rowell, 440; Vint, 404; Herty, 395; Noremac, 392; Panchot, 392; Elson, 372; Nitaw, 350.

A great number of new performers are in training for the sports on Decoration Day, and many of them have already shown sprinting abilities of no mean order in their trials.

The membership of the Williamsburg Athletic Club will exceed one thousand before the opening of their grounds on Decoration Day.

Efforts are being made to bring Delaney and Fredricks together in a mile race previous to the departure of the latter for England.

### A Chance for Sprint Runners.

Malone, the famous amateur runner of Ireland a short time back, is now running in the professional ranks in Australia. From latest advices from the colonies we learn that Malone has been doing some wonderful performances. In a Sheffield Handicap he was defeated by one yard in the announced time of 14 1/2 seconds; after this performance a few of the leading inhabitants of Cootamundia, a small town in New South Wales, signified their intention of backing Malone 150 yards against any man in England or America for from \$2,500 to \$5,000 or more a side. The backers will allow any one desirous of meeting Malone in a race in Australia \$500 for expenses, or, we understand, they will take a like amount to run the race in their city. Our champion sprint runners have of late been issuing very big challenges in a great many sporting papers all over the country, now here is a splendid opportunity to assert their superiority, and at the same time win a large amount of money, if they desire to contest in what would probably be a square race. Who is the first to speak?

## CRICKET.

A general meeting of all the cricketers in the city will be held next Thursday evening, at the Occidental hotel, when steps will be taken to form a Cricket Association for the purpose of advancing the game on the coast. A large attendance is expected, and judging from the tone of the cricketers a great amount of substantial business may be confidently looked for.

At the annual meeting of the Inter-collegiate Cricket Association, Arthur M. Cox of Columbia College was elected Secretary and Treasurer of that institution. Mr. Cox first began playing Cricket when a member of the Merion Club of this city.

The Merion and Occidents will most probably meet on Saturday, May 17th, for their final contest of the season.

The Occident Cricket Club will probably play a team of British sea captains Saturday afternoon, May 10th.

John Wisden, the once famous cricketer, died April 5th, at London, England.

## BICYCLING.

John S. Prince and wife, Miss Louise Armanido and Mr. T. W. Eck started eastward last Saturday. They go by way of Denver, where they have engagements. They will shape their courses so as to intercept Woodside and Morgan, and when they meet Prince declares the horns must be hung up. No bugling, nothing short of a match with the money up will suit. The iron went deep into Jack's soul and he thirsts for revenge.

H. C. Finkler has returned from Los Angeles, and looks in the pink of condition for the bicycle races on Decoration Day. Three or four riders promise Finkler a merry time for the races.

The plan of providing some of the messengers of the United States with bicycles for quickly delivering dispatches has proved a great success.

The fancy riding of young Finlay on a Star bicycle is spoken of as wonderful by our eastern exchanges.

The Chico Bicycle Club will shortly hold their first uniform parade.

The bicycle is becoming very popular in Mexico.

### Answers to Correspondents.

Question answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegram.

Turf, San Francisco.

Please give day of the month and what year Lucky B., Jocko, Judge McKinstry and Wildidler ran the four mile race at Oklund, Jocko winning. Answer.—The race was the Baldwin Stake, run at the fall meeting of the Blood Horse Association, Aug. 18th, 1883.

Big Lize, San Jose.

There have been several Legal Tenders. State which you mean. 2d. Boston by Timoleon, dam Sister to Tucker by Bull's Florizel. 3d. Arab 224]. Magdallah, 224]. Lize 229].



## TURF AND TRACK.

## Dates Claimed.

Oakland Park, M. M. Allen Lessee, April 26th to May 3d.  
Capital Turf Club, Sacramento, May 6th to 10th.  
Fresno Fair Association, Fresno, May 20th to 24th.  
Bay District Association, San Francisco, May 31st to June 14th.  
Sonoma County Agricultural Association, Santa Rosa, August 18th to 23d.  
Thirteenth District, Marysville, Aug. 26th to 30th.  
Chico Fair Association, Chico, Sept. 1st to 6th.  
State Fair, Sacramento, Sept. 11th to 20th.

## Vermont Black Hawk.

Black Hawk, as his name implies, was a black horse, foaled in 1833, bred by Wingate Twombly, Greenfield, N. H.; got by Sherman Morgan, son of Justin Morgan; dam brought from New Brunswick, and claimed to be a half-bred English mare. Black Hawk was sold when four years old to Benjamin Thurston, of Lowell, Mass., and was purchased, in 1844 by David Hill, of Bridport, Vt., in whose possession he died, in the autumn of 1856. This horse was the most noted son of Sherman Morgan. He was the sire of Ethan Allen, Lanet, Belle of Saratoga, and many other celebrated trotters. The large number of high-priced colts got by this famous sire not only enriched the breeders of Vermont, but added millions of revenue to the wealth of other States.

This horse was a noted trotter in his day. The 2:40 horse was a marvel of speed in those days of slow tracks and heavy weights. In 1842, Black Hawk won a match of \$1,000, by trotting five miles over the Cambridge Park Course in 16 minutes. In 1843, he won a race of two-mile heats over the same course, beating Jim and Dying Sergeant in 5:43-5:48-5:47. Mr. Hill issued a challenge to trot his stallion, Black Hawk, against any stallion in the United States that had stood for mares that season, a race of mile heats, best three in five, for \$500 a side, the race to come off at the New York State Fair, to be held at Saratoga, in the fall of 1847. Mr. Morse accepted the challenge with his grey Norman. The two distinguished stallions met at the appointed time. The writer was present at that exciting race. Black Hawk vanquished his opponent in three straight heats, and gained a world-renowned fame as one of the most perfect trotting stallions that stood for mares. After this race his barem was crowded. His services were engaged at least one year in advance, till he died, at the age of 23 years and 6 months. Black Hawk held the rare gift of entailing his speed and stamina to his colts for three or four generations. At Boston, Nov. 3, 1853, Black Hawk Maid beat Blue Morgan, two mile heats, best two in three. Time, 5:23-5:22. Oct. 14, 1854, Know Nothing won a race of two-mile heats over the Cambridge Park Course, beating Black Hawk Maid in 5:26—mare drawn after the first heat. Both of these celebrities were sired by Black Hawk.

Know Nothing was matched, July 29, 1856, to trot a race over the Fashion Course, Long Island, mile heats, best three in five, with the great queen of trotters, Flora Temple. The horse under saddle, the mare to go in harness. The gelding won in three straight heats. Time, 2:29-2:29-2:30.

The blood of Black Hawk has been perpetuated to a long list of worthy representatives that have shed imperishable luster upon the turf, and proved successful progenitors in the stud. In the descendants of the first generation of this great son of Sherman Morgan we find Lancelot, with a record of 2:25; Ethan Allen, with a record of 2:25; in harness, and a record with running mate of one mile in 2:15. In the second generation, we find Badger Girl, record 2:22; Billy Barr, 2:23; and Hotspur, 2:24. In the third generation, we find such distinguished trotters as Cherley Ford, 2:16; Comee, 2:19; and Henry, 2:20. In the fourth generation, we find the fast mare Lady Maud, record 2:18; Camors, 2:19; and Captain Emmons, 2:20. Here are a few of the noted lines in this Black Hawk line of the Morgan family. Some of the most distinguished trotters that have appeared on the course come down from the lions of this prepotent sire. He had the rare gift of entailing his speed to his colts out of all kinds of mares.

The Sherman line is the most celebrated for speed of any branches of the descendants of Justin Morgan, who founded a family of trotters that have produced over 300 of the favorite class that have trotted one mile in 2:30 or better.

The Sherman Morgan line of fast-trotting roadsters is a very numerous family. They are scattered over every state in the Union. They are esteemed for their great power and undaunted resolution. They never shunt up at great tasks, or cower down over long roads. They are formed for strength and action. There is no breed better formed for superior strength in proportion to weight than the close-coupled Morgans. They are admirably adapted to all kinds of active road work. Their iron constitution enables them to stand hard work, keep easily, and live to an advanced age. Speed and bottom are what constitute great roadsters. Endurance never spends its force in false motions. The Black Hawk family have the perfect, true, even-measured stride, with light, quick, clock-work action, that gets over the ground with the least exertion. Should they fail to obtain to great speed, they would have a capital road gait for lasting all day at a rapid rate of speed, and returning the next day. They have the nervous energy to put in force their physical powers.

The following 2:20 horses come through the male line of the Morgan family. Lucille Goldndst, record 2:16; Charley Ford, 2:16; Lady Maud, 2:18; Albemarle, 2:19; Comee, 2:19; Camors, 2:19; Fleety Goldndst, 2:20; Capt. Emmons, 2:20; Frank, 2:20; Nelly R., 2:20; Nancy Hackett, 2:20; Little Fred, 2:20; Henry, 2:20; H. B. Winship, 2:20. Through the female line the descendants of Justin Morgan have contributed a still larger number to the 2:20 list.

Fanny Jenks was bred in Vermont, and called a Morgan. Her pedigree was unknown; but from her size, form, and action there is little doubt that she belonged to the Morgan family. On the 5th of May, 1845, in a match against time, for \$500 a side, to trot 100 miles in 10 hours, over the Bull's Head Course, near Albany, N. Y., she performed the entire distance in 9 hours 42 minutes 57 seconds. After winning her match without stopping, this mare was trotted once around the course, making her extra mile in 4 minutes 23 seconds. The above record includes 18 minutes 27 seconds in stopping for refreshments, which leaves Fanny Jenks, for bottom to stand against the world.

There are other celebrated trotters that trace their origin to this famous breed of Morgan Horses, such as Lady Fulton, Whalebone, Mack, and a host of others that have left their mark in blazing triumphs upon the race-course, as a memorial of their rich inheritance. Justin Morgan was one of three grand divisions of the equine family whose branches have produced the fastest trotters in the world.—*Live Stock Journal*.

## Ed. Bither.

Although Mr. Bither is but a young man, he has been particularly fortunate, as well as a good driver, in getting hold of such great ones as Jay-Eye-See and Phallas, which he has not only educated and trained from colts, but driven them all their great races. Jay-Eye-See to a record of 2:10; next to the fastest trotter on earth, Maud S., 2:10; and Phallas to a record of 2:15; next to the fastest stallion on earth. Smuggler 2:15. At Cleveland, in June, '83, he drove Jay-Eye-See a mile in 2:16, for which he was much censured by many, even by his owner. They all said no five-year-old should be driven so fast, and even if he could go, it should be kept dark. But when in September he gave him the record of 2:10; in Providence, R. I., thus proving him the fastest five-year-old in the world, and placing himself high up on the ladder of fame, there were no words of censure for him then, but congratulations poured in on every side, not only from his gentlemen friends, but many a fair lady was deeply interested in handsome Eddie's success. When he dons his gorgeous pea-green jacket he is perfectly irresistible. "Love me, love my dog" is an old saying, and if we substitute the word horse for dog it exactly fits the case; it is wonderful what an interest the ladies take in Jay-Eye-See. The fact is that his driver is young, good-looking and unmarried, surely cannot account for it; however, Eddie has his own ideas on the subject, and if he says little he thinks a good deal.

Mr. Bither has been with Mr. Case for the last nine years, during which time he has given good records to a number of horses, but this year he is out with more good ones than ever before, and doubtless we will hear favorably from some of them before the season is over.

He has now in his hands the prince of the turf (as we may call Jay-Eye-See), Phallas, Victoria, Gurgle, and Endymion, all of whom are said to be in first-class condition. The first two have been driven all winter on the snow barefooted, and they claim that you could not find sonder or better feet in the country. They are at present at Louisville, where they are preparing for the coming season's campaign.

Mr. Bither was born in Charleston, Maine, and is a young man of good habits, square and straightforward in his dealings, and one who has proved that prosperity is not likely to spoil him; he was just as unaffected and unassuming after his successful season last year as ever before; in fact he was the same Eddie Bither. I know, no matter what he may have done in the past, he proposes never to have anything to do with an unfair race, and as far as he is concerned, always to drive to win.

Jay-Eye-See has won every race he has ever trotted but one, and that was in Chicago as a four-year-old; Eddie Bither was driving him and lost the first heat, so they thought he was young and inexperienced, and put him down, and put Budd Dohle in his place; the result was his first and last failure.

Last year at Buffalo Bither pulled him one heat, by the directions of the person who had the management of Mr. Case's horses; he won the race, but has always regretted the step he took, and will never repeat it under any circumstances.

Mr. Bither is one of the few drivers who know how to take care of their money, and should he have a few more successful seasons like last one, he will be well-fixed for the rest of his life.—*Chicago Horseman*.

## Kentucky Notes.

The weather the past week has been showery and wet, which has prevented any very fast work. The horses have been moving strongly, and we hear of no sickness or breakdowns here. It will be seen that there has been a number scratched in the stakes at Louisville. In the Derby and Clark—Empire, Envoy and Brazil. Oaks—Marie D., Trinket, Tatoo and Capitola. Cup—Leonatus and Monogram. Tobacco and Fleetwood—Brazil. Moet & Chandon—Tattoo. Dixiana—Ascender. Minnehaha—Ten Eyck and Bob Pate. Nentra—Ascender and Bob Pate. Turf, Ascender and Leonatus, and in Tennessee and Elmendorf—Testator. There are also a number in the stakes for the fall meeting.

The betting on the Derby has been undergone no change, but certainly will the coming week. Richard L., from the exhibition he made at New Orleans, does not look like he had much chance to win this stake. Farondele has ran away and crippled himself, how severely we are unable to say, and there is a report that Buchanan's legs are very dicky, and we did hear that he had been fired. There are some good judges who doubt whether Bob Miles will undergo a real Derby preparation. These rumors and reports make the race of the most doubtful and uncertain character, and it looks like the winner will have to come from the dark division.

In the Louisville Cup Leonatus and Monogram have been scratched, and there is a report that Aretino is lame. Tyrant, the promising two-year-old colt by Great Tom, dam Moselle, who has been on the complaining list, has improved. He was lame and seemed to be stiff all over.

In all stakes that closed before the adoption of the new rules, two-year-olds carry 105 pounds, and three-year-olds 110 pounds, with five pounds allowance to mares in the spring. This scale applies to the Blue Ribbon, Phoenix, Ashland Oaks, Viley and Kentucky Stallion Stakes for 1884 and 1885. At Louisville to the Derby, Oaks, Clark, St. Leger and Great American Stallion Stakes for 1884 and 1885. The scale first adopted by the Kentucky Association was different from this, but at a meeting held March 13th, 1882, the scale stated above was adopted, making it uniform with New Orleans, Memphis, Nashville, Louisville, Covington, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and only a slight difference from the Chicago Driving Park.—*Live Stock Record*.

## Trotting in Australia.

The peculiarly Yankee sport of trotting makes but little headway in the Colonies, and the mixed meeting of the Victoria Trotting Club, held on St. Patrick's Day, was hardly a success. The details of the trotting events are as follows:

Purse—Of 30 sovs., with a sweep of 2 sovs. for starters. For 2 min. 43 sec. class. Winner, the purse; second, the sweep. Mile heats; best two in three.  
Mr. G. Brady's g g Leithamstead..... 3 1 1  
Mr. F. Robin's b g Brown Hawk..... 0 3 2  
Mr. J. A. Roberts' b m Sybil..... 0 2 3  
Mr. J. J. Miller's b h Contractor..... 4 4 4  
Mr. F. Colbath's b h Von Molthe, Jr..... 5 5 5  
Time—2:43, 2:43, 0:00.

Free For All—Of 50 sovs., and a sweepstake of 3 sovs. for starters. Winner, the purse; second, the sweep. Mile heats; best three in five.  
Mr. J. A. Roberts' g h Len Rose..... 2 1 2 1 1  
Mr. T. N. Currow's ch h Honesty..... 3 3 1 2 2  
Mr. J. Mullins' b g Oliver..... 1 2 dis.  
Time—2:33, 2:36, 2:36, 2:37, 2:35.

Steeple-chasers fetch big prices in England. An offer of £1,500 was refused for Mohican previous to his single-handed battle with School Girl in the Sandown Steeple-chase.

## The Story of a Yorkshire Groom.

The history of Tom Ward, the Yorkshire groom, is an illustration of the "profound" remark of Mr. Weller, senior, that "a man who can form an accurate judgment of a horse can form an accurate judgment of anything." And here, fortunately, there are no misty traditions which the sun of criticism ruthlessly dispels, no tombstones at variance with the registers of births and deaths, and no entries about one sister's age which are subsequently shown to have reference to another, born afterward but christened by the same name. Of early adventures Ward had none. Neither the squire of the village, nor the parson, nor even the attorney paid for his schooling, or gave him a start in life. He went to the church school at Howden, in Yorkshire, became a fair scholar, and, what is more to the purpose, acquired good, steady principles, to "which he steadily adhered through life."

In the year 1823, after serving in the stables of Mr. Ridsdale, the trainer, he was sent to Vienna with a horse, and was retained by Prince Aloys von Lichtenstein. Here he might have remained with no higher reputation than that of a light weight, a good jockey, and a man of strict probity. Fortunately the Duke of Luca wanted to rival the English in the matter of stables and horses, and carried off Ward. He soon found that this clever under-groom, with his gray eyes, neat dress and cleanly person, was a man on whom a prince, beset with flatterers and intriguers, could thoroughly depend. From groom Ward became valet, and from valet confidant and keeper of the privy purse. Then the public finances fell into confusion, and by the advice of the duchess the task of checking abuse and restoring credit was intrusted not to Ward, as the reader might anticipate, but, by her agency, to the Austrian Archduke Ferdinand, governor of Galicia and maternal uncle to the duchess. However, Ward's elevation was not long delayed. He was created a baron, and made minister of finance. Practically, it would seem, he became prime minister, directed important negotiations, and managed the cession of the Duchy of Luca to the State of Tuscany.

The accession of the Duke of Luca to the Duchy of Parma, and the troubles of 1847-8, are matters of history, and Ward's share in these events and his mediation between Austria, Medina and Tuscany are all described in his own correspondence. Ward had managed to acquire a good knowledge of French, Italian and German, and his letters in his own language—correct, idiomatic and forcible—are proof, if proof were wanting, that eminent success in diplomacy and statesmanship can be attained without publicity, evasion, or unnecessary concealment. In 1854, after the death of Charles, Duke of Parma, his widow thought fit to remove Ward from his post as minister and to order him to leave her dominions. The last five years of Ward's life were spent near Vienna, where he took to farming, and, as far as we make out, lived in comparative independence. The Italians to this day talk of "Signor Tommaso."

## Colonial Sporting Notes.

Trahan, who rode Commotion in the Champion, was evidently instructed to race Martini-Henry all the way, the impression of the stable being that there were only two horses in the Champion—Martini-Henry and Commotion. Had Commotion been reserved for the final struggle, the probabilities are he would have made a very close thing of it with the winner.

It is whispered that there is a chestnut colt in the Hon. James White's stable who will start a hot favorite for next season's Derby and Cup. The "dark" 'un is called Phil. Athol, and is by Blair Athol out of Philina (imported). Like Martini-Henry when he first swept the board, the colt is a maiden, and is reported to be able to run away from Bargo.

The Malua party are reported to have netted twenty thousand pounds by the victory of the flying son of St. Albans. The biggest portion of the wager was "nibbled" for in Melbourne, and a large sum was got on in Sydney.

Hales, who is just now the crack jockey of Australia, had five mounts on the first day of the Victorian Racing Club's fall meeting, and came first in three of them on Bargo, Martini-Henry and Salvo.

Salvage, the winner of the Auckland (N. Z.) Cup at the recent summer meeting of the Auckland Jockey Club, has been nominated for the Adelaide Cup of 2,000 guineas, to be run in May next.

Notwithstanding the defeat of Martini-Henry in the Champion Stakes, the stable of Mr. White was credited with five events during the meeting, and the stakes won amounted to \$14,222.

Magnet smashed a fetlock during the race for the Anstralian Cup, and the injury being incurable the colt was destroyed. Magnet was by Vagabond out of Magic Lantern.

Some ardent followers of the "blue and white" have already commenced to back Bargo for the next V. R. C. Derby and Cup.

Mr. Pearson has withdrawn his horses Fryingpan, Primus, Ironhand and Trumpeter from all engagements.

Mr. Tom Haydon has been appointed Secretary to the Victorian Trotting Club.

## Declarations in the American Derby.

Secretary Brewster of the Washington Park Club, Chicago, forwards the following declarations to date in the American Derby.

E. J. Baldwin's chestnut filly Savanna.  
Edward Corrigan's bay colt Ten Fall.  
Chas. L. Hunt's chestnut filly Queen T.  
R. C. Pate's chestnut gelding Embargo.  
Palo Alto Stock Farm's brown filly Rita.  
Palo Alto Stock Farm's bay colt Shenandoah.  
Palo Alto Stock Farm's black filly Freda.  
Palo Alto Stock Farm's chestnut filly Glendair.

The defeat of Mr. Pierre Lorillard's Comanche for the great Northamptonshire stakes, for which he was second, was in a measure due to unfair riding on the part of the winner, alluding to which the *Sportsman* said: "The Yankee colt Comanche, whose appearance did credit to the Danebury establishment, and though as a matter of fact he had not done what was asked of him when tried, he was still pretty much fauiced by the immediate connections of the stable. To make a long story short Mr. Lorillard's colt ran very well, and had the rider of Loch Ranza been content to observe a straight course instead of crossing him to get to the rail, Comanche would have made even better fight though he might not have been equal to the task of heating the Duke of Hamilton's three-year-old."



## Le Grand.

Australia has another equine phenomenon, and for a time at least Martini-Henry, the pride of the New Zealanders, is dethroned. Le Grand has taken his place as the champion three-year old. He has accomplished a feat never before recorded in favor of one horse in the history of the Australian turf. From Saturday to Saturday he was second in the Newmarket Handicap, six furlongs, won by Malua in the first time of 1:15; third in the Australian Cup, won by Morpeth, and first in the Champion Stakes, 3 miles in 5:26. The great merit of this last performance is indicated by the fact that such equine giants as Martini-Henry, Commotion, Navigator, Off Color and Sting were among the slain. Le Grand is a bay colt with black points, of great size and substance, standing fully 16 hands 3 inches in height. He was bred by the late Sir Joshua P. Bell, at the Grange, Queensland, and at the sale of that property to Mr. Kent was bought by that gentleman, who sold him to his present possessor Mr. D. S. Wallace. The following is his genealogical tree.

L. E. G. R. A. N. D.	Legend (Imp.)	Syllable	Cathedral	Elmfield	Blink Bonny	Stockwell	The Baron	Birdcatcher Echidna
							Pocahontas	Glencoe Marpessa
							Melbourne	Humphrey Clinker Morpeth's dam
							Queen Mary	Gladiator Bevier's dam
							Irish Birdcatcher	Sir Hercules Guiccioli
							Whim	Drone Kiss
							Lancroft	Liverpool Otis
							Colsterdale's dam	Tomboy Tesane
							Touchstone	Camel Banter
							Beeswing	Dr. Syntax Tomboy's dam
							Melbourne	Humphrey Clinker Morpeth's dam
							Stolen Moments	Sleight of Hand Mare by Margrave
							Lady Elizabeth	Orville Emily
							Emilius	Bustard Johanna Southcote
							Variation	Sultan My Lady
							Jereed	Velocipede Miss Cranfield
							Sister to Hornsea	

The record of his performance up to the close of the Victoria Club's Fall Meeting, is as follows:

At two years, Sydney Turf Club, third in January Stakes, 5 furlongs, 112 pounds, won by Ildagonda, 54 pounds. Brisbane, won Sire's Produce Stake, 7 furlongs, 122 pounds, time 1:34. Rockhampton, July, won Sire's Produce Stakes, 1 mile, time 1:51; won Champagne Stakes, 1 mile, time 1:43.

At three years, Hawkesbury Spring Meeting, won Mare's Produce Stake, 1 1/2 miles, 117 pounds, time 2:19. Raudwick Spring Meeting, won Derby 1 1/2 miles, 122 pounds, time 2:46; won Craven Plate, 1 1/2 miles, 109 pounds, time 2:14; won Randwick Plate, 3 miles, 96 pounds, time 6:07 1/2. Flemington Spring Meeting, third in Melbourne Stakes, 1 1/2 miles, 110 pounds, won by Commotion, 129 pounds; beaten way off in Melbourne Cup, 2 miles, won by Martini-Henry; won Royal Park Stakes, 1 1/2 miles, 123 pounds, time 2:10; third in Canterbury Plate, 2 miles, won by Off Color. Sydney Turf Club, beaten off in Anniversary Handicap, 1 1/2 miles, 119 pounds, won by Here's Luck, 96 pounds. Geelong Summer Meeting, won Mare's Produce Stakes, 1 1/2 miles, 129 pounds, time 2:44. V. R. C. Autumn Meeting, second in Newmarket Handicap, 6 furlongs, 122 pounds, won by Malua, 119 pounds time 1:15; third in Australian Cup, 2 1/2 miles, 110 pounds, won by Morpeth, 117 pounds, time 4:03; first in Champion Stakes, 3 miles, 110 pounds, time 5:26. Le Grand is a horse of immense proportions and muscular development, and has proven the possession of two great requisites for a race-horse, speed and stamina, but whether he will be able to carry the weights that will be imposed next season is a question. From this distance he does not seem to be near so grand a colt as Martini-Henry, although it is possible that the last named found three miles a little too far for his comfort. Competent judges declared the New Zealand champion to be much below his spring form. He started a strong favorite, and his lack of condition was shown by the way Commotion ran him down with twenty pounds more in the saddle. A few months earlier Commotion could make no such impression on the son of Musket and Sylvia, and that the struggle between the two was severe is evidenced by the fact that after Martini-Henry had sulked and fell off Commotion could not go on, and finished third. Le Grand was able to make the pace to suit his foot, and although the time, 5:26, shows that the rate was fast, the circumstance of being able to go along with being worried goes a great way in a race.

The Epsom Spring Meeting began on April 22d, and as the favorite old Licensed Victualler's race, the Metropolitan Handicap, was on the cards, there was a large attendance. Additional interest was also given to the race by the presence of Mr. F. T. Walton's mare Groffe, it being her first appearance since her indifferent performances for the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire last October. She did but little better, the race being a triumph for the light-weighted three-year-olds, one of which, the Duke of Hamilton's Loch Ranza, was so well fancied that as little as 6 to 4 was freely accepted. But he failed, and the finish was a sharp struggle between Mr. Lefevre's colt Zadig and Mr. Cumberland's filly See-See, each 77 pounds. The colt started with the odds at 10 to 1 against him and the filly at 11 to 1. A head separated them at the finish. There were ten starters.

Mr. Walton also got a set back in the race for the Riddlesdown Plate for three-year-olds and upward. It was a dash for a mile, and the American ran his three-year-old colt, Hopeful (late Mondamin). The race was won by Mr. J. Grettton's four-year-old colt Henley, with Hopeful second, and "Mr. Manton's" (Duchess of Montrose) three-year filly Gang Warily, third. There were four other starters.

Winning jockeys get fair pay in Australia. For a flat race 10 per cent. on the stakes in the fixed fee; 15 for a hurdle race, and 20 for a steeple-chase. Owners, as a rule, supplement these sums with a substantial bonus.

## Steeple-chasing.

There is something so manly, so English, as we Englishmen are pleased to understand it, about the sport of steeple-chasing, that its decadence would be a matter of much regret.

The nature of chasing has altered since our forefathers, mounted on their favorite hunters, had spins against each other in the course of a run, and were prone to magnify the excellence of their steeds, or perhaps the capacity of the steeds' riders after dinner.

By some such reflections as these it was that steeple-chases were originated in former times. Matches grew up in the course of discussion about the events of the day's sport after hounds—and probably the older generation of sportsmen were more careful to ride after hounds instead of over them. Sometimes, indeed, the men could not wait till morning to decide the question, for more than one case is on record where a party of sportsmen have risen from the table and started off on a steeple-chase forthwith, putting white garments—may one say shirts—over their coats, so that competitors might be visible, and a man who was down might not be jumped unnecessarily in the shadow.

In these days steeple-chases had something to do with steeple-chases. Courses were not marked out; that came later, and the regulation "steeple-chase course" of the present day later still. Some distant point was fixed on—four, five, eight; it might have been ten miles off (unnecessarily and cruelly severe chases of twice ten miles are recorded), and to this the riders made the best of their way. The hunters that ran these races were, as regards the question of speed, very far inferior to the chasers of to-day, which latter are almost invariably thoroughbred; most believers in the past flatter themselves that there was wonderful superiority of endurance about the old-fashioned hunter, that is to say, that he could "stay" at racing pace better than our horses, casts-off from the fat, as they often are. Nevertheless, one cannot but regret the contests of a by-gone age, and admit that there was more of the real spirit of sport in them than in the fashionable Sandown chases of to-day—infinitely more.

Pluck has in no way decreased. Not long since a good man, who is still to the fore, Mr. Arthur Yates, broke his collar bone on the way to the post for a four-mile steeple-chase, but took so little notice of the matter that he rode his race, and was beaten only by a short head. On another occasion the same rider, after a bad fall, caught his horse by the tail, and getting somehow into the saddle, won in a canter. The sound horsemanship of Mr. J. M. Richardson, the delicate handling of Mr. Arthur Coventry were probably never approached by the good men of half a century back; yet there was something about those old chases which calls for special admiration.

So much more was laid on a man's resource. He had not to jump so many regulation fences, but to find his way over the country. Discretion aided him, or want of discretion stopped him, as the case might be. He had ground of all sorts to cross, and here his judgment was tested—how best to get over the plough; whether it was a good thing to ride a little out of the line where the going was heavy, to splash down that watery furrow; how to manage the ridges; whether to chance that boggy piece, and dash boldly through it, or to cast about for firmer ground. To weigh all this, and to pick good places at the jumps—the country was a stiff one, but a man did not select ugly places for the sake of crossing them—showed that knowledge of the real sport which one cannot but admire.

Chasing used to be nearly allied to hunting; now it is a sort of offshoot of racing. We have seen how chases were gotten up in the hunting field, and how the consequence was a struggle over so many miles of country—fair hunting country, as a matter of course—and generally "owners' run." But this sort of things did not last. A well-bred hunter doubtless held his own in most cases against a coarser-bred animal; but the thoroughbred was superior to all. An owner, we will say, had a horse which disappointed him continually under Newmarket rules.

"What's to be done with him?" the owner says, when, after having been fancied and backed, he has run third, an outsider winning, with the first favorite second.

"Well, sir, he's got a turn of speed and he looks like jumping. He might win a hurdle race," his trainer suggests.

"See what you can do with him, then," is the owner's reply, and the disappointing one is put into schooling for hurdles, or, if he jumps well but is not very speedy, for the more advanced game.

Thus steeple-chasing, that is, steeple-chasing proper, declined. Courses sprang up, or, it should rather be said, were made up in all directions, and the clerks of these courses lived on their success, and laid themselves out to secure as many horses as possible. It is natural, however regrettable, that they should have made their courses more and more easy, half-schooled chasers being more plentiful than the finished article, for it takes a long time to teach a steeple-chaser his business.

Jumping fences in the hunting field is one thing, jumping them at a racing pace is quite another. Most men who have had any experience of country life know how the hunter jumps. As he sees the fence before him he usually shortens his stride, goes at it in a more collected form, pauses more or less as he takes off, and having made his effort, slightly pauses again on landing. It is an interesting sight to see the young horse being taught the business in which it is hoped that he will shine. Here is our young one coming. He is to have his first gallop at racing pace over his training ground, having been through his course of schooling and acquitted himself well. We will take our place by the fence and watch. The big brown is a well-known chaser, who wants a gallop; the gray mare is a hunter—a genuine hunter by profession—who is to be run at a local meeting, and is let into the spin to see what pace she has; and the bright chestnut, on which the trainer himself has mounted—after seeing him carefully fitted with "boots" lest he should cut or over-reach—is the novice.

But the three have started off, and are near the first fence. They have come to it in a line, but the brown is over first, and, moreover, is away first. More is not perceptible, except that he evidently has the lead when they have landed, a lead soon wrested from him by the impetuous young one, whose rider does not violently baul at his head, but lets him go on for a little way almost as he pleases, and then quietly draws him back again to the others. They near the fence where we stand, and now we shall see what they can do. The brown has taken hold of his bit, not to run away, but to lean on his rider's hand; the gray on the left is evidently galloping her hardest, though her companion is going easily within himself; the young one speeds along, his hind legs well under him, and, as they near the fence, he pricks up his ears to take in, as it were, what he has to do. The third of their hoofs on the soft turf is unchecked. Here they are! The brown, with no perceptible effort in rising, glides over the fence. It is firmly made up, as he knows, and he jumps it, with nothing to spare, but

safely enough. How he picks up his legs it is not easy to say, for the twigs seem to brush his girths as he crosses over. The pace is altogether too fast for the hunter. She is flurried, and gets right under the guard rail in front of the fence, and this she knocks with all four feet, so that at this jump, when by an effort she is safely over, she pauses more than at the former. The youngster is across before her. He gives his head one shake, rubs at it, is well over, and off again on the other side so quickly that five or six strides beyond he is level with the brown, which rose a length in front of him.

Let us canter across and take up a station on the spot where they are to finish. They near the last fence, and the young one is a couple of lengths ahead. Except that he is a little too eager, he comes over in grand style, taking off, indeed, six or eight feet too soon, and jumping big, but none the less easily and cleverly. The brown slips over in his almost mechanical style, and then, for this is a race, his rider tries to overhaul the chestnut, but though the old horse answers to the call as best as he can when the rider's whip is raised, the leader, hardly out of a canter, bolds his own, his trainer turning his head to see what the followers are doing. As for the hunter, she has lumbered up to the last fence, stopped almost dead from sheer distress, gamely thrown herself over, landing anyhow, and is coming on at the best pace she can raise, which is a very bad one, far in the rear. The young one promises well. The gray is a hunter and not a race-horse, which, to all intents and purposes, the chaser of to-day must be.

Of late, for various reasons, steeple-chasing has somewhat languished, but the spectacle is too picturesque and popular the sport too characteristically English to make reasonable the fear that it can ever die out.—*Longman's Magazine.*

## Jerome Park Notes.

The trouble with Eole, as bruited all over the land by this time, was not that he was actually broken down, but that if he was persevered in his work a breakdown would have been the inevitable result. The ever-cautious Snedeker at once stopped the horse and awaited instructions from Mr. Gebhardt, who is "on tour," they say. Dr. Farley, it is said, examined the horse, and approved of Snedeker's course. Neither he nor Eolist has done any work of consequence this week. Eolist had a bruised heel, and Lord Beaconsfield is also lame. Dubcess, Privateer, and the two-year-old Grenadier are doing well.

The California gelding, Jim Renwick, is in charge of the trainer G. R. Buchanan. The horse is owned by Levi Knott of Oregon, but is leased to W. J. Welch, a mining broker, who has for some years been located here. It was he who challenged Mr. P. Lorillard to run Duchess of Norfolk against Herbert in the fall of 1882, at Sheephead Bay, after the notable race in which the filly was disqualified by fouling Herbert. Jim Renwick is a perfect giant, with four white feet, the hind ones stockings. He was shipped from Sacramento March 27th, and was in this city a week prior to his removal to Jerome Park. He must be a tough customer to stand the trip. They stopped over at Ogden, Council Bluffs, and Chicago. Renwick weighs now 1,150 pounds.

E. J. McElmeel has purchased of Com. Kittson a neat-looking bay filly, Fidele, two years, by Alarm out of Lady Scarborough, by Leamington. A friend of McElmeel's has also purchased the brown colt Alfred, two years, by Alarm or Strachino out of Mura, by Leamington, and Walter Rollins will have both. Alfred is said to resemble The Admiral as he looked this time a year ago. The two-year-old filly by Enquirer out of Tribulation, bought some time back from Mr. George Lorillard, has developed a bad case of cocked ankle, and she is unfit to train. She will be sent to Yonkers. The Rebel mare owned by Mr. McElmeel has been bred to Navarro. Gen. Monroe, the "boss" of the stable, since Eole's let-up is now more eagerly watched than any other old horse at the track. Much of his work, however, is in walking and cantering on the Boulevard. But by the time racing is at hand he will be ready, we think.

James Lee will receive six two-year-olds and the four-year-old brown gelding Retreuch on Sunday from Chestnut Hill. The horses now at the track in Lee's care are all doing well.

Miss Palmer began eating this week. The veterinarian who attended her for her injured jaw says it was never broken, and though much swollen, is quite likely to be all right again in good time. But she can't be as she was before the accident. It is not clear just how this occurred, but Mr. Roe explains it by saying that an opening, which had been cut for some former occupant of the stable, attracted the attention of the high-mettled young miss. She poked her head through, and the two-year-old in the box made an effort to catch her by the muzzle. Miss Palmer, in suddenly withdrawing her head, got the jaw fast, and in the morning it was swelled very large. Mr. Roe says he was exceedingly sorry it occurred, as, though he had not yet tried any of the young ones, she gave much promise.

The real version of part of the interview between a reporter of one of the dailies and Mr. Roe was as follows:

"Now," said the newspaper man, "I don't want you to tell me what you don't want to see printed." "Well," said Roe, "I'm very sure I'll not tell you anything I don't want printed."

The cleverest of all the young trainers—Heffner—got a great scare the other day at Jerome Park. Two of his horses were out walking. Suddenly Jimmy Lee said, "Why, Heffner, Markland's lame!" Heffner never stopped to think that Markland was in his box, but jumped to his feet and was only brought to a realizing sense of the joke by the roars of laughter which Lee and those present gave vent to.

Mr. E. F. Hunter has received from Ohio the aged chestnut gelding Gen. Keifer, by plowman out of Lady Washington, by Beacon, grandam Maiden (dam of Parole), by Lexington. Last year he won the third and fourth beats of a half-mile heat race at Dayton, O., in 53 sec., 58 sec. He also ran second in a mile dash won by Minetta in 1:45. Mr. Hunter's filly Chick, three years, by Hurrah out of Chance, who is in foal, will be sent to young Mr. Lorillard's farm in Westchester county, where she will be bred to Siddartha, after she has had her foal.

There is now at Jerome Park in training, in charge of Percy Benn, a good-looking five-year-old bay filly called Lizzie Millar, by Craig Millar out of Lizzie Greystock, by Master Bagot. She was bred by Mr. Crawford, and imported by Hiram Payne, livery stable proprietor of this city. In the same stable there is a piebald horse said to be four years old, by Anglo-Saxon (he said to be by Jerome Edgar) out of Queen Kate, by Bonnie Scotland. He is the property of Mr. Werner Benning of Arlington, N. J. As the horse or his sire is not in the stud-book, we hope Mr. Benning will give us full particulars about his age, etc. He is called Star Saxon.

J. O'Nay, who had been a running mate with a trotter, has now gone in to C. Miller's stable at the track.—*Sportsman.*

An inspection of the horses of Kern county is being made by a veterinary under authority of the Board of Supervisors.



## Foals.

At Rancho del Paso, Property of J. B. Haggin.  
 April 27th, bay colt, right hind foot white, by Exile, dam Lucy, by Washington the dam of Alaska.  
 April 23d, bay colt, by Algona, dam by Middletown; g d by Tetler.  
 April 24th, bay filly, by Algona, dam Eila, by Speculation.  
 April 26th, bay filly, by Echo, dam Mahle, by the Moor.  
 April 27th, chestnut filly, left hind foot white, and white spot on inside of right hind foot, by Exile, dam Rosa Clay, by Sayres, Harry Clay; g d, by Edward Everett.  
 April 29th, chestnut colt, star, both fore legs, right hind leg white, by Exile, dam by Alexander.

## Names Claimed.

By Mrs. J. W. Warren, Lindeu, Cal.  
 LOTTIE C., for bay filly, white crescent in forehead, both hind feet white to ankle joint, foaled March 10th, 1883; by Fred Arnold. First dam Rosaline, by Major Mono; second dam Kitty by Royal George. (Filly foaled at Stockton.)  
 GEORGE H., for bay colt, star in forehead, foaled March 14th, 1884, by Mambrino Wilkes. Dam Rosaline, as above. (Colt foaled at Petrolia, Humboldt county.)

## Blue Bull's Pedigree.

One Alfred Glen of Latonia, Ill., writes to the *Western Sportsman* about the pedigree of Blue Bull. Mr. Glen is not in that candid frame of mind necessary to give any information of value in the premises, and by his own confession knows nothing positively about it, but we give his screed for what it is worth:

I noticed an item in the *Sportsman* of March 15th, on the pedigree of Wilson's Blue Bull. Now, as I was personally acquainted with Dan Dorrel, and knew his horse, I propose to tell what I know, and let all others know that there is and has been a great deal of 'bosh' talk about the breeding of this horse. What I give of his pedigree Mr. Dorrel told me himself; and my confidence in his statement, added to what I know myself, convinces me that the Old Sam pedigree is a trumped up affair.

In the fall of 1860 I attended fairs with some horses at the following places: North Madison, East Enterprise, Aurora, and Vevay, Ind. Dan Dorrel was at the last three of these with Blue Bull, a chestnut stallion, five years old, a natural pacer; and how a horse foaled in 1858 could be five years old in the fall of 1860 is a little past my comprehension. He was only shown in harness once at the three fairs, and that was at Vevay. He took first premium at East Enterprise for fast pacing. The sweepstake pacing did not go off at the Aurora fair on account of rain, though the fair was continued over Saturday. At the Vevay fair he took first premium for fast pacing, and first for saddle, also second for light harness.

Mr. Dorrel told me he bought him the spring he was a two-year-old; that he was thin in flesh; and the man who raised him thought he could not be castrated, as only one testicle could be felt, and he did not want an entire colt on his place; later when he got in better order he came all right.

Dorrel told me that he was sired by a Blue Bull; that the pacing gait came from his sire; that his dam was finely bred—a Blacknose mare; "and," he continued, "I don't know that I would have bought the colt if I had not known his dam to be an extra fine-bred mare, as I believe the dam should be well bred as well as the sire; his sire is a fair horse, but he gets his speed in part, and a good constitution from his dam."

Now let me say that he was called Dan Dorrel's Blue Bull, and wasn't known or thought of as Little Sam, and no one ever heard of it then. In Dearborn county there was a family of Blue Bull horses, a good many of them dun or blue, with black manes and tails, though I have seen among them many bays and sorrels. There were also a good many of the same breed in Ohio county. They were horses of good size, some weighing as high as 1,400 pounds; they were considered a family of pacers, a few of them possessing considerable speed, and for farm purposes they were good stock.

I don't doubt that his pet or stable name was Sam; but when you take his age into consideration you will see that he could not possibly have been sired by the Old Sam horse of Petersburg, Ky., in 1857.

I have often been at a loss to know why Wilson's, or as I knew him, Dorrel's Blue Bull was always spoken of as Kentucky-bred, when he was sired in Indiana, foaled there, raised there, and trained and brought out there by Daniel Dorrel of Ohio county. He was considered the fastest pacer of all the Blue Bulls, and there was a large number of them through the country at that time had a good show of speed at the pacing gait. Mr. Wilson may have entered him at Indianapolis as Sam. I have nothing to say about that, but I believe he was sired by a Blue Bull, and was known only as such at five years old by the public in Dearborn, Ohio and Switzerland counties. This was in the fall of 1860. After this he went to Kentucky and I lost sight of him (as I came to Illinois) until he turned up as the sire of 2:30 and better trotters in the hands of Mr. Wilson of Ruehville, Indiana. All things considered, he was the greatest sire of fast trotters that ever lived.

Another correspondent of the same paper who did know the horse as "Old Sam" says:

The pedigree of the great Hoosier sire has been a sort of Jack-o'-lantern ever since 1873—it has been discussed by rag, tag and bob-tail, and is about as far from being settled as when investigation commenced. I know of three different pedigrees that Wilson's Blue Bull has had. At one time his sire was confidently given as a dun horse with a black stripe down his back and zebra legs, that worked in a cart at Lawrenceburg, Ind. Mr. James Wilson sent a man to Lawrenceburg to find this dun horse, with instructions to buy and bring him to his farm. He said if this plebeian cart horse could get as good an animal as Old Sam, he wanted to breed some mares to him, even though he was a dun with a black stripe and zebra legs. But the most diligent search at Lawrenceburg could not find the horse, and the most persistent inquiry during an entire week failed to unearth any one that had even heard of such a horse.

Mr. Wilson himself went to Rising Sun, Ind., in search of the sire of Blue Bull. He said he wanted the sire, no matter whether he was a dun horse with stripes on his legs and back, or even a mule, but his investigations at Rising Sun were as fruitless as was the trip of his agent to Lawrenceburg.

The racing meetings in Montana for 1884 are as follows: Helena, July 4th, 5th, and September 8th and 12th; Butte, August 17th, 20th; White Sulphur Springs and Bozeman are to be announced.

John Young of Walla Walla, W. T., has sent Rosa Manefield and her daughter Daisy A., by Dr. Lindsay, to the Grand Ronde valley to be bred to Richard III, son of Crichton.

## Flora Temple's First Foal.

In 1868, when the news was first flashed over the wire from Chestnut Hill that Flora Temple had foaled a fine filly, there was as much interest manifested in the event as in the performance of Flora at Kalamazoo, Michigan, upon the 15th of October, 1859. For some time the farm was fairly besieged with visitors anxious to get a glimpse of the queen of trotters and her first-born, and there was not a horseman of any prominence in the country but who predicted a brilliant career for the youngster. At the period of foaling Flora Temple was twenty-three years old. She had been retired from the track but a couple of years and was still strong and vigorous. She was bred to Rysdyk, a highly finished horse then two years old, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Lady Duke by Lexington; grandam Magdalene by Modoc, now owned by Mr. J. P. Wiser of Prescott, Ontario.

The young foal was named Kitty Temple, and before being fully matured was sold to a prominent Congressman in the state of New York. Mr. Robert Bonner subsequently purchased her and bred her to Startle, son of old Hambletonian and Lizzie Walker, by Seely's American Star. The result was a brown filly, foaled in 1879, named Flora Temple II, and Fanny Temple a brown filly foaled 1880. At the recent sale in New York Fanny Temple was sold to Mr. Nathan Strauss, of New York, owner of the celebrated gelding Majolica (2:17) for \$1,000, and Flora Temple II was knocked down to Mr. D. B. Streeter, of Brooklyn, for \$600. At the second public sale of Mr. Bonner's in 1881 Kitty Temple was sold to Mr. Charles Wheeler of Bryn Mawr, Pa., who bred her to the clever stallion Messenger Chief by Abdallah Pilot, he by Alexander's Abdallah, dam by Mambrino Messenger and full sister to General George H. Thomas, sire of the well-known stallion Scott's Thomas, record 2:21. In 1882 Kitty Temple foaled a fine bay colt now living and considered by Mr. Wheeler very promising.

Last week Mr. Charles Cling, proprietor of the Schuylkill Valley Stock Farm, Birdsboro, Berks Co., Pa., purchased Kitty Temple of Mr. Wheeler, thus securing a mare whose antecedents alone should make her especially valuable. In addition to this she is a particularly well-shaped little mare, closely resembling her distinguished mother in bodily development and about the limbs. Her clear-cut head denotes much intelligence, while her eyes are especially conspicuous, being unusually large and brilliant. Of course, Mr. Cling proposes to breed Kitty Temple, but he is as yet undecided as to the particular horse. One thing we are confident of and that is the young proprietor of the Schuylkill Valley Stock Farm will never regret the purchase of the first-born of the first mare that trotted in 2:20 or better. The pictures frequently observed of a little-bottled mare with a colt by her side are Flora Temple and Kittie, and are taken from the original oil painting by Emanuel Troye, the famous animal artist, which is now in the possession of the executors of the estate of J. W. Bradley, Esq.

Flora Temple had three colts, Kitty Temple, in 1868, by Rysdyk; Prince Imperial, in 1869, by Wm. Welch, dam supposed to be by imp. Trustee, now owned by an eastern gentleman, and The Queen's Daughter, foaled in 1871, by imp. Leamington. William Welch was sold to Mr. Robert Steel, and by him to Mr. Richard Peniston, who took him to Kentucky, where he has since died. Mr. Welch sold The Queen's Daughter to Mr. Steel, who disposed of her to Col. Russel, owner of Smuggler.—*The Sporting Life*.

## The Champion Stallion Stakes.

The following are the entries for the Champion Stallion Stakes to be run at Monmouth Park in 1885, by their two-year-old sons and daughters:

- E. J. Baldwin's ch h Rutherford, by Australian—Aerolite, by Lexington.
- Theo. Winter's br h Joe Hooker, by Monday—Mayflower, by Eclipse.
- Clay & Woodford's br h Billet, by imp. Voltigeur—Calcutta, by Flatcatcher.
- D. Swigert's blk h Virgil, by Vandal—Hymenia, by York-shire.
- D. Swigert's b h Glenelg, by imp. Citadel—Babta, by Kingston.
- G. L. Lorillard's br h Sensation, by Leamington—Susan Beane, by Lexington.
- W. G. Harding's b h Bramble, by Bonnie Scotland—Ivy Leaf, by Australian.
- W. G. Harding's imported ch h Great Tom, by King Tom—Woodcraft, by Voltigeur.
- W. G. Harding's b h Enquirer, by imp. Leamington—Lida, by Lexington.
- N. W. Kittson's b h Alarm, by Eclipse—Mand, by Stock-well.
- N. W. Kittson's b h Reform, by Leamington—Stolen Kisses, by Knight of Kars.
- P. Lorillard's b h Dnke of Magenta, by Lexington—Magenta, by York-shire.
- P. Lorillard's b h imp. Saxon, by Beadsman—Girasol, by Asteroid.
- P. Lorillard's imp. ch h Mortimer, by Compeigne—Com-tesse, by Nuncio.
- A. Belmont's h h Kingfisher, by Lexington—Elkhorn Lass, by Kingston.
- A. Belmont's imported b h The Ill-Used, by Breadalbane—Ellenore, by Chanticleer.
- D. D. Withers' imp. ch h Stonehenge, by Blair Athol—Coinhwa, by Kingston.
- Major B. G. Thomas' imp. ch h King Bau, by King Tom—Atlantis, by Thormanby.

Eighteen sires appear and as fifteen was the minimum required to fill the stake stands. We are disappointed in the lack of interest displayed by the breeders of the Pacific coast. Only two stallions named, where there should have been at least eight, is not what we expected.

Geo. Bromwell of Liverpool, writing to an English paper the *St. James Gazette*, says that in Peru the pacer "type of hack has been brought to a perfection probably unknown elsewhere. Doubtless, this has originated from the climate, the nature of the country, and the extensive sandy deserts, in which a trotting or galloping horse, sinking fetlock deep, would soon exhaust himself; but apart from practical uses, the gait has there attained the position of a positive art, and it requires a very practiced rider in that style of riding to do justice to a true *cabal o de paso*. There are at least ten recognized varieties of the *paso*, or pace, known to the initiated. The great majority of the native horses are pacers, but a really first-rate one becomes an article of luxury, and may command an extravagant price. On some of the estates great care is devoted to the breeding of these horses, many of which are of extreme beauty, and their training and biting are processes to which the greatest patience and plenty of time are given.

## Woodburn Yearlings, 1884.

1. A very large, splendid-looking bay colt, deep-bodied and big-boned fellow, and a most serviceable-looking youngster, one of the best in the entire lot, there being only one objection, a trifle wide in the brisket, by King Alfonso, out of Invercauld (dam of Invermore and Dodette), by St. Albans.
2. Chestnut colt, blaze face, left fore and left hind leg white above the pasterns. This is a large, stout and deep-bodied youngster and big-boned, entailing a little under the knee, own brother to Glenmore, by Glen Athol out of Lotta, by Hunter's Glenoe.
3. Bay colt, with small star, by King Alfonso out of Desolation, by Devastation. This is a large, stout, jackscrew fellow, built for lasting and hard work.
4. A small, neat, chestnut colt, large star and left hind pastern white, by King Alfonso out of Jersey Belle (dam of Jersey Lass, Favorite, and Macbeth), by Australian.
5. Bay colt, small star, left fore and left hind foot white, a good-shaped and speedy-looking youngster, by King-Alfonso out of Hester (dam of Springbok), by Lexington.
6. A good-sized and plain colt, dark bay, star, left fore and two white heels behind, by King Alfonso out of Simplicity, by Eclipse.
7. Chestnut colt, large star and two white heels behind, by King Alfonso out of Fanchon (sister in blood to Spend-thrift, Fellowcraft, Rutherford, etc.), by Australian. This is a large, fine colt, of great quality and high racing form, and looks greatly like the best of Australian's get. This is our pick of the colts.
8. Bay or Brown colt, with a small star, speedy looking, by King Alfonso out of Verga, by Virgil.
9. A good-sized and speedy-looking chestnut colt, blaze face and two white stockings behind, by King Alfonso out of Galanthus (sister to Springbok), by Australian.
10. A very neat bay colt, blaze face, brother to Ripple, by Lisbon out of Maggie Hunter, by Australian. He has a slight flesh cut on the knee from playing with other colts.
11. Chestnut colt by Glen Athol out of Anxiety, by Alarm, is dead since issuing of the catalogue.
12. A fairish bay colt, with a small star, by Glen Athol out of Cachuca, by King Alfonso.
13. A plain, good-sized chestnut colt, star and slight blaze, by Glen Athol out of Orelia, by Waverley.
14. Chestnut colt, property of Dr. D. D. Carter, Versailles, Ky., by Ten Broeck out of Rebecca, by Longfellow, we did not see, being at his owner's place.
15. A very racy-looking bay colt, blaze face, little white on left fore foot, and left hind foot white half way to hock, by Lisbon out of Penelope (dam of Telemachus), by Commodore.
16. Bay colt with star, like his sire, by Lisbon out of Peaceful, by Planet.
17. A plain, large bay colt, small star and four white legs, by Lisbon out of Fleurilla, by Dick Cheatham.
18. Bay colt, star, by Lisbon out of Emma Hunter, by Lever.
19. A plain bay colt, star, slight blaze and left hind pastern white, light of bone below the knee, by Lisbon out of Glene, by Glenelg.
20. A quick-actioned, small but speedy-looking bay or brown colt, small star, by Lisbon out of Fairy, (dam of Artist, Piedmont, etc.), by Knight of St. George.
21. Bay, large star, left fore and little white on left hind foot, like his sire Lisbon, out of Nora (dam of Bombay, Aster-light, etc.), by Sovereign.
22. Plain, large chestnut colt, small star and snip on nose, and left fore-pastern white, by Glen Athol out of Little Miss, by Sovereign.
23. A large and highly formed gray colt, blaze face and white stockings behind, by Glen Athol out of Geneva (dam of Silvio), by Lexington.
24. A small, delicate-looking, brown colt, small star, and snip on nose, and left hind pastern white, by Glen Athol out of imp. Britannia IV (dam of Brown Prince, Brigand, Madame Dudley, etc.), by The Flying Dutchman.
25. A good-looking bay or brown colt, star and stripe, by Glen Athol out of Knight Rose (dam of Voltaine).
26. Very small late bay colt, left fore and left hind foot white, by Pat Malloy out of Heiress, by Scythian.
27. A fine, large, good-shaped, and highly-formed bay filly, large star and left hind foot white, by King Alfonso out of Aerolite (dam of Spendthrift, Fellowcraft, Rutherford, etc.), by Lexington.
28. A delicate-looking bay filly, small star, sister to Wind-rush, by King Alfonso out of Glenuelle, by Glenelg.
29. A handsome and very racy-looking chestnut filly, blaze face and left hind leg white, by Lisbon out of Flash (dam of Mittie B.), by Lightning.
30. Bay filly, small star (sister to Mollie Brown), by King Alfonso out of Mollie Wood, by Lexington. This is a large and fine bay filly, who has snagged herself on the left fore-arm.
31. A very good-looking chestnut filly, blaze face, by King Alfonso out of Ultima (dam of Atilla, Aurora Rabby, etc.), by Lexington.
32. Bay or brown filly, white on both hind pasterns, by King Alfonso out of Quickstep (sister to Waltz), by Lexington. This is a handsome filly, and looks as if certain to race.
33. A good-sized and pretty bay filly, star and both heels white, by King Alfonso out of Idler, by Leamington.
34. Is a large, roomy, and deep-bodied bay filly, large star, slight stripe, and two white legs behind above the pasterns, by King Alfonso out of Favorite (sister to Jersey Lass, dam of Macduff), by King Ernest.
35. A fair-sized chestnut filly, blaze face, by King Alfonso out of Ethel, by Leamington.
36. A large, handsome and racy-looking bay filly, small star, by King Alfonso out of Inverness (dam of Garrick and Short Line), by Macaroni.
37. A fine-sized bay filly, large star and left hind foot white above the pastern (sister to Katie Croel), by King Alfonso out of Marguerite, by Lexington.
38. A very handsome and high-formed bay filly, with a star, by King Alfonso out of Zephyr (sister to Arizona, dam of Arauca), by Lexington.
39. A good-sized and neat chestnut filly, large star, by King Alfonso out of Miranda, by Lexington.
40. A deep-bodied and stout bay or brown filly, small star and three white feet, left fore and two behind, by Lisbon out of Austria, by Australian.
41. A bay filly, star and right hind foot white, by Lisbon out of Asteria, by Planet.
42. A bay filly, star and left hind foot white, by Pat Malloy out of Jennie H. (dam of Toledo and Manette), by Knight of St. George. This filly resembles her sire greatly, in full of quality, deep bodied, excellent back, loins, hips, and quarters.

Coughs and colds. Those who are suffering from coughs, colds, sore throat, etc., should try Brown's Bronchial Troches. Sold only in boxes.



## When the Sugar is On.

Professor Sample has on more than one occasion told his class that the horse is not nearly so intelligent as people credit him. If he was, the Professor adds, he would kick the heads off half the people who attempt to manage him. But it is evident that the Professor knows but little of the Australian race-horse; otherwise he would have to exclude that sagacious animal from his general statement that the horse is not so intelligent as people think. Let us look at the matter from the standpoint of actual facts, and we shall find that, just as there are men who know how to bide their time, and by making their effort at the right moment, achieve that success and position for which other men have striven time after time in vain, so it is with the intelligent race-horse. Some horses there are who try again and again to win, but get no nearer than second. Other horses again, dissatisfied with the weights put upon them or from other causes, do not run at all forward in the race; and, strange as it may seem, in these instances they are in some mysterious manner able to announce to their human guides, counsellors, and friends that it is not desirable to back them for a penny. And here, perhaps, it would be well to again return to Professor Sample, who tells his pupils that if they want the horse to understand they must talk to him in "horse talk;" and poor Adam Lindsay Gordon, in his account of a certain charge, speaks of the electric flash which passed from the rider to the steed. We may therefore assume that there is some occult means of communication between the intelligent horse and his wide-awake trainer. The intelligent race-horse to which we have referred, after failing on several occasions to run into a prominent position, and having informed his human friends that he cannot win, finds on some occasion that the handicapper insults him by putting on too little weight. He at once says to his friends—in "horse talk," of course—just take me away to some place where those prying tongs—who, though not much account, nose about—and train me carefully, and I will take the scales off the eyes of that parlied handicapper, and will be revenged on those animals that run home in front of me when I am out for an airing. But take care you back me well. The intelligent horse's human friends take his advice. In due time the despised of the handicapper, and the neglected of the general public, comes to the post in a big race, carrying thousands of pounds for his friends, and the animal which had hitherto been nowhere wins easily in very fast time. Who, after this, shall say that the sagacious race-horse which performs these feats is not an animal of extraordinary intelligence? It is said that all things are possible to the man who knows how to wait, and the point may with equal truth be applied to the sagacious race-horse. Kind reader, is there any need to apply the moral? If so, never back race-horses. You evidently will not be able to understand their peculiarities, account for their idiosyncrasies, or admire their great intelligence and their ardent love for their human confederates which makes them take so much care of their pockets.—*Melbourne Sportsman.*

## New Orleans Notes.

The two-year-old Ramlal is named after a character in the novel "Mr. Isaacs." He is 15.2 hands high, well proportioned, has good back and shoulders, and good judges say that he will make a weight-carrier and a stayer. All of the Hurstbourne youngsters run under the new colors of the stable—black silk jacket with white sleeves and a red cap. These are similar to Lord Palmouth's colors. The victory was a popular one, because Capt. J. L. Harris, the owner of the winner and the founder of the stake, is a New Orleans gentleman who is taking a lively interest in turf matters. Gabe Caldwell has gone to Nashville.

Loud goes to Lexington. D. D. Davis and D. L. Klanberg to Nashville.

Annie C., who jumped on the fence in a race on Thursday, will probably recover.

Mike Welch goes to Nashville. He is awaiting the betting between Blazes and Wallensee.

Planet, Jr., the grey horse who went lame during the winter meeting, was sold to Wm. Fagan for \$350.

Boh Wolf has a great liking for Richard L., and he induced Blaylock to ride him on Sunday. Wolf now weighs 115 lbs., but will train down to 107 for the sole purpose of riding the horse in the Phoenix Hotel and Blue Ribbon Stakes at Lexington, and the Louisville Derby. Wolf is one of the cleverest jockeys in the country, and Richard L. will not snuffer by his guidance.

Starter J. F. Caldwell leaves New Orleans not in the best of health.

The hegira from the track is well under way. Special trains carried off large numbers of horses to Memphis, among them the stables of John Grayer, John Croker, D. Younger, C. H. Pettigling, L. Graham, J. A. Batchelor, W. H. Cheppin, Brannon Bros., J. J. Carroll, J. E. McDonald. Thursday witnessed the departure of Morris & Patton, Fred Carter, M. T. Danaher, J. J. Merrill and W. B. Jennings. Friday, Ed. Green and S. W. Street left with their horses.—*Picayune.*

Mr. H. Sandford, the American sportsman who visited England a short time ago, not placing implicit reliance on the time taken on English race-courses, made arrangements with another American to test the records. The result was that he found they were generally wrong from three to five seconds. The London *Field*, in a late issue, refers to English time-taking thus: "Our system of timing a race is so absurd as to be utterly unreliable." It is a pity the English racing authorities do not effect some alteration in this direction, for though they may not place the same reliance upon the time test that Americans and Australians do, it is an absurdity to see impossible records sometimes added to a race. In timing pedestrianism they are scrupulously particular, so that false records may not be given. Why shouldn't they take the same pains with their race-horses?—*Melbourne Sportsman.*

Thomas H. Williams, Jr.'s brown horse Bryant W. is coming along rapidly this season. At the meeting of the Blood Horse Association, although a good way off from condition, he finished close to the point, and last Saturday at Oakland he beat Joe Howell at three-quarter-mile heats, winning the first and third heats in 1:15, 1:15. During the Golden Gate Fair at Oakland last fall, the horse pulled up so lame in one of the races that Mr. Williams regarded him as permanently broken down, but the injury was only temporary. Bryant W. is by Monday from Bahe, by imp. Nena Sahib, her dam Lady Hawkins, by Jack Hawkins. His pedigree is short but he is a performer, and if nothing unfavorable happens him he will be heard from later in the year.

The Chicago Driving Park has awarded the pooling for their midsummer running meeting, July 17th to August 20th, to Ira E. Bride & Co., at their bid of \$710 per day for the auction and Paris mutual pools, the association to have the entire control and receipts of the booking stands.

## BILLIARDS.

## Last Game of the Tournament.

The fifth game of the billiard tournament, which took place last week, was played after this had gone to press, consequently the report of it was omitted until this issue. The contestants were W. R. F. Lowry and Adam F. Kleser. The former won the game with ease, although his playing was not up to his usual style. Kleser did pretty well considering that he was playing against a much stronger opponent, than what his speed should be matched against. The game throughout was in-around-the-table play, as the rail on no occasion was reached and held for more than a dozen caroms. Lowry completed his 300th point in the 37th inning, making an average of 8-437, Kleser having then but 182 points to his credit. The result of this game assured the third prize to the Kentuckian, while Adam was left out in the cold.

The game on the following night was between J. F. B. McCleery and Benjamin Saylor. This one attracted a full house, as people interested in this branch of sports knew that it was to be a hotly contested game, as each player had defeated the other contestants in the tournament, and stood, before the game, on an equality for the first prize. The bank was won by McCleery, who made but four points, and the game went on quietly until the seventh inning, when Saylor reached the rail and herded them, as a by-stander termed his execution, down to the short rail on which he missed on the 14th carom. His playing in this run was excellent, as he had on several occasions to use great judgment in playing the balls out of holes that had been made in the cloth during the tournament. These defects in cloth are very liable to occur at any time by the striking of a cue, and for this reason in a tournament of a week's duration, the cloth should be changed at least once. When McCleery took the play on the eighth inning, his execution was not at all weakened by his opponent's good work. He in his turn railed the balls and completed 106 points, his efforts being enthusiastically applauded. Three innings after this Saylor again reached the rail and finished the game with a beautiful run of 126 points. Saylor's average was 25, McCleery's was 13. William Roeb acted as referee.

On Tuesday night last, McCleery and W. R. F. Lowry, crossed cues for a purse of \$50, offered to the winner by an admirer of each, who wished to see them come together once more. The game was well contested, McCleery winning by 43 points in a game of 400. Lowry's best runs were 58, 79, 105; average 11 1-7, McCleery's best runs were 62, 81, 115; average 13 5-9.

The next tournaments that are to take place are the "Parisian" Pool, which was postponed some time ago for some unknown reason, and which the "J. M. Brunswick and Balke Co." will put before the public in a few days, and the Saylor Brother's fifteen-ball pool contest, which will probably take place next week in their billiard parlors.

## AQUATIC.

## Petereen's Prospects.

Henry Petersen has been challenged for a race with Jacob Gaudaur, to take place in Creve-Coeur Lake, near St. Louis. Petersen has asked the advice of his friends here, and will await the arrival of Tom Flynn, who will manage him in this and all other affairs of the kind in the east. Mr. Flynn is now engaged at Sacramento, but will start eastward immediately after the adjournment of the extra session, which, he anticipates, will occur within a few days. He will make matches where he thinks advisable, and back the boy with his coin. Petersen could not be in better hands. If our Atlantic consins can appreciate an oarsman who is an honorable gentleman, we commend Mr. Flynn to their gracious offices. He goes on a combined trip of business and pleasure, and will probably make the acquaintance of most of the sportsmen of athletic and aquatic inclinations while he is east. The distance Gaudaur proposes to row is not stated, but it is not likely to exceed two miles. He is about Petersen's equal as to size and weight, but has never shown any such staying power as a three-mile affair with the Californian would call for.

A boating club has been organized at Antioch, with the following officers: President, A. C. Hartley; vice-president, Wm. A. Fiske; secretary, W. S. Barnum; treasurer, J. M. Belshaw; captain, C. M. Belshaw; trustees, J. T. Belshaw and Gabe Meyer.

J. D. Griffin, of this city, has finished and delivered the new four-oared barge of the Amity Club of Stockton. The boat weighs 170 pounds.

The Amity Boat Club of Stockton, will not engage in any races on Sundays.

## THE KENNEL.

## The New York Bench Show.

The eighth annual hench show to be held by the Westminster Kennel Club at the Madison Square Garden, commencing next Tuesday, the 6th inst., promises to surpass all previous exhibitions. Canada will be largely represented, and England sends St. Bernards, mastiffs, deer hounds, grey hounds, fox terriers, pugs, and English blood hounds. The latter breed were never before exhibited in this country. Prize-winning dogs throughout the country will compete in the champion classes. The trials of speed and leaping by greyhounds will be a novel and attractive feature of the show. The dogs will be slipped from the leash at the same time, and run the entire length of the Garden. A special prize will be given for the best five St. Bernards by one exhibitor. A large number of special prizes have been offered in the different classes, among them a silver cup, to cost \$100, for the best fox terrier; a silver cup, to cost \$100, for the best pair of bulldogs; Thomas H. Terry offers \$10 for the best collie dog sired by "Champion Robin Adair" or "Tweed II." the same gentleman offers \$10 for the best collie bitch by either of the above named dogs; a member of the Eastern Field Trials Club donated \$25 for the best-looking setter that has been placed in any field trial held in England or America, the Westminster Kennel Club to compete; \$25 for the best-looking pointer dog or bitch that has been placed in any field trial, and Francis Lee Morell offers a silver medal for the best brace of Irish setter puppies to be of the same litter.

The entries for the National American Kennel Club's Fifth American Derby closed April 1st. They number eighty-eight, of which seventy-four are English setters, nine are pointers, and five are Irish setters.

## Coureing at Sacramento.

Last Sunday a party of Sacramento coursers went out to Antelope for an impromptu meeting, and had some good sport. The result of the runs was as follows:

J. M. Farrelley's b and w d Dan beat Geo. Smith's b b Emma; Thos. Waites w and b h Juno beat J. M. Farrelley's b and w d Longfellow; J. M. Farrelley's b and w h Wee Lassie beat John Devue's h b Una; Jos. Powers' b and w d Waterford beat John Rooney's w d Snowball; J. M. Farrelley's h l and w b Fannie, ran a bye.

First ties.—Dan beat Juno, Wee Lassie beat Fannie, Waterford ran a bye.

Final ties.—Dan beat Wee Lassie, Dan and Waterford ran an undecided course and divided first and second money, Wee Lassie third.

## FISH.

## Striped Baes.

Further inquiries about striped bass in our waters have been satisfactory during the week, assuring us, as they do, that there can no longer be any doubt about their abundance. In the present apathy among those whose position ought to make them energetic and decided in repressing a grievous outrage, we gladly quote the earnest language of a leading daily on the subject. Speaking of young striped bass being caught in nets during the week, it says: "From what we learn this fish is established on the Pacific coast, the increase being, however, hampered by the innumerable small-meshed nets of the Chinese, which, in violation of the law, vex the waters of the bay. There is abundant evidence that the original striped bass introduced into the bay at Martinez, in 1879, have lived and spawned, but the Chinese nets in San Pablo and Suisun bays take the larger part of the increase, year by year, for drying and export to China. Something should be done by the Fish Commissioners to stop this dried small-fish business, which is not only contrary to law as to the size, but would not be permitted to citizens in other countries, much less to aliens whose only interest is their immediate gain." We do not suppose there is any use in calling the attention of the Fish Commissioners more earnestly than usual to this appeal, because the same complaint in other connections is made to them every week with no avail. But while the State pays an annual tax of \$5,000 to introduce the best fish into our waters, the destruction of the young shad and striped bass by the nets of the villainous Chinese, is an outrage that cannot be endured in silence. They are a people so low in moral organization that they know nothing, feel nothing, recognize nothing but robbery, marauding and degradation. As to ever making them feel or recognize the obligations of law, the claims of justice, the rights of property, or the exactions of civilization, is the most absurd thing in the world. Besides they are not citizens, never will be citizens. What right, therefore, have they to fish at all in our waters professionally, and thus commit a double wrong against the State, her laws and her citizens? There is only one way to redress this wrong, and that is to exclude them from fishing in our waters altogether. No legislative, executive or municipal regulations can reach these degraded people, the proportion of whom are only human in form. Precisely how it is with the young striped bass we are not posted, but we know the young of shad cannot be touched in any way without immediate death. From inquiries we made last year we found the Chinese shipped small fish, too small for any use to Americans, to China to the value of \$100,000. Those they could not ship they either eat or dried to manure their garden patches. Should such a wrong be permitted in a people who, from their nature can be nothing but law breakers, aliens, parasites? The only way to save our money, and have abundance of good, wholesome fish food for our own people, is to exclude the Chinese fishermen from our waters altogether, or at least until by their conduct they show a proper appreciation of the privilege.

The opening of May, on Thursday, calm, warm, and exhilarating as the month generally is with us, has revived the hopes of our true anglers, and many are again talking about getting out to their favorite streams. No doubt trout fishing will now begin in earnest, but no doubt also, the State, will benefit from the delay enforced so long by the unpropitious season. Besides several other parties we hear of getting ready, a party of four gentlemen were to leave for the coast streams this week, and visit the principal, San Gregorio, Pescadero, Waddells, Brietano, San Lorenzo, and others of note. These streams lie in a lovely country, the climate of which is perfectly enchanting in fine weather. They also have two other advantages which should not be overlooked by gentlemen seeking real pleasure. All the favorite necessities of life, fresh butter, milk, eggs, bread and meat can be had at the neighboring villages and adjacent farms on reasonable terms, and the streams themselves are too far off to be marauded by the crowds of reckless men calling themselves trout-fishers, who spare nothing they can catch, and who, if unlucky themselves, will resort to all kinds of meanness to make the true angler unlucky. At this time of the year, although the streams are still high along the coast, we know no more delightful or promising section of the State to visit during the month of May and June. Whether the creels are well-filled or not, a trip to this section will well repay the time and expense.

All the older states are attending to the question of fish protection and fish culture in an earnest manner, warned by the truth that if they do not they will soon have no fish. The Iowa Legislature has enacted a law preventing the spearing of fish in any of the permanent lakes or ponds or outlets or inlets thereto within the state, between the first day of November and the thirty-first day of May next following. The sale of fish so taken is made unlawful. Any person who may draw from the water any game fish, such as pike, bass and the like, when seining for minnows for bait, shall return the same without injury under the penalties of this Act. A law of equal severity against the Chinese wholesale robberies and thieving schemes would be sound policy in our legislature when it meets.

Spencer F. Baird, United States Fish Commissioner, has a model of the largest brook trout ever taken, that weighed 11½ pounds.

Fish Commissioner Buckingham has forwarded to Madem, Fresno county, a number of young catfish to be planted near that place.

Four million three hundred and forty thousand boxes of "sardines" were packed in Lubec, Me., last year.

An attempt is being made to stock some of the English lakes with American white fish.



## THE GUN.

## The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.  
Star (\*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail												
Partridge												
Rail												
Grouse												
Doves												
Male Deer												
Female Deer												
Spotted Fawn												
Antelope												
Elk												
Salmon												
Trout												

## Pacific Gun Club.

The unfavorable weather last Saturday prevented the devotees of the trap enjoying their usual sports, and nothing was done in a general way. On Sunday, however, the Pacific Gun Club met at Bird's Point, to contest for the two club medals, eight members putting in an appearance. The conditions were 12 birds each, 30 yards rise, Hurlingham rules. As usual, at this locality, a brisk northwest wind came off the bay, and gave additional impetus to the flight of the birds, naturally strong, and to this may be ascribed the poor score in general, barely averaging as it does, fifty per cent. of the lot killed. The club, nevertheless, contains men of long-earned and acknowledged ability with the gun, and therefore we feel assured it was the flight of the birds, or something else equally potent, that put the members off on this occasion, and so signally interfered with their execution. The first medal fell to the lot of T. Schwerin, the second to Lambert, who ranks as one of our local champions, and who, both on the field and at the trap, is worthy of the honor. The score:

T. Schwerin	11101111111111	11	Dahl	11111111111111	9
A. Schwerin	11000011111111	8	Thompson	110011111111	8
Stewart	11000111111111	7	Christensen	000111111111	0
Brown	01011111111111	6	Lambert	111111111111	10

\*Killed by the second barrel.

After the match several eweestakes were shot off, the winners being Messrs. Brooks and Smith.

## At Sacramento.

On Sunday last at Agricultural Park, the Pacific Sportsman's Club of Sacramento, held their spring medal match. It was a handicap shoot at 12 birds each. Here also the score was poor, attributed this time to the members being out of practice, though it is admitted the weather was favorable, and the birds only moderately strong on the wing. The first medal was won by Mr. R. Pedler, but the second was undecided after two efforts by the ties on nine each, owing to the want of birds. If we have many more large tournaments in the interior, we doubt if there will be a pigeon left for the latter part of the season. They are certainly a great drain on the dove-cots. Some 5,000 birds, at least, must have been slaughtered already. The score:

Geo. Vaughn, 21 yards	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	9
Chas. Flohr, 26 yards	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	8
A. Graves, 26 yards	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Geo. Chapman, 21 yards	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
F. Kutz, 21 yards	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
F. A. Davies, 21 yards	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
J. Bronner, 21 yards	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
R. Pedler, 21 yards	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
H. Greenwood, 21 yards	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
J. Stout, 21 yards	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
G. D. Hopper, 21 yards	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
F. Nesbitt, 26 yards	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9

Mr. Pedler took the first medal, and the ties for the second were shot off at three pairs each, thus:

Vaughn.....	1	0	1	0	1	0-3	Kunz.....	0	0	1	0	1	1-3
Graves.....	0	0	0	0	0	0-0							

A second attempt had this result.

Vaughn	0	0	1	0	1	2	Kutz	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
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Owing to the scarcity of birds the tie was left undecided. Nine members then engaged in a freeze-out at 21 yards, but there were not birds enough to complete the third round.

## The California Club's Tournament.

The notable event among our local talent, and one exciting very great interest in our shooting circles, is the tournament at San Bruno of the California Wing Shooting Club of this city, for to-day and to-morrow. We understand arrangements on an elaborate scale have been matured to the satisfaction of the Committee of Management. All that is needed to insure success is fine weather. A good lot of birds has been secured. Whether the attendance will be large we cannot say, but we do know many of the best shots in the State have expressed their intention of being present. The contests, therefore, will be close and exciting. The provincials somehow of late have got away with our local champion, Crittenden Robinson. As the leading spirit of the California Club we expect him to reassert his claims on this occasion, or he must soon be content to take a second-rate position among the leading spirits of the trap. We acknowledge the president's kind invitation to be present at the club dinner to-morrow, and shall make a point of being present. For the information of those intending to be present we republish by request the different prizes to be contested for:

Saturday, May 3d—First match—Fifteen single rises, twenty-one yards, entrance \$15; second match—twelve birds, Hurlingham rules, entrance \$10.

Sunday, May 4th—First match—Twelve birds, Hurlingham rules, entrance \$12.50; second match—six double rises, entrance \$7.50.

Prizes in above divided into 30, 25, 20, 15 and 10 per cent. Following the regular matches, as above, on each day sweepstakes will be shot, prizes in which will be divided into 50, 30 and 20 per cent. California State Association Rules to govern, excepting as to ground-trap rule No. 8. Shooting shall be in squads. Entries, excepting eweestakes, close on Friday, May 2d, with S. E. Knowles, Secretary of the California Wing Shooting Club, corner of Post and Dupont streets.

We beg to acknowledge receipt of a pamphlet from Mr. Ramon E. Wilson containing the labors of the American Ornithologists' Union in reference to the migration of birds. It is a most important and interesting subject involving questions few of us have any true idea of, and we had intended to have dealt with it this week in a becoming manner. Other pressing local matter compels us to postpone our notice until next issue.

## His Nibs' Letter.

The letter published in our columns last week, from our Downville correspondent, on the inapplicability of our game laws, has attracted more than usual attention, because it struck a responsive chord in many breasts. In the more extreme sections of the State, say from Los Angeles to San Bernardino, and from Nevada to Trinity, we know there is a general desire among sportsmen to have the laws sectional, instead of general in their provisions, that the citizens of each locality may not be deprived of their fair proportion of sport by the peculiarity of climate. For many reasons it is certainly a question deserving candid investigation, because, where even good men are injured or think they are injured by a particular law, they are not very zealous in observing or enforcing that law, more especially if it be a game law. We will inform our correspondent that the State Sportsman's Association, at their late Convention at Gilroy, discussed the matter very exhaustively, and finally appointed a committee of three to collect information on the matter and put it in such form that it might be used, with certain other alterations, to be submitted to the next legislature. If he has not already done so, it might be advantageous in many ways if our correspondent would communicate with Mr. H. H. Briggs of Sacramento street, San Francisco, who is Secretary of the Committee in question. The only objection, in principle, we ourselves see to the law being made sectional in its provisions so as to meet the peculiarities of climate, is the greater opportunity which a difference in the open season in different localities would give the lawless element to rob, maul and poach more than they do even now. If the true sportsmen of extreme sections are conciliated by the change asked for, will they in return watch over the vagabond class more than before from feeling a greater interest in the enforcement of the law? The history of our interior gun clubs, from whom much was expected in this direction, does not lead us to think so. But beyond this consideration comes the requirement of the Constitution that all our laws shall be "uniform in character," so as to prevent special legislation. Many lawyers whom we have consulted on the matter seem to think this change sought in the game laws would not be special legislation. In the meantime, all true sportsmen should aid the enforcement of the law for the sake of example, even if they do in a measure suffer thereby themselves. In the northern counties, say from Nevada back to the Summit, there is another consideration in connection with this question which the local citizens do not regard sufficiently. So long as they reside in those extreme sections their sport in hunting or shooting will be determined more by the snow-line than by law. It is nature against man. If the snow is heavy in the mountains the migration of birds and animals will be determined both in time and distance by it, for they will pass beyond the county lines as the existence of food dictates. This was our experience for years in the mountains, whether the game followed the snow-line to the summit or to the foothills. It is a difficulty in the question imposed by nature which no legislation can overcome. We hope all parties, for the sake of the interests involved, will be reasonable in their demands. They may be assured the State Sportsman's Association are anxiously and earnestly seeking a solution that may be satisfactory to all sections.

## Personal.

We acknowledge with pleasure a visit from Mr. H. T. Payne, of Los Angeles, during the present week, who visited our city as a delegate to the Republican Convention now in session. Mr. Payne is a prominent member and officer of the State Sportsman's Association. In principle, he is a true and devoted sportsman, never afraid when occasion requires to exert his abilities and influence for the punishment of those who disgrace their country and manhood by vandal acts of robbery and indiscriminate slaughter. We wish we had more men like Mr. Payne among us.

## Another Match.

To-morrow, at Bird's Point, there will be a match between R. N. Brooks and Mr. Halle. The conditions are \$100 a side, 50 birds each, 30 yards rise, both barrels; Mr. Brooks gives his opponent 2 birds. The match is exciting some interest, as Mr. Halle is a good field shot, and has given promise at the trap. Mr. Brooks leads in the betting.

The Napa Register says: Deer are being slaughtered in large numbers in the redwoods, and in the hills farther up the valley, in violation of the game laws. We should like to know when and where these disgraceful violations of the law do not occur to the injury of all classes. It will ever be so until we have a State Game Commissioner, or the District Attorneys are made by law to prosecute such offences without additional pay. This is a good point for the State Sportsman's Association to consider. It is a tale that constantly comes from all quarters. But what are the parents of the boys thinking about? Progression in crime is inevitable when the sanctity of the law is once dispised. By and by, these boys will go from dear killing to burglary or murder, and when in the penitentiary or on the gallows, their parents will come to see, when too late, their folly in not flogging them for breaking the game laws, instead of calling it smart and feeding upon the spoils of their rascality. It is the repetition of what we call venal offences in youth that makes the hardened criminal in after life.

The Oil County Gun and Rod Club is in a flourishing condition. This club was organized less than three years since, and now has an active membership of over forty, and in that number are several that will compare favorably with any field or trap shots in Southern California. The club has lately ordered a Card double-rotating glass-hall trap, also 1,000 glass halls and 1,000 clay pigeons. This means practice, and a quick acceptance of a challenge for a team shoot from any of the neighboring gun clubs. The club meets on the 20th instant for a glass-hall shoot, and to perfect arrangements for clay pigeon and glass-hall shoot to come off on May 1st.—Ventura Democrat.

In reference to the latter match, as a guide for the future, we would recommend our friends always to use the clay pigeon. The glass halls bear no comparison to them in requiring accurate and quick shooting. In point of expense the difference is nothing, the pigeons only cost \$30 a thousand.

Crittenden Robinson is in possession of two photos of the leading men attending the late tournament at Chico, taken by Mr. Wood. Many of the likenesses are good. He has also a photo of Mr. Bidwell's new deer park, with some thirty fat and sleek deer inside. We felt more interest in the deer than in the men.

The Forester Gun Club of Sacramento will have its next pigeon shoot May 18th.

The Lagunitas Gun Club held their third shoot of the season at Colma, Sunday, April 27th. The first match was at twenty glass balls, eighteen yards rise. Following is the score: Kessing 19, Russ 18, Desbond 13, Coyle 13, Clark 6, Howe 10, Hickey 6.

The second match was at six clay pigeons, eighteen yards rise, with the following score: Kessing 5, Russ 5, Desbond 3, Coyle 3, Clark 1, Howe 2, Hickey 1.

We understand this record needs to be received with a few big grains of salt. The scores of 19 and 18 out of 20 by very young men excited our suspicions at once, and our inquiries only confirm them. By giving improbable returns in one case, discredit and doubt are thrown upon all. We should like to see a certified copy of this reported shooting. If true, it is really phenomenal.

This seems to be a phenomenal season for California lions, and of large size. We hear of their being found in numbers all over the State. Letely a Mr. Dickenson, accompanied by a large bulldog, had a fight with a lion only two miles from Grass Valley. The horse was terribly frightened, and bounded away. Subsequent searches failed to find the dog. We should be sorry to invest much on his recovery. The lion had a mane, and was so large as to be thought to be the lion that escaped from Wilson's circus some time ago. The lion in question, as Mr. Dickenson says, may have had a mane, but as to its being the escaped Nero that is impossible. Every night, if he were, as supposed, in the neighboring foothills, would give abundant evidences of his presence.

A flock of quail made their appearance in the western part of town a few days since. This would indicate that the pot-hunters are after the birds.—[Grass Valley Union.] So, also, may we ask when and where the unconscionable pot-hunter, in his selfish greed, is not after the quail even in their days of incubation? Yet it was not long since that the proprietor of the Union, our old friend Charley Mitchell, advocated that in this respect every man should be a law unto himself. Did our gentle and fraternal rebukes, Charley, lead you into a better and higher mode of reasoning? Go on in the right way, old boy, and give us your co-operation heart and soul. We welcome you sincerely, for the days gone by, as a penitent convert seeking to redeem a past wrong.

Mr. Raney, the winner of the first prize \$120 at Chico, last week, is a young man of only some twenty-three summers, and promises to make a name for himself at the trap. This was, we believe, only his third performance in that kind of shooting, yet all admit he was keen and steady as a veteran. His victory must have been a bitter pill for some to swallow, and we doubt if they have got it quite down yet. He belongs to a family of large-landed possessions, is a thorough sportsman, and said to be the best quail shot in Napa county. He will be at San Bruno to-day and to-morrow, when, we guess, his abilities will be pretty well tested. It will be a good joke if he wins again.

Dr. Knowles, one of our prominent gun men, has been experimenting of late with wood powder, the modern invention. He is so well pleased that he bought up all there was in the city, four one-pound cans. He thinks he can now put a wrinkle or two on Tom Pearson, on a muggy day, with the second barrel, for the wood powder does not leave a particle of smoke, and while it may be a little less in penetration, using regulation charges, it leaves no residuum in the barrel. Thus, by increasing the charge he gains two important points.

We have already referred to the annual picnic shoot of the Gun Club of San Francisco, which occurs on Decoration Day, 30th May next. Those receiving invitations, for none but invited guests will be admitted on the grounds, were requested to inform that they can take the boat via Sausalito at 7:30 or 9:15 A. M., to Ross Station; thence to the grounds at Laurel Avenue wagons will be in attendance for guests. This picnic shoot is always one of the most delightful reunions of the season.

German sportsmen impose a fine on each other when they hit an animal or bird without killing it. We should like the same rule adopted in this country. It would be hard, nevertheless, on the losers of our pigeon matches.

To-day, 3d inst., the Alameda county Sportsman's Club held their third monthly shoot for club medals at Bird's Point, Alameda. Members are requested to be on hand by 1:30 sharp.

## THE RIFLE.

## At the Presidio.

On Saturday the last match for the long contested Silver Cup trophy, known as the Presidio Railroad Cup, open to any regularly organized rifle team in the State, came off and ended in favor of Police Team No. 1, by their beating Police Team No. 2 sixteen points. Both teams belong to Captain Douglas's watch. Hitherto a team from Troop M, First Cavalry, stationed at the Presidio, have shot for the trophy, but on Saturday, for some reason best known to themselves, they retired from the contest, and left it to the two police teams alone. By this victory the cup becomes the private property of Police Team No. 1. It has been won twice by Troop M, twice by Police Team No. 1, once by Team No. 2, and so the contest is now ended. The conditions were 5 shots to the man at each of the three ranges, 200, 500, and 600 yards. This time Linville is the hero of the day. His 23 out of a possible 25, at each range, or 69 out of a possible 75, does him much credit. Hook, who is considered a very reliable shot, but who lost the late match between the Police and Fifth Infantry Teams by unaccountable misses, is lowest in the roll except one, and therefore it is problematical whether he is not overrated. The score:

POLICE TEAM 1.				
	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Linville	23	23	23	69
Nash	22	23	19	64
Peckinpaugh	22	23	19	64
Mayno	21	23	18	62
Hook	20	24	13	57
Grand total				314

POLICE TEAM 2.				
	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
N. T. Fields	20	21	22	63
A. T. Fields	22	22	17	61
McCarthy	21	23	17	61
Flemming	23	18	18	59
Stanley	20	18	16	54
Grand total				298

The five individual prizes of 20, 15, 10, 10 and 5 of the entrance-money were carried off by officers Linville, Peckinpaugh, Nash, N. T. Fields and McCarthy in the order mentioned. Perhaps after this victory Linville's confidence will be revived, and he may accept some of Col. Ranlett's challenges. We hope he will.



Sunday at the Ranges.

At the present time there are so many prominent matches and tournaments in the near future, and such an increased enthusiasm in rifle shooting, that the ranges in our immediate neighborhood are especially crowded on Sundays. The most prominent of these is the meeting of the California Rifle Association, to-morrow week, 11th inst., at Shell Mound, and we are glad it is attracting so much attention. Sunday was a good day for shooting and many excellent scores were made. The best we have to record is the score of Lieutenant Kellogg at Shell Mound, on Sunday. It was the result of a practice at a 600-yards target, and though the sight was baffling from the haziness of the atmosphere, the score again snatches his pre-eminence among our riflemen. In a total of twenty shots, he made 92 out of a possible 100, as follows:

1st String..... 3544545555-45 2d String..... 5545545455-47

Total.....92

The C. R. A. impose this distance at its forthcoming tournament for the first time, so others besides Kellogg tried it, but not with the same success. It will be the distance for the champion medal. This score makes Kellogg the favorite in the batting.

The other record spoken of above, and which we have pleasure in publishing, as honorable to the State, was made at Schuetzen Park, Alameda, by Mr. F. Boeckman, on 14th of this month. Mr. Boeckman had 50 shots at the 25-ring target, which would make the possible 1,250.

First String..... 22 21 23 25 22 21 18 24 22 18-212  
Second String..... 23 25 17 24 17 21 22 23 23 24-219  
Third String..... 22 25 23 24 23 23 24 21 17 19-221  
Fourth String..... 21 22 16 22 24 20 19 21 24 16-205  
Fifth String..... 25 24 21 24 24 16 22 15 19 14-204

Total.....1,057

The Second Artillery had its Regimental Team also out at Shell Mound and made the following score:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Capt. Laufenburg	41	47	88
Lieut. Mangels	43	42	85
Thierbach	42	41	83
Robinson	40	41	81
Lieut. Warren	41	40	81
Capt. Sprowl	39	41	80
Sergeant Lemcke	35	45	80
Corporal Lods	43	37	80
Corporal Kubis	45	35	80
Sergeant McClintock	40	40	80

Afterwards Laufenburg, Klose and Lods had a private match which resulted in a tie all round.

Lods..... 4 4 5 4 5 4 4 4 4 4-43  
Laufenburg..... 5 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4-43  
Klose..... 4 4 4 5 5 3 4 5 5 4-43

The German Fusiliers, also were out at Shell Mound on Sunday, to hold their regular medal shoot at 200 yards. This body use the Manser rifle, the same as used in the German army. The winners, with a possible 50, were:

	FIRST CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.
Captain Stettin	36	Mr. Eckler..... 31
W. Huber	33	Wm. Schafer..... 29
Swbauer	31	Dahser..... 29

We were requested to explain this comparative low score. The Manser rifle is admitted to be the very best of army guns in the world on the field, but they are far behind the American arms in sights, at least for target shooting. In this respect, it is held there is from twelve and a half to fifteen per cent. difference between the Mausers and the American guns used on our local ranges. Putting this difference to the score made on Sunday it gives the Fusiliers a remarkable record. We doubt if the difference is accurately given, and probably ten per cent. would be a large allowance.

Lieutenant Townsend favored us with the score in the return match between himself and Captain Teller. Both these gentlemen belong to First Infantry, and this match on Sunday at Shell Mound was so equal that it required the Creedmoor count to decide the winner. The conditions were 40 shots each, at 200 yards. The score was:

Capt. Teller.. 544445445-43 Lt. Townsend.. 444454443-40

444454434-40 454454344-41  
454444444-41 544444444-41  
445445444-42 455455544-44

Total.....166 Total.....166

Subsequently, as a test of merit, the two gentlemen shot a single ten string each, when Townsend beat his opponent cleverly by four points. The score:

Townsend.. 555454545-47 Teller..... 544444544-43

At Harbor View.

Owing to the attractions at the different ranges across the bay, the attendance of the Eintracht Club at Harbor View on Sunday, was not as large as usual, only eight members being present at their regular meeting. Twenty shots to the man, 200 yards, 25-ring target. Out of a possible 500, the score stood:

Tapken	353	Hagerup	261
Schneider	291	Klare	248
Wolff	276	Wirtner	244
Krouger	269	Elf	220

At the same time and place the attendance of the Swiss Rifle Club, and probably from the same cause, was also very small, though some of those present, the stand-bys all the year round, did some very fine shooting for the "best center," the four first named making almost plum centers. It seems as if, Herman Hopf, once so regular in his attendance, and so earnest in the welfare of the club, has deserted the target altogether. A good fine, perhaps, might bring him round again. On Sunday the score stood:

	BEST CENTER.	5th prize	6th prize	7th prize
M. Stenber	1st prize	J. Huguenin		
G. D. Mariana	2d prize	P. A. Giannini		
P. Croce	3d prize	P. Wetzel		
J. Leemann	4th prize			

At 20 shots each for the greatest number of bull's-eyes, the score stood:

Croce..... 8 Huguenin..... 4  
Mariana..... 6 Leemann..... 4  
Wetzel..... 5 Stenber..... 2  
Giannini..... 4

The club had its usual monthly dinner at the Harbor View House, and the usual pleasant time.

Captain Fairbanks, residing at Petaluma, and commanding Company C of Fifth Infantry, intends entering a team from his company in the contests of the Rifle Association. The company, partaking of the spirit of their commander, appreciate the duties and obligations of the citizen soldier, and have lately made some good records at the target. In all these engagements which add so much to the spirit and bearing of the man and soldier, Company D, of Vallejo, appears to take no interest and no part. We will bet a crook the Rifle Team of Solano will beat the Vallejo boys if ever they meet at the target.

At Carson.

On Sunday last the Thaxter and Crawford rifle teams had another match at Carson, the former winning. The total of the score which follows, is \$63—showing good work for a company team of ten men:

	THAXTER TEAM.	200 yds.	500 yds.
Thaxter	45	48-93	
Cowing	45	43-88	
Laing	42	43-85	
Little	41	43-84	
Wright	40	44-84	
Total	424		
	CRAWFORD TEAM.	200 yds.	500 yds.
Crawford	44	46-90	
Alley	41	45-86	
Hark	41	45-86	
Saffed	43	42-85	
Slocumb	41	41-82	
Total	423		

The Field and Staff team of Fifth Infantry, in the true spirit of soldiers and gentlemen, do not intend the Military Trophy Cup, which they recently won, shall become private property to grace their mess-table, when they meet in official or social gatherings, but shall be again contended for if Companies A, B and C, of the battalion, so decide. The arrangement in forming the teams, however, will be changed. This time the Field and Staff Team, if they shoot at all in the next match, will be selected in rotation by the companies winning first, second and third choice, backward and forward, so as to equalize the teams of five or seven as nearly as possible, and shoot with the company selecting them. Thus Kuhle may shoot with the Petaluma, Kellogg with the Oakland, Brown and Parsons with the San Jose Company, or vice versa if the choice be so made. This is a good arrangement to obtain a well-contested match and improve the battalion in rifle shooting, but it depends entirely upon the decision of the three companies whether or not they accept the proposal, in compliance with the wishes of Col. Ranlett, the officer commanding. The arrangements should be accepted by all means. As usual, the Vallejo Company are not in with the spirited movements of their comrades to improve the condition of the battalion.

POULTRY.

Diseases of Young Chicks.

Lice.—Of course they have no business on your little downy chicks, and they wouldn't be there if you had attended to the nests and sitting hens as I have told you time and time again, but you didn't do it, and now you see the consequences. People who refuse to take my advice generally do come to grief, and I am human enough to be glad of it!

Chicks that refuse to eat, throw their heads back, tumble over on their backs, and act as if bewitched generally, are probably troubled with the large chicken lice that at first are found only on the heads of the victims. Chicks that are adorned with top-knots are very apt to be troubled with these pests. The quickest way to get rid of these lice is to take a big pin and catch them one by one—you will not often find more than two or three on a chick—and then rub on something to kill the uto. One of the best things for that is a mixture of carbolic acid and fresh lard—one-half-ounce of the acid to a gill of lard. If the acid not be at hand, use whale oil, or failing in that, try salted lard,—that, at least, can be found in every house.

For the common chicken lice, that infest both fowls and chicks, dust the hen just at night with carbolic powder, or with insect powder—the chicks will get their share from the mother hen—and afterwards provide a place for the hen and chicks to dust themselves.

It is a good plan to deep the carbolic powder, or the insect powder, and likewise a mixture of the carbolic acid and lard, on hand ready for use when needed.

Keep coal oil and sulphur, lard and sulphur, and clear sulphur away from young chicks: the sulphur is apt to get in the eyes and injure them, even if it does not cause blindness, and all mixtures of grease and sulphur generally kill lice and chicks together. Clear coal oil may be used on chicks if used sparingly, and no evil results follow, but when there are other remedies that are equally good and quite safe, it is better to let the coal oil alone. Just so with clear sulphur; it may be used and no harm come of it, but it is better to keep on the safe side.

Gapes.—It really seems to me that first and last I have said enough about this chicken ail, but all the same the question will be sure to come up again—nothing ever stays settled in this world!

The chief symptom of this disease is throwing up the head and gasping. The best remedy is fumigation with carbolic acid; and next best fumigation with sulphur, followed by a dose of the solution of carbolic acid and water. Shut the chicks up in a box or close coop and smoke them well, but take care not to suffocate them.

Chills are caused by exposure to cold and wet. If still able to stand when discovered, all that is necessary is to put the chick in a warm, dry place at once; but if almost dead, they must be warmed quickly, else they will soon be very dead. Dip them in water as hot as you can bear your hand in, and keep them there till they begin to protest by kicking around pretty lively; then give them a dose of pepper tea, and put in a warm place till quite dry. Treat chilled ducklings and turkeys the same way.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Farmers as a rule are too liable to neglect their poultry and let them shift for themselves, and as a result their poultry yard is generally composed of old hens or late-hatched pullets, or both; and even if one of the old hens should bring off an early brood, a little neglect during the cold, wet weather of early spring will generally prove fatal to the tender chicks. A little experience will soon show that one cannot afford to neglect his poultry, for there is no animal on the farm that feels the effect of careless management so quick as a laying hen; and take a lot of hens in good laying condition, even of some of the best improved breeds, and a little neglect on the part of the keeper will soon shut off the supply of eggs.

It is very rare that a hen's time is worth too much to be spent in brooding and rearing a family. This is more nearly an automatic method of rearing chickens than any which art can devise. It will, at least, run itself with less help than any other, and with more certain results.

There is no use in setting eggs which have not been fertilized, which may be determined by holding in the hand before the eyes and in range of the sun or a bright lamp. Unfertilized eggs are just as good for using, but it is waste of a hen's time to set them.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Physicing Horses.

There is no class of remedial agents used in the treatment of equine disorders so indiscriminately as purgatives, and probably none that cause greater mortality. Because a dose of physic judiciously administered is known to be of great value in a number of diseases, it is often taken for granted by ignorant people that it will be equally beneficial in all cases, and that because a little will do good a larger dose should do more good.

It seems almost incredible that such opinions should be held at this period of the nineteenth century by even the most illiterate; yet, nevertheless, such is the fact. Only a few months ago we were called upon to make a post-mortem examination of a draught horse that had been treated for a "stoppage" by a farrier, the animal having succumbed notwithstanding the fact that 24 drachms of alvas, besides a quantity of oil, had been administered with the object of relieving the supposed "stoppage." On examination it was found that the whole of the contents of the bowels was in a perfectly fluid state, consequently the inability to evacuate must have arisen from paralysis of the bowels caused by the poisonous doses of medicina, and not from impaction with dried feces, as was supposed.

But the indiscriminate use of physic is not confined to the treatment of disease. If a horse is low in condition, no matter how debilitated the animal may be, a dose of physic is considered the proper thing to prepare him for putting in condition. Again, if a race-horse is too fat he must have physic to reduce him, and this process of reduction is sometimes repeated till the animal's constitution is destroyed.

It seems to be the prevailing notion that whatever affection the horse may be suffering from the first object in the treatment should be to keep the bowels active, and every sign which indicates the accomplishment of this object is looked upon as favorable to recovery.

With a certain class of affections this is perfectly correct; but with others, and by far the larger majority, if we based our treatment on this idea we should be only treating a symptom while the disease was allowed to run its course, and this is the line of procedure generally adopted by empirics who know nothing of pathology or of the therapeutic action of the drugs they employ. Everyone knows that under ordinary circumstances a dose of physic will purge; but how that effect is produced is only known to those who have studied therapeutics.

In cases of strangles, influenza, inflammation or the lungs, pleurisy, catarrh, etc., we often get constipation of the bowels; but to give a strong purgative in any of these diseases would only add to the existing debility and depression, and probably cause the death of the animal in a few hours.

The desire to see the bowels acting freely in all cases of disease has led to the use of drastic purgatives, such as croton oil, calomel and aloes, where there is not the slightest necessity for them, and the effect is like adding fuel to fire with the object of extinguishing it. The disease, instead of being relieved, is only intensified and rendered ungovernable by subsequent remedial measures. In all inflammatory affections of the more vital organs, and especially the respiratory, physics should be looked upon as poison; and in all affections where there is great debility it cannot but be injurious. In young horses and delicate feeders, physic is often attended with serious consequences. Founder is not infrequently brought on in this way.

Even in cases where a purgative would have a beneficial effect, the dose given is often so large as to cause superpurgation, from which hundreds of horses die and thousands are irreparably injured.

Physic not only does harm by being administered too frequently or in too large doses, and in being given when not required, but also from the injurious nature of the articles used.

Except under the direction of a professional man, the use of physic should be restricted to very few ailments, and care should always be taken to have the animal well prepared by feeding on bran mash at least a couple of days before the medicine is administered.

In all cases of slight derangements of the digestive organs, where it is not considered necessary to seek professional advice, it is always better to endeavor to correct the disorder by regulating the diet than flying at once to physic. These derangements are generally brought on by some irregularity in diet or management, and if they can be corrected in a natural way so much the better. If it is necessary to have recourse to physic, an under dose is preferable to an overdose, and is more easily corrected. Horses that are accustomed to hard work and hard feeding if suddenly knocked off their work through some injury, when properly prepared, are generally benefited by a dose of physic.

After physic has been administered walking exercise should be allowed, and an abundance of water, if not too cold. After purgation has commenced, the horse should be kept clothed in the stable, and allowed bran mashies and a little clean hay. Never repeat physic until after the third day, as the previous dose may not have worked off.

Answering a query as to how to halter and break a very wild yearling colt, the *Rural New Yorker* says: Put him in a large box stall or small pen in the barn yard, so that he is dependant on you for food and drink, and so that he can't get very far away from you. At feeding time approach him gently with a dish of oats, shorts or something that he loves, and persevere till you can get him to eat from the dish before you give him any other food. Do this each day, gradually getting nearer him each time, till he will let you put your hand on his neck and caress him. When he will do that the battle is half won. Persevere, getting more and more free with him, until you can put a head-piece of a five-ring halter on him, having about one foot of strap attached with a ring in the end, all being stout enough to hold him when the time comes. Let him wear this continually, and each time when he is eating your oats, take hold of the leading piece and gently pull it enough so he knows you have hold of it; but don't try to control him for several days. You should first secure his perfect confidence, and, above all things, you must not get angry with him or speak a harsh word. This treatment for a very few days will so tame him that he will stand when you hold the halter. Then have a leading part with a snap in the end, which you can snap into the ring on the end of the piece attached to the halter. The main thing is to let the colt understand what you wish him to do, and to reward him for doing it. Of course, you can break him much quicker with a Rarey cord; but by the latter he would be controlled through fear, by the former through love, and love is much the stronger and more lasting.

Messrs. Brown & Castro, of San Luis Obispo, have added an imported Percheron Stallion to their stud. These gentlemen are thorough horsemen, and San Luis Obispo will be a large gainer through their enterprise.



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## Declaring to Win.

"Broadchurch," the New Orleans correspondent of the New York Spirit, in one of his late letters notes the following incident:

In the Walker Handicap, run on Thursday, the Louisiana Stable had two entries, Wallensee and Posteral. Until a short time before the start it was not definitely known on the outside which horse the stable had selected to win. The judges took cognizance of the situation, and required the owners to make a declaration on the subject. As I understand it, the latter did so under protest, claiming that no rules of the turf exacted of them such declaration. Colonel Simmons took the ground that the precedents of a century, not to speak of considerations of equity and fairness, the speculating public demanded of the owners an official declaration as to the horse they chose to win with. In the absence of a declaration, he contended, the judges would be perfectly justified in ruling off the better animal, provided he was pulled in order to let his stable companion win. The rules did make provision for punishment in the case of a pulled horse, and this would apply to the case in question just the same as in ordinary races, always provided the declaration exacted was not made. The matter derived special importance from the fact that the book-makers laid odds against the horses separately, and they were also sold separately in some of the auction pools. To prevent complications of this kind, it seems to me there ought to be a rule that would squarely cover such cases.

This has been a crying evil for years, and should be remedied by unmistakable provisions in the rules. It should not be left to so uncertain an authority as "precedent," or be dependent on the intelligence or honesty of the judges. The public have rights in the premises that cannot be ignored. Owners of race-horses are apt to contend that there is no obligation on their part to assist or protect outside speculators; that their horses are their private property and under their absolute control, to be handled as occasion requires. It is a plausible claim, but not founded on fact. They are under obligations to protect the public from imposition. The whole theory of racing law declares it. The power of the judges is vested expressly for the public

benefit. The position of Col. Simmons as given in the above extract was a sound one, as custom has established the system. But the precedents invoked do not meet the demands of the case. The whole procedure is wrong. The late Col. Gift used to say that when any one man started more than one horse at a time it was no gentleman's race. Perhaps the Col. was a radical on that point, but in his inner mind his ideas were correct. He was opposed to legalizing the act of juggling horses on the track. If horses were owned by different parties this juggling would not be allowed for an instant, but when they are owned by the same party it is legitimate. Even when the declaration of the proposed winner is made there is no absolute security for the outsider who is not admitted to the secret councils of the stable. He is invited to lay his money on the horses individually. It is not the book-makers and pool-sellers alone, who invite the public to stake on the chances of the result. Owners encourage betting and participate largely themselves. With the latitude allowed the temptation to take unfair advantages is strong, and in some cases not successfully resisted. Furthermore the best intentions of owners sometimes fail of their purpose. Trainers and jockeys lay large sums on races, and frequently the instructions of owners are cunningly avoided. In either case the public is helpless. Declaring to win is only half way. Either Jockey Clubs should go back to the custom of only one horse for each owner, or else the betting rules should be so framed that money can only be laid on stables and not on individual horses.

It is a simple proposition of equity and honesty. Without the encouragement of the public, racing would have no appreciable existence. Racing rules are intended to do even justice in the matters here referred to, but they are plainly incomplete. Let the Code be revised in the light of experience, and its faults corrected.

## The Chico Programme.

The third district fair association are the first in the field this season with their advertised announcement of stakes and purses now open. The meeting will commence on Tuesday September 24, and continue to and including Saturday the 6th. Fourteen races are on the bill. Three of these are for trotting colts and are confined to district horses. The rest of the programme is open to the world. The district races ought to be very interesting this year. They include a purse for two-year-olds owned in the third district; a purse for yearlings with the same geographical limitation, and a purse for two-year-olds open to the third and thirteenth districts. The programme as a whole is well divided between trotters and runners, with one event for pacers, \$400 being offered for the side wheelers. For trotters there is \$400 for the 2:30 class; \$300 for the 2:35; \$400 for the free-for-all, and \$150 for single roadsters to buggy, owners to drive. This last is a capital idea and should be generally imitated by all fair associations and trotting clubs. For runners the programme offers a three-quarter dash for two-year-olds; a mile and a half for three-year-olds; three-quarter mile heats for all ages; mile dash for all ages; seven-eighths of a mile, for two-year-olds, and a two-mile dash for all ages. These are all stakes with added money. The entrance-fee is small, no more than is usually fixed for forfeit in most cases, and is made p. p. This is a shrewd method of inducing entries, and securing a goodly number of starters. The managers evidently intend to make their meeting attractive to both horsemen and the public. The programme and conditions will be found in our advertising department, and deserve careful perusal and consideration.

## The Del Paso Sale.

The first annual sale at Rancho Del Paso, property of Mr. J. B. Haggin, will commence on Friday the 16th, inst., and continue until the stock is disposed of, if not concluded on the first day. This breeding stud is one of the most extensive and carefully selected in the world, and the entire produce will be offered. The catalogue contains 135 lots, 51 highly bred yearlings and two-year-olds, the balance roadster geldings, harness, carriage and work horses. The stallions in service at Rancho Del Paso are Echo, Algonia, Alaska and Norwood, and the colts are from dams by The Moor, George M. Patchen, Jr., Lodi, Gladiator, Elmo, Langford, David Hill, Jr., Ben Franklin, Ten Broeck, Speculation, John Nelson, Echo, Whipple's Hambletonian, Gen. Dana, Winthrop, Belmont, Ethan Allan, Jr., St. Clair, Grinstead, Kentucky Prince, Volscian, Hubbard, Belshazzar, and Gen. McClellan. Among the yearlings is a bay colt, by Alaska out of the dam of Arab. The youngsters are all broken to harness and show for themselves. Catalogues containing full pedigrees of the stock, and all necessary information regarding the sale, may be had by application to Killip & Co., auctioneers, 116 Montgomery street.

## Woodburn Yearlings.

The annual sale of yearlings at Woodburn occurs on the 15th inst., when forty-two head will be offered. The stallions in service at the old farm are King Alfonso (sire of Foxhall, Fonso, Grenada, etc.), by Phaeton out of Capitola, by Vandal; Glen Athol (sire of Glenmore, Checkmate, Nannie H., etc.), by Blair Athol out of Greta, by Voltigeur; Lisbon (sire of Ripple), by Phaeton out of imp. Lady Love, by Stockwell or Caterer; Pat Malloy (sire of Ozark, Gen. Harney, Lord Murphy, Reveller, Boh Miles, etc.), by Lexington out of Glorianna, by American Eclipse; Falsetto, by Enquirer out of Farfalletta, by Australian, and Powhatan (brother to Parole), by Leamington out of Maiden by Lexington. Commis-seurs who have visited the farm pronounce the youngsters a good-looking lot. Among them are a brother to Glenmore, half brother to Macbeth, half brother to Springbok, a brother to Ripple, half brother to Telemachus, half brother to Brown Prince, Brigand, Madam Dudley, etc., half sister to Spendthrift, half sister to Mittie B., half sister to Atilla, sister to Katie Creel, and others of high breeding. The supply of catalogues having failed to reach us, we print in another column a descriptive list of the offering taken from the *Live Stock Record*. Col. S. D. Bruce will attend all the sales as usual, and will execute all commissions entrusted to him with his well-known ability and fidelity.

## The Eastern Campaign.

Mr. Haggin's contingent, Duke of Monday, Winnemucca, Sweetbriar and Premiun started eastward last Sunday, their objective point being Louisville. Brown's string will thus be increased to ten. They will be the only California representatives at the springs meeting in the Mississippi valley, but the stable is freely engaged and the horses are reported to be in fine condition. They are at present rated as probable starters in the following events: At Louisville: Dixiana Stakes, 1 1/16 miles, Nellie Peyton; Woodburn Stakes, 1 1/8 miles, Marc Daly and Sweetbriar; Louisville Cup, 2 1/4 miles, Duke of Monday; Tobacco Stakes, mile heats, Winnemucca and Marc Daly; Magnolia Stakes, 3/4-mile heats, Nellie Peyton; Merchants Stake, 1 1/8 miles, Winnemucca; Swigert Stake, 1 mile, Sweetbriar; Nantura Stake, 1 1/8 miles, Marc Daly; Moet & Chandon Stake, 1 3/8 miles, Marc Daly and Sweetbriar. Latonia, Covington, Kentucky: Ripple Stakes, 1 1/8 miles, Marc Daly and Winnemucca; Merchants Stake, 1 1/8 miles, Nellie Peyton; Cincinnati Hotel Stake, 1 1/8 miles, Nellie Peyton and Sweetbriar. Chicago, Washington Park Club: American Derby, 1 1/2 miles, Marc Daly and Winnemucca; Kenwood Stakes, 5/8 of a mile, Tyrant; Oakwood Handicap, 1 1/8 miles, Nellie Peyton; Boulevard Stakes, 1 1/4 miles, Sweetbriar; Columbia Stakes, 1 3/8 miles, Duke of Monday; Hyde Park Stakes, 3/4 mile, Tyrant; Commercial Stakes, 1 1/2 miles, Nellie Peyton; Washington Park Cup, 2 1/4 miles, Duke of Monday; Quickstep Stakes, 1/2 mile, Tyrant; Great Western Handicap, 1 1/2 miles, Nellie Peyton; Woodlawn Stakes, 1 1/8 miles, Marc Daly and Winnemucca; Light-ning Stakes, 3/4 mile, Nellie Peyton. Lexington: Clay Stakes, 1 1/4 miles, Marc Daly. The Lexington meeting is the first in the calendar, commencing next Wednesday, the 7th inst. Louisville follows next, May 16th; Latonia, May 30th; Chicago, June 28th. Mr. Baldwin has a number of engagements at Chicago, but none earlier than that. Mr. Winters was in the city a few days since, and stated that he did not yet know whether his horses would cross the mountains this year or not. The cause of this uncertainty, as he gives it, is that his horses have not had work enough to show their capacity, and he is averse to starting on such a trip with a string of colts that he really knows nothing about. So the weight of responsibility will rest on Mr. Haggins' horses. Patsy Duffy went with the string, and we shall expect a good report; likewise from the Santa Anita stable later in the year.

It is reported that at a meeting of the San Jose Fair Association held this week Secretary Montgomery tendered a final resignation, which was accepted, and a successor elected. It is a misfortune when officers of such proven efficiency as Mr. Montgomery drop out of the ranks. He has been a tireless worker, and steps down with an enviable record. The fraternity of journalists who have been the recipients of his genial attentions will regret to know that he is no longer in the service.

The Bay District Association are now arranging the programme of their Summer Trotting Meeting, and claim May 31st, June 4th, 7th, 11th, and 14th, as their dates. Liberal purses will be offered for 3:00, 2:40, 2:30, 2:27, 2:24, and free for all classes, and Mr. Hinchman is engaged with his usual industry, and acumen in apportioning the money, and perfecting the details of the meeting.



### The Oakland Meeting.

The spring meeting has been favored with beautiful weather, and a very fair attendance. On Tuesday the purse for a dash of half a mile was won by Harry Rose in 49 seconds, with Jou Jou second, Red Oak third, and A. A. P. last. The purse of \$200, a mile and three-eighths was taken by Trade Dollar, with Jocko second in the 2:28, and Bryant W. captured the \$200 purse, heats of three-quarters of a mile, taking the first and third heats, and making a dead heat with Haddington in the second run. Time, 1:15, 1:15 and 1:15½.

On Thursday, in the race of a mile and a quarter for three-year-olds, John A. was first in the easiest manner, and L. Newall and Fred Ross, the jockeys on Jou Jou and Harry Rose were ruled off the track for not riding to win. Time, 2:17. The Owners Handicap, heats of a mile, was won by Patsy Duffy from Joe Howell in 1:45 and 1:46. The selling purse, also mile heats, was won by Billy the Kid, Laura taking the first heat. Time, 1:43½, 1:48½, 1:54½. Summaries of all the events will appear next week.

### Capital Turf Club.

The spring meeting of this club will begin at Sacramento on Tuesday next, and occupy the remaining days of the week. The programme contains twelve numbers, six running, four trotting, and two pacing; all well filled, and the horses in good form for lively work. The free-for-all trotting, with Vanderlynn, Romero, and Albert W. in the lists, ought to be a good race. It will be Romero's first appearance since he was added to the list of geldings, and what effect, if any, that operation had on his stamina, is a matter of conjecture. This race will most likely throw some light on the question. The track at Sacramento has been remodeled to such an extent that it is almost entirely new, and with the faults of the old course corrected it is now near enough to "regulation" to please all. As the weather will unquestionably be fine, probably the pleasantest week in the season, we expect to see large attendance and no end of sport at this meeting.

### Sunday at Jerome Park.

There was a great gathering at Jerome Park on Sunday morning last. They had come to enjoy the gallops of the pleasant April morning, and they came from all quarters. Major Hubbard, accompanied by Mr. Raymond and Mr. Charles, were early on the ground, and the beaming face of the master of Preakness looked out from below the timing stand. Issaquena and Albia did a good move, and then Panique and Rataplan were sent out and finished so full of it that the owner of Himalaya, for whose benefit it was, no doubt, intended, took the hint.

"Well, Hubbard," he remarked, "I think I might as well pay you my forfeit now."

"What's that?" asked the major, not seeing the point.

"Why, my colt can't do anything like that run, and I might as well give you the forfeit now. The Withers' Stakes are yours, of course."

"Hahn't you better give it to Rowe?" retorted the Major.

"I guess Alcock's got the best claim," observed Rowe, looking very cunning.

The fact is, both Panique and Rataplan have improved very fast since they began work at Jerome Park. Both have trained kindly, and while Panique is a colt of amazing speed, and is a strong fancy for the Withers' Stakes, we must own that we have an intense fondness for Rataplan's style of going. He moves with great ease, propelling his great muscular frame over the ground with a force of a steam engine, and carries his head low like a stayer, which we think he will prove. There is no doubt that he is by Reform, as he was foaled fourteen months after Alarm's last cover. In appearance he bears a striking likeness of his grandsire, the noted English horse Rataplan, brother to Stockwell. As an evidence of this, last week we accompanied Major Hubbard and Lee to the club-house where there is a picture of old Rataplan. Lee had never seen it, but when Major Hubbard put his hand over the name and asked Lee what horse it looked like, his immediate answer was, "Our Rataplan, only our horse has better legs."

Eldorado is still the most-talked-of colt on the grounds, and so rapidly has he improved, and takes his work so heartily, that there is a panicky feeling among those who have backed Burton, Himalaya, and Reveller for the Withers. Eldorado runs something like Luke Blackburn, and dashes through the stretch, racing like a lion, and fighting for his head. Last week we called attention to Eldorado but it seems that we were not alone in our fancy for him, for within a few days past he has been backed down to \$ to 1 for the Withers. There is a rapidly growing impression that he is a better colt than Burton, but some are afraid to back him, holding that the Dwyers would prefer to win with Burton, as it would better suit their book. We are not in the confidence of the Dwyers, but they have given it out that they had not backed Burton for a cent. Many say they would prefer backing Eldorado for the Suburban than the Withers. We would not, and we could readily state why. The gelding is in the Suburban at 90 lbs. If he starts with that weight the question is, who can ride him? McLaughlin is the only one who can hold him now, as he is like a wild horse in his work. But McLaughlin cannot ride at 90 lbs., nor 100 lbs., and we do not think we have seen the light-weight able to handle so free a mover.

Eole has resumed work of the slow kind at Jerome Park. Meeting Eph Snedeker the other day, we alluded to the recent scare.

"Why do you get up such scares? Wherever I went last week I heard the story of Eole's breaking down."

"Well," replied Snedeker, grimly, "a man can't take his horse off the track for a few days to physic him without the whole world knowing it, and then there's no tellin' what they won't say. Why, Mr. Gebhardt wasn't in town, but his coachman heard the report, and came up here frightened out of his wits."

"Did you think the horse was on the verge of breaking down?" we asked.

"No; but if I was to send him along it might do it. There was a great deal of talk last spring because I didn't have him ready for the Westchester Cup. These people who know so much ought to try their hand. If they think Eole is an easy horse to fit early, that would show 'em their mistakes. I ain't goin' to break the horse down to please this one and that."

It was the remark of the late Dr. Weldon that it was permissible in a trainer not to tell the truth about his horses, "for," said he, "if he tells the truth, no one will believe him." Now, people have a way of looking upon whatever Snedeker says as an attempt at throwing them off, but there is a deal of truth in what he remarked to us. Eole is a very hearty, gross horse, and, like all such, a hard one to train, for as it requires terrible work to get him into racing condition, there is always a chance that his legs will not stand the work. It is doubtful if Eole has ever been thoroughly fit in his life. He never has had a horse able to work with him, and has broken down a dozen of those set to do the work. We never saw him look so fit as the day of the first Monmouth Stakes last season. He was our horse that day, and while he did not win, he succeeded in beating his conqueror the following Tuesday. Ordinarily Eole is a big, plain horse, with no style about him. But that day there was an absence of belly, his neck looked lean, his muscle hard, and the sweat came out as clear as spring water. His eye was like a star, and he looked the blood-like racer as

They stripped him there in the farther stall,  
A giant in stature above them all;  
Hard of muscle, of sinew clean,  
And bright as a star in his mirror sheen.  
Built like a castle above; below  
Like tempered steel in the furnace glow;  
Bone, and tendon, and sinew show.

He is a very different looking horse now. All his old languor and indifference are with him. He does not look quite as big as he did this time last season, but there is a mighty lot to spare on him we think as we view him, leading his brother Eolist through the stretch at a canter, in which "the big horse" never did show to advantage. All talk of his appearing at the spring meeting is deemed out of the question, and if he starts for the Coney Island Cup they will be lucky. Indeed, his preparation will be slow, as, should he be unduly hastened, it is thought he would "crack" to a certainty.

The master of Preakness is noted for his fondness for a good joke, and, like all such, he occasionally perpetrates one himself. During our recent visit to Preakness, we were introduced to a nice-looking filly, by King Alfonso, "out of Macduff, sir," as Hyland remarked with emphasis.

"What do you call her?" we asked.

"Sapphire," returned Hyland.

"Sapphire?" we asked again, to assure ourselves.

"Oh, no; Sapphire—she isn't by Tom Ochiltree," retorted the master of the "black and yellow."—N. Y. Spirit.

Shortly after Major B. G. Thomas had purchased and imported King Ban, Mr. Cutter, the distinguished Michigan horseman, called to see the great horse, and was so struck with him that he asked the Major if he would take exception to any questions he might ask relating to him. The Major replied, certainly not as the horse was public. "Well then," said Mr. Cutter, "did you buy King Ban?" "Yes." "Did you pay for him?" "Yes." "Well, Major, did you have any money left?"

The *American Cultivator* says: The thousands of horsemen who had the pleasure of seeing the gallant chestnut gelding Judge Fullerton (2:18), during his successful turf career, little dreamed that a trotter capable of winning 104 heats in 2:30 or better would ever compete with a baboon in a race for drawing custom for a clothing establishment, yet that is his present condition here in Boston, and what is worse the monkey has the pole, with the chances of winning largely in his favor.

Mr. H. B. Hurlbut, of Cleveland, O., died last week. He was very wealthy, and during his declining years exhibited great taste for fine and fast roasters. His stable, which contains the famous team Flysander Boy and Small Hopes, Prince Echo and others, valued at \$50,000, goes to his trainer John Miller, of Elyria, O.

The directors of the Louisiana Jockey Club have ruled off J. S. Brannon and his son William for shooting the colored rubber Betie. Under the new rules they cannot be reinstated. Their occupation as trainers is at an end.

Duke of Monday, erstwhile so nurlly at the post, appears to be outgrowing his cussedness, and is this year quite civil and tractable. If the Duke gets away from the starter well he can keep company with the best.

Count Telfener, the Italian capitalist, brother-in-law of John W. Mackay of bonanza fame, has become something of a turfman, and will introduce American thoroughbreds on the Rome race-courses.

Noah Armstrong of Twin Bridges, Montana, has sold to Armstrong & Lassa of Glendale, the six-year-old chestnut horse Ed. Wood by Forrest Goldsund, dam by John Morgan.

## YACHTING.

### The San Francisco Yacht Club Opening.

Boreas and Pluvius seem to have joined forces and entered into partnership to give the above-named club the worst day possible for its Opening Day; as, for the last few years the weather on the day appointed by the San Franciscans for the commencement of the aquatic festivities of the sailing season, have been most unpropitious. Last Saturday was no exception to the rule, except that the elements were not quite so rude as usual. At the hour fixed by Commodore Harrison, the following yachts were ready to start: the schooners Aggie, Fleur de Lis, Lurline and Purvis' new boat, as yet nameless; the yawls Frolic (flag ship), Emerald and Elia, and the sloop Nellie. On the firing of the starting gun all the yachts made a good start with the exception of the Nellie whose crew was not on board at that time. The Aggie which had been laying off and on got the best of the start, as the other vessels had to make sail and get their anchors stowed while she shot off immediately at the signal. A sharp, cold wind was blowing from the westward bringing with it a fine cutting rain which hit the weather side of the yachtsmen's faces with a force that made them tingle, and which made heavy coats and oilskins a comfort. The majority of the vessels headed off for the Contra Costa shore, so as to get out of the strength of the young ebb tide then running, but when they reached the upper of South Hampton shoal the wind hauled round so far to the northward that all of them flattened in so

as to avoid the trouble and loss of time of beating out of the cove formed by San Pablo and Richmond Points. This gave the aftermost boats a decided advantage, as they were able to tell by the trim of the sails on the leaders what weather they might expect. By the time the Brothers were passed the Aggie had a decided lead which she kept to the finish. The sun came out and showed himself in San Pablo bay, but the wind increased in violence, and such a countering sea was running, that the vessels were almost unable to keep their course. This was especially noticeable in the case of the Frolic and Emerald, as they continually kept making "shoots" into the wind and would then fall off. Off Red Rock the Elia went about and returned to the city to gather together the remainder of her party who were unable to leave business at the starting time. On reaching Mare Island straits the vessels had a dead heat to make their anchorage to the northward of Georgia street wharf, and the wind just howled through the narrow opening. The fleet arrived as follows: Aggie, Fleur de Lis, Lurline and the Frolic, Emerald and Nellie bunched; Purvis' schooner came in about an hour after these. Owing to the Fleur de Lis anchoring in the middle of the straits, where the bottom consists of gravel and clay, she failed to hold, and the strong tide and wind conjointly caused her to drift into the slip of the ferry boat, but she was relieved of her predicament by the kindness and prompt action of the U. S. Tug Nellie who went to her assistance. The wind kept up all night, but this did not seem to interfere with the pleasures of the yachtsmen, some of whom went on shore while others paid convivial visits to friends on other yachts. The fleet was augmented during the night by the arrival of the Elia, Lolita and Spray, which left the city at about nightfall. The Stockton yacht Hattie, was also there, but as she laid off South Vallejo she was very unobtrusive. Sunday morning was inaugurated by a slight rain but this soon cleared off, and as if the co-partnership before mentioned had considered their duty performed, and were taking a rest after their exertions, Old Sol came forth, and with his genial rays warmed the surface of the earth. This was very pleasant during the forenoon when idleness was the order of the day, but when one o'clock, the hour for the start, drew near, and the yachtsmen looked over the side and saw the flood tide humming past and could not see the faintest indications of a breeze, discontent pervaded the minds of the sailing masters. Commodore Harrison, however, postponed the start an hour, when a light westerly breeze sprang up, with which the boats just managed to breast the tide. The boats on the Mare Island shore had a decided advantage from being to windward, as they were thus unable to ease their sheets. The Nellie, to keep up her reputation of being late did not start until the big yachts were out of sight round Mare Island. On making the San Pablo bay, the Fleur de Lis and Elia stood over to the Contra Costa shore, while the others went about as soon as they could weather the light house, and kept up towards the Sonoma flats. The Fleur de Lis gained considerable advantage from the course she took, as she caught a slant of wind well down to the southward, and was enabled to keep along the Contra Costa shore, out of the ebb tide, with sheets slightly lifted. When she was about off Pinole Point the ebb tide began to make, and the Chispa came out of Carquinez Strait, followed about half an hour later by the schooner Nellie, both boats having come of Turner's ways, where they had been cleaning. With the ebb tide the Fleur de Lis began to lose some of her lead, as the Aggie and Lurline could then get into the channel where there was more wind. The vessels had now formed the usual procession with the flyers in the lead, but contrary to rule the smallest vessel in the fleet, (the Spray) was not at the tag end, but held her end up with the yawls. Astern of her was the Nellie, who has now no centerboard and only an apology for a keel, and the Elia who split her jib coming up and had borrowed an extra jib of a fishing boat to replace it. Off the Brothers the wind fell very light, the yachts frequently being almost without steering way. No official time was taken, but the Aggie passed the finishing line first followed by the "Lily of France," Lurline, Nellie and Chispa, while the others made the city any time between seven and eleven. While it is commendable in Commodore Harrison in getting up this cruise so soon after his election, we consider it a slight mistake to start for Vallejo, against an ebb tide and with only a very young moon, as the ebb tide being two hours later at Vallejo, prevents the small yachts especially from getting home at any reasonable hour.

We are happy to be able to announce the re-organization of the old Lotus Sailing Club, which was originally incorporated about thirteen years ago. They will sail this season on Stones' new forty-seven-foot schooner, which has been named the Eva. The roll includes some of the old timers: C. P. Farnfield is president; Will Brooks, secretary and treasurer, Oliver Eldridge is back in his old position as commissary, and Mr. Wheeler, of Hawley Bros., sailing master. The names of the members include several well-known citizens, and altogether there are about twenty members. They have a charter of the yacht for five months, and will make their first trip to-day.

The Pacific Yacht Club open the yachting season to-day, according to the sailing orders already published in this paper. As from the present writing the clerk of the weather, to all appearances, gives promise of good weather, and as more time has been given yacht owners to prepare, we expect the Junior Club will have a larger number of yachts to participate. The only yacht belonging to the club that we know will not sail in the squadron is the Ariel, which has not yet been cleaned. She will, however, do her usual duty of anchoring off the club-house, and look handsome.

We regret to hear that there is no prospect of the forty-foot schooner of Stones' yacht Rattler making her appearance afloat for some time at least, as the young men who purchased and finished her will not have time through family and business arrangements to take her out. They are now looking for a purchaser for her. If she is sold again it will be the second time before leaving the stocks, which is astonishing for such a nice little vessel.

The yawl modeled by Captain Hall and built by Stone is afloat. She looks very handsome as far as the hull is concerned, but seems too lightly sparred for beauty. She is a keel boat, very deep, with little beam, and is quite roomy. No doubt from her lines, draught and small sail area she will be very seaworthy.

Purvis' new schooner, about which so many remarks have been made in the dailies for the past two years, has at last made her appearance, and looks much better than her lines when seen on the stocks gave promise of.

The Magic is now resplendent with paint, and her cabin looks one blaze of light from gilded moldings and fiery red cretonne. Cretonne looks very well on a yacht for a short time, but the salt air soon fades and tarnishes it.



## A Chat About British Jockeys.

(London Sportsman.)

"The jockey of the period" is, without doubt, a prominent figure amidst the living units that combine to form our social scale; his name is a household word, his movements, both in public and in private, are the theme of repeated conversations; it is the practice amongst turf habitués of all grades to speak of "Fred this or Tom that" with almost fraternal familiarity. A pigskin performer is looked upon *de facto* as public property, and when, having donned the silk or satin of some patrician pillar of the turf after a desperate finish, winning a classic race of renown, on returning to the paddock to weigh in, the victorious horseman is even a more popular but evanescent hero of the hour than an all-conquering general such as Lord Wolseley after his Egyptian campaign, or even the Premier himself when flushed with the excitement of a successful party division. The life of a jockey is very different to what it was wont to be when "the Chifneys" and "the Buckles" were lions in the land. In those pristine days traveling was slow and arduous; a journey from north to south was essentially an undertaking, and races numerically had not assumed anything like the Brobdignagian proportions that they have in the present year of grace, 1883. Facilities of locomotion have metamorphosed a jockey's career; now it is by no means an exceptional case for men like Archer or Wood to ride various trials on Newmarket Heath in the morning, proceed to Epsom or to Sandown, go through a heavy day's racing, and return at night to the metropolis of the turf to enjoy home comforts and the frugality of living their vocation necessarily entails. Leaving the light-weights out of the question, inasmuch as, as a rule, they are boys, and have to learn the experience of life, Osborne, Fordham, Goater, Archer, Cannon, Webb, Wood, and Snowden stand out conspicuously as names that for years had ever and anon figured before the public in connection with every species of legitimate racing contest, from the Derby itself down to the most insignificant selling plate. John Osborne stands out as the eldest of the eight enumerated, "Owd Johnny" having first seen daylight on 7th January, 1833. Consequently, fifty summers have passed over his head. Almost from his very infancy it may be said that he has been acclimatized to the stable and the saddle. "Old John," the father, was a well-known Yorkshire racing trainer and owner; his face, his gait, and even his gaiters were familiar objects of recognition at every racing rendezvous—"twixt Trent and Tyne," and I can recall to memory the time when the sombre chocolate jacket and black cap, with the flying Exact and others was well-nigh invincible. Young John, subsequently nicknamed "The Pusher," had, when almost a feather-weighted youngster, plenty of riding for his father and for his father's patrons. He had not long passed his majority when the late Lord Zetland, of Voltigeur fame, entrusted the spotted jacket of Aske to him on Vedette for the Two Thousand Guineas. Vedette was a curious horse to train; one day he was apparently sound, another decidedly lame. His infirmities were generally attributed to gout, but when in the humor I think it must be admitted he was the champion of his year, and possibly Blink Bonny, Adamas, and Black Tommy, who finished head and head for the Derby, were fortunate, inasmuch as, by an oversight, Vedette's nomination was omitted from the Epsom contest, otherwise, like his son Galopin, or his sire Voltigeur, I think blue-riband honors would have awaited him. John Osborne during his career has scored nearly every big race of importance, including no less than five two thousand guineas, viz., on Vedette, Pretender (bailing from Middleham), Bothwell (the coffin-headed, from the same renowned locality), Prince Charlie (who recently has been exported to America after failing at the stud in England), and Camhallo, whom I once heard Matthew Dawson pronounce the best horse he ever trained—no mean compliment, considering Thormanby received titration from Matt's experience. In the one thousand guineas, Apology, belonging to Parson King, as also in the Oaks and St. Leger, obtained a triple laurel crown under Osborne's manipulation, whilst, in addition, Pretender for the Derby and Lord Clifden for the Leger, help to swell the Ashgill triumphs. Cool, calm, and collected, a splendid judge of pace, with great power and unceasing determination, John Osborne is the beau ideal of the old school of riding, whilst his unswerving honesty of purpose and integrity of character justly entitled him, notwithstanding his unpretentiousness of manner, to be designated one of nature's unpolished gentlemen. Next in age, though not yet quite a patriarch, comes the "Grand Old Man" George Fordham, "The Kid" of our salad days, and the "Demon" of our manhood. Fordham is now forty-five years of age, consequently five years the junior of John Osborne. Yet for nearly thirty-five out of the forty-five seasons Fordham's life in the saddle would present an epitome of the Victorian era of our national pastime. Originally a stable apprentice with Drewitt, of Lewis, George, by his artistic talents, speedily emerged from obscurity, and after he had ridden Little David for the Cambridgeshire, in the autumn of 1853, and Epaminondas, belonging to Capt. Lane, for the Chester Cup in the spring of 1854, he never once looked back, but throughout the length and breadth of the land was in earnest request by both patrician and plebeian owners whenever on equine contests bent. At one time it was in the black and yellow cap of Mr. Padwick (racing as Mr. Howard), of financial fame, on Virago, Scythian, and others that Fordham was in the van. Anon Mr. Ten Broeck, the American, for Prioresse, Starke, Paris, Umpire, etc., enlisted his assistance. With the well-known tricolor of Mr. Lefevre he was ever dangerous, whilst recently the blue and yellow of the house of Rothschild has attained a presumptive right to "George's" invaluable services. Strange to relate, though Fordham has ridden more winners than any other jockey of the present or any other previous era, he has been singularly unfortunate in the Derby, Sir Bevy's alone enabling his name to go down to posterity in connection with winning that event, whilst the St. Leger has never once fallen to his lot. As a horseman, when in his zenith, Fordham never had his superior; he rides with his hands as well as his head, he possesses almost a supernatural power of discriminating exactly what his horse can accomplish, and though frequently some distance from home apparently on a beaten animal, by careful nursing, with one final overpowering rush he has just got home, and literally, as it were, snatched, at all intents and purposes, a hopeless race out of the fire. Those who saw his finish this season on Ladislas for the Jockey Club Cup, qualified to pass a judicial opinion, pronounced it "the poetry of riding." Jem Goater is another of the "old hands" the same age as Fordham; Goater has done yeoman service in his day; years ago I recollect him steering methinks it was Joe Miller, round the Roo-dee soup plate in advance of forty-two opponents, the largest field ever stripped for the Cestrian Cup. Since those halcyon days Goater has had many masters and seen many vicissitudes; as a young man he had a very elegant seat, and, being gifted with a long reach and strong arms, was invariably found powerful enough to manage the most fiery thoroughbred. From Lord Portsmouth, the late Captain Savile,

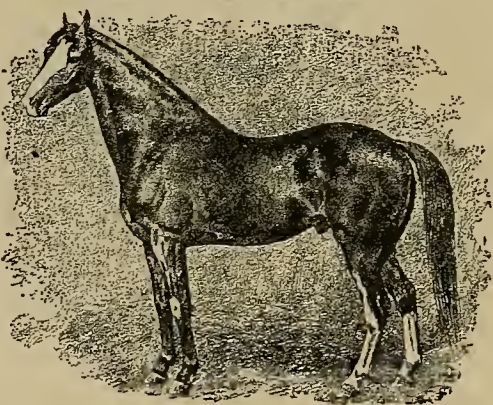
and the late Count Lagrange our "James" received plenty of employment, and amongst other triumphs two St. Legers, respectively on Petrarch and Rayon d'Or, have fallen to his share. How shall I sing the praises of Archer—Freddie Bowman—the so-called irrepressible "Tinman," for who does not know his fame, who has not witnessed scores and scores of his triumphs? Comparisons, I know, are odious, but surely one who has for several years headed the list of winning mounts, and who has attracted the attention of that important functionary "the man in the box" upwards of 1,200 times in six seasons, is deserving of the highest accolades a sporting writer sees fit to bestow. Guineas, Derbies, Oaks, and Legers galore have been registered to his fame. Who that saw it can forget his finish on Bend Or at Epsom, in 1880. Who can obliterate from recollection his triumph with Galliard for the Two Thousand Guineas, or the sensational performance which brought Dutch Oven to the front for the St. Leger? *Facile princeps* is, indeed, a title that Frederick Archer has fairly earned. To use truthful English, he is a veritable "Prince of the pigskin;" at times by meteoric displays of artistic earnestness and never-say-die determination, he arouses even the enthusiasm of the lethargic and *blase* patrons of the ring, who vociferously render honor to whom honor is due, even if financially they have to pay the penalty of his powers. Archer is a Newmarket resident; there he has built for himself a substantial mansion, having married the daughter of John Dawson. In addition to the princely income that he earns by his profession, he also is in partnership with Matthew Dawson in the Heath House training establishment, and he may safely be summarised as a living embodiment of success. Tom Cannon, like Archer, is one with whom the world has prospered. The son of a livery-stable keeper at Windsor, he gradually advanced until he is now the recognised master of Danebury, the mentor of a mighty stable, the owner of a prominent favorite for next year's Derby, and one of the most finished jockeys of the day. Tom Cannon in the saddle is nattiness personified, whilst with a delicate two-year-old requiring careful handling, he is universally admitted as a graduated "master of arts." Probably no jockey has made lately greater strides in his calling than Charley Wood; when originally an apprentice with the late Joseph Dawson he seemed to lack power and judgment—practice possibly makes perfect, so that nowadays neither Archer, Cannon, nor others can afford to take the slightest liberty with "Master Charles," his finish on Hornuppie for the Steward's Cup at Woodward this year being a striking case in point. Wood, in 1883, has had a wonderful season, riding St. Blaise for the Derby and the winners of a large proportion of the prominent handicaps. Last on the blazing scroll of fame I come to Fred the Second, viz., Fred Webb. Increasing weight has somewhat militated against Webb's career as a rider. Yet he is all there when needed. Doncaster, a chestnut scion of Stockwell, at Epsom, brought Webb fame and fortune, and with many of Robert Peck's *coups*, directly or indirectly, "the man of Kent" has been mixed up. Reticent and reserved to a degree in manner, Webb very likely in the future will become more celebrated as a trainer than ever as a jockey. He has some capital stabling at Kennett, near Newmarket, where he is greatly esteemed and respected. The eight shining lights of the racing arena that I have indulged in a chit-chat about all stand out vividly as impersonifications of men without fear and without reproach, giving substantial evidence that on the turf, as in other mundane matters, honesty is the only royal road to substantial success.

Sam Gamble has been appointed Superintendent of the new track at Fresno. The gentle Sammel can be depended upon to know just what the horsemen and their animals need, and to treat all with whom he comes in contact with that unaffected urbanity which is one of his virtues.

The Ukiah Park Association of Ukiah, Mendocino county, will hold a spring racing meeting on June 4th, 6th and 7th.

## STALLIONS THOROUGHBRED.

## The Thoroughbred Stallion

JOE HOOKER,  
BY MONDAY.

First dam Mayflower, by Imp. Eclipse.  
Second dam Henrie Farrow, by Imp. Shamrock.  
Third dam Ida, by Imp. Belshazzar.  
Fourth dam Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.  
Fifth dam, by Imp. Eagle.  
Sixth dam Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.  
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.  
Eighth dam, by Imp. Stirling.  
Ninth dam, by Clodius.  
Tenth dam, by Imp. Silver Eye.  
Eleventh dam, by Imp. Jolly Roger.  
Twelfth dam, by Partner.  
Thirteenth dam, by Imp. Monkey.  
Fourteenth dam, Imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.  
**TERMS, \$50 THE SEASON, TO A FEW MATES OF APPROVED breeding.** Good pasture for mares from a distance at \$4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.  
My place, where Joe Hooker will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.  
This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier and Jim Renwick. For history of Joe Hooker see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN January 20th, 1883.  
**THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.**

## The Thoroughbred Stallion

## WILDIDLE.

By Imp. AUSTRALIAN. Dam Idlewild, by Lexington.

This great race-horse and successful sire will make the season of 1884, from February 10th to June 10th, at Judson's Wildidle Farm, Santa Clara, Cal.  
Wildidle is the sire of Gov. Stanford's Frolic (record of one mile, 1:22, at two years old), May D. (with a record of one and one-half miles in 2:36, the fastest on the Pacific Coast), Jim Douglas, Ella Doane, Wildidler, and others of note.

**Terms** of season, \$75, payable at time of service, and in all cases before removal.

Mares taken good care of at \$8 per month. No responsibility for escapes or accidents. For further particulars address

H. C. JUDSON, Owner, or  
W. L. APPLEBY, Supt.,  
Santa Clara, Cal.

P. O. Box 223.

## STALLIONS

—AT—

## RANCHO DEL PASO.

For the Season of 1884.

## Thoroughbreds.

## LONGFIELD.

Chestnut horse, by MONARCHIST, he by Lexington.  
First dam, Dame Gourlay (Blue Gown), by Planet.  
Second dam, Flora G., by Lexington.  
Third dam, Fanny G., by Imp. Margrave.  
Fourth dam, Lances, by Lance.  
Fifth dam, Aurora, by Aratus.  
Sixth dam, Paragon, by Imp. Buzzard.  
Seventh dam, Indiana, by Columbus (son of Imp. Pantaloon).  
Eighth dam, Jane Hunt, by Hampton's Paragon.  
Ninth dam, Moll, by Imp. Figure.  
Tenth dam, Slamerkin, by Imp. Wildair.  
Eleventh dam, Imp. Cub Mare, by Cub.  
Twelfth dam, Aramantus' dam, by Second.  
Thirteenth dam, by Starling.  
Fourteenth dam, by Croft's Partner.  
Fifteenth dam, by Greyhound.  
At \$50 the season, due at the time of service.

## JIM BROWNE.

Chestnut horse, by FOSTER, he by Lexington.  
First dam, Flush, by Hiawatha.  
Second dam, Fanny Bugg, by Imp. Ambassador.  
Third dam, Ida, by Imp. Belshazzar.  
Fourth dam, Madame Bosley, by Sir Richard Tonson.  
Fifth dam, Nancy Nichol, by Imp. Eagle.  
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.  
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.  
Eighth dam, by Imp. Sterling.  
Ninth dam, by Clodius.  
Tenth dam, by Imp. Silver Eye.  
Eleventh dam, by Jolly Roger.  
Twelfth dam, by Imp. Partner.  
Thirteenth dam, Imp. Monkey.  
Fourteenth dam, an Imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.  
At \$50 the season, due at time of service.

## Trotting Stallions.

## ECHO.

Bay horse, by RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN.  
First dam, Fanny Felter, by Magnolia, son of Seely's American Star.  
Second dam, by Webber's Kentucky Whip.  
Third dam, by Shakespeare, son of Duroc, and out of a mare by Plato, son of Imp. Messenger.  
At \$100 the season, due at time of service.

## ALGONA.

Chestnut horse, by ALMONT, son of Alexander's Abdallah, son of Rydyk's Hambletonian.  
First dam, Emma Kinkaid, by Conscrip, son of Cassins M. Clay.  
Second dam, Effie Dean, by Mambrino Chief.  
Third dam, by Powell's Bertrand, son of Bertrand, by Sir Archy.  
At \$100 the season, due at time of service.

## ALASKA.

Brown horse, by ELECTIONEER.  
First dam, by Washington, he by Geo. M. Patchen.  
Second dam, by Williamson's Belmont.  
At \$50 the season, due at time of service.

The season for thoroughbreds will commence February 20th and terminate June 20th. For trotting stallions, will commence February 10th and terminate July 1st. Good care will be taken of mares during the season at \$6 per month; after the season \$10 per month will be charged, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

John Mackey, Superintendent,  
Sacramento, Cal.

## THOROUGHBRED STALLION

## X X.

## Pedigree.

X X (Doublecross), bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson at Atwood Cottage, Riverside, Illinois, foaled May 23, 1872, by MALCOLM.  
First dam, Columbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland.  
Second dam, Young Fashion, by imported Monarch.  
Third dam, Fashion, by imported Trustee.  
Fourth dam, Bonnets' Blue, by Sir Charles.  
Fifth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.  
Sixth dam, by imported Medley.  
Seventh dam, by imported Centinel.  
Eighth dam, by Mark Anthony.  
Ninth dam, by imported Janus.  
Tenth dam, by imported Monkey.  
Eleventh dam, by imported Silvereye.  
Twelfth dam, by Spanker.  
See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

X X (Doublecross) is of as high and fashionable breeding as any stallion in the country. His sire, Malcolm, is by imported Bonnie Scotland, his dam Columbia, also by imported Bonnie Scotland; hence his name. Malcolm was one of the best race-horses of his day, and Columbia was also a fine race mare. Columbia is the grandam of Anteo. Her dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland, Wauanta, Bonnie Kate (the dam of Bonnie Lizzie), Andes, Hook Hocking, Three Cheers, etc. The dam of Malcolm, Lady Lancaster, was the dam of Sagamore, Ontario the dam of McWhirter, Regent, Lady Fairfield, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton, etc., and a reference to the racing calendars will show how distinguished the members of these two families are. This is the only Bonnie Scotland stallion in California, and from his inbreeding has as much of the blood as if he were a son of that renowned sire. He is a horse of immense substance, good size, bright eye, and of the best disposition.

Will make the ensuing season, 1884, from February 15th to June 15th, at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms, \$50 the season.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON.

Oakland or 508 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.



# HERD AND SWINE.

## Care of Cows at Calving Time.

In a state of nature cows give milk only for a limited time, and this time has been much extended by man's art. But by forcing nature we have produced an animal which is more liable to disease and accidents, and as a result the care and treatment must be improved in proportion. In nature, few if any accidents or diseases are attendant upon parturition. If we have improved upon nature in some respects, we must see to it that we make like improvement in all essential connecting points. Different animals of the same breed give milk for different lengths of time naturally, and just how near to parturition a cow should be milked before drying off is an unsettled question. We keep cows for profit, and the longer we can induce them, limitedly, to hold out in their milk the better we are satisfied. In order that the cow may give milk, and at the same time support an increasing fetus, the feed and care must be proportionately generous. My own practice and opinion is that a cow to be profitable should hold out her milk, and be milked to within six weeks, or two months at most, of calving. I have had them give milk to within four weeks without apparent detriment to dam or offspring, and with only ordinary treatment and care. A cow which is kept in good, but not high condition, will hold out in milk longer than one in poor condition, and will pass parturition with much less risk.

Commencing, say six weeks before time for calving, a change in feeding should generally be adopted, slight at first, and greater at the approach of parturition. It is natural for pregnant animals to become constive as the period of delivery approaches, and the feed should be given with reference to such tendency. The object is to keep the bowels open, and in a normal state; this result is attained by feeding a few roots—potatoes are the best, I think—commencing with about one quart per day, and gradually increasing to ten, twelve, or even more. Other roots may be substituted, or even a pail of slops—bran, middlings or the like, in water, say one to three quarts in a pail of scalding hot water—in the absence of roots. Most of the roots may be omitted if the cow runs in pasture with lush feed, or can have a good feed once or twice a day of green, succulent food, like ensilage, if sweet and good. All these are preventives of constipation.

About a week before calving the cow, if kept up, should have a box stall or pen sufficiently large for convenience, so that she may not be worried by other stock. She should not be disturbed any more than is necessary for feeding and watering; still, one should keep an eye over her as the time approaches for her calving. I have never yet seen the necessity for administering any medicine before calving; neither do I believe there is any where the cow is healthy and properly cared for. The cow should have moderate exercise daily, and should never be worried. If at pasture she will get natural exercise. Her stall should be always dry, and kept well cleaned. I do not recommend any interference, or the presence of any individual in her sight at calving, but the herdsman may be in proximity, unseen by the cow, but where he can observe her movements. I consider even this as unnecessary, where previous conditions are normal. Where one foot or leg only appears, and the other is doubled back, often a little assistance by pushing the calf back just at the right time, and straightening out the other leg will result in good, and may be done by any one of good judgment. Anything farther than this belongs to the veterinary surgeon.

If the cow is in health, the placenta will come away naturally, in the course of a few hours at most. Let the cow get at and lick the calf all she wishes. If the placenta comes away immediately, put it out of sight. After the cow has licked the calf let it suck what it will, and when satisfied strip out any remaining milk and give it to the cow to drink, adding a little (say an equal quantity, if the whole does not make over a pailful) warm water, stirring in about one quart of rye meal or shorts. Such a mess will be all the medicine necessary in ordinary cases. Let the calf and cow remain together for 24 or 48 hours, giving the cow water slightly warmed. Then they may be separated—the cow put in her stall or to pasture, and the calf put into a small, clean, and dry pen. After the calf is 24 or 48 hours old, if the cow's bag is caked or hard, twice a day is sufficient for the calf to suck. When the cow feels inclined to eat, she should be given some sweet, fine rowen, or, if at grass, may graze as usual. She is better if fed as long as she and the calf are together. Her drink for a few days should be slightly warmed. What she needs is quiet rest with nourishing food—not stimulating drugs and medicines.

Should the cow's bag be caked or hard, fomenting with warm water, and working thoroughly but carefully by hand, will very likely soon reduce it to normal conditions. Feed the cow generously with good hay or grass, giving nothing of a heating nature like corn or oil meal for two weeks after calving, after which she may be gradually returned to her usual feed with the herd. There is nothing gained by "coddling," natural food, treatment and conditions are better, while nature restores and asserts itself. If the cow receives the foregoing treatment and care, with no undue exposure to cold and storms, there is no apprehension from future trouble from any natural cause. When the calf is 48 to 72 hours old it may be taught to drink from a pail, instead of sucking. Give it, say 2 quarts of new, first drawn milk at a feed at first, increasing the quantity as the calf grows. Four quarts a day is sufficient for the first week, feed three times a day at equal intervals, in equal quantities. Let the calf take two of the fingers at first, as it would the natural teat. After feeding once or twice thus, the fingers may be gradually withdrawn while the calf is taking the milk, and the calf soon learns to drink without the fingers. A leather strap or artificial teat fastened to the pail so that the calf will suck in the milk slowly, will be most natural, allowing the saliva to flow and mix with the food to a greater degree.

Setting trouble aside, feeding instead of suckling is the better way, whether the calf is to be raised or fattened for the shambles. After the first week, a little oat or barley meal may be added to the milk, beginning with a tablespoonful at a feed and increasing to a pint a day at the end of six weeks. At the end of two weeks, two parts of skimmed to one of new milk may be fed with the meal, instead of all new milk—the quantity being increased as the calf grows older. Judgment must be used here. If too much is given, the calf will grow pot-bellied; if not sufficient, the calf will be poor. After the calf is two weeks old two feeds a day are sufficient, with a little clean water and a wisp of hay or grass within its reach. Hay tea may be substituted for milk, if the calf is raised, mixing a little larger portion of oat, barley or linseed meal than with the milk, gradually increasing its feed as the calf grows. Always give the calf a clean, dry bed and pen, with free air, without exposure to storms or the hot sun. The longer you feed the calf milk the better the growth, up to six months or more; but usually the calf will gain its livelihood by grazing after reaching the age of twelve or fourteen weeks. Water

should be supplied, so that they may drink at pleasure; and also, after the calf is two to three weeks old, a lump of chalk and one of rock salt for it to lick. If scours occur, reduce the feed for a time; fasting is better than drugs or medicine.—Country Gentleman.

Col. F. D. Curtis writes to the *Tribune*: "Farmers would be surprised to see how much salt pigs will consume if allowed all they will eat. I have come to the conclusion that it is essential for their health as for that of any other domestic animal, if not more so. I have seen two of my pigs in a pen eat a small handful of salt. It should not be mixed in the food lest too much be given—but be put in the pen either in a clean dry spot or in a box where they can help themselves as instinct or appetite may direct. Two other things pigs crave, sulphur and charcoal. I buy dirty salt very cheap, which is just as good for pigs and also for cattle, and keep a barrelful in the pig house all the time. I buy crude sulphur by the barrel. Charcoal is easily made by burning green wood in the stove and raking out the coals. The cinders from coal are also good for pigs and they will pick out the smallest bits. They seem to have an instinct to know that the little potash (alkali) they contain is good to correct acidity of stomachs and to check fermentation. Charcoal does the same thing more effectually. The sulphur acts as a corrective in the stomach, purifies the blood, and heals and prevents skin disorders."

It is a general belief among farmers that milk for calves should be slightly warmed, at least to the temperature natural when taken from the cow. The calves will drink it more freely at this warmth. When, however, the heating is done on the stove it is apt to be warmer than new milk. This is injurious. Milk that has been scalded is constipating, even when given cold. If the calf takes food much above the temperature of the stomach the digestive organs will be weakened. Too warm food and drinks are fruitful causes of dyspepsia in men and women, and will be in farm animals if the latter are subjected to their influence.

At a Jersey cattle sale at New York, March 27th, \$6,200, the highest price ever received for a Jersey animal at auction, was paid by the Hon. Henry L. Pierce, of Boston, for a cow four years old, by Stokes Pogos III, out of Bessy of St. Lambert. Mr. Pierce also paid \$3,800 for a cow by Stoke Pogos III, out of Jassamine of St. Lambert. The total receipts from the sale were \$49,360, of an average price of \$601.97 for each animal.

Nebraska is coming into increased prominence every year as the leading sheep-feeding state of the west. The best fat sheep from the trans-Missouri region received at Chicago are from that state whose consignments are now figuring in the totals marketed at that place. It is a peculiarity of the business, however, that very few sheep are raised in Nebraska. Nearly all that are fed are driven in from Oregon and California.

The old rule was that a heifer with her first calf could be reckoned half a cow. They will generally be better than this if well cared for. If the family from which the heifer springs has been a good milking strain, they can usually be bought of native breeds for much less than they are worth. They will more than pay their way, and yearly increase in value until they are six years old, when they are at their prime.

At the Munster Agricultural School cows were fed on ensilage for a week and on mixed food for a week. The milk was analyzed and the butter weighed which had been produced in each instance, with results almost identical, the experiments proving that ensilage was not inferior to ordinary food.

It is claimed that while cows giving exceptionally large quantities of milk will sometimes make large butter tests, as a rule the two things do not go together, being inconsistent with each other.

Indications point to the removal of a good many herds of cattle from the Indian Territory to northern ranges the coming season. Grass in that country is still abundant, but legislation is adverse to the stock interest.

Shorthorns took most of the prizes at the recent live stock show in Paris.

One-sixth of the Montana cattle-raising business is in English hands.

Alfalfa is fast becoming the source of winter pasturage in Texas.

Orange Judd, Editor of the *American Agriculturist* for some thirty years, but unconnected with its business management for a year or two past, has lately retired from its editorial department and located in the West. He desires to gather a complete "Postal Card Album" of his old readers and friends, and requests them all to send him now a postal giving their present location and address, naming also, when convenient, the years in which they were his subscribers. Mr. Judd's address is Chicago, Illinois.

## TROTTING STALLIONS.

### Standard Trotting Stallion

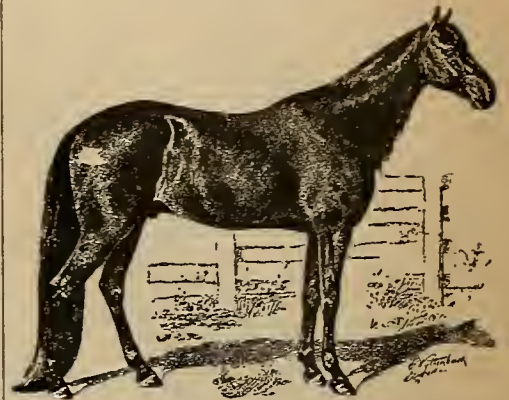
**BILLY HAYWARD, 489,**

At NILES, ALAMEDA COUNTY.

Terms \$20.00. Good pasturage \$3.00.

JAS. J. MARTIN, Agent.

### Mambrino Trotting Stallion



**ABBOTSFORD.**

Record 2:19 1-2.

Will make the season of 1884, at the ranch of S. B. WHIPPLE; San Mateo, Cal.

## PEDIGREE.

By Woodford Mambrino; his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino Paymaster; dam Woodbine, (dam of Wedgewood, 2:19), by Woodford, son of Kosciusko, by Sir Archy. Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodbine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks, by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty-nine colts and fillies sired by him at Woodburn, not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease, Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf, and he gained on a slow track, at Minneapolis, a record of 2:21 1/4. He has thirteen sons and daughters that have trotted in 2:30 or better—Abbotsford 2:19 1/4; Malice 2:19 1/4; Manetta 2:19 1/4; Mambrino Dudley 2:22; Convey 2:22 1/4; Magenta 2:24 1/4; Manfred 2:25; Pancoast 2:25 1/4; Rachel 2:26 1/4; Inca 2:27; Lady McFarlane 2:29; Dacia 2:29 1/4; Geo. A. Ayer 2:30. Woodford Mambrino was also the sire of Princess, the sire of Trinket 2:14. It is proper to draw a comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first named stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,300 foals out of selected mares. Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettie, beat 2:30. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty-six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in seven. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is five times greater than Hambletonian. Young Columbus, by Old Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harris' Hambletonian, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. Young Columbus was the sire of Phil Sheridan, sire of Phyllis Thorne, second dam, by Young's Phil Sheridan, Jr., 2:28 1/4; Valley Chief 2:25; Faustina 2:28 1/4; Tom Malloy 2:30.

## TERMS.

One hundred dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season, free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes.

WASH JAMES, Agent.

San Mateo, Cal.

## The Trotting-Bred Stallion



**A. T. STEWART,**

Will stand for mares at the FRESNO FAIR GROUNDS during the season.

A. T. Stewart is a dark brown stallion with white hind ankles, six-teen and one-half hands high, and weighs over 1,200 pounds. Bred by D. L. Harris, of Fayette County, Kentucky. Foaled in 1872, and is an Inbred Mambrino. Sired by Mambrino Patchen (full brother of Lady Thorne, record 2:18 1/4), sire of Katie Middleton, 2:23, and nine in 2:30 list. Dam by Mambrino Chief, sire of Phyllis Thorne, second dam, by Young's Phil Sheridan, Jr., 2:28 1/4; Valley Chief 2:25; Faustina 2:28 1/4; Tom Malloy 2:30. Mambrino Patchen sired by Mambrino Chief, he by Mambrino Paymaster, and he by Mambrino, thoroughbredson of Imported Mambrino.

Terms for the season, \$30.

Address

SOHMER & AY

# BELLE MEADE

1884 STALLIONS. 1884

**BRAMBLE,**

By imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Ivy Leaf, by imp. Anstralian.

**ENQUIRER,**

The sire of McWhirter, Fortuna, Harkaway, Falsetto, Blue Eyes, Pinafore, Getaway, W. P. Burch, etc.

**Imp. GREAT TOM,**

The sire of Gen. Harding, Thackeray, Swift, Tennyson, Trombone, Tarquin, etc.

And the grand Race-horse,

**LUKE BLACKBURN,**

By imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Nevada, by Lexington.

Each of these horses will be bred to a limited number of approved mares, at

**\$100-The Season-\$100**

\$5 to the Groom.

Mares will be kept at reasonable charges during the season. The annual Sale of Belle Meade Yearling, 49 in number will take place April 30th. Catalogues of the sale will be issued to the public in due time. Address,

W. G. HARDING,  
Nashville, Tenn.



Daughters of Glenelg.

Glenelg mares have been such tough campaigners that few of them have been any length of time at the stud as yet. But the excellent race recently won in England by the Dukes of Hamilton's three-year-old bay colt Loch Ranza, by Wild Tommy out of Loch Tanna, will create quite a demand for Glenelg fillies at the coming Elmendorf sale. Loch Tanna was bred by Mr. Sanford at what was then called North Elkhorn, but is now known as the Elmendorf Farm. She was foaled in 1876, and was got by Glenelg out of Stamps, by Lexington; grandam Mildred, by Glenelg; great-grandam Levity, by Trustee. She was sent to England as a yearling, and was unplaced in the One Thousand Guineas, won by Whel of Fortune. She was covered by Duke of Hamilton's Wild Tommy in 1880, and her first produce was this colt, Loch Ranza. Wild Tommy was by King Tom out of Wild Agnes, by Wild Dayrell; grandam Lillie Agnes, by The Cure. Wild Tommy's first race at three years old, when he beat Great Tom (now in this country, and a promising sire himself), Coltness and Camembert. He was unplaced to Kisher in the Derby, and his next race was in the St. Leger. The betting was 2 to 1 against Kisher, 5 to 1 against Petrarch, and one hundred to one against Wild Tommy. Petrarch, ridden by J. Goater, won by a neck from Wild Tommy. But a great deal of Loch Ranza's excellence comes from his dam Loch Tanna, whose dam Stamps threw Katie Pearce to Leamington (she was a good broodmare); Start to Glenelg (she was a winner in England, and is also owned by the Dukes of Hamilton); Bertha to Glenelg, owned by Mr. P. Lorillard; Loch Tanna, as above; Valleris, by Glenelg or Virgil (probably the latter), owned by Mr. W. L. Scott; Hazard (P. H.) to Glenelg; Lonisette to Glenelg; a bay colt, full brother to Lonisette, owned by J. E. Kelly; and a full sister to Lonisette, which will be offered at the coming sale at Mr. Swiger's. In all probability, this Glenelg mares now in England will demonstrate their great value to English breeders much earlier than any one this side of the water thought. But American breeders should follow a good precedent, and put sons and grandsons of King Tom to daughters of Glenelg.—Sportsman.

An Interview with J. McLaughlin.

"Mr. McLaughlin," said the reporter, "you are beyond a doubt the favorite jockey of this country, and your career last year was something wonderful. Your winning the two trophies offered by The Sportsman for the jockey who won most money for his employers, and for the jockey who won most races, only emphasized the fact which every man interested in the turf had recognized—that you were the most successful rider of flat races on this continent. Now, to what do you ascribe your success?" "Well, I'm learning all this time. I love horses, and study their dispositions. Horses vary very much. Now, there's a Kinney, one of the gamiest horses I ever rode, but if I touch him with the whip he swerves right away. Whereas, if I spur him, he answers if he can. If he cannot, I don't go on punishing him, because that would do no good. I must learn the points of my horses, their little ways, and what they can do. Miss Woodford I never whip nor spur, because it isn't necessary. I know that she will do all she can without it. I gave her the whip once," and he said this with evident regret, "but I never have since. The fact is, I do not punish half as much as I used to. I talked it over with Mr. Roe, and he convinced me that the good horses were not improved by punishment, but quite the contrary. They sort of feel the injustice of it in their hearts, and it vexes them, and they run less freely. Now I just give a touch of the spur to call on them to do their best, and good ones answer all they can. Of course there are some horses so lazy that they have to be punished from start to finish, and I don't spare that kind. Were you at that extra day down at the beach when Eole beat Kinney?" The reporter nodded assent. "Now that was a case in point. I gave Kinney the spur, and when he did not answer I knew it was because he couldn't, and I didn't continue to punish him." "That was a tough finish, wasn't it?" "Yes, that was the hardest finish I ever rode." "But how was it that Kinney beat Eole on the Saturday previous?" "Well, I might guess, you know, although I didn't see it. Eole got up to Kinney's hip at the head of the stretch, and that was the last I saw of him. But Eole is a hard horse to ride, and takes a deal of riding, and I might guess that Donohue, his jockey, was tired out." "But you never get exhausted at the finish?" "No. I am always strong at this finish. You see, I neither chew, smoke, nor drink, and I love my home and my business. In this winter when I don't ride I occupy myself with driving. I have two fast trotters, both to single harness, and I drive about for hours every fine day, and often when it is not particularly fine, and I walk a good deal. When the winter is over I am not in bad condition, and I have no very hard work to do to get into racing trim. This winter my heaviest weight wasn't over 130 pounds. I am exercising the horses every day, and that will bring me down to 126 pounds by the first of May. I have to get down to 105 pounds, so I shall have to work off only 21 pounds. To do that I need not physic myself; in fact I never did, and

never will take physic. This is what I do. By that time the weather is quite warm, and we gallop the horses from 4 to 8 o'clock. By half-past eight I shall have finished my galloping, and have breakfasted. I shall put on four suits of sweaters over my ordinary clothes, and walk from the course to the bridge and back again. I always eat nourishing food that gives me strength—roast meat and sirloin steaks, without any vegetables—and no cake nor pie, nor ice creams, nor anything of that sort. I live pretty much then as I always do; but I eat more, and particularly more nourishing food. And as I don't drink at any time, nor smoke, nor chew, I don't give up anything when I'm training. This exercise makes me feel as bright as a dollar, and I am never better nor healthier than when I'm training. This makes me think that I shall always be able to ride down to my present weight." "And you are fond of walking?" "Very fond. I go at a brisk pace, and in fact I think my gait is better than four miles an hour from start to finish." "Which of the jockeys do you think your most dangerous foe when you're mounted for a big race?" "Well, Hayward. For an all-round rider, short distances and long, and any kind of a horse, there is no rider so good in America as Hayward. Barbee and Feakes come next." "And which is your favorite course?" "Saratoga, perhaps. But Monmouth Park and Sheepshead Bay are nice, safe courses. I haven't seen any of the maps of the improved course at Sheepshead, but people tell me it is going to be wonderfully fast, and perfectly safe."

Las Vegas Races.

The third annual meeting of the San Miguel Stock and Fair Association, held at Las Vegas, was the most successful meeting of turfmen ever held in New Mexico. On the first day the attendance was light, but the second and third days brought up the average of the gate receipts to a wonderful extent. In addition to this horse-racing there were some interesting contests between the fire companies of Trinidad, Santa Fe and Las Vegas. The "free-for-all" horse-race was won by the Trinidad Team, with Santa Fe second, while the Las Vegas Teams tied for first place in the territorial contest. All leading horsemen of the territory were in attendance upon the races, and are fully satisfied with the judicious management of the association.—Stock Grower.

A forty-six pound sulky of Philadelphia manufacture was lately shipped to Bithers' headquarters for the use of Jay-Eye-See during the coming campaign.

SPRING  
Racing Meeting  
OF THE  
FRESNO FAIR GROUND  
Association  
FRESNO, CAL.

May 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25.

- First Day.**  
No. 1. Running—Ogle House Stake. For two-year-olds; \$15 each, \$150 added; dash of half a mile.  
No. 2. Trotting—Purse \$400; 2:40 class.
- Second Day.**  
No. 3. Running—Grand Central Stake. For all ages; \$15 each, \$150 added; dash of one and three-quarters miles.  
No. 4. Trotting—Purse \$200; free for all horses owned in Mariposa, Merced, Fresno, Tulare and Kern counties on the 1st of March, 1884.  
No. 5. Running—Colours Stakes. For all ages; \$15 each, \$150 added; dash of one-quarter of a mile.
- Third Day.**  
No. 6. Running—Vineyard Stake. For all ages; \$15 each, \$150 added; mile heats.  
No. 7. Running—Fresno Saloon Stake. For two-year-olds; \$15 each, \$150 added; dash of three-quarters of a mile.  
No. 8. Trotting—Purse \$150; 3:00 class; open for horses owned in Mariposa, Merced, Fresno, Tulare and Kern counties on March 1st, 1884.
- Fourth Day.**  
No. 9. Running—Grady Opera House Stake. For all ages; \$10 each, \$100 added; dash of half a mile.  
No. 10. Dexter Stable Stakes; for all ages; \$15 each, \$150 added; dash of three-quarters of a mile.  
No. 11. Trotting—Purse \$1,000; 2:27 class; five to enter and three to start.  
**Fifth Day.**  
No. 12. Running—Farmers' Bank Stake. For all ages; \$15 each, \$150 added; half-mile heats.  
No. 13. Pacing—Purse \$150; free for all pacers that have never beaten 2:20.  
No. 14. Trotting—Purse \$100; gentleman drivers; mile heats.  
All trotting races are three in five; three or more to enter and start, unless otherwise specified. National Association rules to govern. All purses to be divided at the rate of sixty, thirty and ten per cent.  
All running races, not less than three to enter, and three to start. Pacific Blood-Horse Association rules to govern. In all running races second horse to save entrance.  
Entrance to all purses ten per cent., money to accompany the nominations; all entrances to be given in writing, giving name, color, and sex of horse; also, name and residence of owner. Entries in all races to close May 5th with W. W. PHILLIPS, Secretary, Fresno, or KILLIP & Co., 116 Montgomery St., San Francisco.  
Excursion tickets to Fresno \$7.
- W. W. PHILLIPS.** Secretary.  
**FARMER'S BANK.** Treasurer.  
**LEWIS LEACH.** President.  
**A. B. BUTLER.** Vice-President

Bay District Association  
SPRING MEETING

Commencing Saturday, May 31.

And continuing Wednesday, June 4th, Saturday, June 7th, Wednesday, June 11th, and Saturday, June 14th.

Liberal purses for the 3 min., 2:40, 2:30, 2:27, 2:24, and free for all. See future advertisements.

T. W. HINCHMAN,  
Secretary.



TIPS.

Tips of all sizes for Trotting, Running, and Road horses can be obtained by application to this office or to

PAUL FRIEDHOFFER,  
116 Washington St., San Francisco.

Speed Programme

—OF—

THIRD DISTRICT  
AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

—AT—

CHICO, CAL.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1884.

- First Day, Tuesday, September 2d, 1884.**  
No. 1.—TROTTER RACE.—For two-year-old colts owned in the District. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of \$200. First colt to receive \$120, second \$80, and third \$20.  
No. 2.—TROTTER RACE.—2:30 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of \$400. First horse to receive \$240; second \$120, and third \$40.  
**Second Day, Wednesday, September 3d.**  
**DOOLEY STAKE.**  
No. 3.—RUNNING RACE.—Three-quarter dash for two-year-olds. Entrance \$25, p. p., \$125 added.  
**UNION HOTEL STAKE.**  
No. 4.—RUNNING RACE.—One-and-a-half-mile dash for all three-year-olds. Entrance \$25, p. p., \$200 added.  
No. 5.—RUNNING RACE.—Three-fourths of a mile and repeat, for all. Entrance \$25; \$175 added.  
No. 6.—TROTTER RACE.—For yearling colts owned in the District. One mile, to harness and to rule, for a purse of \$150. First colt to receive \$90; second \$46, and third \$15.  
**Third Day, Thursday, September 4th.**  
No. 7.—TROTTER RACE.—2:35 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of \$300. First horse to receive \$180; second \$90, and third \$30.  
**Fourth Day, Friday, September 5th.**  
No. 8.—TROTTER RACE.—For single road horses to buggy, to be driven by the owners, best 3 in 5, for a purse of \$150. First horse to receive \$90; second \$45, and third \$15.  
No. 9.—RUNNING RACE.—For all, one mile dash. Entrance \$25, p. p., \$150 added.  
No. 10.—RUNNING RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile dash for two-year-olds. Entrance \$25, p. p., \$150 added.  
**SOCIETY STAKE.**  
No. 11.—RUNNING RACE.—For all, two mile dash. Entrance \$50, \$25 forfeit, \$300 added.  
No. 12.—TROTTER RACE.—For two-year-old colts owned in the 3d and 13th Districts. Mile heats, best 2 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of \$250. First colt to receive \$150; second \$75, and third \$25.  
**Fifth Day, Saturday, September 6th.**  
No. 13.—TROTTER RACE.—For all, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of \$400. First horse to receive \$240; second \$120, and third \$40.  
No. 14.—PACING RACE.—2:20 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of \$400. First horse to receive \$240; second \$120, and third \$40.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

National Trotting Association Rules to govern all Trotting and Pacing Races. But the Directors reserve the right to change the order of the programme so as to alternate if necessary to save time, and furnish more than one race the same day.  
In all Trotting and Pacing Races, five to enter, three to start. Entrance ten per cent. of purse, to accompany all nominations.  
Horses distancing the field will be entitled to the first and third money only.  
Horses entered for purses can only be withdrawn by consent of the Judges.  
The Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association Rules to govern all Running Races.  
Non-starters for Running Races will be held for entrance.  
Non-starters must be declared out the day previous to the race they are engaged in, before eight o'clock p. m.  
In all Running Races the second horse saves entrance.  
No money paid for a race without a contest.  
All entries for Races to close with the Secretary or President, at Chico, July 1st, 1884, at ten o'clock p. m.  
The Board of Directors will have absolute charge of the Track and Grounds during the week of Races, and guarantee that they will be kept in first-class condition.  
The above rules in regard to entries and conducting the Races will be strictly enforced, and all purses and stakes will be paid when the Judges have rendered their decision, and before leaving the Stand.  
C. C. MASON, President.  
ROLAND DILLER, Secretary.

Woodburn Farm.

ANNUAL SALE OF

Thoroughbred Yearlings

THURSDAY, MAY 15th, 1884.

Forty-one head the get of King Alfonso, Pat Malloy, imp. Glen Athol, Lisbon, &c.  
A. J. ALEXANDER.

For catalogues address L. Broadhead, Agent, Spring Station P. O., Woodford Co., Ky., or at this office.

The sales of Runnymede yearlings May 13th and Elmendorf May 14th.

New York  
  
Singer Model Sewing Machine on a stand, with a cabinet, iron, and all the latest improvements. Guaranteed to be perfect. Warranted 5 years. Don't pay for a machine no better when you can try these before you pay a cent. All the latest improvements. Runs light with little noise. Handsome and durable. Circulars with hundreds of testimonials free.  
GEO. PAYNE & CO., 47 Third Ave., Chicago, Ill.

STOCK AGENCY.

S. D. Bruce of the TURF, FIELD AND FARM, and author of the American Stud Book, offers his services in the purchasing of thoroughbreds and stock of all kinds. He selected and purchased Harry Bassett, Monarchist, Preakness, Joe Daniels, Hubbard, Katie Pease, Foxhall and many other good ones as yearlings. He will attend the sales of Chas. Reed, Belle Meade, Woodburn, Elmendorf and Runnymede. Address at New York, Box 274, until April 20th, Maxwell House, Nashville, to May 3d, and Phoenix Hotel, Lexington, Ky., until sales end.

S. D. BRUCE,  
Box 274, New York City.

SPRING  
MEETING

Running Races  
—AT THE—  
OAKLAND PARK  
COMMENCING  
Saturday,.....April 26th  
And Continuing Four Days.

**FIRST RACE.** Russ House Handicap.—Purse \$200; \$50 to second horse; a dash of half a mile, for all ages, in which are Harry Ross, three years, 95 lbs.; Jon Jon, three years, 98 lbs.; Red Oak, aged, 117 lbs.; Panama, aged, 100 lbs., and A. P., aged, 105 lbs.  
**SECOND RACE.** Purse \$200; \$50 to second; a dash of one and three-eighths miles; for all ages; which will be a hot contest. The fastest horses on the track are entered, viz.: Jocko, Patsy Duffy, Joe Howell, Trade Dollar and Bryant W.  
**THIRD RACE.** Is the Galindo Hotel Handicap.—Purse \$200; \$50 to second; heats of three-quarters of a mile, in which are Haddington, 110 lbs.; Joe Howell, 122 lbs.; Trade Dollar, 110 lbs.; Bryant W., 95 lbs.; Quebec, 90 lbs. and Panama, 95 lbs.

**Tuesday, April 29th.**  
**FIRST RACE.** Palace Hotel Stake.—For three-year-olds; one and one-fourth miles; \$50 each, \$25 forfeit with \$200 added, \$100 to second horse, in which are Harry Ross, Jon Jon and John A.  
**SECOND RACE.** Owners' Handicap.—Heats of a mile for a purse of \$200; \$50 to the second, in which the horses start with weights as entered, viz.: Patsy Duffy, Jocko, Joe Howell, Trade Dollar and Haddington.

**FINAL DAYS.**  
**Thursday, May 1st.**  
**FIRST RACE.** Selling Purse of \$200; \$50 to the second, heats of a mile, in which are entered, viz.: Barney to be sold at \$750; Bryant W., \$750; Laura at \$1,000; Billy the Kid at \$750; and Jubilee at \$750.  
**SECOND RACE.** Handicap Purse of \$150; \$40 to the second; dash of a mile and one quarter; for all ages; to close April 26th, at four o'clock p. m., at the track.  
**THIRD RACE.** Purse \$100; a dash of five-eighths of a mile, for all ages, to close at the same time as the preceding race.

**Saturday, May 3d.**  
**The Great Peruvian Bitters' Stake**  
Will be the first race. The Great Event of the meeting. \$500 added by the Peruvian Bitters' Company in honor of the above-named Stake.  
**FIRST RACE.** Two and one-quarter miles; for all ages, \$30 each; \$25 forfeit with \$500 added; \$100 to the second and \$50 to the third, in which are entered Trade Dollar, Laura, Jocko, Patsy Duffy and John A.  
**SECOND RACE.** Purse \$150; a mile and one-eighth, for all ages, to close on the 26th, at four o'clock p. m., at the track.  
**THIRD RACE.** Consolation Purse, a mile and one-quarter, for horses beaten at the meeting.  
The Blood-Horse Association Rules to govern Races to commence at 2:30 o'clock p. m. sharp. Excursion rates to and from track during the Meeting. Ten per cent. entrance-fee for all the above purses. Pools will be sold by Killip & Co., at 327 Bush Street, every evening during the Meeting.  
Admission to the Track.....\$1.00.  
LADIES FREE.  
M. M. ALLEN, Lessee.



THE CHICAGO

Trotting Meetings

1884.



\$75,000.00.

Summer Trotting Meeting  
CHICAGO DRIVING PARK.  
July 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12.

- First Day--Friday, July 4th.  
No. 1. Purse \$2,500. 2:17 Class.  
No. 2. Purse \$2,500. Open to all pacers ("Johnston" barred).  
Two Special Races on this day, to be announced hereafter.
- Second Day--Saturday, July 5th.  
No. 3. Purse \$2,500. 2:40 Class.  
No. 4. Purse \$2,500. For five-year-olds and under.
- Third Day--Monday, July 7th.  
No. 5. Purse \$2,500. 2:30 Class.  
No. 6. Purse \$2,500. 2:27 Pacing Class.
- Fourth Day--Tuesday, July 8th.  
No. 7. Purse \$2,500. 2:19 Class.  
No. 8. Purse \$2,500. 2:17 Pacing Class.
- Fifth Day--Wednesday, July 9th.  
No. 9. Purse \$2,500. 2:24 Class.  
No. 10. Stake \$2,500. For three-year-olds. Closed March 1st, 1883.
- Sixth Day--Thursday, July 10th.  
No. 11. Purse \$2,500. 2:35 Class.  
No. 12. Stake \$2,500. For four-year-olds. Closed March 1st, 1883.
- Seventh Day--Friday, July 11th.  
No. 13. Purse \$2,500. 2:35 Pacing Class.  
No. 14. Purse \$2,500. Three-minute Class.  
No. 15. Purse \$2,500. 2:22 Pacing Class.
- Eighth Day--Saturday, July 12th.  
No. 16. Purse \$2,500. 2:27 Class.  
No. 17. Purse \$2,500. 2:21 Class.

In addition to the Regular classes, a large amount of money has been set aside for Special Races, and exhibitions of speed by Johnston, Jay-eye-see, St. Julien, Triquet, Claugstone, Phallos, and other horses whose records or performances bar them from the Class Purse, for Double Team Races, Trotting with Running Mate, or a Stallion Race, should one be deemed advisable.

Total Amount for the Meeting,  
\$60,000.

CONDITIONS.  
All the within purses (except Nos. 2, 6, 8, 13 and 15 pacing), are for trotting, and are divided, fifty per cent. to the first horse; twenty-five per cent. to the second horse; fifteen per cent. to the third horse, and ten per cent. to the fourth horse.  
Mile heats best three in five, in harness, and to the rules of the National Trotting Association, except as hereafter specified.  
Entrées in all purses close on Thursday, May 1st, 1884.

Entrance fee ten per cent. of purse, as follows: 2 1/2 per cent. cash, which must positively accompany the entry; 2 1/2 per cent. on Monday, June 2d, and the remaining 5 per cent. from those who start at 8 o'clock P. M. of the evening previous to the race, at the Secretary's office, 116 Monroe Street. No entry will be accepted or considered unless the 2 1/2 per cent. cash accompanies the same, nor will any entry be allowed to compete unless the second payment of 2 1/2 per cent. is made or mailed on or before 11 o'clock P. M. of Monday, June 2d, 1884; and any entry on which the last payment of 5 per cent. is not paid at 8 o'clock P. M. of the evening previous to the day set for the race, shall be considered drawn, and will not be permitted to start; but no entry shall be held, or liable for any amount beyond the first payment of 2 1/2 per cent., but failure to pay either of the payments when due shall be considered as a withdrawal, and shall disqualify the entry from competing in the race. It is the intention to place the whole matter of entrance on an absolutely cash basis, and no deviation from these rules will be allowed in any case or in any particular.  
Address communications and entries to  
D. L. HALL, Secretary,  
116 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

SPRING TROTTING MEETING  
CHICAGO DRIVING PARK.  
June 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

- First Day--Tuesday, June 3d.  
No. 1. Purse \$1,000. Three-minute Class.  
No. 2. Purse \$1,000. 2:29 Class.
- Second Day--Wednesday, June 4th.  
No. 3. Purse \$1,000. 2:30 Class.  
No. 4. Purse \$1,000. 2:22 Pacing Class.
- Third Day--Thursday, June 5th.  
No. 5. Purse \$1,000. 2:45 class.  
No. 6. Purse \$1,000. Open to all pacers ("Johnston" barred).  
Special Race on this day, to be announced hereafter.
- Fourth Day--Friday, June 6th.  
No. 7. Purse \$1,000. 2:26 Class.  
No. 8. Purse \$1,000. 2:30 Pacing Class.
- Fifth Day--Saturday June 7th.  
No. 9. Purse \$1,000. 2:35 Class.  
No. 10. Purse \$1,000. 2:18 Class.  
Special Race on this day, to be announced hereafter.
- All the above purses (except 4, 6, and 8 pacing), are for trotting, mile heats, best three in five in harness, and to the rules of the National Trotting Association. All purses divided into four monies, fifty per cent. to the first horse; twenty-five per cent. to second; fifteen per cent. to third, ten per cent. to fourth.
- Entries to close on Monday, May 19th, at 11 o'clock, P. M. Entrance fee ten per cent. of purse, five per cent. of which is Cash, and must positively accompany the nomination, the other five per cent. from those who start only, is due and must be paid on or before 8 o'clock P. M. of the evening preceding the race, at the Secretary's office, 116 Monroe Street. No deviation from these conditions in any particular.
- Total Amount for the Meeting,  
\$15,000.
- Address communications and entries to  
D. L. HALL, Secretary,  
116 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

Notice.

HERBERT H. BROWN, M.P. | GEO. H. HOLMES,  
NUGENT W. BROWN, | C. BRUCE LOWE,

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Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California Bums.  
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Llewelin Set-  
ter Dog

CARL,

BY LIECESTER OUT OF DART.

Color, Black, White and Tan; aged five years. Bred by L. H. Smith, of Strathroy, Ontario, Canada; broken by R. B. Morgan, now of Akron, Ohio. Also handled one season by N. B. Nesbitt, of the Harvard Kennel Club, at Storm Lake, Iowa. Will be bred to a few first-class bitches.

Fee.....\$40.00

Address W. W. MOORE, Oakland, Cal., or J. Y. ROSS, 123 California Street, San Francisco.

TRY AN ADVERTISEMENT  
THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY,  
THE BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

THE NEW ZEALAND

Stud and Pedigree Stock Co.

LIMITED.

AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

The objects of the New Zealand Stud and Pedigree Stock Company, Limited, are the breeding of pure-bred Cattle, Clydesdale Horses and Sheep, and disposing of same by sale or otherwise in New Zealand, the Australasian Colonies, San Francisco, and elsewhere.

The whole of the pedigree herds, the Clydesdale horses and sheep, are well known, and consist of first-class imported stock, judiciously selected in England by the best judges, without regard to cost, and their progeny, wherever exhibited, have secured the highest prizes.

The celebrated short-horn Bull, DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, was awarded First and Champion Prizes at the Intercolonial Exhibition, Sydney, for the best bull of any breed, and for which the whole of the Australasian Colonies competed with both Imported and Colonial Bulls. This bull and many of his progeny are amongst the herd.

The Herefords are deserving of special mention. Six hundred in number, they form the largest herd of pure Herefords in the world. Their progeny have always met with a ready and remunerative sale in the Australasian Colonies.

The Thoroughbred Horses and Clydesdales of this Company are well known throughout the Colonies and Great Britain; their equal does not exist in the Australasian Colonies.

Fastest Time on Record.

Martini-Henry, by Musket-Sylvia, was bred by this Company and sold when a foal to the Hon. J. White for 1,250 guineas. He is now three years old, and has just achieved the wonderful feat of winning the Victorian Derby, one mile and a half (the great southern weight-for-age race), carrying 122 pounds, and beating a field of nine in 2:39, thus overing the previous record of 2:41 1/2; and also the Melbourne Cup, two miles, carrying 103 pounds to victory in 3:30, and beating a field of twenty-nine, thus lowering the previous best record of 3:30 3/4, by Darriwell (5 years), carrying 102 pounds, in 1879.

Musket--The Company have for sale some twenty-five colts (this season's) by this wonderful sire, from imported thoroughbred English mares.

During the present racing season nearly all the important two and three-year-old events in Auckland have been won by his progeny. A draft of his yearlings, which have just been disposed of in Sydney, New South Wales, realized from £150 to 1,250 guineas.

Orders entrusted to the Company will receive prompt and careful attention, the Company guaranteeing to find careful and efficient men to take charge of stock, and to insure shipments against all risks at five (5) per cent.

Any information regarding stock may be obtained on application to

P. H. BOURKE, Secretary,

Auckland, New Zealand.

The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co., Limited.

412 California Street, San Francisco.

HUGH CRAIG, Agent.

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AGENT FOR

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HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK

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Harness, Saddles, Blankets,  
English Race Goods,  
And everything necessary for horse  
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Agent for Dr. Dixon's Condition Powders. Repair  
ing promptly attended to.

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CHECK HOOK.

Simple in its Structure and Prac-  
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The horse never loosens the check-rein when this  
Check-Hook is used.  
Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-  
Hook of this kind.  
There being no springs or hinges to break connected  
with it, makes it serviceable and easily appended, as  
the check-rein passes through a solid ring attached to  
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Orders sent to

A. C. DIETZ,  
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Will receive prompt attention.  
When ordering state whether gold or silver plate  
required.

FOR SALE.

Holstein Bull

NERO OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 2209.

Calved October 21, 1880. Sire BLATHE, No. 2208.  
Dam JEANETTE, No. 150. Weight 1,875 pounds.

Ayrshire Bull

GENERAL SHERMAN.

Calved April 10, 1877. Sire SCARBORO CHIEF, No 1706.  
Dam KITTIE BIRNIE 2d, No. 4179.

Address ARIEL LATHROP,  
Room 69, C. P. R. R. Building,  
Cor. Fourth and Townsend streets, San Francisco, Cal.

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Farmer and Dairyman.

A thoroughly instructed Farmer, having managed  
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Europe, wishes a situation as Superintendent of a  
first-class farm. Dairy matters a specialty. Highest  
references offered. Address

L. K.  
42 Nevada Block,  
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Carriage Horses For Sale.



AT DASHAWAY STABLES,  
Oakland, One pair Bay horses;  
black points; Raised in Nevada;  
Sired by the thoroughbred horse  
Pill-Box; Weight 1,160 and 1,160  
respectively; Seven years (7) old;  
Perfect in all particulars.

AMUSEMENTS.

CALIFORNIA THEATRE

FRED'K W. BEET MANAGER.

THE LEADING THEATRE

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

MISSION STREET, ABOVE THIRD.

Monday Evening, May 5th.

The Kiralfy Exceleior Combina-  
tion.

Popular prices until further notice. 75c  
Dress Circle and Orchestra (reserved)... 75c  
Balcony.....50c  
Gallery.....25c  
FRED'K W. BEET,  
Lessee and Manager.

OAKLAND THEATRE

TWELFTH STREET NEAR WEBSTER, OAKLAND, CAL.

Monday Evening, May 5th.

The Great Tragedian

W. E. SHERIDAN!

LOUIS XL

PERFECTLY CAST!  
NEW SCENERY and EFFECTS!

SATURDAY MATINEE!

SPECIAL NOTICE--For the accommodation of the  
residents of Berkeley, Alameda and Brooklyn, curtain  
will rise at 7:45, performance terminating at 10:45.

Admission.....25c  
Reserved Seats.....50c  
Secure your seats in advance.

The Vienna Gardens,

Cor. of Sutter and Stockton Sts.

THE POPULAR

FAMILY RESORT

OF THE CITY.

The Ladies' Orchestra, composed of accomplished  
musicians is the feature of the Entertainments, with  
the talented Miss Bertha Neuber as leader.  
Refreshments of all kinds the best the market  
affords.

G. F. WALTER  
Sole Prop.

ADMISSION FREE.



## THE TROTTING STALLION

## SILVERHEEL

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884 AT THE DASHAWAY STABLES, 350 Eleventh street, between Franklin and Webster streets, Oakland.

Silverheel is a dark bay, foaled July 5th 1876; bred by R. B. Chisholm of Kane County, Illinois. Sired by Wilson's Blue Bull, his dam Maggie Rice by Gage's Logan; granddam Fanny Stratford, a mare which had every mark of high breeding, and was the dam of John A. Rice that showed a 2:10 gait when two years old.

Logan by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; his dam Lady Wallace by Ohio Eclipse.

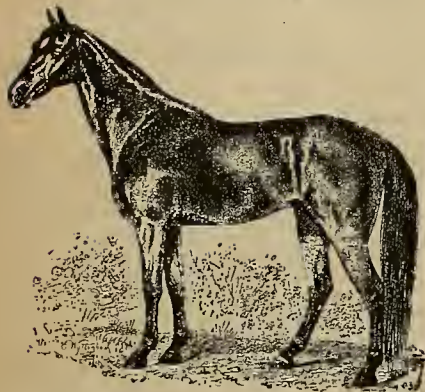
With little training when four years old, Silverheel showed three heats inside of 2:10.

## TERMS.

Twenty-five dollars the season; will make terms for insurance. Season to end July 1st.

SACKBIDER &amp; CHISHOLM.

## Hambletonian Trotting Stallion



## BOB MASON

By ECHO. His dam Belle Mason by Belmont, thoroughbred. Echo by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Fanny Felter by Magnolia (by American Star). Belle Mason by Belmont (Williamson's). First dam, Lucy Johnson, by the Pony (son of imported Leviathan). Second dam Catalpa, by Frank. Third dam, by John Richards.

Will make the season of 1884 for a limited number of mares, at the OAKLAND TROTting PARK.

## Description.

Bob Mason is a mabogany bay, with inside of off hind ankle white and star in forehead; sixteen hands, and weighs 1,100. Foaled May 10th, 1879. He is of fine kindly disposition, a natural trotter, and has shown great speed, but as yet has no public record. For a fine portrait and full description of the horse see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of June 30th, 1883.

For full history of his sire Echo, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN July 29th, 1882. See also, for his full brother Exile, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN issue of September 16th, 1882.

## TERMS.

Fifty dollars the season, payable at time of service. All mares at risk of owners. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasture at \$5 per month.

CHARLES J. ELLIS, Owner.  
WM. DONATHAN, Agent.

## Fast Trotting Stallion



## HA HA.

Standard (See Wallace's Register.)

Ha Ha: Color Brown, 15½ hands. Extra fine style. Action and form PERFECT. As a three-year-old, with eight weeks' handling, showed 2:23½, without a skip.

## Breeding.

GILT-EDGE, combining, close at hand, Hambletonian, Alexander's Abdallah, Mambrino Chief, dam by McCracken's Blackhawk, the sire of the dam of Overman. Record 2:19½.

N. B. As a four-year-old, with proper handling, 2:20 or better, I would expect him to show.

FRED ARNOLD,  
Stockton, Cal.

## The Trotting Stallions

## Baywood and Fleetwood

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884, COMMENCING FEBRUARY 15th, and ending July 1st, at the corner of Third and Empire streets, San Jose.

## BAYWOOD

Is five years old, dark bay, with black points, 16 hands high, and weigh 1,200 pounds, fine bone, level-headed and a good mover.

Sired by Nutwood; first dam by Geo. M. Patchen; second dam b Champion; third dam by Belmont.

## FLEETWOOD

Is four years old, sorrel, with both front feet white and white stripe face; 15½ hands high, and weighs close to 1,100 pounds. He is a model a perfect horse; high life, fine style and action, and looks like thoroughbred.

Sired by Nutwood. First dam Copper Bottom Mare, by Young America; second dam the Tillotson Mare, pedigree unknown but she was reported to have been bred in Kentucky.

Terms, \$25 for the season, or \$40 to insure.

E. S. SMITH, San Jose.

## THE ELECTIONEER STALLION

## STANFORD

Will make the season of 1884, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, at any stable near the Oakland Race Track.

## TERMS.

\$50 for the season, payable at the close of the season. No responsibility assumed beyond reasonable care.

## Pedigree and Description.

Stanford was bred by George Faylor, late of San Francisco, foaled in 1879; is dark bay, no marks, 15½ hands, and weighs 1,050 pounds; was sired by Electioneer, and closely resembles him in form and color; was not broken until last year; has been handled very little, but enough to show that his action is excellent and peculiar to the get of Electioneer.

First dam, Annie Laurie, by McCracken's Dave Hill, Jr. (sire of Geo. Twist, record 2:25½), by McCracken's Dave Hill, by Red Lion, and by Vermont Black Hawk.

Second dam, Kitty, by Owen Dale, son of Belmont. Dam of Dave Hill, Jr., by old St. Lawrence, granddam thoroughbred. Dam of Dave Hill by Vermont Hambletonian. Dam of Red Lion by Vermont Hambletonian.

J. J. FAIRBANKS,  
Agent.

Oakland, January 18, 1884.

## The Trotting Stallions

## DIRECTOR AND MONROE CHIEF

Will make the season of 1884 at

## Oakland Trotting Park,

Commencing February 1st and ending June 1st.

## TERMS.

Director \$200, Monroe Chief \$100, the season. Good pasture for mares at reasonable rates. Due care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no responsibility assumed should any occur.

## Director, 2:17.

Black horse, foaled July 18, 1877, by Dictator (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10½; Phallus, 2:15½; first dam Dolly (dam of Thorndale, 2:22½; Onward, 2:25), by Mambrino Chief; second dam by Potomac; third dam by Saxe Weimar.

Thorndale, 2:22½, is the sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16½, and Daisy Dale, 2:19½.

## Monroe Chief, 2:18 1-4.

Two-mile record, 4:45.

Brown horse, foaled 1870, by Jim Monroe (son of Alexander's Abdallah, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, first dam Madame Powell, by Bay Chief (son of Mambrino Chief); second dam by Toronto (son of St. Lawrence); third dam claimed to be of Whipstock. For a very lifelike portrait of Monroe Chief and a full account of his pedigree and performance, see the holiday number of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, issued December 29, 1883.

For further information address

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,  
OAKLAND TROTting PARK.

## The Trotting Stallion

## BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Penniston, Philadelphia, Penn. By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr. Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1884 from February 10th to July 1st.

## TERMS.

\$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasture at \$3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes. Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

February 24, 1884.

J. B. McDONALD.

2:20 1-4.

## The Fast-Trotting Stallion

## ANTEEO.

Dark bay colt, near hind foot white; foaled May 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

## By ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.  
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.  
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.  
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.  
Fifth dam, Bonnets of Blue, by Sir Charles.  
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.  
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.  
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.  
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.  
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.  
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.  
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.  
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

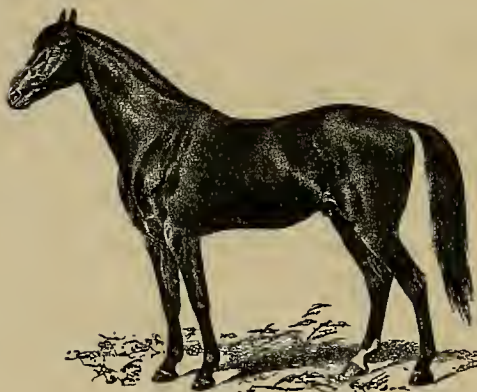
Will make the coming season, from February 10th to June 15th, 1884, at the Fair Grounds at Santa Rosa.

## TERMS.

\$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents. Anteo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20½, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

M. ROLLINS, Agent,  
Santa Rosa.



## MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE WILKES, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by H. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christiana by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes (weighing 1,200 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 27 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 14 have records of 2:25 or better, 5 of 2:20 or better, and 3 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H., and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prominent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1884, at the Drew Stable, STOCKTON, and L. M. Morse's near LODI.

## TERMS:

\$40 for the season, or \$55 single service. This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

## The Trotting Stallion

## STEINWAY,

With two-year-old record, third heat, of 2:31½, and three-year-old record, fourth heat, of 2:25½.

## TERMS.

He will serve mares the present season, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, 1884, at the

Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County.

At \$100 for the season, payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasture \$5 per month, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McClevery & Noble, Fashion Stable, Oakland, or of S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S. Smalley's Stable, Haywards, will be forwarded immediately to the farm.

## Description.

He is a bay, 15½ hands high, weighing 1,175 pounds, long flowing main and tail, two white hind ankles, remarkable style and lofty carriage; has a good, resolute head set on a stout neck; his shoulders do not mount very high on the withers. He has great length and a capacious middle piece, plenty of bone and substance; his gait is big and square; his disposition is the very best.

## Pedigree.

Steinway, by Strathmore; first dam Abbess, by Albion, the sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24; second dam by Marshall Ney, by imported Emancipation; third dam by Bertrand, he by Sir Archy; Albion by Halcyon, a pacer; he by Virginian, a son of Sir Archy. Steinway's dam is the dam of Solo, five-year-old record 2:28, and Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, two-year-old record 2:31½, winning the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall, beating the Palo Alto colt and others. Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway. Steinway's dam is also the dam of W. S. Buckner's colt Currency, that trotted as a yearling, the fall of 1882, in 2:46. See New York "Spirit of the Times" of November 18th, and "Turf, Field and Farm" November 18th, 1882.

Strathmore is the sire of Santa Clara, 2:17½; and Tucker, 2:19½; Chestnut Hill, 2:22½; Alice Stoner, 2:24; Steinway, three-year-old, 2:25½; Nannie Talbert, five-year-old, 2:27; Solo, five-year-old, 2:28; Monitor, 2:26½; Henderson, 2:28; Strathman, three-year-old, 2:29½; and Stuart, three-year-old, 2:28. Stuart is full brother to Belnor, who trotted a mile in 2:52½ at fifteen months old. Bedford trotted in the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall; was timed the second heat in 2:32½; is by Strathmore also. Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, the sire of Dexter, 2:17½; first dam by North American, the sire of Whitehall, he the sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23½, and he in turn got Governor Sprague, record 2:26½; and he got Kate Sprague, record 2:18. The dam of Scott's Thomas, record 2:21, and Scott's Chief, record 2:23, was by Whitehall; also North American, by Sir Walter; he by Hickory, sire imported Whip; North American's dam is a pacer. Strathmore's second dam is by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by imported Messenger.

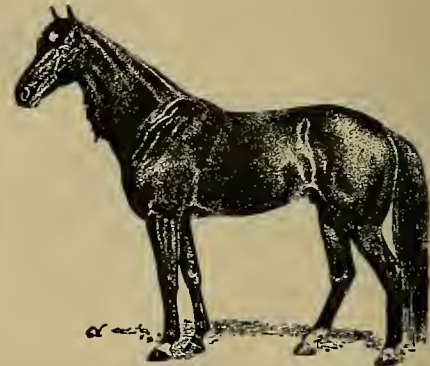
## Performances.

Steinway has trotted four races; at two years old he won the Lexington stake, mile heats, beating Memento, Jewett, Verbeke, Admiration, Mystery, in 2:39, 2:32, 2:31½. Memento won the first heat. As three-year-old, at Sharpshury, Ky., August 8th, 1879, over a miserable half-mile track, he beat Bushwacker, record 2:27, and Blackwood, Jr., record 2:22, in four heats, 2:38, 2:37, 2:37, 2:35, Bushwacker winning second heat. At Lexington, August 18th, 1879, he trotted six heats, 2:38, 2:36, 2:30, 2:26½, 2:30½, 2:30½. Steinway winning fourth, fifth and sixth heats, beating Jewett, Catchby and two others. At the fall meeting of the Horse Breeders' Association for the Kentucky Stakes for three-year-olds he was beaten in three heats by Jewett, in 2:26½, 2:23½, 2:26½, but Steinway was lame in this race, and really not in condition to start; he was timed second, in 2:27½, 2:23½, 2:27½.

## Address

GEORGE WILEY,  
Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.

## THE TROTting STALLIONS



## SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1ST TO July 15th, 1884, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15½ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, and foaled in the spring of 1878.

## PEDIGREE.

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Ensign, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:41½) by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grandam by Leffler's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

## LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built, weight, 1,150 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks, and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star, (son of Platt's Western Star by Blacknose). 1st dam by Boanerges, 2nd dam by Gallatin (1811). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:33). 2nd dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. 3rd dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. 4th dam by Leffler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

## TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty (\$50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five (\$25) dollars the season, cash. Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasture. Further pasture will be charged three (\$3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. MCINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.



# LITTLE'S SHEEP DIP

CHEMICAL FLUID



Price Reduced to

\$1.25 Per Gallon.

Twenty gallons of fluid mixed with cold water will make 1,230 gallons of Dip.  
It is superior to all Dips and Dressings for SCAB in Sheep; is certain in effect; is easily mixed, and is applied in a cold state. Unlike sulphur or tobacco, or other poisonous Dips, it increases the growth of the wool, stimulates the fleece, and greatly adds to the yield. It destroys all vermin. It is efficacious for almost every disease (internal and external) sheep are subject to.

FALKNER, BELL & CO.,  
San Francisco, Cal.

PAUL FRIEDHOFFER,

PATHOLOGICAL HORSE-SHOER,

116 Washington Street.

PRACTICAL IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES

W. H. Woodruff,



VETERINARY DENTIST.

References:  
Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr, city; R. P. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.  
Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.

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GOLD SEEKERS FRIEND  
If you will send us ten  
CENTS Silver, you'll get  
by mail our NEW CASE  
& CONTENTS that will help you to more READY CASH  
At once than any other method in the world.  
never fails. World's Fair Co. 122 Nassau St. New York.

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GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,  
Pittsburg, Pa.

ANYTHING  
PICTORIAL CATALOGUES FREE.  
Rifle, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Sights, Accs.,  
Packing Tackle, Razors, &c. Sent C. O. D. for examination.

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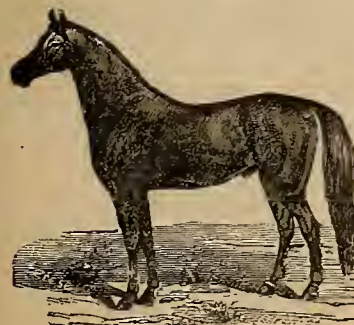
FOR SALE.

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OMNIBUS,  
HACK,  
CARRIAGE,  
Or FAMILY DRIVING HORSES  
—at the—

Fashion Livery and Sale Stables  
Woodland, Cal.

Commission for the purchase of horses of any de-  
sired grade promptly attended to, and satisfaction to  
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Thoroughbreds  
OF ALL AGES.

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HENRY WALSH,

Sup't Running Horse Dept  
Palo Alto Stock Farm.

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LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL  
AUCTIONEERS,116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco  
SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches &amp; Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of  
the State.

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HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST  
successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whip-  
ple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutt, Dougherty, Newland &  
Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured  
of our ability to give satisfaction in all busi-  
ness entrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities  
and counties in the State. We have in contemplation  
a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to  
those so successfully held at the East. We will be  
pleased to enter into correspondence with parties de-  
siring to participate in such sales. Private purchases  
and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions  
will be made on commission and stock shipped with  
utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale.  
Purchases and sales made of land of every descrip-  
tion.

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For sale, to close an Estate, Ten Head of

Pure-Bred Jersey Cattle, Registered in A. J.  
Herd Book and A. J. C. H. R.—Cows,  
Heifers and Calves.All superior animals both in breeding and quality  
Also a number ofTwo and Three-Year-Olds,  
Geldings and Fillies, Thoroughbreds and  
by Thad Stevens Trotting Stock of  
the very best Families.

For particulars inquire of or address,

R. P. CLEMENT,

424 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

## CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use  
thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing  
have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy,  
that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALU-  
ABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Ex-  
press & P. O. address, DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

BUY DIRECT

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General Blacksmithing,  
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Between Webster and Franklin.

ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE  
with neatness and dispatch.  
Horse Shoeing a Specialty.  
Particular attention given to  
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## I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a  
time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure.  
I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING  
SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the  
worst cases. Because others have failed I have no reason for  
not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a  
Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post  
Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you.  
Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

## LINES OF TRAVEL.

### C. P. R. R.

## TIME SCHEDULE.



THURSDAY, APRIL 24th, 1884.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San  
Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A. M.	Benicia	6:40 P. M.
8:30 P. M.	"	7:50 A. M.
4:00 P. M.	"	10:10 A. M.
10:00 A. M.	Byron and Martinez	10:40 P. M.
10:30 A. M.	"	12:10 P. M.
8:30 P. M.	"	9:10 A. M.
8:00 A. M.	Calistoga and Napa	10:10 A. M.
4:00 P. M.	"	6:40 P. M.
6:30 A. M.	Colfax	5:40 P. M.
8:00 P. M.	"	7:40 A. M.
3:30 P. M.	Deming, El Paso Express	9:10 A. M.
4:30 P. M.	and East (Emigrant)	7:10 A. M.
7:30 A. M.	Galt and via Livermore	5:40 P. M.
8:30 P. M.	Stockton via Martinez	12:10 P. M.
7:30 A. M.	Yuba	5:40 P. M.
4:00 P. M.	Knight's Landing	10:10 A. M.
3:30 P. M.	Los Angeles and South	9:40 A. M.
7:30 A. M.	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P. M.
5:00 P. M.	"	8:40 A. M.
9:30 A. M.	Merced, Madera, J.	12:10 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	(Fresno and Tulare)	9:10 A. M.
8:00 A. M.	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	Mohave, Needles Express	9:10 A. M.
4:30 P. M.	and East (Emigrant)	7:10 A. M.
10:00 A. M.	Siles and Haywards	5:40 P. M.
3:00 P. M.	"	6:40 P. M.
5:00 P. M.	Ogden and Express	7:10 A. M.
3:00 P. M.	East (Emigrant)	11:40 A. M.
6:00 A. M.	Red Bluff (via Marysville,	5:40 P. M.
8:00 A. M.	and Tehama via Woodland	6:40 P. M.
4:00 P. M.	Reading	5:40 P. M.
7:30 A. M.	Sacramento, via Benicia	6:40 P. M.
6:00 A. M.	"	7:40 A. M.
3:00 P. M.	"	10:10 A. M.
4:00 P. M.	Sacramento River Steamers	6:00 A. M.
7:30 A. M.	San Jose	5:40 P. M.
10:00 A. M.	"	13:40 P. M.
3:00 P. M.	"	9:40 A. M.
8:40 A. M.	Vallejo	6:40 P. M.
9:30 A. M.	"	12:10 P. M.
3:00 P. M.	"	10:10 A. M.
4:00 P. M.	"	7:40 A. M.
3:00 P. M.	Virginia City	10:10 A. M.
6:00 A. M.	Woodland	6:40 P. M.
4:00 P. M.	"	10:10 A. M.

Train leaving San Francisco at 7:00 A. M. can  
meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Oakland Pier; and  
that leaving at 8:30 A. M. can meet Pacific Express  
from The Needles and El Paso at Oakland Pier  
\*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

## LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—\*6:00—\*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—  
8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—  
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TO FRUIT VALE—\*6:00—\*6:30—\*7:00—\*7:30—\*8:00—  
\*8:30—\*9:30—\*10:30—\*11:30—\*5:00—\*5:30—\*6:00—\*6:30—  
9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—\*9:30—6:30—11:00—  
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TO ALAMEDA—\*6:00—\*6:30—7:00—\*7:30—8:00—\*8:30—  
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## Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.  
 Automatically Adjustable.

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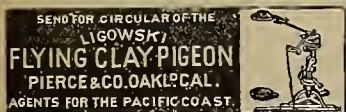
Treatise on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free.  
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**HARDWARE, RIFLES, GUNS,**  
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 in every variety, and all articles belonging to  
 the Sportsman's outfit on REASONABLE TERMS.

## Thoroughbred SETTER PUPPIES.



ENGLISH SETTERS, Finest breed imported. Irish Setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill of Oregon. Pedigrees guaranteed. \$25.00 each at six weeks old. Apply to

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## Sprung Knees

### Cockled-Ankles



Permanently cured by using  
**SPARKHALL'S SPECIFIC.**  
 BEFORE USING. AFTER USING.  
 Which does not blister or interfere with the horse's work.  
 Valuable and undisputed testimonials from all points mailed free on application.  
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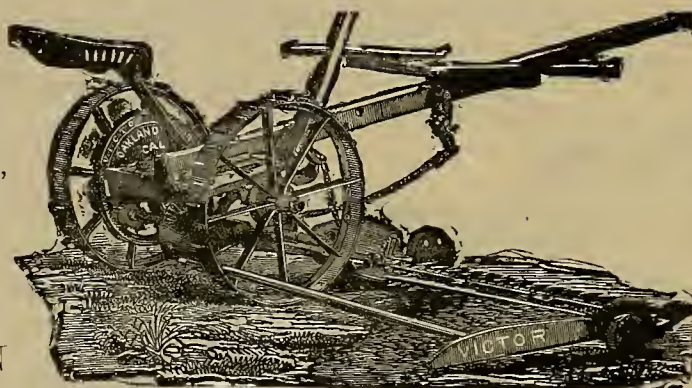
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# BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. IV, No. 19.  
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1884.

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FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

## YACHTING.

### The Pacific Yacht Club Opening—Triumph of the Hall Model over the Turner Model.

Last Saturday was all that could be wished from a yachtsman's point of view. The wind in the channel was strong enough to make kites uncomfortable, but not strong enough to prevent any one from carrying full working canvas. At Front street wharf were assembled the Aggie, Fleur de Lis, Nellie, Annie, (flag ship) Era and Dawn. After the ladies and guests had been gotten aboard Commodore Caduc fired the gun to "break" anchors, and get under way. At the signal the four first-mentioned vessels stood down towards the ferry slips, and on the second gun from the flag ship hauled the wind on the port tack, and stood over for Saucelito. The positions then were as follows: The Annie in the van with the Fleur de Lis next, while the Aggie and Nellie were well to the southward and eastward, the Aggie being to leeward. It was noticed on the Aggie that the jib and fore-sail were sheeted right home, while the main-sail was well off; her sailing master, thus to keep his mainsail drawing, got his other sails at such an angle to the wind that they served to hold the boat down without giving her much driving power. In this position she was struck by a squall off the city front, and knocked down; she was luffed immediately, and the fore-sail taken in with a speed that did credit to the crew, but did not greatly enhance the estimate of the sailing master's courage. The Fleur de Lis soon took her position as leader, which she maintained until Saucelito was reached. The Aggie in the channel managed to eat the wind out of the Nellie, and held well up to the windward, and she let go her anchor one minute later than the Fleur de Lis. On actual time the Aggie made the best trip, but as the first vessel there was the one to receive the honors, they were given to the Fleur de Lis. No official time was taken, but the Annie and Nellie made their moorings about nine minutes after the Aggie. The Lurline, Ariel, Rambler, and Hattie, of Stockton, were lying off the club house when the yachts arrived, and were gaily decorated with flags, in which respect they were followed by the other yachts as they arrived. Several of the deep water ships lying in Richardson's Bay had also "dressed ship" in honor of the occasion, and altogether it was a very pretty and bright scene. The 1:30 and 3:20 ferry boats brought over large crowds to join in the festivities, and these, with those that came over on the yachts, joined in the counter attraction of esting and dancing, not to say anything of the frequent visits made by the old salts and fresh young bloods to John's little "cuddy hole," where there was a man who inquired very politely, "What will it be, gentlemen?" There was a larger crowd there than usual, and amongst them were seen the old familiar faces, thus showing that the popularity of these entertainments keeps its hold on all who have ever attended. The ferry had been delayed half an hour for the occasion, and so it was just about nightfall when the guests finally left Saucelito. But a few of the yachtsmen remained over, but these few were a multitude in regard to noise. Sunday morning broke beautifully, and at eight o'clock Vice-Commodore Donahue, in the absence of his superior, fired the gun to hoist colors. The eight o'clock boat from the city brought over a large number of the yachtsmen, who breakfasted at the club house, but the start was delayed until nearly eleven, so as to give time for the others to arrive by the ten o'clock ferry. Before the start the Chispa and Daw arrived from the Island, where they had lain all night, and stood off and on for the starting signal. On the firing of the first gun the yachts got under way, and waited till the flag-ship could get in the lead and fire the second gun. During this interval, about five or six minutes, the Chispa displayed very bad taste in continually firing her gun, but whether from ignorance, or from a desire to mislead the sailing masters, as yet remains unknown. The fleet was now as follows. The Lurline sailed by Capt. Turner; the Aggie by Fulton Berry; the Nellie by Frank Murphy; the Fleur de Lis by Henry White; the Annie by the Commodore; the Rambler by C. M. Cole, and the Spray by L. B. Chapman. The wind was very light and fitful off the club house, and it took some time for all the vessels to get fairly moving. The Lurline went off with jib and main-sail, while all the other yachts carried full working canvas. The fleet stood over to the south shore to get out of the strong ebb tide then running, and shortened sail as necessary, when overhauling the Commodore. The wind continued light until Mission Bay was reached, where it freshened up considerably. The boats rounded the Hunter's Point stake-boat in the following order: Annie, Lurline, Aggie, Nellie, Fleur de Lis, Eva (which joined the fleet off the front) and Rambler, there being about twenty minutes difference between the first and last boat. From here to the

club house the yachts were to "try rate of sailing," and all sheeted home on the port tack. The Lurline and Aggie soon went to the fore, and between these two boats the only exciting test of speed took place. The sailing directions were to leave the mid-channel buoy to starboard, and the yachts took different courses to get to windward. After standing out on the port tack from Black Point, the Lurline went in stays near Arch Rock, and was closely followed by the Aggie, which went about just under her stern. The Lurline, being a heavy keel boat, took some time to get way upon her after staying, while the Aggie worked quicker. The black boat had just good steering way on her when the Aggie came tearing down toward her. The Aggie, by all the rules of sailing, if unable to weather her, should have put her teller up, and gone under her stern. This, however, she failed to do, and a collision was imminent, and but for the gentlemanly and prompt action of Captain Turner, who luffed his vessel, both yachts would have been considerably damaged. The Aggie thus kept her headway, while the Lurline was almost thrown in irons, and, as a consequence, the Aggie rounded the buoy first, followed one minute and a half after by the Lurline. Then came the Fleur de Lis, Nellie, and Annie. The vessels now piled on the kites, which they had been unable to carry with advantage close on the wind. The Aggie reached home first, and after passing the stake-boat got down her jibtop-sail, eased the sheets, and came back under jib and main-sail. The Lurline got her salute from the club house, and from the Ariel just thirty-five seconds later. The Fleur de Lis came next, followed in one minute and twenty seconds by the Nellie. It seemed at one time as if the Nellie would have to make a tack to weather the buoy, but to the leeward of Point Cavalls, she got a lead well to the southward, and stood up so well that she was enabled to pass the winning line with sheets started. The Commodore followed her, and after her came the Eva, which came direct from the city front, and then the Rambler, which had followed instructions. The Spray did not go over the course.

The time as taken was as follows:

	Hunter's Pt.	Mid Channel.	Home.	Actual sailing time.
Aggie	1 05 10	1 59 00	2 22 30	1 17 20
Lurline	1 04 25	2 00 30	2 23 05	1 18 40
Fleur de Lis	1 16 20	2 05 00	2 30 44	1 20 24
Nellie	1 08 00	2 08 20	2 29 45	1 21 45
Annie	1 04 00	2 04 45	2 30 30	1 26 33
Eva	1 20 00			
Rambler	1 24 30			

The Rambler's time was not taken round the buoy or at the finishing point. The Lurline, for a keel boat, did wonders, and it is an open question whether or no she would have been the first one home if it had not been for her trouble with the Aggie in the channel.

The small sloop, built by Morphy on Long Bridge, met with an accident on her maiden trip last Sunday. She endeavored to cross the bows of a ship lying at anchor in the channel, but miscalculated the height of her mast, and, as a consequence, she fouled her masthead with the ship's bobstay, and broke it off below the hounds. She has had a new spar put in.

As models for small yachts the Rambler and the Spray take the lead. The former is most beautifully and tastily fixed up in the cabin, and many little "wrinkles" for more room have been discovered, while the Spray is one mass of "ssilor work" in regard to her rigging. She (the Spray) has had her cockpit raised and scuppers put in, which is a very great improvement, as formerly all the water that came into the cockpit ran into the cabin. She is ballasted with the lead dress that used to be in the Clara, and is much stiffer than formerly. As nearly all the work was done by the amateur owners during their leisure moments in winter, too much credit cannot be given them for their success.

It is amusing to see some of the aquatic items in the dailies. Some few weeks back, Bob Goble fixed up an old catamaran which has been going to pieces for some years, and on her appearance aloft some nautical scribe saw her and called her a "novel craft," and went on to describe her. This was copied with different wording in other papers, and it pretty nearly went the rounds of them all. We should think that after all the discussions on the subject of this class of vessels, some years back, that they would have ceased to bother the reporter's brain as something new and novel.

At last accounts Mr. Coleman has almost decided to have his yacht built in the east, and brought round the Horn. As there are just as good boat-builders on the Pacific as on the Atlantic Coast, we think this a pity, and moreover, it will be much longer before she can get here, not to say anything of the additional expense.

The new yawl is called the Ripple, a very pretty name, but hardly appropriate for a heavy weather vessel such as she is. She went to California city on Saturday.

The Lotus Club went out as far as the Fort on Saturday and returned early.

## THE KENNEL.

### Death of Trueman's Bob.

EDITOR BREWER AND SPORTSMAN:—In last Monday's *Examiner*, I noticed an item stating that A. B. Trueman's grand old dog Bob was dead, after having spent eight years or more of active service in the field, and proving himself to be a noble animal. His superior for active service could not be found, and his equals are rare. He was thoroughly broken to "point," "back," and "retrieve," and as for "quartering" I never saw his equal. No expense was spared by the gentleman from whom Mr. Trueman obtained him to have him thoroughly broken. From the great performances, so far as heard from, of the stock from which he came, one may judge something of what his capabilities and performances were. The sire of Bob was A. C. Titcomb's Sam, who received the first prize as an Irish setter in the bench show of 1877, his dam Nellie imported. Dr. C. G. Toland's bitch Whiskey, which received the first prize at the bench show of 1877, and also the first prize at the bench show of 1881, was Bob's full sister. Calvert Meade's Dick, which received the first prize as a dog in the bench show of 1881, was a half brother to Bob. W. T. Daniels' bitch Sencho, which received the second prize as an Irish setter in 1881, was a half sister to Bob. So much for the bench show qualities of this celebrated stock. H. H. Briggs' well-known Irish setter Belle, which received the second prize at the Gilroy field trials of 1882, and the third prize at the Pacific Coast field trials held at Folsom in 1883, was a half sister to Bob. This was the only one of Bob's stock that ever ran in any field trials held in this State, so far as I am aware of, but it is expected that several will be entered for the various field trials to be held this year. This is the dog which caused so much controversy between C. N. Post, H. H. Briggs and D. E. Goodman, subsequent to the late bench show. His death was caused by a disease contracted at the said show, under the effects of which he gradually wasted away. It is to be hoped that some of his offspring will prove themselves to be as worthy of the name of "Irish setter" as their sire, and win many honors both on the bench and in the field.

W. BRADFORD.

San Francisco May 8th, 1884.

### A Good Laverack.

Mr. H. Payne, of Los Angeles, in a few days will receive from a leading kennel in Delaware a young Laverack puppy bitch, which promises in future to be a great addition to our pure dog blood. The puppy in question is by Don Juan, from Petrel III; Don Juan is by Tam O'Shaunter, both distinguished in our national kennel history. On the sire's side the strain goes through Tam O'Shaunter to Champion Rock, Rum, and others equally distinguished. The dam Petrel III is registered in the English Kennel Club, 11,451, and comes in first degree from Carbonite, and through him in direct succession Dash and Countess. The latter was one of the grandest dogs ever littered, never being beaten on the field or bench but once. She afterwards beat the dog that beat her on the occasion referred to. The progeny of Countess leads the list all over England. If Mr. Payne breeds the new-come to Captain Mayberry's Dan, Los Angeles county will soon have some of the best dogs in the State.

### Coursing at Sacramento.

Last Saturday the Sacramento Coursers had a second day out, this time at the Whitcomb ranch; ten dogs were entered. The runs were as follows: Thos. Waite's br b Juno beat R. Muland's bl d Phil. Sheridan; Joe Powers, br d Waterford beat P. Kelly's f b—; Joe Powers' bl b Mary Kelly beat Thos. Waite's Fly; P. Kelly's bl and w d Democrat beat J. Farrelly's f b Fanny; J. Farrelly's f b Wee Lass beat R. Muland's f d Prince.

Second course.—Juno beat Waterford; Mary Kelly beat Democrat; Wee Lass ran a bye.

Third course.—Wee Lass beat Mary Kelly; Juno ran a bye. At sunset no more hares being found Juno and Wee Lass divided the money.

Mr. Charles Lincoln has been selected to act as Superintendent at the Chicago Dog Show, which will be held July 10th, 11th 12th and 13th.



## TURF AND TRACK.

### Dates Claimed.

Oakland Park, M. M. Allen Lessee, April 26th to May 3d.  
Capital Turf Club, Sacramento, May 6th to 10th.  
Fresno Fair Association, Fresno, May 20th to 24th.  
Bay District Association, San Francisco, May 31st to June 14th.  
Sonoma County Agricultural Association, Santa Rosa, August 18th to 23d.  
Thirteenth District, Marysville, Aug. 26th to 30th.  
Chico Fair Association, Chico, Sept. 1st to 6th.  
State Fair, Sacramento, Sept. 11th to 20th.

### Commodore Kittson—Chat about his Equine Possessions.

[Chicago Tribune.]

The fastest trotter in the world, Maud S., is owned by Mr. William W. Vanderbilt, who, like most of the descendants of the Amsterdam Dutch, the first white settlers in New York, inherits a love for fast horses. The trotter with the second fastest record—Jay-Eye-See—is the property of Mr. J. I. Case. The two fastest pacers the turf has ever known are the property of Commodore N. W. Kittson of St. Paul, Minn., a man who will shortly have completed the allotted age of three score years and ten, and he takes to-day as great an interest in matters pertaining to turf sports as do the men who are more than a generation behind him in years as well as experience. The horses referred to, Johnston and Little Brown Jug, have records respectively of 2:10 and 2:11½, these figures representing the fastest miles ever paced.

Commodore Kittson is a man whose wealth runs well up into the millions, and he has accumulated it by more than half a century of earnest application to business. Over fifty years ago, when the west was practically an unknown wilderness, John Jacob Astor, the founder of the family which bears his name, sent Commodore Kittson, then a boy, into the Hudson Bay region as his agent in the purchase of furs, and since that time he has been prominently identified with the interests and development of the north-west. His fancy for fast horses, however, came only when his income mounted into the hundreds of thousands per year, and he has gratified it in the most complete and lavish manner. Four years ago his name was wholly unknown in turf circles—now he has more money invested in trotters, pacers and thoroughbreds than any other man in the world, his total expenditures in the purchase of horses and farms whereon to breed and raise them having been in the vicinity of \$2,000,000. At Midway, near St. Paul, he has one of the most complete and best arranged stock-farms in the world, and on it are to be found high-priced representatives of every prominent trotting family. At Erdenheim, near Philadelphia, as an immense farm which he purchased two years ago from Mr. Aristides Welch, whose name has been identified with the rearing of thoroughbreds for a quarter of a century. It was here that Parole, the horse that went to England four years ago and astounded the natives of that island by winning all the great spring handicaps in the easiest possible manner, was born, and the same paddock which was the scene of his frolics as a colt witnessed also the antics of his numerous brothers and sisters, none of whom, by the way, attained a title of the celebrity which fell to the lot of the brown gelding. On this farm, which was purchased two years by Mr. Kittson for the round sum of \$200,000, may be found a hundred or so of the best thoroughbreds in the land. There are stallions and mares representing the most fashionable strains of American blood, as well as animals imported from England at a great expense in order that the effects of their breeding may be tested in this country.

But with all these vast expenditures of money the horses by reason of whose performances Commodore Kittson is best known are the two pacers alluded to in the beginning of this article. It is only within a few years that pacers have received more than passing notice at the hands of the horsemen, and even now the prices offered for them by trotting associations are not large in amount. The first pacer that attracted notice was Pocahontas, a famous old chestnut mare who drew a wagon in 2:17½, something like a quarter of a century ago. She was so fast and stout that the owners of other horses lacked courage to make a race against her, and in consequence her turf performances were somewhat limited. One of her descendants, also named Pocahontas, was purchased at a low price by Mr. Robert Bonner about fifteen years ago, and for many years was the pride of his stable. The original Pocahontas was handled during the early years of her life by a Mr. Woodmansee, who, at that time, was a resident of Ohio. He is still alive, and last summer, at the age of 74, drove one of Commodore Kittson's horses a mile in 2:24½. His sons Dan and Ben are Mr. Kittson's trusted lieutenants in the management of his trotting stock, the former having charge of the farm at Midway, while the latter is the manager of the stable of trotters and pacers that travel through the country from spring until fall.

The histories of Johnston and Little Brown Jug are not generally known. The former was bred near Berlin, Wis., his sire being a horse of the Bashaw family, and his dam a mare whose blood lines have never been satisfactorily established. The man who raised him, like the breeders of a good many noted horses, was in moderate circumstances. From the day of his birth Johnston was a natural pacer, and when four years old could easily distance anything in the shape of horseflesh around Berlin. There lives at that place a man named Mather, who came to Wisconsin a quarter of a century ago, and has grown rich in the hauling business. Three years ago Mather owned a team of gray horses that could trot a mile close to three minutes. He was driving them along a country road one day when John Bassett, who raised Johnston, came up to him with a neatly turned gelding that was a pacer. The talk turned on horses, and Bassett said that his four-year-old pacer was a very fast one. He could beat anything round there, Bassett said. Wanting to test the truth of this assertion Mather told him to drive ahead, and he would follow him with the gray team. Bassett started up the pacer, and in a moment or so was lost in a cloud of dust, leaving Mather far behind, and wondering whether his team had suddenly lost all their speed. Although nothing of a horseman, Mather was an excellent financier, and argued that if his horse could go so fast at four years of age he would, with proper training, attain a rate of speed that would make him worth a great deal of money. Bassett was poor, and willing to sell one-half of the horse; Mather was rich, and bought a half interest for \$350. At that time the horse was known as Barney. The following year he was brought to Chicago by Bassett, and kept here about two months, doing a mile at the West Side track one day in 2:15½.

Before the performance he had been offered for sale at \$5,000, and it is probable that four-fifths of that sum would have purchased him, but after showing this speed Bassett took him home again, and subsequently disposed of his interest to Mather for a nominal sum, the banker thus becoming sole owner of the pacer. The following winter he arranged

with Peter V. Johnston, of this city, to drive the horse, and he was entered in several races under the name of Charley M., having been so called by the banker in honor of himself.

When the horse reached Johnston's stable in the early spring of 1883 he was in bad shape, but careful attention soon brought him round. About this time "Eb." Smith of Milwaukee, a rollicking sort of a man who had made considerable money in the liquor business, became interested in the pacer, and finally purchased a controlling half interest in him for \$7,500. The horse's name was then changed to Johnston, as a compliment to his new driver, and last May made his first appearance in a public race in Michigan. He passed through the circuit in that State, not losing a single heat, and came back to Chicago with a record of about 2:17. At the great meeting held here in July he was entered in a race that had for starters three or four other horses. One of these, Billy S., was owned in Buffalo, N. Y., and his backers were confident that he could beat Johnston, they claiming that he had shown them a half mile in 1:05, and a full mile in 2:15. The race was for a purse of \$2,500, with \$500 added if 2:17 was beaten, and the betting was fast and furious. In the first heat Johnston distanced every horse in the race except a mare named Gurgle, the time being 2:15, and in the second heat the mare was also shut out, Johnston thus winning the entire purse and the \$500 added money, the total amount being \$3,000, which is the largest sum ever won by a horse in a pacing race.

This performance brought Johnston prominently before the public, and the association promptly offered a special prize for him to try to beat the best pacing record, 2:11½, made by Little Brown Jug two years before. On the appointed day the driver of Johnston had a man stationed at the half-mile pole, whose duty it was to tell him as he passed how fast the first half-mile had been paced. This individual, who seems to have been somewhat overpowered by the sense of the responsibility which rested upon him, made a mistake of three seconds in his calculation, and as Johnston went flying past him he shouted "1:02." Thinking that as he had gone the first part of the mile so fast it would be an easy matter to accomplish the remaining distance before the allotted time Johnston made no effort to urge his horse, and the animal came home at his ease in 2:11½, the first half mile having been done in 1:05 instead of 1:02. At Pittsburg the following week the horse was taken sick, and did not pace again until fall, when he was driven a mile over the Chicago track in 2:10, as officially announced, although a number of outside watches made the time 2:09½.

It was after this performance that Commodore Kittson purchased Johnston, paying for him \$20,000. He had bought Little Brown Jug two years before for a like sum, but trouble with that horse's feet had prevented his making any showing in races.

Like Johnston, Little Brown Jug was of humble origin. He was bred in Kentucky, his sire being the horse called Gibson's Tom Hal—an animal with not even local reputation as a sire. Little Brown Jug was used in his colthood as a saddle, and the fact that he possessed great speed at a pacing gait was discovered by accident. When four years old he was put in a race, and while pacing a heat at Jackson, Mich., attracted the attention of Mr. H. V. Bemis, of this city, who at once purchased him for \$2,500. This was in 1881, and that season Little Brown Jug paced the three fastest heats on record at Hartford, the time being 2:11½, 2:11½, and 2:12½.

At the dispersal of Mr. Bemis's stable the following spring he was sold to Commodore Kittson, but foot-lameness prevented his showing anything like his real speed. Last fall Mr. Robert Bonner, who perhaps knows more about horses' feet and the ailments to which they are subject than any other man, took the pacer in charge, and a few weeks ago returned him to Mr. Kittson's trainer in Cincinnati in perfect health.

Besides these two pacers, Commodore Kittson has a large stable of trotters in training, among them being Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; So So, 2:17½; Minnie R., 2:19; Von Armin, 2:19½, and Pilgrim. This last-named horse, now six years old, is a son of Smuggler, whose record of 2:15½ is the fastest ever made by a stallion. Pilgrim was driven last season in order to develop his speed, but not trotted in races. During the Cleveland meeting he showed a half mile in 1:07½, and it is believed that this year he will be able to equal or surpass the record of his sire.

Commodore Kittson's annual expenditures incurred in maintaining his vast establishments for the breeding of trotters and runners, and the training and travelling of his stables of horses that are actively engaged in turf contests are something enormous. Men who race or trot horses on a large scale do not expect to make money thereby. It is a pastime for which they are willing to pay a liberal sum. Thus far Mr. Kittson has not been very successful either with his runners or trotters. Several of the horses for which he paid large prices have failed to fulfill the expectations formed regarding them. He now has the two fastest pacers in the world, and that they will hold the place of honor during the coming season is scarcely to be doubted.

### Two-year-olds at Lexington.

The Lexington correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal recently wrote as follows of the two-year-olds now in training at Lexington:

There are a number of very fine two-year-olds here at the track, seven or eight that particularly attracted my attention—one a great rangy chestnut filly called The Slashes, the property of that fine old turfman John M. Clay. She is by Glenelg, out of the noted mare Skeddadle. This is without doubt one of the finest-looking two-year-olds upon the continent of America. An offer of \$5,000 has been refused for her, and I believe she is not for sale at any price, Mr. Clay regarding her as the finest filly he ever bred. Her name, The Slashes, is in honor of the hitherto place of his distinguished father. This filly has no engagements this spring, Mr. Clay being no advocate of racing two-year-olds, and it is his intention, I believe, to wait on her until she is a three-year-old. Another remarkably fine filly is a gray filly, the property of Mr. Grinstead, daughter of Thunderstorm from Fannie Moore, thus being a half-sister to the flying Jennie V. She is engaged in the Quickstep Stakes, to be run over the Washington Park course at Chicago, and will be especially prepared for that event. Tyrant, the sensational yearling last fall, has been complaining, but is coming around again and by the middle of the summer he may develop into form. His owner has \$5,000 in this fellow, and he will be lucky if he realizes a fair per cent. on his investment. Lepanto, a son of Longfellow and Nora Creina, is a large, nice-looking colt, and being on both sides of the house from winning families, he will doubtless give a good account of himself.

Brown's Bronchial Troches for coughs and colds: "I think them the best and most convenient relief extant."—Rev. C. M. Humphreys, Gatz, Ky.

### Lord Falmouth's Sale.

The sale of Lord Falmouth's horses in training took place at Newmarket, April 28th, with Mr. Edmund Tattersall as auctioneer. The weather was very fine and the attendance large. There was not near as much excitement as expected, although Mr. Tattersall's opening remarks, complimentary to Lord Falmouth, were loudly cheered. There was also some applause at the bidding for the choice lots. As expected, that charming filly, Busybody, the winner of the Middle Park and Great Challenge Stakes, carried off the honors of the sale—Tom Cannon paying \$8,500 guineas for her, presumably for Lord Alington; and as she is in the One Thousand Guineas next Friday, her chances of winning are certainly very good. The second honor was taken by Harvester, for which Sir John Willoughby paid \$8,600 guineas. Harvester has been the favorite for weeks for the Two Thousand Guineas, and it was freely suggested that Sir John was going for both of the Guineas—Harvester to win the Two Thousand and Queen Adelaide, better known as the Adelaide filly, the One Thousand—but to do that Busybody, if a starter, will have to be beaten. None of the other three-year-olds sold for as much as was expected. But with Porter paying 4,000 guineas for Louisbourg, a grand-looking colt out of Chevasance by Stockwell, the dam of Jannette, the winner of the Oaks and St. Leger in 1878, the excitement was increased. It was intimated that Porter was buying for the Duke of Westminster. The next lot, Jael, a handsome filly out of Jannette, was knocked down to Alec. Taylor's bid; that she will carry the Manton scarlet is nearly certain. The next high-priced lot was the filly Esther Fae, out of the famous Wheel of Fortune which Tom Cannon got for 2,200 guineas, while Lord Hastings paid 3,200 guineas for the filly Armida, a half sister to Galliard the winner of the 2,000 guineas, Prince of Wales Stakes and St. James Palace Stakes at Ascott last year, while Mr. Ryan paid 2,500 guineas for Cocoonut by Silvio, out of Palmflower by the Palmer, a most promising-looking youngster.

All the lots sold were shown in good condition, especially the two-year-olds, and as they are all heavily engaged and are sold under Lord Exeter's conditions as to engagements, which means that the purchasers need neither run them nor pay their forfeits, but should they run them, Lord Falmouth will pay half the entrance and receive one-third of the value of the stakes if the horse wins. So it is fair to say that Lord Falmouth has not yet fully retired from the turf. The breeding stud will, however, be sold during the July meeting. The full catalogue to-day was as follows.

#### Four-year-olds.

Chestnut colt Grandinater, by Kingcraft, dam Queen Berth by Kingston; C. J. Lefevre, 550 guineas.  
Chestnut colt Prince Maurice by Dutch Skater, dam Cantiniere by Stockwell; Lord Hastings, 500 guineas.

#### Three-year-olds.

Bay colt Titlark by Skylark, dam Placencia by Parmesan; Mr. Lawrence, 130 guineas.  
Brown colt Harvester by Sterling, dam Wheat-Ear by Young Melbourne; Sir J. Willoughby, 8,600 guineas.  
Brown filly Lady Bountiful by Silvio, dam Lady Golightly by King Tom; Charles Archer, 105 guineas.  
Bay filly Busybody by Petrarch, dam Spinaway by Macaroni; Tom Cannon, 8,800 guineas.  
Bay filly Balloon by Queen's Messenger, dam Whirlwind by Kingcraft; W. G. Jarvis, 125 guineas.  
Chestnut colt Woodpecker by Petrarch, dam Gertrude by Saunterer; R. C. Vyner, 400 guineas.  
Bay colt Songster by Skylark, dam Mavis by Macaroni; Charles Archer, 370 guineas.  
Chestnut colt Gyrrh by Queen's Messenger, dam Lady of Mercia by Blair Athol; J. Adams, 200 guineas.  
Chestnut colt Little John by Kingcraft, dam Jannette by Lord Clifden; Mrs. Sydney, 290 guineas.  
Bay colt Lillibullero by Silvio, dam Lillian by Wingrave; W. M. Redfern, 200 guineas.

#### Two-year-olds.

Bay colt Louisbourg by Hampton, dam Chevasance by Stockwell; W. J. Porter, 4,000 guineas.  
Chestnut filly Jael by Silvio, dam Jannette by Lord Clifden; Alec Taylor, 151 guineas.  
Bay filly Esther Fae by Skylark, dam Wheel-of-Fortune by Adventurer; Tom Cannon, 2,200 guineas.  
Bay filly Lady Chataigne by Silvio, dam Lady Go-lightly by King Tom; Lord Calthorp, 500 guineas.  
Chestnut filly Armida by Childeric, dam Mavis by Macaroni; Lord Hastings, 3,200 guineas.  
Chestnut colt Palladio by Albert Victor, dam Placencia by Parmesan; Mr. Cardross, 410 guineas.  
Bay colt Tiverton by Honiton, dam Anti Diem by Musket; Mr. W. Gerard, 200 guineas.  
Bay colt Cocoonut by Silvio, dam Palmflower by The Palmer; Mr. C. Ryan, 2,500 guineas.  
Chestnut colt Tresillian by Silvio, dam Lillian by Wingrave; Mr. E. Bird, 510 guineas.  
Bay filly Themisto by Childeric, dam Hurricane by Wild Dayrell; Matthew Dawson, 280 guineas.  
Chestnut filly Queen's Color by Queen's Messenger, dam Cecilia by Blair Athol; C. J. Lefevre, 420 guineas.  
Bay filly Vivacity by Childeric, dam Agile by The Palmer; Duke of Portland, 800 guineas.

The total of the sale is 36,440 guineas, an average of 1,518 1-3 guineas, of which ten three-year-olds sold for 19,220 guineas, and twelve two-year-olds for 16,170 guineas.

### The Grand Eastern Circuit.

The representatives of the trotting associations forming the grand circuit met at Rochester, N. Y., April 29th, and agreed upon the following dates for their several meetings.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 15th to the 18th inclusive.  
Cleveland, O., July 29th to Aug. 1st inclusive.  
Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 5th to Aug. 8th inclusive.  
Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 12th to Aug. 15th inclusive.  
Hartford, Conn., Aug. 26th to Aug. 29th inclusive.  
Providence, R. I., Sept. 2d to Sept. 5th inclusive.  
Albany, N. Y., Sept. 9th to Sept. 12th inclusive.  
There was considerable talk on the subject of programmes and purses, but it was finally agreed that the programmes should be as follows: First day—Class 2:21 and 2:30 for trotters and 2:22 for pacers. Second day—Classes 2:25 and 2:23 for trotters and 2:17 for pacers. Third day—Class 2:15 for trotters and the "free for all" for pacers. Fourth day—Classes 2:19, 2:27 and the "free for all" for trotters.

The Pongkeepsie Association was not represented at the meeting, owing to some misunderstanding about the date of the meeting. But they have promptly claimed the week between the meetings at Rochester and Hartford, viz., Aug. 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d.

Dr. W. B. Clowe, of Portland, Or., has sold to William Croft, of Victoria, B. C., the chestnut horse Blonde, five years old, by imp. Marquis, dam by Grey Eagle. Price \$600.



Racing at Oakland Park.

April 29th.—Russ House Handicap; for all ages. Purse \$250, of which \$50 to second. Half a mile.  
Delaney & Ayres' ch g Harry Rose, 3 years, by Rutherford—Allen Oge, by Norfolk, 95 pounds. (Flowers) 1  
T. F. Lynch's b g Jou Jou, 3 years, by Monday—Plaything, by Alarm, 98 pounds. (Ross) 2  
C. B. Hoffman's ch g Red Oak, pedigree unknown, 117 pounds (Appleby) 3  
G. L. Richardson's ch g A. A. P. aged, by Jordam—unknown, 105 pounds. (Hazlett) 0

Time—4:52.  
Same Day.—Purse \$200, of which \$50 to the second; for all ages. One mile and three-eighths.  
Delaney & Ayres' ch m Trade Dollar, aged, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton by Asbland, 119 lbs. (Holloway) 1  
M. M. Allen's b b Jocko, aged, by Cariboo—Reply by Enquirer, 124 lbs. (Pepper) 2

Time—2:28.  
Same Day.—Galindo Hotel Handicap, for all ages. Purse \$200 of which \$50 to second. Heats of three-quarters of a mile.  
T. H. Williams, Jr.'s br h Bryant W. four years, by Monday—Babe, by imp. Nena Sahib, 95 lbs. (Williams) 1 0 1  
L. Shaner's b h Haddington, aged, by imp. Haddington—Paire Flame, by Norfolk, 110 lbs. (Ross) 4 0 2  
A. Stover's ch g Quebec, aged, by Norfolk—Jennie Hull by Belmont, 90 lbs. (Hazlett) 2 4 4  
Delaney & Ayres' b g Joe Howell, aged, by imp. Bonnie Scotland—Eva Shepherd, by imp. Sovereign, 122 lbs. (Holloway) 3 3 3

Time—1:15, 1:15, 1:15.  
May 1st.—Palace Hotel stakes, for three-years-olds; \$50 each, half forfeit; \$200 added; \$100 to second; one and one-fourth miles.  
H. C. Judson's blk John A., by Monday—Lady Clare by Norfolk, 118 lbs. (Appleby) 1  
Delaney & Ayres' ch g Harry Rose, by Rutherford—Allen Oge by Norfolk, 115 lbs. (Newall) 2  
T. F. Lynch's b g Jou Jou, by Monday—Plaything by Alarm, 115 lbs. (Ross) 3

Time—2:17.  
Same Day.—Owners Handicap. Purse \$200; \$50 to second. Heats of a mile.  
M. M. Allen's b b Patsy Duffy, aged, by Leicester—Ada A. by Asteroid, 90 lbs. (Williams) 1 1  
Delaney & Ayres' b g Joe Howell, aged, by Bonnie Scotland—Eva Shepherd by imp. Sovereign, 100 lbs. (Flowers) 2 2

Time—1:43, 1:46.  
Same Day.—Selling Purse \$200; \$50 to second. Horses entered at \$1,500 to carry entitled weight; \$1,000 allowed five pounds; \$750 ten pounds; \$500 fifteen pounds. Heats of a mile.  
G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid, aged, by Leicester—Lily Simpson by Newry, \$750, 109 lbs. (Williams) 2 1 1  
Delaney & Ayres' ch m Laura, four-years, by Shannon—Folly by Planet \$1,000, 108 lbs. (Appleby) 1 2 2

Time—1:43, 1:48, 1:54.  
Saturday was the closing day. At noontime the wind was blowing strong, and the general impression was that the favorable adjuncts to a race meeting, so far as a still atmosphere went, was at an end. At that time, too, there was a haze over the Contra Costa Hills, and there were clouds in the west. Two hours wrought a wonderful change. The wind subsided, the sun shone brightly, the air was warm, and the haze was dispelled. The foothills seemed to have journeyed towards the bay, and the land that was playing on the picnic grounds at Shell Mound Park appeared to have been transferred to the grand stand. The notes were clear and distinct, softened somewhat by the distance, but not a bar missing. There could not be a more favorable afternoon for racing. While the weather was just right, the course was in the best possible condition. Soft enough and yet firm and elastic. The attendance was larger than on any of the preceding days, and all of the visitors expecting to see something which would well repay the trouble of the trip. In this they were not disappointed. The first race was for the cup at the regulation cup distance, two and a quarter miles, the nominations being Patsy Duffy, John A. and Trade Dollar. Patsy was largely the favorite in the pools, the prevailing rate being \$190 on him, \$100 on John A., and Trade Dollar \$20. There was a great deal of speculation at these odds, pool-seller and clerks being kept busy until the horses were ready to start. In a race at this distance the horses were started at the "head" of the homestretch, and when the flag fell all the horses were abreast. Trade Dollar took the lead, Patsy in close attendance. John A. pulled back to third position. They galloped past the stand with Patsy and Trade Dollar head-and-head, John A. a couple of lengths in the rear, in 27 seconds. From this point Trade Dollar took the lead, and the half mile was made in 54 seconds, all of them going along easily. At the three-quarters in 1:21, Duffy and Trade Dollar were in the lead, the black colt going along easily a few lengths behind. The mile was made in 1:43. The two leaders kept their position, John A. a little closer, and at the stand, one and one-fourth miles, in 2:16, there was not much change; a mile and a half, in 2:43. Trade Dollar dropped back beaten, and John A. moved up, and from there the contest between him and Patsy was very exciting. The two ran past the three-quarter pole on a deadlock, the colt on the outside, and when two miles had been accomplished in the fast time of 3:35, the black had a little advantage. From thence came the crucial test. Could the three-year-old stand the pressure? Would Patsy be able to carry the heavy weight at the pace they were going? The "middle mile" was 1:44, and a still faster rate was necessary to win. Yet faster ran the colt, gamely the old horse struggled. There was daylight between them at the seven furlong, the advantage in favor of John A. At the bridge Patsy had lessened the gap, and from there horses and riders were doing their utmost. The steel and catgut were called into requisition on Patsy, touches of the whip and "shifting of the bit" were the incentive to John A. The younger was victorious by three-quarters of a length in the best time ever made by a three-year-old at so early in the season; that was 4:01, the last two miles in 3:34. The race gave general satisfaction, and even those who had lost so much money on it cheerfully acknowledged that their champion had exceeded their expectations.

SUMMARY.

May 3d.—The Peruvian Bitters Stakes for all ages; \$50 each, half forfeit, \$500 added, by the Peruvian Bitters Company; \$100 to second, \$50 to third. Two miles and a quarter.  
H. C. Judson's blk John A., three years, by Monday—Lady Clare by Norfolk, 98 pounds. (Appleby) 1  
M. M. Allen's b b Patsy Duffy, aged, by Leicester—Ada A. by Asteroid, 125 pounds. (Williams) 2  
Delaney & Ayres' ch m Trade Dollar, aged, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton by Asbland, 120 pounds. (Holloway) 3

Time—4:01.  
The second race was a dash of one and one-eighth miles, in which were Neilson, Billy the Kid and Haddington. Neilson was the favorite at \$40, Billy bringing \$15 and Haddington \$7. Those who had lost on the previous race "plunged" to get even, and the bidding was very brisk in the auction, while the mutuels did a big business. Whatever chances the favorite had were weakened by her actions at the post. She plunged, reared and cavorted, tried to go over, under or through the fences, apparently more imbued with the spirit of Sullivan and Muldoon than that of Kittenman and delayed the start for a long time. In drawing for places she got the inside which made the task of getting her off still more arduous, as that placed her in close proximity to the fence which she seemed anxious to demolish. When the flag fell she was a trifle in the rear, and at the first passing of the stand in 13 seconds she was third. At the quarter pole in 38 seconds, she had passed her competitor, and the five-

furlong mark, the half-mile pole, in 1:03, she still led, though the Kid had improved his position. When the homestretch was reached it was evident that there would be an exciting conclusion, as all three were close together, though Neilson still led. The mile was made in 1:44, and from the reporter's stand it was impossible to tell the exact positions, but as the goal was neared the horse with the horrible name came away, and Billy the Kid was hailed the winner by three-fourths of a length over Haddington, the whilom favorite, that much in the rear of the second; time, 1:57.

SUMMARY.

Same Day.—Purse \$150, \$50 to second; for all ages. One and one-eighth miles.  
G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid, aged, by Leicester—Lily Simpson by Newry, 110 pounds. (Hazlett) 1  
H. C. Judson's ch m Neilson, three years, by Wildlife—Susie Williams by imp. Hercules, 97 pounds. (Flowers) 2  
L. Shaner's b h Haddington, aged, by imp. Haddington—Paire Flame by Norfolk, 122 pounds. (Carter) 3

Time—1:57.

Trotting at Oakland.

The race on Friday was as arranged, purse of \$500 for Vanderlynn, Sister, B. B., and Tump Winston, but the latter was withdrawn. The betting was erratic, but at last settled down to \$25 for Sister, \$18 for B. B., and \$15 for Vanderlynn. Both in scoring and in trotting the heat it was apparent that Vanderlynn was as uncertain as ever in his gait, and even his most ardent and consistent backers feared that their investments were once again gone to the bad. B. B. started off with the lead which he increased to eight lengths at the half mile, but thence, Sister trotted very steadily and fast until she was almost even at the distance with B. B. when she was off her feet, and the latter jogged in, with Vanderlynn a poor second. B. B. now was taken first choice at \$30 against \$20 each of the others, but this time Sister got away with a fine lead which she held all the way, coming in three lengths ahead of B. B., with Vanderlynn fairly up to him. The backers of B. B. must have thought that he had not been sent for the heat, for they backed him at even against the other two combined. The mile was prettily contested until the half was reached, but shortly afterwards B. B., who was lapping Sister, made a disastrous break, and Vanderlynn being in an ugly fix, Sister won handily with Vanderlynn second. There was now a scramble to get even, and Donathau was tried behind Vanderlynn, while McConn gave B. B. a rattling galop, but all in vain as Sister improved her gait, and although Goldsmith jogged her in, he could not avoid barring her from the 2:30 class, for which she would have been quite dangerous during the circuit.

SUMMARY.

OAKLAND PARK, May 2d.—Arranged purse of \$500, best three in five to horses.  
John A. Goldsmith's br m Sister, by Admiral. 3 1 1  
George Lehigh names b g B. B. 1 2 3  
Pat Farrell names ch g Vanderlynn. 2 3 2

Time—2:29, 2:30, 2:31, 2:29.

Capital Turf Club—Running and Trotting at Sacramento.

The Capital Turf Club, recently re-organized, have been engaged with the first meeting under the new regime this week, at Agricultural Park. They have achieved an encouraging success, and the question of the permanency of the club as a local institution seems to be settled. The new track has been quite satisfactory though slow. The following is a resume of the racing up to the time of going to press:

First Day, May 6th.—Running; purse \$300, for all ages. Heats of three-quarters of a mile.  
Delaney & Ayres' m Trade Dollar, aged, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton, 115 pounds. (Appleby) 1  
M. M. Allen's br c Bryant W., four years, by Monday—Bebe, 118 pounds. (Williams) 1  
Lee Shaner's b g Haddington, aged, by imp. Haddington—Paire Flame, 120 pounds. (Carter) 2  
Fred Bridge's s g St. Patrick, aged, 103 pounds. (Flowers) 4

Time—1:18, 1:17.  
Won easily. Pools—First heat Bryant W. \$40, Haddington \$10, Field \$5. Second heat, Haddington \$20, Bryant W. \$12. Paris Mutuels paid \$20.55.

Same Day.—Running, for all ages; purse \$250. One mile and a quarter.  
M. M. Allen's b b Jocko, aged, by Cariboo—Reply, 122 lbs. (Williams) 1  
W. M. Murray's br s Birdcatcher, aged, by Specter—Pet, 122 pounds. (Appleby) 2  
L. J. Rose's g Harry Rose, three years, by Rutherford—Allen Oge, 99 pounds. (Flowers) 3  
W. B. Toddhunter's b s John Funk, three years, by Monday—Susie B. Moore, 122 pounds. (Courtney) 4

Time—2:13.  
Pools—Harry Rose \$25, Jocko \$10, Field \$4. Paris Mutuels paid \$8.60.

The Race—Birdcatcher was first away and led for three-quarters of a mile, with Harry Rose second, Jocko third and Funk last. Around the turn Rose and Jocko were both sent along sharply, and for a furlong the triangular fight was warm. At the seven-furlong pole Rose fell back beaten, and although Birdcatcher made a game struggle, Jocko was first to the winning post by a length.

Same Day.—Trotting; purse \$200, for named horses.  
P. J. Williams' s g Goldnut. 1 1 1  
W. F. Smith's blk Alborak. 2 2 2  
John Robinson's br g Colonel. 3 dist.

Time—2:50, 2:51, 2:51.  
Pools—First heat, Alborak \$40, Goldnut \$30, Colonel \$20. Second heat, Goldnut \$20, Alborak \$17.

The Cash System.

The plan recently discussed by some of the officers of the Kentucky Association to open stakes on the cash instalment basis, is thought well of by many leading turfmen. Owners of large successful stables like the Dwyers would be much better off to-day had there been no credit system. The orders for forfeits which they hold amount to thousands of dollars. It is just as easy for the nominator to pay a portion of the fee when he sends in the nomination as it is to raise the entire forfeit after the race has been run. If the declaration is ten dollars, let this sum be sent in with the entry, and if the second instalment is not paid on a fixed day, the horse will be considered out. The final payment should be collected the evening before the race, and then the treasurer of the club would be able to hand to the winner of the stake all that is due him in clean cash, instead of part money and part orders, some of which are not worth the paper on which they are written. If a horse is sold with his engagements the seller could collect from the purchaser the fees paid, and thus close up the account. And should a purchaser make a deal with an irresponsible party for a horse, he would have the satisfaction of knowing that no concealed claim for forfeits could be presented when he got ready to start in a race. The cash system will do away with deception, confusion, and debt, and the winner of an event will collect without any trouble every cent that is due him. Chicago has proved the value of the plan in her trotting stakes, and the jockey clubs can do just as well with their running stakes.—Turf, Field and Farm.

Owners and the Public.

[Melbourne Sportsman.]

Some weeks back, when penning an article on "Owners," under the head of Typical Trifles, our contributor "Free-lance" (writing generally) strongly condemned the selfish policy pursued by those owners of race-horses who wholly and entirely ignore the public interest, and, oblivious or careless of the fact that the public have heavily backed their horses, scratch them or leave them in a race as it suits their whims or betting books. A case has recently occurred which, although probably due to carelessness rather than design, is none the less questionable. A horse has been allowed to remain in the Australian Cup until the eleventh hour; nibbled at by the outside public from the date of his entry; then backed by commission for an unknown party, and, as a natural sequence, heavily supported, both straight-out and in doubles, by the general public; rushed into position of first favorite—at one time seeing 5 to 1; finally knocked out of the market by individuals who (it is only natural to conclude) knew he was not likely to be a starter, and at last—scratched.

Of course, we refer to Martini-Henry, the owner of which has been singularly successful on the turf, and has won large sums of money at various times by backing his horses. The Hon. James White is a gentleman who, it is only reasonable to infer, from his position and wealth is, or ought to be, above committing an action which would be condemned in a member of the ring. We have no alternative, therefore, but to attribute the nonwithdrawing of Martini-Henry to forgetfulness on the part of his owner. This fact, unfortunately, is little consolation to those individuals (and they are many) who have lost their money. Mr. White, it is reported, won an immense stake in bets alone by the double-event victory of this same horse. Hes it never occurred to him that that money originally came out of the public pocket? Has it never struck the wealthy owner of a wonderful horse that property has its duties as well as its rights, that it is the non-recognition of these rights in other directions which has brought many of our wealthy men, both in these colonies and at home, into well-marked odium, and that the public who really supply the sinews of racing look upon a good horse (the property of a sporting gentleman) in the betting quotations as public property for the time being, and back it? We scarcely think so, or the Hon. James White, as an honorable man, would surely not allow the betting public to back an animal which was not likely to see the post.

Early last spring the same horse was heavily backed (by the public) to win the A. J. C. Derby, for which event he was scratched on the day before the race. On this occasion we believe the horse was suffering from a cold. Despot, who was consistently supported to win a big race in Sydney, was scratched; the reason assigned being forestalled in the market by book-makers, for whose benefit (by the way) Mr. White asserted he did not maintain race-horses. Again the public was a loser. We are of opinion that, if a book-maker had owned these horses the public and press would have arrived at the conclusion that they had been kept in the races for market purposes, and would have unanimously condemned the motives and the movers. In the case of the Hon. James White, however, we know that, he being utterly independent of mercenary considerations, the probabilities are that to sheer carelessness or utter indifference to the sporting public the fact of their late withdrawal is attributable. If, however, we condemn a book-maker (who has to make his living by *finesse*) for doing that which causes the public to lose its money, surely we must blame an independent owner for doing exactly the same thing, repeatedly, and without any apparent motive. Indeed, it is our duty as journalists to go further and assert that it is infinitely more reprehensible on the part of an owner—who is looked up to and trusted by the public—to neglect withdrawing his horses until the last moment, than it is for the metallieian, who is also an owner, who leaves his nominations in a race as late as possible. In the instance of the book-maker's horses, backers, knowing the owner to be a hating man, would exercise a greater amount of caution than when backing animals the property of an independent and wealthy gentleman, more particularly one entitled to the prefix "honorable."

The code of morality which governs the actions of horse-owners has always been loose, and is difficult to define. It is guided in two many instances by pure selfishness; when, therefore, a leading turfite sets an example of carelessness or *nonchalance* how can we blame the book-maker who profits by it, or the poorer owner who follows suit on a future occasion? There appears, unfortunately, to be something in connection with the running of race-horses which blunts the fine sense of some otherwise estimable men—who would, in any other capacity, scorn to do a questionable action—so much that they are unable in turf matters to distinguish clearly the narrow limits which divide strict honor and mainly fair dealing, from questionable practices. It is therefore necessary for a sporting journal to, from time to time, by a little kindly friction, restore the lustre of this tarnished sense of propriety, the dimness of which, we feel sure, no one regrets more than some of our wealthy horse-owners who pose as—and we feel sure would like to act as—gentlemen patrons of the turf, and not as higher class turf strategists, ready at all times to act entirely in their own interests and without consideration for others under the selfish plea of the divine right of an owner to do what he likes with his own—a plea which, as we have said, has brought wealthy men in other walks of life into well-merited contempt both in these colonies and at home and which in many instances an intelligent public opinion now resents and condemns.

What He Cost.

J. I. Case tells a reporter of the Chicago Tribune something about how he came to buy the little black pony. "There have been a good many stories told," he said, "about how I came to own Jay-Eye-See, but they are all wrong. The facts are that the fall I became his owner I stopped in Chicago on my way to Kentucky and met George Brastfield, who had been Superintendent of Col. West's farm near Lexington. I asked him to tell me about the best young stock, in his estimation, that Col. West had—to write down the names and breeding of each animal for me, placing them in what he considered the order of merit. He did so, and the very first entry was; 'Black colt, by Dictator, out of Midnight.' When I reached Kentucky the little black colt impressed me wonderfully. He was my choice from the first, and I bought him for \$500 and named him after myself. I paid the same amount for Phallas."

Alfred Loder, of Lewisville, Ind., advertises in the Indiana papers a stallion that he calls Thomas B. He says the horse was bred by T. W. Ewing, twenty-six miles south of Lexington, Ky., and sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam by Telegraph by Old Telegraph. If this pedigree is genuine, Thomas B. has wandered a good way from the home race.



Seldom, in the annals of the American Turf, has there been a handicap that excited more attention than the Suburban, and as the handicap, taking it as a whole, is a very good one, the betting on it is sure to be of an extensive character. The Suburban is a handicap sweepstakes of \$100 each, half forfeit, and only \$25 if declared by February 20th, with \$2,500 added. The second to receive \$500 of the added money, and twenty per cent. of the stakes, and the third, ten per cent. of the stakes. Weights to be announced February 1st. Winners after publication of weights of two rees of any value, or one of \$1,000, 4 pounds extra; of two of \$1,000, of one of \$2,000, 7 pounds extra; of three of \$1,000, or two of \$2,000, 10 pounds extra. One mile and a quarter. This handicap closed with the respectable entry of sixty horses, and the man who actually spots the winner is lucky. To commence with the top weights, George Kinney, 4 years old, is handicapped at 132 pounds (the top weight), and although it seems a crushing weight, he is such a good horse that, were I certain that he would represent the "Red and Blue" interest, I should hold his chance in great respect. The best race, in my opinion, that he ran last year, was in the Monmouth Stakes, when as a three-year-old, over a mile and a half, he carried 112 pounds, and beat Eole, 5 years old, with 127 pounds, and Iroquois, 5 years old, 127 pounds; Monitor, aged, carried 125 pounds, and his stable companion Miss Woodford, 3 years old, 105 pounds, and won cleverly by a length and a half in 2:36. This race proved to my mind that George Kinney was a horse far above an average, and providing he comes fit and well to the post, and is supported by the strong stable to which he belongs, will assuredly render a good account of himself, and beat far more than beat him. Next in order comes Barnes, 4 years old, with 131 pounds. This horse is as good a looking one as ever looked through a bridle, but I am afraid not too sound; he has a fine turn of speed which should enable him to win some good races. Miss Woodford, 4 years old, and Iroquois, 6 years old, are both weighted alike at 150 pounds. Miss Woodford is such a nailing good mare that it is difficult to say what she is actually capable of doing, but if I were sure that the Derby winner would come to the post as well as when he ran last year in the Monmouth Stakes, I should not look much further for the winner; but I understand that he will cover from twelve to fifteen mares ere the racing season commences, and that will, I am afraid, destroy any chance he might have had, as it is well known that when a horse has once tasted the joys of married life he, as a rule, does not attend strictly to business. Drake Carter seems to be overweighted with 127 pounds, but old Monitor, with 125 pounds up, reads like business, and should this deservedly popular horse be all right on the day, let the best look to their laurels. It is no breach of confidence to say that Alcock tells me he never was better in his life, and win or lose he is bound to render a good account of himself. Pizarro has, I think, a steadier on with 124 pounds but the horse showed unmistakably last year that he had the gift of going, and will not disgrace "the Parson's" breed. After him comes his stable companion old Parole; now, with 120 pounds up, over a mile and a quarter, providing he is fit and well, it will, I think, be a case of "catch me who can," but at the same time age will tell, and when a horse has reached his eleventh year, he, as a rule, loses his dash of speed. Check-



mate, if the horse he was two years since, with 113 pounds, looks to be fairly handicapped, but I have no great fancy for him, and, besides, it is said that he pulled up "anything but well" the other morning, and another thing, when a horse gets to be nine years old, and loses his speed, how often does he regain it? General Monroe's impost is 117 pounds, and he should not be overlooked as he is a good horse, and is looking and going first-class. Aranze showed a good turn of speed, but I think she likes a mile better than a mile and a quarter, and 119 pounds is weight enough for her. Jack of Hearts is, I think, leniently handicapped at 114 pounds, and if "The Pusher" rides him, will bother the best of them. Kinglike and Herbert are handicapped at 113 pounds respectively, but I have no fancy for either. Rica at 112 pounds is not overweighted, and if it were a mile instead of mile and a quarter, I should think she had a great chance. Free Gold is, I am told, all wrong, and I am very sorry for it, as no one deserves to win more than Chas. Littlefield, as he is a most careful, industrious trainer, and should be seen to the fore oftener than he is, but the old proverb may come true in his case "that everything comes to those that wait." I have no fancy for Mr. W. L. Scott's referee, 110 pounds, or Hilarity, 109 pounds, but when I get to the two handicapped at 107 pounds I have to stop and ask myself a question, these two, Bondholder and Eoliste, are, I am sure, good horses, and both fit and well on the day will take their own part. Bondholder is doing, well now, although he had to be stopped in his work, as he had also Eoliste. Trafalgar is also carrying the same weight, the good-looking son of King Alfonso and Acrolite (the dam of Dellowcraft, Rutherford, Lamplighter, Spendthrift, etc.) is doing remarkably well, and although heretofore he has not run up to the form that his good looks and high lineage would naturally make one look for, I have an idea that he will yet win an important race or two. Burch and Empress are both handicapped at 106 pounds each. The former ran very respectably several times last year, and I know that a lot of good money has gone on him, still I hardly think he is class enough to pull a race of this sort off. Empress was a fairly good mare last year, and her principal win was in the Pocahontas Stakes at Saratoga, where she beat Miss Woodford a length, being, however in receipt of 8 pounds. After the aged division mentioned, come the three-year-olds, and in all probability it is from their ranks that the winner will spring. Burton, 104 pounds, is the top weight, but I do not think danger is to be apprehended from him, good horse as he is. Euclid, 4 years old, 103 pounds, is well handicapped, and if he runs should be respected, as should Mr. Jas. E. Kelly's Bella, 4 years old, with 103 pounds. This mare is very fast, but I think the distance a trifle too far for her. Thackeray has 104 pounds, and although it is a good weight for a three-year-old, he is such a game, good little horse that should be run in the interest of the "blue and orange" he will give a good account of himself. Pampero was a very useful colt last year, but I hardly think he is capable of actually winning. Of the 100-pounds division there are Blue-Grass Belle, 4 years old; Circassian, 4 years old; Decoy Duck, 3 years old; Frankie B., 5 years old; Nonage, 3 years old, and Heel-and-Toe, 4 years old. Of this lot I decidedly like Decoy Duck and Heel-and-Toe the best, but at the same time fancy that it is a little too far for the latter. Decoy Duck ran a really good race in a Handicap Sweepstakes at Sheephead Bay, carrying 107 pounds; Pampero, 100 pounds; Himalaya, 104 pounds; Sister, 107 pounds, and Rataplan, 90 pounds, winning by a couple of lengths; on this form she should hold all the high-weighted three-year-olds perfectly safe. For War Eagle, 95 pounds, I have no fancy. Wallflower, Vocalic and Mittie B., are all handicapped at 97 pounds. I will pass over the first two named and come to Vocalic, who has a great turn of speed, and should he run, and his temper he unruffled by a good many false starts, will assuredly run well. Mittie B. is another fast mare, and on some of her form is well in, and many shrewd judges hold her chance in great respect. Ecuador and Dutch Roller have 96 pounds respectively, and of the two I would sooner stand the son of Dutch Skater. The horses handicapped at 95 pounds consist of Hattie M., 4 years old, and Farewell, 5 years old, neither of whom I can stand for a handicap of this class. Marshall, 5 years old, and Caramel, 4 years old, are both weighted alike at 93 pounds, and at the same weight, is Water Lily, 3 years old. Now this mare, if kept for the handicap under question, will take a lot of beating, as she was hanging up with the best of them last year, and here, horses that were just about her own equal, are asked to concede something like ten or twelve pounds. She is a very game mare, and will be struggling when many are beaten. Another useful three-year-old, handicapped at 92 pounds, is Economy, and should she be stripped for this race, no better-looking one will appear on the scene of action. Messrs. Appleby & Johnson's Turk is a three-year-old horse, that has been supported to win a good stake; he has done remarkably well this winter, and will run well. Blossom, three years old, is also handicapped at the same weight, but I do not think has much chance. The 90-pounds division is headed by Thurlis, 4 years old; now this son of Liabon showed very conclusively to me, last year, that he had a good turn of speed, and although his astute young trainer Barbee blistered him, he is sound and all right, and should be put down among the dangerous division. Altair, Old Liz, Delilah and Eldorado, are the others handicapped at 90 pounds, but I have no fancy for any of them, excepting the last named, who, it is said, has been very highly tried with George Kinney, and there is no doubt that the son of Bonnie Scotland is quite capable of trying one for this handicap, and with such tackle in the stable there should be no mistake, and, moreover, I know that a good deal of money has gone on him. Whether this emanated from the stable or not I cannot say, but if it did, then there is danger to be apprehended from this quarter. Mike's Pride and Fond du Lac, both 4 years old, are handicapped at 87 pounds each, and although the weight is little enough in all conscience, still their class is so poor, although I have heard well of the latter, that I think they may be passed over. Four are handicapped at 85 pounds, viz.: Sinaloa, 3 years old; Sandoval, 3 years old; Vibrator, 4 years old, and H. Murray, 4 years old. Of this lot I have no great opinion, although I hear a good account of H. Murray, and Sinaloa is quite likely to win a race or two for Mr. J. R. Keene. Sandoval, when in George Evans' care, was a big overgrown, good-looking colt, that looked as though he would improve with age. To essay the task of spotting the winner is a most difficult one, as before the day many changes will doubtless have occurred, and penalties been engendered; but this I can say, that if there is a really good three-year-old in the handicap, it will take the heavy-weighted division all their time to give the young 'uns the weight. However, if I take half a dozen to beat the field, I do not think I shall be far off the mark. Amongst the six I will take are George Kinney, Monitor, Jack of Hearts, Thurlis, Water Lily and Eldorado, of course reserving to myself the right of changing such selection should anything unforeseen occur to place any of my champions hors de combat.—Chicago Horseman.

### The Strathmores.

It was not until Santa Claus came out in California as a five-year-old, and lowered all the records ever made by horses of that age by trotting a mile in 2:18, that Strathmore came prominently before the public. Although a remarkably well-bred horse, being by Rysdyk's Hambletonian and out of Lady Watermire by North American, he had never been given the chance as a breeder that his lineage entitled him to. Santa Claus, who, as stated, was the first of Strathmore's to get to come prominently before the public, is a horse that has always been handicapped to a great extent by physical infirmities and misfortunes. As a yearling, he was of such poor shape and so stunted in growth that the man who bred him made several unsuccessful efforts to foist him upon his neighbors as a gift, and at one time had serious thoughts of ending the colt's existence, this being, in his opinion, the most profitable way of disposing of him. But after reaching the age of three years, Santa Claus, who was then called Count Kilrush, began developing a remarkable degree of speed, and was purchased by Colonel John W. Conley, of this city, for shipment to California, in company with a number of animals which that gentleman was about forwarding to the Pacific slope. At this time Santa Claus could show a half mile at a 2:30 gait, and Colonel Conley was so impressed with his speed and way of going that he had fixed upon a long price for the bay colt. Arrived in San Francisco, there was no difficulty in finding a purchaser for Santa Claus. He was worked considerably as a four-year-old, and when five was taken in hand by Orrin Hickok, who drove him in 2:18 in a race over the Sacramento track, the horse starting on the outside of a field of ten, and doing the first quarter in 33 seconds. This performance not only brought Santa Claus into prominence, but had the same effect as to his sire; and since that time the Strathmores have been among the leading branches of the Hambletonian family, there being at the present time eleven of them in the 2:30 list, and of these two have beaten 2:20, the other one beside Santa Claus being Tucker, 2:19. This last-named horse, who is now but eight years old, acquired his record last season in a seven-heat race, which was finally won by Mr. McFerrer's four-year-old filly Day Dream, a daughter of Cuyler, so that the honors of the day at no time left the Hambletonian family.

Another good one of the Strathmore family is Chestnut Hill, a horse bred by Mr. J. P. Wiser, of Canada. Chestnut Hill's record of 2:22½ was obtained during his first season on the turf, and soon after that he was purchased by the late Mr. Chas. Griswold, of New York city, who drove him for several seasons on the road, and at the dispersal of that gentleman's stable, after his death, Chestnut Hill was purchased by a man who will hereafter use him for breeding purposes. The other Strathmores that have beaten 2:30 are Alice Stoner, Steinway, Henderson, Solo, Nannie Talbott, Strathlan, Stuart and Monitor. Of these Steinway, Stuart and Strathlan deserve special mention. The first-named was, in his three-year-old form, a horse of remarkable speed, and during that season obtained a record of 2:25½ over a very poor track, and when not in condition for a severe race. This was at that time the best record ever made by a three-year-old trotter, and, although it was lowered to 2:23½ the same season by Jewett, there is no doubt in the minds of those who are acquainted with both horses that Steinway was by far the best of the two. He was purchased the following winter for \$15,000 and taken to California, in which State his colts are now attracting more than ordinary attention by their fine size, finish and way of going. Stuart, whose dam is by Coaster—himself a trotter of merit—made a record last year as a three-year-old of 2:29½, in a hotly contested race with other horses, and whenever a colt of that age can trot in 2:30 or better and does it in a race, the justness of his claims to being considered first-class are universally admitted. Strathlan came out last year in public for the first time, and it was the universal testimony of horsemen who witnessed his performances in the early western circuit that his record of 2:29½ is not within eight or nine seconds of his capacity. He is a horse of pure trotting action, good disposition, fine size, and as his dam was a daughter of Peck's Idol, there is little doubt that he can fight out the battle with the best of them. As Strathmore is hardly past his prime it is reasonable to expect that his list of 2:30 horses will be largely augmented in the near future, and as he is now under the management of a thoroughly competent man, the capacity of his colts will in all instances receive a fair test.—Breeder's Gazette.

### CRICKET.

#### Olympic Grounds, Oakland.

##### Fixtures.

- May 10—Occident C. C. vs. British Sea Captains.
- " 15—Union C. C. of Grass Valley, vs. Merion C. C.
- " 17—Union C. C. vs. Occident C. C.
- " 31—Occident C. C. vs. Merion C. C.

#### Valparaiso vs. H. M. Fleet.

Played at Valparaiso, Feb. 21st, 1884. The Valpareiso were disposed of the respectable score of 93. Lieut. Evan Thomas and H. Dawson divided the bowling honors. The Fleet, which included six of the Swiftness contingent, scored 100 runs, E. Neat 21, and Lieut. Evan Thomas 36 runs, being the highest contributors. The match resulted in a bare victory for the Fleet on the first innings by two runs.

In a return match a few days later, H. M. Fleet made 142 runs in the first innings, while the Valpareiso team were all out for 23 runs, owing to the fine bowling of Luard and Dawson. The Valpareiso eleven, however, put together 119 in their second attempt. But the match was decided on the first innings in favor of the Fleet by 119 runs.

#### The Cricketers Association of California.

A meeting of San Francisco cricketers, to organize an association, was held at the Occidental Hotel on Thursday night, and was attended by the leading cricketers of the city. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and the name adopted for the organization was "The Cricketers Association of California." The following provisional appointments were made: president, W. Greer Harrison; treasurer, A. Waterman; secretary, C. B. Hill; committee of by-laws, Ben Clark, W. J. Carr, A. E. Aitken, J. Sanderson and B. S. Benjamin, with Charles Creighton a legal adviser.

The opening match of the season will take place this afternoon at the Olympic grounds, Oakland, between the Occident Cricket Club and a team of British Sea Captains. The game will start at two o'clock sharp.

Our local cricketers will banquet the Union Cricket Club next Thursday evening.

Next Thursday the Merion Club will meet the Union Cricket Club, of Grass Valley, in a return match on the Olympic Grounds, Oakland. It will be remembered that the Merions gained a decisive victory over the Unions last September, at Grass Valley. The Union team have practiced a great deal since their defeat, and in the approaching match will be assisted by Wilson and Ellesworth, two very good men. The Merions have lost two of their best men in J. J. Theohald and Webster, but have gained a splendid cricketer in J. H. Roller. The match will start at eleven o'clock sharp. The Grass Valley contingent, consisting of Geo. Fletcher, Thos. Luke, O. H. Reynolde, Neale B. Penhall, R. Shugg, Oliver Trathen, Ellesworth, Wilson and Dunstau, will arrive in the city on Tuesday, and will make their headquarters during their stay at the Occidental Hotel. The Merion eleven will be selected from the following players: C. Banner, Ben end Barney Benjamin, L. Burnett, Hill, J. & F. Mathew, Jones, Roller, G. Theohald, Eyre and Spiro. The Unions will also try conclusions with the Occident Cricket Club on Saturday, May 17th.

W. G. Grace opened the season very auspiciously week before last, having made 111 runs against the Colts of Gloucester.

Mr. Geo. Fletcher, President of the Union Cricket Club of Grass Valley, was in the city the early part of this week.

The Portland and Victorian matches will be definitely settled next week.

### FISH.

Sunday being fine, and picnics to the neighborhood of good trout streams being numerous induced a great many anglers to visit their favorite streams, as they could do so at reduced fares. Still, but few good catches are reported, that is, in the right sense of the term. Among the best-filled creels were many fish, that, from common decency, and in accordance with the spirit, if not the letter, of the law, should have been returned to the water whenever it was possible to do so. However, the thoughtless, we had almost said the criminal, will persist in this wrong to the State and their fellow-citizens, and by and by, when there are no trout at all to catch, without visiting unfrequented streams in the mountains, at much expense and trouble, they may thank themselves for the misfortune. It is just as well to keep this unpleasant truth before the public. It will have effect with some.

A case in point comes to us from Bear Valley creek, Marin county. A gentleman of this city occasionally visits some friends in that neighborhood, and on Sunday went trout fishing. He soon struck a hole literally full of fingerlings, and was pulling them out at railroad speed, when approached by a prominent member of the State Sportsman's Association, who at once remonstrated against such work. The party thus offending, in good spirit immediately ceased, to his credit be said, and thus probably one hundred useless trout for eating were spared to fatten and grow and give sport at a later day. For these reasons we withhold the name, but audacious and wilful offenders will receive no mercy at our hands, and they will have to play it very low down if they escape the espionage we have established. Of all offenders we most despise the fingerling sharp.

The extent and value of our fish interests are well set forth in the following paragraph taken from the *Vallejo Chronicle*: "Between San Pablo Point and Benecia there are about 400 boats and 800 men engaged in fishing. From Red Rock to Sacramento, including branches of the San Joaquin river, there are about 1,300 boats engaged, with two men to each boat, bring the number up to 2,700 who are engaged in the fishing industry. Over \$400,000 is invested in boats, netting, canneries, etc."

This is certainly not an exaggerated statement, and it proves a point worth attending to. We spoke last week of the wrong done the State by allowing the vagabond Chinese to catch our small fish by the ton. Those small fish are a provision of nature to feed the large fish necessary for our canneries and tables. Man has no artificial means at his command to supply them. How wise it is, then, to let the Chinese use them by the ton for manuring their garden patches, when they ought to be contributing to a commercial interest in which our citizens have invested \$500,000, to say nothing of our domestic requirements. Ill-conditioned fish are no good in either case. Yet we allow the Chinese to steal the food by which our fish fatten and become valuable. This destruction of small fish is an open violation of section 636 of our game laws. The Governor of the State, it is evident, has something else to do than absorb himself in politics. If he will not make the Fish Commissioners, the county officers, and local policemen do their duty and enforce the laws, he himself should be impeached. There is no sense in being mealy-mouthed about this wrong any longer.

Bay fishing was not very favorable on Sunday; it was low water, with current strong, and the water not clear. Tiburon Point, on the new Donahue railroad, is becoming prominent as a resort for flounders, large smelts and rock-cod. Where the boat lands the natural qualifications of the water bottom are good, and the fish are fed by the offal from the dry fishing establishment. The best way is to get off at Tiburon Point, and walk down to a narrow strip of land below where the offal most abounds. It is also the best route to Kershaw's Point, where the fishing is generally good. There were not many out on Sunday.

Gus Meyers, who has suddenly become a capitalist in a small way, and is fond of fishing, caught an even one hundred trout on Sunday, in Sonoma Creek, most of which were of regulation size. This is one of the most abused streams in the State. On the tributaries from Glen Ellen down the crowd was large. Water still too high.

The annual election of officers of the California Sportsmen's Club was held recently, at 230 California street. John P. Loshe was elected president; John M. Adams, vice-president, and Ellis H. Holmes, J. C. Mitchell and E. G. Deuniston, directors.

Redwood creek and Bowlder, and others to the south, are yielding better returns than streams to the north. The reason is obvious. They are not so easily or extensively marauded by the city army of fingerling sharps.

The best catch at Lagunitas last Sunday was made by Mr. B. Burling. Out of a large lot more than half averaged seven inches.

Noble, the tailor, who is a good fly-fisher, also made a good catch on Sonoma Creek.

Trout fishing, we are told, will not be in its prime for weeks to come.



## THE GUN.

## The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.  
Star (\*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail.....												
Partridge.....												
Rail.....												
Grouse.....												
Doves.....												
Male Deer.....												
Female Deer.....												
Spotted Fawn.....												
Antelope.....												
Elk.....												
Salmon.....												
Trout.....												

## Pigeon Shooting at San Bruno.

The event of the week in our local gun circles was the annual tournament of the California Wing-Shooting Club of San Francisco, commencing on Saturday last, at San Bruno, their usual place of meeting. Before the collapse of the old Cosmopolitan Club, which many regretted, the California contended with that club for pre-eminence in our gun world, and since that time, on account of its membership and influence, it has certainly stood at the head of our local gun clubs. It was, therefore, only to be expected the attendance would be large from the city and interior, but with one or two exceptions we saw none of the leading men from the interior on the grounds. Neither was the attendance by our local citizens what it ought to have been. This proves two things which it will be well for the club to consider in connection with its immediate and future meetings. First, the poor attendance proves that San Bruno is not such a favorite place of meeting, on account of distance and inconvenience, with our local citizens, fond of witnessing such sport, as Bird's Point and the Oakland Race Track; and second, that the time of the tournament was badly chosen. In reference to the latter point we thought so from the announcement, but had scruples in saying anything that might militate against success, for it was evident the three tournaments at Red Bluff, Colusa and Chico, which were largely attended by the best shots of every section, would operate against the attendance on this occasion, notwithstanding the attractions a visit to San Francisco naturally has to residents of interior towns. Had the California Club made their tournament the final event of the season, and thus given the gentlemen from the interior a little breathing time, their tournament, doubtless, would have been the best attended of all. However, what was wanting in numbers was made up in spirit by those present, for in real enjoyment and good shooting the tournament was a decided success. The opening shoot was a \$15 sweepstakes with ten entries, in which it will be seen the general scores were very good. The first and second money fell to Messrs. Robinson and Walsh, whom, we may add, shot with their wonted accuracy throughout, especially the former, considering the splendid lot of birds which Murphy provided for the occasion. The score:

C. Robinson..... 111111111111-14 T. H. Jellet..... 00111111111100-10  
P. J. Walsh..... 111111111111-14 W. H. Hansen..... 1100111111110011-7  
H. Hopper..... 111111111111-13 A. Eikenrothers 110101010111110-10  
E. Fay..... 101111111111-12 C. H. Pracht..... 10101010-3  
L. Hunter..... 110101111111-12 S. E. Slade..... 01100010-2

The second was a 12-bird sweepstakes under similar conditions with the first, 21 yards rise, ground traps. The score:

P. J. Walsh..... 1101111111-11 T. H. Jellet..... 11011011110-8  
S. E. Slade..... 1011111111-11 W. H. Hansen..... 11100111001-7  
C. Robinson..... 1101111111-10 A. Pearson..... 1110001110-6  
H. Hopper..... 0111111111-9 L. Hunter..... 100010110-4  
J. A. Lambert..... 0110111111-9 C. H. Pracht..... 001101010-3

In this Messrs. Slade and Walsh took first rank, scoring 11 kills out of 12 birds. Both shot very steadily, and again gave much promise for the future, when a few years experience give them the cast-iron coolness of Messrs. Robinson and Orr at the trap. Mr. Robinson took third money. Beyond these the general scores were not up to the average owing, in a great measure, to the vigor of the birds and the strong gusts of wind.

When the events on the programme were decided, a triangular match was shot by Messrs. Robinson, Hopper and Lambert, \$10 entrance. Robinson won, beating his able competitor in good style. The day was not very favorable for good shooting. Messrs. A. S. Thompson and F. R. Clark acted as judges, and J. Kerrigan as referee.

## The Second Day.

This being on Sunday was the feature of the occasion, as that day was fixed for the club dinner, which naturally drew out more people to the grounds, still the attendance was not what it ought to have been, but there were more ladies present than we ever saw before, who seemed to take much interest in the proceedings. Among those from the interior prominent as true sportsmen, in addition to those mentioned, was Mr. H. T. Payne, a leading spirit of the Los Angeles County Gun Club. The day was fine, though a trifle chilly. The wind was strong enough to give the birds, the strongest and quickest we ever saw turned loose in California, irregular and difficult twists on rising from the trap that baffled the skill of the best men, and misses all round, as will be seen by the score, were the order of the day. Messrs. Slade and Robinson being the only two who were equal to the occasion. These two gentlemen shot an excellent and exciting match, but Slade lost his last bird, which dropped some two feet beyond the line, and with it the chance of first money. There were nine entries, with a pool of \$125 divided into five purses. The conditions were 12 birds, 30 yards rise, Hurlingham rules. The men shot in two squads to save time. With the exception of the winners, the scores made barely reached fifty per cent, and need no comment. The score:

Pearson..... 101100010-3 Bogart..... 000100011w-3  
Fay..... 0001101111-7 Walsh..... 01101101011-7  
Lachman..... 1000110011-6 Stewart..... 111001110000-6  
Hopper..... 000110110011-7 Slade..... 110111111111-10  
Robinson..... 1110111111-9

\*Second barrel used.

Robinson and Slade divided first and second money; Walsh took third, after beating the ties on 7 birds each; Hopper fourth, Fay fifth.

The next match was at six double, 18 yards rise, entrance \$7.50, making a \$75 pool divided into five purses. Although several of the birds in this match were cripples unable to fly, the lot was generally good, and the shooting keen. Robinson and Hopper made a clean score, both shooting in fine form, dividing first and second money; Kerrigan took third; Slade and Walsh divided fourth. The score:

Pearson..... 11 01 10 11 01 01-8 Fay..... 10 11 10 10 11 11-9  
Kerrigan..... 01 11 11 11 11 11-11 Slade..... 11 11 10 11 01 11-10  
Hopper..... 11 11 11 11 11 11-12 Walsh..... 10 11 10 11 11 11-10  
Robinson..... 11 11 11 11 11 11-12 Johnson..... 11 10 11 10 01 w-7  
Bogart..... 11 10 10 10 11 10-8 Pracht..... 01 01 11 01 00 w-5  
Jones..... 11 10 10 00 11 w-6

It was now one o'clock, and everybody was hungry, as to catch the first train required early rising and an early breakfast, so all repaired to Cunningham's on the first summons. The dinner was admirable, including turkey, chickens, geese, and champagne. Crittenden Robinson presided, and again made a clear score. All sorts of toasts were given and responded to with spirit, but the honors of the day were taken by J. S. Swan of Market street, whose infinite humor in telling his tale of Mike O'Brien's dog, and in singing his Chinese song with drum accompaniment, kept the company in roars of laughter, adding immensely to the pleasures of the meeting. The company was large, composed of good men and true. We think more of such gatherings of our real sportsmen would do great good in producing harmony of thought and action about the necessity of game laws, and the preservation of game and fish. The sentiments uttered were strong, hearty, unanimous, and of the right ring. To the toast of the Sportsman's Press Mr. Harnett responded in behalf of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, and Mr. White for the Chronicle, they being the only gentlemen present connected with the press. For the kindly and complimentary opinions expressed toward the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN during the day and at the dinner table, we acknowledge our gratitude. It is worth while to excite and retain such sentiments, and the paper will endeavor to do so. If such gatherings of our sportsmen could be had periodically in this city and other places, they would do immense good. Perhaps some of our wealthy sportsmen might take up our suggestion, and see if such gatherings could not be brought about. For initiating them the California Club deserve all praise.

After dinner the trap was revisited to close the programme. The last shoot was a 21-yard sweepstakes, single barrel, and the good repast and generous wines seemed to give new vigor to the contestants, for the shooting was excellent. Out of seven entries there was one clean score, two elevens and two tens, an equality of shooting not often seen. The score:

Robinson..... 1111111111-12 Kerrigan..... 10010w-2  
Fay..... 1011111111-10 Walsh..... 0101111111-10  
Hopper..... 0111111111-11 Hunter..... 01011010w-5  
Faller..... 1111111111-11

The champion again asserted his claims to the distinction, and took first money; Messrs. Hopper and Fuller sharing second and third. The latter two, like the winner, shot admirably in this match. Mr. Ramon E. Wilson acted as judge during the day, and gave perfect satisfaction. The betting on individual shots was very lively all day, but in some of the matches the "talent" got badly picked up by sticking to their man. So ended the tournament, pleasant to the memories of all. The committee of management deserve much praise for the arrangements throughout. Our only regret is that it was not held at the close of the season.

## At Bird's Point, Alameda.

The Alameda County Gun Club had their regular medal match on Saturday last, seventeen members being present. The usual conditions prevailed, 12 birds each, 30 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, Hurlingham rules. It was very windy at the commencement, and the birds were a good lot. Adams again won the first medal, the ownership of which is finally determined by the best scores for the season. Messrs. Upham and Mayhew stand next to Mr. Adams for first medal, but he has no advantage that can scarcely be overcome. On Saturday Mayhew took second medal with 11 kills, missing only his second bird which fell just beyond the boundary line. Like the winner, he shot in good form. In the traps and character of birds they were about equal; each only had one direct income; the balance being quarterers and tailers. Bennett killed 10 birds in good style. He had the fifth trap twice, and the fourth twice; his proportion of birds were slightly quartering incomers. Upham, Goodall, Haskell and Chisholm, each with nine kills to their credit, were also about equal in chances, so far as the birds went, but as regards the traps Goodall had the worst of it, having fourth trap eight times; Upham and Chisholm the fifth and fourth each twice; Haskell the fourth three times, and fifth twice. Beyond these records the scores were not high enough for special comment. We must draw the line somewhere, and a man who only kills eight out of twelve cannot claim attention, unless his birds are killed straight and well. Out of nine kills, for instance, Mr. Goodall only used his second barrel once. That shows accuracy in what he did. Press comments, when analytic, are intended to encourage accuracy by making every man do his best to obtain honorable mention. The score:

Adams..... 1111111111-12 Haile..... 01111011100-8  
Mayhew..... 1011111111-11 Bell..... 1011111111-8  
Bennett..... 1011010111-10 Haines..... 10101010111-8  
Norton..... 10111111010-9 Smith..... 01001111011-7  
Upham..... 01011111011-9 Edson..... 01111110010-6  
Goodall..... 1110011011-9 Wadsworth..... 10111100010-6  
Haskell..... 1101010111-9 Montague..... 01101001001-5  
Chisholm..... 0111011110-9 West..... 11 w-2  
Wilk..... 00110110111-8

## The Match To-day.

The concluding match between the Alameda County Club and the San Francisco Gun Club takes place to-day at Bird's Point, Alameda. These matches attract much attention, and the one to-day is expected to do so, especially as it decides the ownership of the Silver Cup trophy given by the Messrs. Pierce of Oakland.

The Alameda team will be Adams, Mayhew, Norton, Goodall, Crellin, Haines, Haile, Bennett, Edson, Knowles. Captain of team, Tuttle. Reserve, Haskell, Upham, Bell.

The team of the Gun Club will be Thomas Ewing, W. J. Golcher, W. H. Hansen, R. E. Wilson, G. W. Randall, Howard Black, G. P. Gordon, H. Babcock, Jno. K. Orr, F. S. Butler. Take 12:30 boat.

## A New Sportman's Headquarters.

An establishment of this kind, at which the better classes of our sportsmen can meet at all times on business or pleasure, with satisfaction to themselves, has long been felt in this city. We are glad to learn the want so long felt is at last to be supplied. Mr. R. V. Kelly, formerly of Battle Mountain, is about to open such quarters, with reading-room and every other convenience, at 871 Market street, and is now getting them ready. Duo notice of the opening will be given in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Mr. Kelly is well known as a gentleman of means and courteous manners to our California Sportsmen, and for many years had intimate business and social relations with Judge Dunn, of Battle Mountain, who presided over the Coast Field Trials last year. We could not have a better man for such an enterprise than Mr. Kelly, and we cordially recommended him to the notice and patronage of the sportsmen of California.

## Brooks vs. Haile.

On May 4th, at Bird's Point, Messrs. R. N. Brooke and Frank Haile shot a match at fifty pigeons each, C. S. S. A. ground trap rules, for \$100 a side. The day was unusually warm and pleasant, and the absence of the customary breeze made the birds seem rather slow, whereas, they were in fact a good average lot, and the score the best yet made in the State at fifty birds. Mr. Brooks gave Mr. Haile a peculiar handicap, which, as the event proved, bent him. He permitted Haile to score two of his lost birds as dead birds. The shooting was not brilliant. Mr. Haile being quite unreliable on his quick tailers, while Mr. Brooke was too sluggish in the use of his first barrel. The match was shot in an hour and a half, and there was at no time any question raised which required discussion.

The judge and referee were Messrs. A. F. Adams, H. H. Briggs and F. H. Putzman. Score:

Brooks..... 10111 11101 01111 10111 10111  
Haile..... 11111 11110 01111 01101 10111-40  
Haile..... 00111 11111 01111 00011 11111  
Brooks..... 11011 11110 11110 11110 11011-39

## At Gilroy.

The Gilroy Rod and Gun Club had their first trap shoot for the season near the race track on Friday afternoon, April 25th. Owing to the want of practice and a strong wind, the scores were below the average. The attendance was small. Match was at 15 clay pigeons, 18 yards rise. Harry Frutig won the trophy—a Winchester rifle—offered by Mr. N. P. Curtiss, the popular gunsmith, with a score of 11. He must win it three times before it becomes his property. Following was the score: A. Herold, 7; P. W. Robinson, 7; S. W. Short, 7; John Paine, 8; E. S. Harrison, 8; J. R. Payne, 9; E. Leavesley, 9. The next shoot will take place the second Friday in this month.

The Parker Gun Club hold their medal match, at Colma, to-morrow. This club is composed of young men employed in city stores. They use clay pigeons exclusively.

## American Ornithologists' Union.

We referred briefly last week to the circular we had received from this body of scientists, through Mr. Ramon E. Wilson of this city, and promised to notice the object of its publication more fully this week. Outside the association of the migration of birds with the interests and pleasures of real sportsmen, the subject is connected with other questions of importance to all men, and especially worthy the aid of the press. In stating the objects of the Ornithologists' Union, we perhaps cannot do better than republish the opening paragraph of their circular.

## Bird Migration.

At the First Congress of the American Ornithologists Union, held in New York City, September 26th-28th, 1883, a Committee on the Migration of Birds was appointed. It is the purpose of this Committee to investigate in all its bearings, and to the fullest extent possible, the subject of the migration of birds in the United States and British North America. The work will not be limited to the accumulation of records of the time of arrival and departure of the different species, but will embrace the collection of all data that may aid in determining the causes which influence the progress of migration from season to season. For example, severe storms, gales of wind, protracted periods of unusually high or low temperature (for the locality and time of year) are among the atmospheric conditions that are known to exert marked effects upon the movements of birds. The opening of the leaves and the flowering of certain plants, with the correlative appearance of a multitude of insects, are also among the factors that have to do with the abundance of many species. Hence, the careful registration of certain meteorological phenomena, and of the state of advancing vegetation from day to day, will constitute prominent items in the record books of the observer. For the purpose of rendering the result of the season's work as full and valuable as possible, the Committee earnestly solicits the co-operation of every ornithologist, field-collector, sportsman, and observer of nature in North America. Indeed, a large corps of observers is absolutely essential to the success of the undertaking, and the Committee hopes to receive substantial aid from many who profess no knowledge of ornithology. Efficient service can be rendered by those familiar with only our commonest birds, and the Committee will gladly accept data concerning any well-known species.

All we need added at present is that Mr. L. Belding is the representative of the Union on this coast. He has for many years been a resident of central California, making his headquarters at Marysville. By nature, education and experience he is well suited for the position, as he is one of the most expert hunters and fishermen in our midst. Of late years he has been collecting data for the National Museum, and is now doing the same for the Ornithologist Union. At present he is at San Diego working up southern California. Most hunters and sportsmen, if at all observant, learn much about the migration of game birds and game animals. Mr. Wilson, in the meantime, will be glad to receive any communications on the subject which may be sent him.

## Snipe and Duck in the Marshes.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—I give you a few lines which may be of interest to many readers of your valuable paper. Regarding snipe and duck, I have devoted the principal part of my time to English snipe shooting since March, though I have watched the progress of the duck very closely. Snipe have been very scarce the whole season through, and I cannot account why. However, a few can be bagged yet, and they are as fat as I ever saw them. The largest bag I have made on them this season was 30, so you can plainly see they have been scarce. They have eggs in them as large as a No. 2 pellet of shot, so I presume they will shortly commence to locate their breeding places. Wild duck are in the tule in variety, and will, beyond all doubt, yield a crop of young for the sporting fraternity to practice on this coming season, before the foreign duck arrive. They have been somewhat backward this season in nesting, except a very few instances, as the bulk of mallard will in another week be through laying. Teal, gadwall and spoonbill come in next, also red-head and blue-bill. There will be quite a showing of mallard this coming fall, also teal; gadwall not so strong. Both the red-head and blue-bill will be scarce. The spoonbill promises to send a delegation to the front, this coming season, which will be, of course, unanimously cheered by our sporting fraternity, though it is well to remember these native duck will not be found in all shooting localities, as native duck have native places for feed and recreation.

WM. RYAN.

Bouldin Island, April 30th, 1884.



## THE RIFLE.

### Shell Mound.

On Sunday last the organized society matches were scarce, the riflemen being chiefly concentrated at practice for the great contest to-morrow, under the auspices of the State Rifle Association. On Sunday the best scores made were by Sergeant Hovey, Col. Kellogg, Lieutenant Brown, and T. E. Carson. The former, however, is the only one worth recording. The shooting at 200 yards, 60 shots, he scored as follows:

Sergeant Hovey..... 44 45 45 45 44 46

Total..... 269

The total 269 out of a possible 300 leaves the percentage 89.66-70. It is much to be regretted this brilliant young rifleman has such a constitutional objection to the long ranges. It is certainly much to his disadvantage. Carson's score of the Nationals is not often beaten. He used a Sharp's military rifle and made 46 out of a possible 50 at the 200 and 500-yard target. The score gives him a percentage of 92.

### A Military Match.

During the day two companies, C of the Nationals and G of First Infantry had their monthly medalmatch. Springfield rifles were used. The score:

FIRST-CLASS MEDAL.  
Cummings..... 200 yards—4 4 4 4 5 5 5 4—44  
500 yards—2 4 5 4 3 3 5 5 5—41-85

SECOND-CLASS MEDAL.  
Sumner..... 200 yards—4 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 0—38  
500 yards—5 4 2 2 3 4 5 5 4—38-76

THIRD-CLASS MEDAL.  
Ruddock..... 200 yards—4 3 5 5 4 5 4 4—42

FOURTH-CLASS MEDAL.  
W. A. Simpson..... 200 yards—4 3 0 5 0 4 4 4—28

The Nationals have a company team known familiarly as the "Big Six" from their records at the target. Four of these during the day shot a practice at the two distances, the score of which is quite up to their standard, the percentage reaching 92½. They used Sharp's rifles:

Cummings..... 200 yards—5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5—47  
500 yards—5 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 5—48-95

Klein..... 200 yards—4 5 5 4 5 5 4 4—45  
500 yards—5 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 4—47-92

Carson..... 200 yards—4 5 5 4 5 5 5 4—46  
500 yards—5 5 5 5 5 4 5 4 4—46-92

Perkins..... 200 yards—4 5 4 4 5 4 5 4—43  
500 yards—5 4 5 5 5 5 4 5—47-90

Grand total..... 369

### At Harbor View.

The Eintracht Rifles held their regular prize shooting, on Sunday, in which Fred Kuhls, as usual, took the champion prize. The shooting was at 200 yards, 20 shots each, 25-ring target. The score:

CHAMPION MEDAL. 403 Gumbel..... 346  
FIRST CLASS MEDAL. 355 Wittner..... 254

Stanger..... 355 Schnbert..... 205  
Rope..... 335 THIRD CLASS.

Klare..... 302 Hagerup..... 293  
Stenber..... 330 Schneider..... 287

Len..... 334 Wolf..... 215  
Hartmannsen..... 261 Kruger..... 242

Dafeldecker..... 227 Tjeken..... 253  
Schmidt..... 185

The last best shot, which is also entitled to reward, was made by Steuher, who made a 20 rings.

We may remark, in connection with the Eintracht Rifle Club, that the entire Eintracht Society has its annual picnic to-morrow, 11th inst., at Belmont Park. This is one of the picnics where no improper characters can obtain admission to disturb the harmony of the day, and the arrangements this year, we understand, are as strict and perfect as on former occasions. Twenty-five cars have been engaged, and the first train will leave Townsend street depot at 9:10 sharp, the second at 9:30 sharp. This shows the number likely to be present. The music will be furnished by the Second Regiment Band, under the leadership of John Bree. We regret an engagement to be present at the shooting of the State Rifle Association prevents us accepting the kind invitation to attend the Eintracht happy, annual re-union.

### At Schuetzen Park.

The attendance at this range on Sunday was not as large as usual, but the shooting for the prizes was good. The following were the winners: Champion prize, James Stanton, 413 rings; first-class, F. Freese, 406 rings; second-class, John Utschig, 400 rings; third-class, McLaughlin, 396 rings; fourth-class, F. E. G. Schneider, 334 rings.

## STABLE AND PADDOCK.

### Brood-Mares and their Foals.

Mares may be worked moderately while carrying their foals without detriment to the colt. They should be given an extra feed of oats as soon as the embryo foal is half-matured. The higher the condition of the mare, during pregnancy, the stronger and more vigorous will be the colt at parturition. Farm mares should be turned out to grass for three weeks after foaling, to strengthen and straighten the legs of the foal. If they can be spared a run on grass for six months will prove an excellent send-off to the colt. Hard work for the dam will dilute the rich quality of her milk, and diminish the supply, which might prove a serious drawback to the future prospects of the colt by depriving it of sufficient nutriment while following the dam.

Farm mares are generally worked moderately while suckling their foals. They are made to pay their way besides rearing their colts. They should be fed on nutritious food, of the best quality, containing the essential oils that produce a bountiful supply of rich milk, to give their colts a good start in the race for superior form and rare accomplishments. Should the colts from any cause, fail to thrive they may be fed with a little boiled oats and scalded wheat bran, to put them in thriving condition and press them forward to early maturity. The dam, when nourishing her young, should have some kind of green food, such as green clover, succulent roots, or rich cereals to increase the flow of milk to feed and stimulate the growth of the young scion. At the age of one month the colts will eat bruised oats, and other succulent food that will give them bone and muscle, and help to develop a rugged constitution. High-bred colts are generally allowed one quart of oats per day after they are one month old, and two quarts at two months, with an equal amount of wheat bran at three months old. There is no doubt that other breeds of lower grades would be better if fed upon these stimulants to early development; they would re-imburse the proprietor for the extra food by their future growth and powerful development. This mode of feeding and raising colts would not cost

more than thirty dollars over and above the old mode, of a scanty supply of hay and grass; it would increase their relative value at least four times as much as the extra cost of production. These cultivated qualities would prove a precious inheritance; it would double up in their descendants to fertilize the blood of their offspring, and establish a family whose branches would reappear in all the majesty of renowned stock. Small beginnings have terminated in great improvements in the formation of breeds of horses. Acquired qualities are transmitted the same as natural propensities.

Colts should be halter broken while following their dams. They never forget it. Once broken always broken. Youngsters may be weaned from their dams at six months old. They should be fed with oats, and wheat bran when taken from their mother's milk; it will keep them growing through the first winter, which is essential to early maturity. The good start lays the foundation in bone and substance for a good horse. Any check to the growth of the young scion the first winter will seldom be recovered in after years. "A colt neglected the first winter never recovers its proper shape, nor does it grow the size and strength of body and limbs which naturally appertain to its breed." The breeder cannot afford to starve his colts, it is a fatal delusion in stable economy. It takes money out of the breeder's own pocket by degenerating his stock. It will ultimately grade them down to worthless scrubs. Economy is on the side of good food, warmth, and cleanliness in raising stock.

Mares well-bred in the prime of life, and good milkers, will lay the foundation and start the framework of good colts. The breeder who supplies the natural waste of the body with good nutritious bone and muscle-making food will build up and complete the structure. The genius of man, aided by the natural law of perpetuating in kind, gradually increases the size and improves the form of domestic animals.

The mare with an inbred inheritance, whose blood lines in some branches have been inbred, will generally shape her colts after that kindred blood, in room of running after strange blood. Rysdyk's Hambletonian was a strongly inbred stallion. Mares coupled with that sire generally shaped their colts after the male line, on account of the prepotent influence of strong inbreeding. The harem has been crowded with sires and dams that were unworthy to perpetuate their species. Mares have been used for breeding that were constitutionally unsound—possessed with bony enlargements, or predisposed to hereditary infirmities that would be entailed to their offspring. Stallions with hereditary predisposition to disease are more objectionable than mares, because they would beget a multitude of diseased colts to overrun the land with cripples. When the breeder starts with sound progenitors he may expect to get their like. It cost no more to raise a sound colt than it does a cripple. The difference in their relative values more than 1,000 per cent. Stock of any kind predisposed to hereditary infirmities are worthless for breeding purposes.

There have been examples where colts well-bred have appeared inferior at an early age. It is not best to sacrifice on them till they have been tried. Performance is the best means of proving the merits of the equine race. The sire and dam of the mother of Hero proved total failures on the turf, though highly descended. Hero, with his dam, sold for twenty sovereigns. When his progeny had been proved, they rose in popular favor to the highest pinnacle of fame. A yearling filly the get of Hero sold for 500 guineas.

There are other examples on record where high-bred colts have been sold for a trifle on account of their diminutive size. When the day of trial came they proved superior to the largest of their breed. It is claimed that mares that have the most endurance have produced the most powerful roadsters, and the most successful racers. Endurance in the dam is an excellent quality; it implies a sound constitution, good wind and limbs, and an equal distribution of the nervous and muscular forces, to keep up the balance of power, and continue exertion without exhausting the physical forces.

The safest rule in choosing a brood-mare is, to choose one whose produce has been tried. Any material defects will be discovered, and may be cured by a change of partners.—*Live Stock Journal.*

### The Yearling Lottery.

If we were to take up the animal sale lists of the past ten or fifteen years they will pretty effectually disenchant buyers of the impression that the highest-priced yearlings are invariably the best. Harking back to the early days of yearling sales we find that in 1863, at Woodburn, Preakness sold for \$2,000, and Chillicothe for \$1,725. At the same sale Kingfisher sold for \$490, and Foster for \$535. Preakness was a good horse, but Kingfisher was of a much higher class, and Foster was certainly a superior animal to Chillicothe. At this sale also Mr. Sanford paid \$2,000 for Grecian Bend, and Mr. Swigert \$600 for Annette, who was 30 pounds superior to Grecian Bend at any distance. In 1869, at Woodburn, Mr. Sanford paid \$4,100 for Bingham, who was hardly second-class. He paid \$1,900 for Monarchist, and got a good one; but, at the same sale, Harry Bassett, the most incomparable race-horse of the past decade, sold for \$315, Mary Clark for \$215, Salina for \$450, and Wanderer for \$325. 1872 was a great year at Woodburn. Among the high-priced lots were Acrobat, \$2,025; Banerette, \$2,530; Brigard, \$1,700; Bonnet colt, \$1,950; Steel Eyes, \$1,925; Ed. Breathitt, \$1,000; Milbo, \$2,025; Rutherford, \$1,300; King Pin, \$1,300; Lava, \$1,625; Baybush, \$2,025. Barring Acrobat not one of these were first-raters, Rutherford being next best, while Milbo, King Pin, Lava, Baybush, Banerette, and Spinola were the worst sort of failures. Stampedee, who sold for only \$360, could beat any of them, harring Acrobat and Rutherford; Attila, who sold for \$500, did conquer Acrobat in the Travers Stakes, and Ballankee, at \$750, was the most useful of all. In 1873, New York sold for \$3,000, King Bolt for \$5,540, and Australind for \$3,200. Neither New York nor King Bolt ever earned their oats, while Australind was only a selling plater. At the same sale, Tom Ochiltree, who could give any of them 40 pounds, sold for \$500, and the same year Katie Pearce brought only \$520, yet she was the best two-year-old in the West. Again, in 1874, Mr. P. Lorillard paid \$3,000 for Barriade, and only \$750 for Parole. In 1876 Mr. P. Lorillard paid \$4,000 for Spartan, but his brother, Mr. G. L. Lorillard, got a superior horse in Duke of Magenta for \$1,750. In 1877 Mr. P. Lorillard paid \$3,500 and \$2,500 respectively for Pawnee and Sioux, neither of which, as far as we can remember, ever won a race in his colors. The same year he gave \$3,100 for Uncas, a good, but nothing like as great, a horse as Spendthrift, whom the ahrewd Mr. Swigert picked out at \$1,000; and while Monitor, at \$1,600, was worth every dollar of it, surely Ferida was a bargain at \$325. In 1879 Banters sold for \$2,100, but was a flat failure, while Boot-jack, who sold for \$300, was one of the most useful horses of any age. The same year Mr. James R. Keene paid \$4,000 for Bushman, \$2,125 for Gemsbock, and \$2,050 for the brother to Madge—not one of them ever won oats—while Foxhall, who cost only \$650, was the terror of all Europe. We might go on giving instance after instance, but suffice it to say that

Luke Blackburn, as a yearling, cost only \$510; Glenmore, \$175, and Ripple, \$60.

Judges of yearlings are, after all, but few, and even these are not by any means infallible, for each of them are guided by certain prejudices, which they choose to term principles. Some buy on the principle of pedigree, with a slavish devotion to one sire, and an unreasoning hatred to another. Others buy on relationship; another lot buy on good looks. We hope we do not offend those who buy on looks, when we affirm that their test is often not the least fallacious of all those mentioned. It too often happens that the finest-looking yearlings are the first to go to pieces. These "big" yearlings, standing 15 hands, as is sometimes the case, cause a decided flutter when they enter the sale ring, are not unfrequently the most difficult ones to handle young, and but seldom do they prevail at two years old. Undue growth, whether in man or beast, is not prolific of the constitutional qualities needed to stand the wear and tear of severe physical exertions. Pedigree, too, is an unfailing source of woe to some buyers. Time was when, "hy Lexington, out of a Glencoe mare," had a sound as potent in opening the purses of buyers as ever the Sesame of Hassarac had in opening the cave of the Forty Thieves. And yet, we have a vague remembrance of some very light timber coming from that same cross. Many an inferior colt is the product of an illustrious union, but "his blood will sell him," is the flattering unctious the breeder lays to his soul, and he is seldom mistaken. The rage for the Lexingtons, Leamingtons, and Bonnie Scollands has, at different periods, covered a multitude of the sins of their progeny. Some miserable devil, with "all the blood of all the Howards" in his veins, has frequently realized in dollars what he could not realize in cents, but for the fact that buyers became "ravished by the whistling of a name," forgetting that all the Leamington, Lexington, or Bonnie Scotland geese were not swans. Those who go on the "winning family" principle have, as a rule, been most successful, but even this has a long list of exceptions. The real fact is, that no rule can be laid down for guidance in buying yearlings, which will yield successful results.

The fact that the elements of chance so largely prevail in the purchase of yearlings at public sale, and that the highest-priced ones are by no means the best horses, as shown above, should have its influence upon the owners of smaller stables. It demonstrates that they are not true to themselves if they remain absentees from the sale ring, when so many chances are offered. Nothing undergoes such radical changes as the thoroughbred in his transition from yearling to two-year-old or three-year-old form. So long as thoroughbreds are sold as yearlings, the elements of chance will continue to prevail, and happily so, for it puts the rich and poor, the learned and the crude, upon an almost equal footing in the "good things."—*N. Y. Spirit.*

### Knee-Sprung Horses.

I notice in the last issue a question regarding "knee-sprung" horses. My experience may assist the writer a little. My theory was that "knee-sprung" was largely caused by horses having to work with high shoes on—or, in other words, shoes with long calks—thus making the lower half of the legs relatively longer than nature designed, thereby causing an improper strain on the tendons. In addition to this, the shoes entirely prevent the frog of the foot from bearing any portion of the horse's weight, and as nature designed at least one-third of the weight to be so borne, and the frog to act as an cushion to break the force of the foot-fall on the hard earth or stones, my belief was, and is, that lack of proper use caused the back tendons of the leg to contract or shrink, and thus bend the leg. Acting on this theory, in February, 1882, I bought two car-loads of "knee-sprung" horses of J. S. Lake, superintendent of the Chicago West-Division Street Railway Company, and shipped them to Dow City, Ia., and put them to work on my farm, after taking off all their shoes and paring their hoofs all they could stand without cutting to the quick, so called. On all horses not having a positively flat foot I trim the sole concave. I use a farrier's knife to trim their feet every new moon—men will remember a new moon better than a day of the month—and oil the hoof on the outside up to the crown. These horses have been worked very hard for two years without any shoes either summer or winter, and the result is the "knee-sprung" is about all gone, only three or four showing it so as to be noticed. Our soil in Crawford county is a deep black loam, and on such soils it is sheer nonsense to shoe any horse; I shoe none of mine, and never expect to. I am counted a hard and reckless rider and driver, and notwithstanding I "ride like the devil" and "drive like a doctor after his first patient," often going from fifty to seventy-five miles a day, my buggy team have feet not excelled, if equaled, by any in the country, and they haven't had a shoe on since 1879. Ascertain what your blacksmith charges per year for shoeing your horses, then pay him a like amount for paring them every month with a farrier's knife—not a red-hot iron—and you will have no trouble with "knee-sprung" horses, or with "hoof-bound" feet. Of course, bare feet wouldn't work as well where the earth's surface is all rock or flint, but my advice is to flee from that kind of a country.—*ABNER GRAVES, in Breeders' Gazette.*

### How to Break a Colt.

I noticed not long since, some one asking how to break a colt to the lead or single line. Before giving instructions how to break a colt to the lead line I will first give my plan of breaking a colt to work from the start, as I have not seen anything of the kind in your valuable paper. I like to begin to break a colt when it is about two weeks old. Put a halter on it and learn it to stand tied in the stable, or wherever you wish to tie it. By commencing when it is young you can easily put something on it that it won't break. By being careful at this time the colt rarely ever acquires the habit of breaking. Afterwards, then, if you wish the colt to go along when working the team, tie it to the side of its mother, being careful at first, and in less than half a day you have it taught to lead. Then when the colt is old enough to work, put the harness on carefully. Also harness a good quiet work horse. Get on the work horse and ride him around awhile, leading the colt alongside until its gets used to the other horse and the harness. Then hitch the work horse to the wagon or sled as the case may be, and hitch the colt in carefully. Get on the work horse, take the colt's hitching or coupling strap in your right hand, fasten a line or rope to the colt's bridle bit, let some one take hold of the line and walk alongside the colt, and then you are prepared for any emergency. After drilling the colt in this way for some time, put on the check-lines. After working this way for a while, unhitch and put the colt in the near side. If it has a good disposition you will soon have it ready to work in almost any place. Some think it not necessary to go to so much trouble, but I like to get a colt started right, if it does take a little more time and trouble. I helped a neighbor break a colt to spring on this plan, and he said it was the first colt he had broken to please him.—*Pittsburg Stockman.*



# THE Breeder and Sportsman.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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San Francisco, - - Saturday, May 10, 1884.

## STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

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La Harpe, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.  
Director, Jno. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.  
Monroe Chief, Jno. H. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.  
X X (Doublecross), J. C. Simpson, 508 Montgomery St., S. F.  
Stanford, J. Fairbanks, Oakland.  
Mambrino Wilkes, A. L. Hinds, Stockton.  
Longfield, John Mackey, Sacramento.  
Jin Brown, John Mackey, Sacramento.  
Echo, John Mackey, Sacramento.  
Algonia, John Mackey, Sacramento.  
Alaska, John Mackey, Sacramento.  
Anteo, M. Rollins, Santa Rosa.  
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Bob Mason, W. M. Donathan, Oakland.  
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Abbottford, Wash James, San Mateo.  
Billy Hayward, Jas. J. Martin, Niles.  
Joe Hooker, Theo. Winters, Sacramento.  
Silverheel, Sackrider & Chisholm, Oakland.

## STALLIONS--EASTERN.

Almont, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.  
Happy Medium, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.  
Starmont, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.  
Aberdeen, " " " "  
Alecto, " " " "  
Ethan Allen, Jr., Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.  
Bramble, W. G. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.  
Enquirer, W. G. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.  
Imp. Great Tom, W. G. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.  
Luke Blackburn, W. G. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.

## Laid Up.

For three weeks we were unable to cross the bay, and most of the time confined to the room. A nervous trouble which laid an embargo on writing, and which was about equivalent to a breakdown. We are rapidly coming around. During the interval of illness, completely off our feed, but now, although still unable to "get away" with twelve and fifteen quarts, can take a fair allowance and feel that it will not be long until condition will be reached. The exercise will necessarily be slow for a short time, though we hope to acquire "foot" enough, and when that comes there is no fear of a lack of endurance. There is a long gap to close to "catch up" with the work which is so far in the lead, but a steady, rating pace will accomplish that, and with gameness enough to struggle undismayed by being a couple of distances in the rear the race will be won.

## The Two Thousand.

In another part of the paper there is a telegraphic account of the "Two Thousand," copied from the N. Y. Herald. This is the first great three-year-old event of the year, and apart from the interest it awakens on account of that race, is anxiously watched as affording a line for the Derby. The high-priced Harvester, for which \$43,000 was paid at the sale of Lord Falmouth, could only get third place. It is unfortunate for Mr. Foy that Scot Free is not in the Derby, although the owners of those which are engaged in the great race of the year, are not likely to lament at the omission.

## The Belle Meade Sale.

Elsewhere will be found a full account of the sale of Belle Meade Yearlings, and on the whole the result must be quite satisfactory. The largest price was for a Bramble colt purchased by the Dwyer brothers, and it is a grand send-off for this young stallion that one of the first of his get should bring \$2,000. We are in hopes that some of the colts bought by Col. S. D. Bruce are to fill California owners.

## An Agricultural Department.

It is well known to our readers that the *Breeder and Sportsman* ignores political questions, that is, in the sense of partisanship. But there are issues that come within our sphere, and, regardless of the bearing they have on either or any of the parties political, we shall discuss them. The consideration of such is a legitimate portion of our duties, and all questions which have a bearing on agriculture, horticulture, breeding of domestic animals, preservation and propagation of game and feed fish, are eminently within our domain.

The two great conventions soon to assemble will have a great deal to do in marking out the governmental policy for the next four years. While the old saying that "platforms were traps to catch flies" is in a measure true, there are "planks" which are so just as to command attention after the campaign is brought to a close. The delegates are representatives direct from the people, and give expression to their wishes. Positively instructed to a certain line of conduct, and there are few men so arrogant as to disregard pledges given.

That there should be an agricultural department in the U. S. Government, with a cabinet minister at the head of it, is so obvious that it does not require long arguments to prove the necessity of the immense interests being thoroughly protected. To make these interests subordinate to all others, a commissioner, who, at the most is only a head clerk to look after them without a voice in the councils of the President, waiting in the ante-room while consultations in relation to matters of vital importance to agriculturists are held, is a poor acknowledgement of the value of land culture, and kindred employments to the country at large. Were the work equally as well done by a "bureau," with an array of clerks and copyists, it is due to the dignity of the great and intelligent body that constitute the farmers of the United States that there should be a department of agriculture. The farmers can take this matter in their hands and compel recognition.

Not long ago we saw a paragraph that a republican convention had taken action something similar to what we shall propose. It is simply this, that among the delegates at large to be chosen at the convention to assemble at Stockton, in June, two, at least, should be men who are closely and intimately identified with the agriculture and horticulture of California. Were the whole delegation of this character, so much the better, though, with two representative men in it, and instructions of the same import to the others to insist that the "platform" they will aid in laying down, should contain this essential feature, the object can certainly be accomplished. The most important questions in California are those connected with agriculture and horticulture. We, of course, mean that these shall be taken in a broad sense. Agriculture, as covering pastoral pursuits, etc.; horticulture, the growing of fruits of all description; wine-making, preparations for markets, etc. To be brief, everything pertaining to farm, garden and vineyard, everything pertaining to rural life, everything outside of the seething caldron of the turbulent pool of politics. This may be too broad. We mean men who will not mix political expediency with the duty they are called upon to perform; who will not be entrapped into supporting those who are not likely to further the end in view; who will take a firm stand, and who will come home without excuses for non-performance of the work entrusted to them.

Even in our limited acquaintance there are a number of men who are peculiarly fitted for the place. Those we might name may be averse to spending the time to attend the convention. The only person with whom we have conversed, and in fact, the person who suggested the idea, could not possibly accept the position, and in placing in nomination men without consultation with them might be thought obtrusive in us. For all that, there is a gentleman so eminently qualified to represent the fruit and wine interests that we cannot refrain from using his name, if without his sanction. That is L. J. Rose of Los Angeles, and should he signify his willingness to accept the position, there are thousands of his political faith who will agree in the propriety of the selection.

## Purchase of the Oakland Trotting Park.

From present appearances there is scarcely a doubt that the purchase of the Oakland Trotting Park, by subscription, will be consummated. Mr. Wiard has executed a bond to Charles McLeverty, Sheriff of Alameda county, agreeing to take the price named in it, \$60,000, giving until July 1st to make the payment. The bond also covers the right of way, sixty feet wide, from the railway to the grounds, which is an important concession. As there will be a map of the land and a full description of the property published in the paper of next week, all that is necessary to say now is that the prospects for carrying the matter to a successful termination are very good.

## Rancho del Paso Auction Sale.

The auction sale of stock of J. B. Haggin, Esq., will take place on Rancho del Paso, five miles from Sacramento on the Central Pacific Railway, commencing Friday next at 1 P. M. The train which leaves San Francisco at 8 A. M., Friday morning, will convey those who wish to attend, and all the arrangements in the way of conveyance, are as perfect as can be desired. This offering of fine trotting and carriage stock has attracted attention all over the country, and justly so, as the catalogue, which embraces one hundred and forty-two animals, proves. In many respects, it is a remarkable offering of horses at public sale. The get of such noted sires as Echo and Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., with that of the younger celebrities, Algonia and Alaska, and others, with such a large number listed, and with so many of them of the highest breeding, it is manifestly beyond the limits that can be given, and furthermore, to portray their claims properly would extend this article beyond the patience of our readers. Therefore, we will have to summarize as briefly as possible. Echo, we have always regarded as one of the great trotting sires, and that this ground is tenable has been shown again and again in the pages of this paper. The portraits of himself and four of his offspring have graced the *Breeder and Sportsman*, and there are other horses well worthy the distinction. Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., has five in the 2:30 list, and the size and substance of his progeny give them a value for other purposes beside fast trotting. Algonia is of the victorious blood of Almont, and is a remarkably highly formed horse which he imparts to his get. Alaska combines the Electioneer, Patchen and Belmont blood, and those who have seen his colts move are enthusiastic in their praise. But without further preamble we can assure our readers that the breeding of those which are listed as trotting and road stock is of the best kind, and in the department of "harness, carriage and work horses," which were reared on the Kern county ranch, Stockdale, are many large horses for which there is such a demand all over the country. Anyone who will go to 116 Montgomery street, Killip & Co.'s office, and get a catalogue, after perusal will be well satisfied that the important matter of pedigree is "all right." There is another very important consideration. When men spend money and time to attend an auction sale they expect that the outlay will not be rendered valueless by "buying in" or "by-bidding." At this every animal offered will be sold to the highest bidder. No matter if the sum is one-quarter of the value, there will be no illegitimate attempt to increase the bid. That this will be the case we are fully authorized to state, and without that authorization we would not have any hesitancy in making the assertion. Mr. Haggin intends holding yearly auction sales, in order to dispose of the surplus stock. To sell is imperative, as with the large number of brood-mares at Rancho del Paso and Stockdale both places would soon be overrun with the produce. Auction sales are the most direct way of disposing of a large number, and it must be evident to the dullest comprehension that as clear-headed a business man as Mr. Haggin would not jeopardize the future prospects by any other course than that which is straightforward.

It is optional with purchasers to pay all in cash, or twenty per cent. cash, and the balance in six months. This will be an inducement to many, enabling them to market their crops before the obligations mature.

## Clumsy Tips.

Friedhoffer brought to the office a tip which he had pulled off a horse that is well calculated to bring them into disrepute. It was a section of a Goodenough shoe, over half an inch thick at the toe. To imbed this so as to give the foot a level bearing would require so much horn at the heel that the frog could not touch the ground, as it would not answer to cut away the toe, if the heel were properly dressed, to such a depth. To replace a shoe, when first removed, with that thickness of iron would be still worse, with the foot prepared for a shoe which necessitates the wall at the heel being pared low, an ugly piece of iron like the sample, nailed on the toe could not fail to be injurious. The tip must be proportioned in thickness to the depth of horn. If the foot is much worn or cut down so that there is little between the ground and the sensitive part of the foot, the tip should be as thin as is commensurate with strength. Not much thicker than a racing plate, the width can be as desired. The Goodenough system of shoeing is certainly an improvement on the ordinary method, the most vulnerable point being the thickness of the metal. The Charlier is an improvement, inasmuch as it only covers the wall, and in place of being a shoe is merely a thin band of steel replacing the wall that has been cut away.

We hear of another practice that is also reprehensible. A blacksmith, who is a believer in tips, is endeavoring to induce his customers to adopt them gradually. He leaves a small part of the heel bare at first, increasing the gap



with subsequent shoeings, and in time puts on a tip of proper length. Short shoe such as his first are worse than those that come flush with the heel. The natural guards against concussion are rendered useless, and there is greater danger of bruising at the point where corns usually come. If shoes are used, by far the safest, so far as the welfare of the foot is concerned, is the bar or round shoe, as that equalizes the force of the blow and brings a wider surface to sustain the shock. Hereafter we will discuss this phase of the question more fully.

### Capital Turf Club.

We are much pleased to learn that the meeting of the Capital Turf Club has been successful, and the sport good, though much disappointed at not being able to attend. The spring meetings at Sacramento are more enjoyable than the big events in the fall, at least to us. The city is then at its best, and we say without hesitation that it is difficult to imagine anything finer than Sacramento and its environs in the month of May. Then the hotels are not so crowded as to preclude comfort, and there is pleasant companionship, whereas among the thousands at the fair there is too much bustle and confusion. It is a great thing for the sports of the turf in the vernal season of the year the organization of the Capital Turf Club, and we trust that every succeeding year will add to the strength of the popular institution.

### Trotting Meeting Bay District.

In the appropriate place appears the advertisement of the Summer Meeting Bay District Association. The programme is well arranged and the purses liberal. So far as we are acquainted with the horses likely to enter, the classes will meet with approbation, and some of them are sure to bring out large fields. As the ad. gives full particulars it is not necessary to say more at present, though it must not be forgotten that the entries close two weeks from to-day.

By an accidental disarrangement in the make-up our report of the Sacramento races was divided. The first day's proceedings will be found on page 291, the second and third day on page 297.

### Capital Turf Club—Second and Third Days.

May 7th—Trotting; purse \$200; for two-year-olds owned in Butte, Colusa, Sacramento, Tehama, Yuba and Yolo counties, on January 1st, 1884; mile heats.

S. K. Treary's b c Apex, by Prompter, dam by Flaxtail.....	1	1
R. H. Newton's blk c Sur Del, by Del Sur, dam by Black Ralph....	2	2
John Mackey's b f Visalia, by Echo, dam Dolly Varden.....	2	dr

Time—2:56½, 3:07½.

Pools—First heat, Visalia, \$60; Apex, \$27; Sur Del, \$19. Second heat—Apex, \$60, Visalia, \$15; Sur Del, \$3. Won very easily. While scoring for this start in the second heat, Visalia showed such distress that the judges allowed her to be withdrawn. The cause of her sudden sickness is unknown.

Same day—Trotting; purse \$500; 2:35 class.

W. F. Smith's blk g Thapsin, by Berlin—Lady Hubbard.....	1	1	1
J. T. McIntosh's Telegraph, by Tilton Almont.....	2	3	2
L. U. Billings' blk g Slim Jim, by Tyler's Black Hawk.....	4	2	3
L. D. Todhunter's b g Mack, by General Reno, dam by Norfolk.....	3	4	4

Time—2:37, 2:36½, 2:34½.

Pools—First heat—Thapsin, \$60; Telegraph, \$52.50; Field, \$12. Second heat—Thapsin, \$20; Telegraph, \$8; Field, \$2. Third heat—Thapsin, \$25; Field, \$4. Thapsin appeared to have the race in hand at all points.

May 8th. Running—Sacramento Derby; purse \$300; free for all three-year-olds; one and one-half miles.

Delaney & Ayres' s g Harry Rose, by Rutherford—Alleen Oge, 115 pounds.....	(Appleby)	1
Phil. Siebenthaler's b c Philip S., by Leicester—Lily Simpson, 118 pounds.....	(Courtney)	2

Time—2:46.

Pools—Phil. S. \$35, Harry Rose \$30. Philip S. led away and was in front for a mile and a quarter. At the last quarter Harry Rose yoked him and Philip sulked, Rose winning in a gallop.

Same day—Running; mile and repeat, for all ages; purse \$400.

M. M. Allen's b h Patsy Duffy, aged, by Leicester—Ada A., 122 pounds.....	(Williams)	1	2	1
Delaney & Ayres' s m Trade Dollar, aged, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton, 117 pounds.....	(Appleby)	3	1	2
Lee Shener's b h Haddington, aged, by Imp. Haddington—Prairie Flame, 122 pounds.....	(Hennessy)	2	3	3

Time—1:46½, 1:45, 1:46½.

Pools—First heat, Duffy \$60; Trade Dollar \$18, Haddington \$17. Second heat; Duffy \$50, Field \$10.

### Answers to Correspondents.

Question answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

E. S. S., San Jose.

In wearing tip one of my colts has a tendency to turn up at the toe or the front feet. It looks to dish between the coronet and toe and seems to make him stand calf-kneed. Answer.—If the tips are properly set, that is, enck into the foot so that toe and heel have the proper hearing, no such effect can follow their use. Even wrong setting would not cause this "dish" unless worn a long time. There are probably other causes, and it may be that the malformation has existed for some time without being noticed. Tips should invariably be made as thin as the required weight will permit, and with trotting colts it is better to obtain weight by extra width than thickness.

Trotter, Bakersfield.

There is no such double team record as 2:03½, although there is a recorded performance of a mile in 2:03½ by a trotter with running mate. At Prospect Park, Long Island, N. Y., Nov. 15th, 1883, the bay gelding Frank, harnessed with a runner (J. O. Nay, by Fellowcroft), was driven by John Murphy in 2:03½. The quarters were 33½, 1:03½, 1:35½, 2:03½.

Controevasy, Menlo Park.

In the running stakes of Chicago Driving Park, the declaration clauses are worded different in different stakes; i. e. one says "\$10 if declared out, on, or before May 1st 1884" etc.; while another reads "\$15 if declared out by May 2d 1884," etc. There is a decided difference of opinion here as to the meaning of this last phrase. Will you please let me know what is understood among turf circles by the words "by May 1st?" Does it mean to include May 1st, or before May 1st?

Answer.—The meaning is the same in both instances, and declarations made on May 1st are sufficient. If made by mail, a plain postmark is necessary, the conditions being in all respects the same as in making nominations.

Drew McClellan, Stockton.

The stallion Gen. McClellan, by the Drw Hores has a record of 2:26, made at Belfast, Maine, September 24th, 1864.

J. L. McKinney, of McMinnville, Or., has recently sold to L. P. Brown, Mt. Idaho, Idaho, this brown stallion Dixie by Hadley's Morgan, dam by Paul Jones, second dam by Emigrant. Hadley's Morgan by Paul Jones, son of McCracken's Black Hawk.

## ATHLETICS.

### Some Interesting Reminiscences.

[New York World.]

The near approach of the date for the departure of a team of American athletes to compete in England brings to mind the time—and it was not very long ago—when a similar expedition would be regarded as foolhardy, both in this country and in England. But the many changes that have taken place in the athletic world during the past ten years make the fitting out of an athletic team for Albion a thing of pleasure for American athletes and a source of apparent discomfort to the runners and walkers of the "mother country." The trip to England, which Messrs. Myers, Murray, Waldron, and Fredricks will make, as representative athletes, recalls to memory the doings of the champions of a few years back. There are not many young men who participate in the field sports of this present day who can remember the conquests of Stern, Burrie, Colgats, Morgans, Hitchcock, Connor, Frazier, Livingston and Duff, while those who have heard of McVior, Saportas, Armstrong and Holske associate them with professional sports, whereas their fame was made in the arena of amateur athletics.

Among the noted runners of a few years ago was Rene La Montagne, whose performance of 101 yards in 10 sec. is the best on record. La Montagne was a member of the New York Athletic Club and he was the fastest of three brothers. He was so situated that his time was pretty much his own, and he devoted it to healthy, out-door sport, and finally developed into a speedy but unfortunate runner. On two occasions he ran 101 yards in 10 sec., namely: September 28th, 1878, and September 20th, 1879. In both those years the championship contests followed the date of his performances by about one week, yet he never was able to affix this proud title of champion to his name. He retired from running in 1880 and became a member of the Rockaway Hunt Club, and is recognized as one of the most dashing riders that ever followed a haying pack of hounds.

The first man who could justly claim the title of amateur champion 100-yard runner was Fred C. Saportas, of the Harlem Athletic Club. In 1876, when the first real championship meeting was held, Saportas won this sprint in 10½ sec., and at once became an idol of the people among whom the "purple and the sash" of the Harlem Club was most popular. Fred was, as his own expression, a fine specimen of "physical culture." He trained on and became known as a speedy runner for short distances, and was taken to Colorado by Homer Penrock, where he ran a race for an announced stake of \$10,000. He lost the race, but it is said that the money was won, and with it Fred began a most successful career. In the heart of the silver mining country he became possessed of a "claim." Other speculations "panned out" well for the Harlem boy, who is now a successful mining stock broker in this city.

In 1877 the title of 100-yard champion fell to Charles McVior, a six-foot Canadian, who astonished the home-bred athletes by his speed. He also became acquainted with Penrock, who was then a patron of runners, and under the latter's care Charley developed into one of the fastest runners the country has ever seen. About three years ago Penrock fitted out an expedition to capture a Sheffield Handicap and English sovereigns. McVior was the "star" of the troupe, which had as its other members Bob Floyd, otherwise known as Robert Mathieson, alias Matt Floyd, and Charlie Biggars, a Canadian runner and jumper. McVior had "a good mark" in a handicap, and won easily, landing long odds and a goodly sum for his haker. He was elated by his victory, and when he crossed the tape he remarked in high glee, "Oh! oh! I'm the finest man that ever pulled off a shirt in a Sheffield path." He also showed his knowledge of his own worth the following night at a concert garden, when he paid a vocalist to warble the Derby song, and to wind up the verses with "and McVior is the boy." He then went down to Liverpool with Biggars, and returned in time to lose a handicap and a heavy wager laid by "the old man." It is said that he has retired, and is now the husband of the daughter of a Manitoba lumber king.

In 1877 the championship mile-run was won by Richard Morgan. "Dick," as he was called by his mates in the Harlem Club, was a pretty runner with speed and stamina. His brother "Gus," who was at that time the cleverest amateur club swinger, helped train him for the race. Dick won without any difficulty in 4 min. 49½ sec., which was the fastest time a championship mile had been run in until 1879, when Pellat, the Canadian soldier, beat Duffy, of the Harlem Club, a foot, after a most desperate and exciting struggle. Morgan was forced to retire from the path by sickness, and then settled down to business in the Chatham Bank, which place he left to take the teller's desk in the United States Bank. Gus Morgan is still in the Chatham Bank, where he has risen to receiving teller.

The first champion walker was D. M. Stern, a member of the New York Athletic Club and now a wealthy wholesale liquor dealer. Dan, as he was known far and wide, first became famous by defeating Ed. Mullen in a trial of speed. His gait was always suspicious and a judge of walking was kept busy looking at Dan's heels and knees. He was the first amateur walker in this country to complete a mile in 7 min., a performance that caused Stern to be looked on as a wonder. At that time Dan knew little else than walk. Everywhere he went he talked "walk," and his after-dinner "strolls" were at a gait that astonished the people who then took but little interest in amateur athletics and pedestrianism. But Stern's star soon began to wane before the comet-like Holske.

The latter was, as indeed most all the champion walkers were, a native or resident of Harlem. He was tall and thin and had a decided fancy for milk and custard pies. Training did he cared little for, so long as he could get a supply of milk and pie. His parents were wealthy, and frowned down his attempts to become a champion. He did, however, and when he had achieved the coveted honor, his mother agreed to witness a race in which he was to take part. Armstrong had made his appearance then, and won the race to the amazement of Eddie and the disgust of his mother. From that time out there was a strong rivalry between Armstrong and Holske, and though the former when at his best was, without doubt, the greatest walker that ever lived, he was doomed to be beaten by his old-time adversary.

They met on May 8th, 1881, in a twenty-five-mile race. Both had previously become professionals and the match was for \$1,000. Homer Penrock hacked Armstrong and Jim Lathrop and Boston parties hacked Holske. The race took place on the old grounds of the Manhattan Athletic Club in this city, and Tom McEwen, himself a retired walker, a contemporary of both men, was the judge of walking and referee. The race was the grandest ever contested. Thousands of dollars were wagered on the result, and at the end the Bostonians went home with well-filled purses and the New Yorkers were broke. Armstrong led at various times by an eighth of a mile, and when they entered on the last mile of the journey he still held a lead of that distance. Both men were nearly blind and were so weak they staggered around the track like drunken men. Half a mile from home Holske caught Harry, and a quarter of a mile further on the latter dropped on the track inauspicious, as did Holske when he completed the distance.

Within the past five years the number of amateur athletes has increased tenfold, and people generally have become interested in field sports. The quality of athletes has also increased, and to-day the amateur walkers and runners of this country can cope successfully with those of any other nation.

### Sprinting at Tombstone.

About three hundred ladies and gentlemen witnessed the athletic events held at Doling's Track, Tombstone, Arizona, on the afternoon of May 1st.

One-quarter-mile amateur championship of Tombstone. Gold medal—M. E. Clarke, first; E. C. Brown, second. Won easily. Time, 60½ seconds.

Metch race, 100 yards—Will. Baron, first; Charles Read, second. Time 11½ seconds.

Fifty-yards race—Eugene Mogan, first; D. Toll, second. Won by a foot, after a splendid struggle. No time taken.

One hundred-yards match—D. O'Connor, first; R. Lewis, second. O'Connor's victory was quite a surprise, Lewis having a heavy favorite. Time, 11½ seconds.

One hundred-yards amateur championship race—M. E. Clarke, unopposed ran over the course in the announced time of 10½ seconds, and secured the championship medal. The officials were: starter, Geo. Rice; judge, F. E. Brooks; timers, Colonel A. Lewis and J. Behan.

### The Cross-Country Run.

The first cross-country run ever held on the Pacific Coast will take place this afternoon at Berkeley, under the auspices of the Merion Club. Judging from the well-known ability of many of the participants, some very good performances may be confidently expected. Frank Day and A. B. Tennant will be the "hares," while the following athletes have consented to follow the trail: T. Jennings (whipper-in), W. R. Stewart, C. Creighton, R. B. Jones, B. A. Benjamin, L. C. Burnett, C. B. Hill, T. Davidson, Arthur Stuart, R. P. Chase, Palache F. Mathieu, Falkenstein, Tenney, Bencroft and Wigmore. A few more are expected to join this large number before the start. As the country is rough and the grass very high, participants should wear football uniform or heavy costumes. The start will be made between 3:30 and 4:30 p. m., from the last station on the Berkeley line, and the public, who are cordially invited to be present, will just be in time if they take the 3 o'clock boat from this city to Berkeley.

We are pleased to note the advent of the *Amateur Athlete*, published at New York, and edited by G. D. Baird, formerly the champion amateur walker of America, and now the official handicapper of the N. A. A. This paper is the official organ of that association, and Mr. Baird, from his intimate connection with amateur athletics, is one of the most capable men we know of to carry it on successfully. It is truly refreshing to find a paper devoted entirely to this subject, as the public is as yet rather ignorant of the broad difference between professional and amateur sport, and information concerning the latter is usually found in the same column with prize fights and hippodrome wrestling matches. We have always felt that while proper professional performances deserve mention and record, still the distinction should be strictly maintained, and have always endeavored to do so. Success to the *Amateur Athlete*.

By this time it is generally well known that Fitzgerald won the great six-day go-as-you-please contest, covering the unprecedented distance of 610 miles. Rowell secured second place with 602 miles. At the very best a six-day affair is but a humiliating spectacle, and it is much to be regretted that Fitzgerald covered over 600 miles, as the public will have a surfeit of these affairs, particularly after the financial success of the last one.

The handicap foot-race of 150-yards heats will be run at Oakland Park to-morrow afternoon, and the outlook is that it will be a notable affair. Entries closed last evening, and the handicaps will be announced to-day. All the prominent sprinters of the coast will participate, and as the handicapping is in the hands of competent and impartial men, the name of the winner is an impenetrable conundrum at present.

Intending competitors are once again reminded that entries close for all events of the Olympic games on Decoration Day, at the club rooms, on the evening of May 16th.

Pratt, who won the mile race in 4 min. 26.4-5 secs., at the Oxford and Cambridge sports, never ran within 11 secs. of that time either in public or at private trials.

Brooks of Yale and Goodwin of Harvard will contest in a quarter-mile race this season. A great race and fast time will no doubt be the result.

A fence is now being constructed through the center of the Recreation Grounds to divide the city property from private property.

A two-mile handicap race has been substituted for the mile scratch race for the Olympic meeting on Decoration Day.



## HERD AND SWINE.

### Danger in Green Rye.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, whose attention has been attracted to the recent outbreak of ergotism in Kansas, contributes to that paper the following account of his experience with green rye:

It was in the spring of 1878. The rye had been sown the autumn before on river bottom land, second plateau, after the corn was cut up, and as the winter was mild it kept green all winter and made a very early and vigorous growth. March 26th it was nearly or quite six inches high, and I commenced cutting one patch of it with a scythe, and giving it to young hogs. They ate it readily, and thrived to my satisfaction. But after ten days or two weeks I noticed that they began to be singularly affected. The skin on the upper half of their sides, but particularly on their backs, turned dark purple. Soon it began to crack up, and it worked out through the hair in dry flaky patches, sometimes as large as the half of a man's hand. The cracks opened up half an inch or more in depth, and the surrounding tissues became intensely purple. The phenomenon was attended with violent itching. Frequently a hog would squeal out in his misery, and, holding an ear of corn in his mouth, run to the fence post to scratch his back. I was slow in attributing the trouble to the rye, but after I ceased to feed it they soon recovered. None of them died, but it was a long time before the purple tint faded out of their backs.

A week or two before the date above mentioned I turned a flock of breeding ewes on another patch. They were to commence dropping lambs about April 1st, but they began before that date. In a flock of a hundred ewes or more I always expect a few to anticipate their time by two or three days. It soon became painfully apparent to me that something was wrong, but, as with the pigs, I hesitated a good deal before attributing it to the rye. The first day they were allowed to graze on it only twenty minutes, the next day thirty, and so on; after about a week they were allowed to remain on it until they filled themselves, which they would do in an hour or less. They had all the while a daily feed of hay, sprinkled with brine, and a ration of grain, so that they did not become colicky or scour. They continued to relish the rye, and I was at quite a loss to account for their ill behavior in other respects.

That ill behavior consisted in premature deliveries in a large number of cases, generally followed by a disowning of the lamb. I had looked forward to the rye to furnish an abundant supply of milk, and so it did, but this did not secure that immunity from this unnatural conduct on the part of the ewes which I always expect as a result of green feed. Not only did they disown the lambs at birth, but some ewes abandoned their offspring after they had run at their side two or three days—a circumstance unprecedented in my experience. There were cases of positive abortion, though these were not numerous. In my ignorance I confined the recalcitrant ewes with their lambs in small pens, and gave them the mown rye. This only continued the trouble. In disgust I removed the flock from the rye altogether, and put them on grass. This soon put matters to rights, and in a week or so all trouble disappeared.

I am satisfied now that the cause of this trouble and of the affliction of the pigs was ergot in the rye. Not that it was actually developed yet—as it is considered settled that ergot is the kernel itself, greatly distorted and enlarged by a parasitic fungus—but the *sporidia* or fungous dust must have been already present in the plants somewhere, and I see no reason why this dust should not be able to produce the well-known effects of ergot. Rye grown on lowlands is more subject to this parasitic attack than on the uplands.

### Permanent Pasture.

I think I am safe in laying it down as a rule that every farm should have one field in permanent grasses. In selecting the field it is wise to take the land least fitted for cultivation. If it is rolling it will dry out and settle sooner than flat land, and this will be an advantage. If a field can be selected adjoining a wood lot, it is well; but if not, by all means plant a shelter belt of timothy along the north and west of it. Three or four rows of locusts or soft maple, set four feet apart each way, will grow in three or four years so as to break the wind and afford great comfort to the cattle, and the trees will grow into valuable timber at the same time. This permanent pasture may be heavily stocked during May and early June, for this is the season of rapid growth; and the permanent grasses will bear close cropping without injury, if the cattle are removed from them before the heat of summer. And while you are keeping the stock here, the clover and timothy are making a growth which will furnish abundant pasture during the hot weather. I do not think it economy to ever turn on clover until it begins to bloom; but the farmer without other pasture is obliged to do it or keep his stock in the barn-yard late in the spring, when they are needing a change of food, and will lose flesh for the want of it.

There are three varieties of grass which I find exceedingly valuable in permanent pastures, and these are blue-grass, orchard-grass and red-top. The first flourishes on all limestone lands, and makes the best eward of any grass with which I am acquainted. It starts very early in spring, is little injured by tramping or close grazing, and I believe it to be the most nutritious of all the grasses. It is surprising how soon well-wintered cattle will be fit for the butcher when pastured on blue-grass. One disadvantage of this grass is the long time it takes to form a sward; but to compensate for this, when once formed it will, with fair treatment, last a lifetime. For this reason it should always be sown with other grasses. My experience is that it takes four years to get the land well set with blue-grass, and it will improve for several years longer. I sowed just as much of other grass as though I did not use the blue-grass, and then add one bushel of seed of the latter. In the spring of 1879 I seeded ten acres, using one bushel of blue-grass seed to the acre, and a liberal quantity of clover timothy, with a sprinkling of clover and other grasses. Neither that nor the succeeding summer could I discover any blue-grass, but the year following it began to show, and now is crowding out all other grasses. Orchard-grass is best adapted to loamy or alluvial lands, and in seeding a permanent pasture, if there are any spots of black land or creek bottom, I there seed heavily with this grass. Red-top does best on the wet lands where other tame grasses would be drowned out; but a little of it mixed with the other grasses will be of advantage on all pastures. In fact the more varieties you can get to grow on the land the greater the yield will be, and the cattle will also thrive better for it. It would all largely increase the value of our grain farms, to the comfort of the stock, and the profits of the owner, if more attention was paid to this subject of permanent pasturage.—*Pittsburg Stockman*.

### Pasturing Milch Cows.

There is a steady abatement going on in the old-time practice of depending solely on grazing for the support of milch cows during the whole of the summer season. This is regarded as an important improvement in the care of dairy stock. When land acquires any considerable value, as it always does in all the thickly and older-settled parts of the country, it costs less to support not only cows, but other stock as well, by supplying them with, at least, a portion of their food during the driest and hottest part of the season, for something outside of the pasture. It is cheaper and better for the stock, and productive of more milk. Pasturing is a wasteful process of supporting stock alone, and can only be tolerated with propriety where land is so cheap that grass costs next to nothing, or has so little value that half of a good crop would not pay for cutting and hauling the whole of one. Pasture only yields half a crop as a rule. The injury done to the roots of grass by the hoofs of stock, and the wounding of its stems and leaves by frequent cropping, and the parching of the soil by its comparative nakedness when closely fed, all contribute to reduce the growth so much that half of a crop is all that can be realized; and if the season is at all unfavorable, the product will fall short of half a crop. It is a safe estimate to reckon that one acre mowed and fed to stock will go as far as two acres of equal quality will if grazed. In employing land for pasture the farmer gives two acres for the use of one, or, in other words, he gives half of his pasture for making his stock harvest the other half. If he has land too rough to work, this may be his best policy, but if he has good, arable land, he may double his stock by doing his own harvesting, or he may keep the same amount of stock and save half his land for other purposes.

Our most profitable experience in keeping cows has resulted from giving them pasture enough to supply themselves in the growing seasons of spring and fall, and depending on soiling through all the time between; beginning gradually with the soiling as soon as the grass ceases to be so plenty that the cows cannot fill themselves readily, and have some time to rest. It is better to begin thus early than to wait till they begin to be pinched, for then they will begin to shrink in their milk, and will not be likely to recover from it afterwards; for it is a general rule with cows that when, from scanty feed, their milk begins to decrease near the middle of summer, the shrinkage remains during the rest of the season. After a shrinkage has been established, full feed will serve to prevent a further decline and to improve the quality of milk, but it will seldom restore the quantity given before the shrinkage occurred. No dairyman can afford to suffer the loss that is sure to come if soiling is omitted when pastures begin to fail. The statistics of cheese factories show a difference of fifty per cent. between soiling, as above described, and depending solely on pasture. The average milk per cow, for a season of 200 days, is 3,000 pounds, for cows on pasture only. For those soiled, in addition to pasture, so that there is no shrinking, except by increasing distance from the time of coming in, the average is 4,500 pounds—a difference wide enough to pay for all the labor of soiling, and a handsome profit besides. A prudent man will not suffer such a loss to occur in his products without an effort to stop it, if he is aware how great the loss is liable to be. It is because the loss is not appreciated, that it so often happens. Experimenters in soiling often fall short of its best effects and become discouraged with it, and think it don't pay, because they have not begun in season. They wait till their cows have been pinched for feed three or four weeks, and their messes have dropped down to an irredeemable condition, before soiling begins. The golden opportunity has then passed, and the flow of milk must be moderate all the rest of the season. The best that soiling can then do is, to maintain the reduced flow as it is, and, if the situation is richer than is required for the diminished production of milk, the excess will run to flesh and cause the cows to thrive, instead of increasing in milk. The time to begin soiling is, before the cows begin to shrink, instead of afterwards. The full flow can then be maintained, and the soiling will be seen to tell well on the milk, and shrinkage will only take place by reason of the advancing season.—*Live Stock Journal*.

### Soiling Pigs in Summer.

As the pig is a grass-eating animal, this taste for grass or roots should always be gratified. Many farmers have no pig pasture, and keep their pigs in a pen, or pen and small yard. They seem quite to forget the nature of the pig, and treat him as if he were only fitted to digest grain or other concentrated food. This may be responsible for many of his ailments.

It is easy for the farmer to furnish clover or other green food for his pigs in summer. This animal is not very particular; there are many weeds in the garden that he will take and return his thanks with a polite grunt. He appreciates all such attentions shown him, and will testify it by better health and growth. This is a matter of much importance, as a bushel of corn fed with clover will often produce as much growth as a bushel and a half fed alone. Animals grow best when they are in good health and have a vigorous appetite, and the clover or other green food keeps their digestion good. That great pest, the Canada thistle, when the stalk is green and succulent, is eaten with a genuine relish by pigs. In this condition this thistle is preferred to grass by many other animals on the farms.

When the clover is large, the pigs will eat it better if it is run through a cutter. This mixes stalks and leaves so as to render it more succulent. The pig will eat more clover or grass than is generally supposed. Shoats of 50 to 80 pounds will eat from 6 to 8 pounds of green clover per day. We have found the best way to feed it was to run the clover through a cutter and mix with meal. In this way, the clover and meal was eaten together, and this mixing of the bulky and concentrated foods results in a more perfect digestion of the corn or other ground food. We tried so accurate an experiment on this, that the result is not left to conjecture. We divided a liter of six pigs, and to three fed clover and corn meal, and to the other three fed corn meal alone, soaked in cold water. The latter, every two or three weeks, would be dainty in eating and appear to be feverish, but after fasting, and taking only water for a day or two, would eat again for some weeks, when the same fasting period would be repeated. But the other three, fed on meal and clover always had a good appetite and made a steady and rapid progress. Each lot ate the same amount of corn meal, but those fed clover dressed nearly 30 per cent. the most.

We have become thoroughly convinced of the importance of giving the pig green food in summer, and some coarse food, such as roots, pumpkins or short-cut clover hay, boiled or softened in warm water in winter. It does not require much time to bring to a lot of pigs clover or other green food, in yard or pen, during the summer. It only requires 100 pounds for a dozen pigs. We think farmers are generally well convinced of the benefit of a good pasture for pigs, and soiling

will take the place of the pasture when the farmer has none.—*Live Stock Journal*.

A Minnesota farmer raises peas for green food for his hogs. He considers the Canada Field Pea the best sort, and says it should be sowed alone rather than with oats as some recommend, three bushels per acre. They have short vines and will stand up well enough. They will yield on ordinary soil 25 or 30 bushels per acre. If sowed early they will be fit for feed much earlier than the oats, and will make a much better yield alone. The oats will shade them too much, especially if the land is rich. He raises them both for green and dry feed and considers them very profitable crops. He sows a patch close to his hog yard and commences feeding as soon as the peas begin to shape, which is early, and at a time when other green feed is scarce.

Two Chicago packers have sailed for Europe with the intention of opening a pork packing establishment at Bremen. Native hogs will be used, as the American article cannot be imported, and the packing house carried on on the same principle as those in Chicago. If successful it is believed that similar establishments will be started in various parts of Germany.

## SHEEP.

### Oil-Fleeced Merinos.

Last September, a gentleman reporting the Michigan State Fair for the *N. Y. Tribune*, in giving a notice of the heavy shearing rams there exhibited, made the very sagacious comment on their heavy fleeces, that a close inspection of these fleeces revealed the fact that only about four or five pounds of them was wool, the rest being oil and dirt. Then followed some very wise counsels to breeders of Merino sheep to breed more wool and not so much grease.

This was very extensively copied into papers throughout the country, and, no doubt, thousands of readers were impressed with the truth of the assertion, as well as with the wisdom of the advice. I commenced breeding sheep in 1840, and from that time to this, there has been a constant succession of such advisers, and as constant a succession of those who have endeavored to prove that the advice was sound, and a practical application of that theory would prove its correctness, and what has been the result? Those who have advocated that theory, as well as those who have endeavored to make a practical application of it in breeding, are not today, any more than they have been in the past, able to show where its application has been successful in increasing the amount of wool without carrying along the usual amount of oil in the flock that is natural to the average well-bred Merino sheep; and it is among the flocks of those who have recognized the fact that the natural amount of oil of the Merino fleece was absolutely necessary to the continued increase of wool, that the greatest improvement of Merinos has been effected; and whatever improvement has been effected in the flocks of those who advocate the theory of breeding for dry fleeces or, as they usually term it, more wool and less oil, has usually been made by selecting the dryest-fleeced rams from the more oily fleeced flocks, the large amount of wool on such rams being due, as I believe, to the presence of a large amount of oil in the relatives or ancestors of the rams so selected.

I was present at the same fair, and examined the rams closely, and I do not believe there was a ram there exhibited that was two years old or over that would yield as small an amount of scoured wool as the maximum amount that was revealed to the astute understanding of the writer in question.

He who undertakes to estimate the amount of cleansed wool in any fleece should have had experience and possess very superior judgment, or he will be likely to estimate very wide of the mark. I have had charge of cleansing a great many heavy fleeces, and I have come to the conclusion that estimates of what a fleece will yield of cleansed or scoured wool are very liable to be erroneous; and I am positive that the writer in question made a very low estimate from his close inspection, from the fact that, among all the fleeces I have had cleansed, no ram's fleece has yielded so little cleansed wool as the maximum amount he had revealed to him among the fleeces of the rams he saw at the Michigan State Fair.

My last experience in cleansing fleeces, or having them cleansed (a manufacturer has always cleansed or scoured the wool), has something of a lesson for the writer in question, as well as for us all, and I give it to show that great progress has been made in increasing the amount of wool. Some five months before the fair was held, where the writer in question had such a revelation, there were left with six fleeces taken from stock rams at a public shearing, rams that had been exhibited at fairs and used as stock rams. They were all good rams, but none of them had attained to the greatest popularity, or to the greatest weight of fleece. I do not name the owners of these rams, as this article is to illustrate a principle, not to advertise anyone's sheep, but I have the certificates of the manufacturer that he realized 49 pounds 4 ounces of scoured wool from the six fleeces. This is an average of 8 pounds 3 ounces of scoured wool per fleece. The last was 7 pounds, the largest 9 pounds 2½ ounces.

Now, to show that our breeders are on the right line of breeding, and probably understand what they are about in breeding a large amount of oil, I will quote the result of a public shearing of Merino sheep about the time they were imported. This shearing was held at Chancellor Livingston's, about 1810. Four rams were shorn at that shearing, their live weight averaging 125 pounds each, their unwashed fleeces averaging 7 pounds 13 ounces, the best one giving 9 pounds 6 ounces; but this fleece was 14 months old. The percentage of unwashed fleece to live weight averaged 6.2 per cent. Carrying these amounts and percentages in mind, we will compare them with six we have just had cleansed. The average live weight of the six was 117½ pounds, and we find the percentage of scoured wool is 7.5, or a larger percentage of scoured wool than was shorn of unwashed wool from the Livingston rams. Then, as now, the estimated shrinkage of unwashed Merino wool was about two-thirds, and such trials as we had accounts of in those days, as well as at present, shows this estimate to be, on the average, correct; although stock rams will shrink more, the shrinkage on the six last cleansed being about 70 per cent., but we find that the oily stock rams to-day give more cleansed wool than those imported rams of oil, wool and all.

If the writer for the *Tribune*, and those who have the same views, will show us their ability to increase the percentage or aggregate amount of cleansed wool by using dry-fleeced rams, in any such proportion as has been accomplished by those who have oily ones, there will be good reason for us to take counsel of and follow their examples, but until they do this, they must excuse us for leaving the practices that have resulted in such wonderful improvements, as are proven by the examples and contrasts cited.



Vermont Merinos.

The New England Homestead of April 12th contains a detailed report of the late annual shearing festival of the Vermont Merino Sheep-Breeders' Association, from which we extract the following:

Did you ever attend a public shearing in Addison county, Vt., where are bred the finest Merino sheep in the world? Well, if you haven't, don't miss it next year. The shearing at Middlebury, April 1st, 2d and 3d, was a scene never to be forgotten. In the fine buildings of the Sheep-Shearing Association was collected the most superb collection of Merino sheep ever got together in this or any other country. The capital represented was almost fabulous compared with the number of animals. There was F. D. Barton's ram lamb, sired by old Standard—\$15,000 wouldn't buy him. You don't believe it? No, of course, you don't, unless you are a Merino breeder. There were lot of ewes that \$100 wouldn't buy, and some hens that the breeders wouldn't sell at any price.

There were some 200 sheep on exhibition. On Wednesday over 300 breeders were present, including several from New York and Texas. The sheep were in open pens on each side of the three ells. Covers were put over the pens and on these the shearers plied their task, or the sheep were carried upstairs and sheared there. After shearing the sheep and the fleeces were weighed separately. At intervals the record was given from the secretary's desk to the audience who gathered around in silence. The music of the shears was a pleasant accompaniment to the reader, while occasional outbursts greeted the announcement of the heavier fleeces.

Only in two-year-old sheep were the fleeces heavier than last year. In 1883, Rip Van Winkle, four years old, sheared 38 lbs. 5 oz. and King All Right 38 lbs. 3 oz. The yearlings did not beat last year's record. In three-year-olds, twenty-one rams averaged 27 lbs. 14 oz. and thirteen averaged 30 lbs. 2 oz. Forty two-year-old ewes averaged 17 lbs. 2 oz., twenty went 18 lbs. 12 oz. and the heaviest was 21 lbs. 2 oz.; twenty-nine rams averaged 25 lbs. 6 oz., seventeen went 28 lbs. 3 oz., while six averaged 33 lbs. 9 oz.—an unprecedented record.

Comparison of this record with the shearings of four and five years ago shows that the improvement has consisted in producing a superior quality of wool and increased quantity. The length and thickness of the staple has increased. There is much less oil than formerly in the fleeces, yet they are so large as to weigh more. The constitution of the sheep has been more looked after by breeders, and it is a matter of fact that Merino stock of Vermont is harder and possesses a stronger constitution than it did at one time, when this essential was somewhat neglected in the race for other points.

The eastern wool market very seldom is, and indeed could not well be, more dull and uninteresting than it is at this time.

STALLIONS THOROUGHRED.

STALLIONS

—AT—

RANCHO DEL PASO.

For the Season of 1884.

Thoroughbreds.

LONGFIELD.

Chestnut horse, by MONARCHIST, he by Lexington.  
First dam, Dame Gourtly (Blue Gown), by Planet.  
Second dam, Flora G., by Lexington.  
Third dam, Fanny G., by imp. Margrave.  
Fourth dam, Lances, by Lance.  
Fifth dam, Aurora, by Aratus.  
Sixth dam, Paragon, by imp. Buzzard.  
Seventh dam, Indiana, by Columbus (son of imp. Pantaloon).  
Eighth dam, Jane Hunt, by Hampton's Paragon.  
Ninth dam, Moll, by imp. Figure.  
Tenth dam, Slamerkin, by imp. Wildair.  
Eleventh dam, imp. Cub Mare, by Cub.  
Twelfth dam, Aramantus' dam, by Second.  
Thirteenth dam, by Starling.  
Fourteenth dam, by Croft's Partner.  
Fifteenth dam, by Greyhound.  
At \$50 the season, due at the time of service.

JIM BROWNE.

Chestnut horse, by FOSTER, he by Lexington.  
First dam, Flush, by Hiawatha.  
Second dam, Fanny Bugg, by imp. Ambassador.  
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belsazzar.  
Fourth dam, Madane Bosley, by Sir Richard Tonson.  
Fifth dam, Nancy Nichol, by imp. Eagle.  
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilke's Wonder.  
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.  
Eighth dam, by imp. Sterling.  
Ninth dam, by Clodius.  
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.  
Eleventh dam, by Jolly Roger.  
Twelfth dam, by imp. Partner.  
Thirteenth dam, imp. Monkey.  
Fourteenth dam, an imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.  
At \$50 the season, due at time of service.

Trotting Stallions.

ECHO.

Bay horse, by RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN.  
First dam, Fanny Felter, by Magnolia, son of Seely's American Star.  
Second dam, by Webber's Kentucky Whip.  
Third dam, by Shakespeare, son of Duroc, and out of a mare by Plato, son of imp. Messenger.  
At \$100 the season, due at time of service.

ALGONA.

Chestnut horse, by ALMONT, son of Alexander's Abdallah, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.  
First dam, Emma Kinkead, by Conscript, son of Cassius M. Clay.  
Second dam, Elbe Dean, by Mambrino Chief.  
Third dam, by Powell's Bertrand, son of Bertrand, by Sir Archy.  
At \$100 the season, due at time of service.

ALASKA.

Brown horse, by ELECTIONEER.  
First dam, by Washington, he by Geo. M. Patchen.  
Second dam, by Williamson's Belmont.  
At \$50 the season, due at time of service.

The season for thoroughbreds will commence February 10th and terminate June 20th. For trotting stallions, will commence February 10th and terminate July 1st. Good care will be taken of mares during the season at \$6 per month; after the season \$10 per month will be charged, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

John Mackey, Superintendent, Sacramento, Cal.

THOROUGHRED STALLION

X X.

Pedigree.

X X (Doublecross), bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson at Atwood Cottage, Riverside, Illinois, foaled May 23, 1872, by MALCOLM.  
First dam, Columbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland.  
Second dam, Young Fashion, by imported Monarch.  
Third dam, Fashion, by imported Trustee.  
Fourth dam, Bonnets of Blue, by Sir Charles.  
Fifth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.  
Sixth dam, by imported Mealey.  
Seventh dam, by imported Centinel.  
Eighth dam, by Mark Anthony.  
Ninth dam, by imported Janus.  
Tenth dam, by imported Monkey.  
Eleventh dam, by imported Silvereye.  
Twelfth dam, by Spanker.  
See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

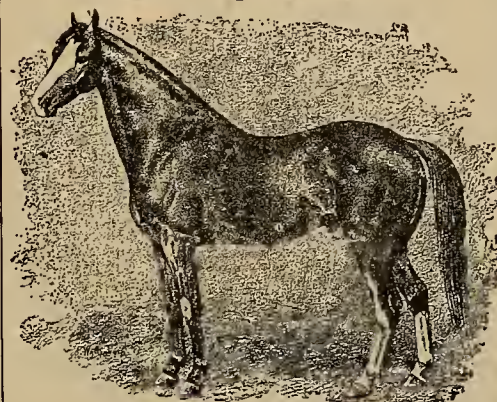
X X (Doublecross) is of as high and fashionable breeding as any stallion in the country. His sire, Malcolm, is by imported Bonnie Scotland, his dam Columbia, also by imported Bonnie Scotland; hence his name. Malcolm was one of the best race-horses of his day, and Columbia was also a fine race mare. Columbia is the granddam of Anteeo. Her dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland, Vauania, Bonnie Kate (the dam of Bonnie Lizzie), Andes, Hock Hocking, Three Cheers, etc. The dam of Malcolm, Lady Lancaster, was the dam of Sagamore, Ontario (the dam of McWhirter), Regent, Lady Fairfield, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton, etc., and a reference to the racing calendars will show how distinguished the members of these two families are. This is the only Bonnie Scotland stallion in California, and from his breeding has as much of the blood as if he were a son of that renowned sire. He is a horse of immense substance, good size, high form, and of the best disposition.

Will make the ensuing season, 1884, from February 15th to June 15th, at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms, \$50 the season.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON.

Oakland or 508 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER, BY MONDAY.

First dam Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.  
Second dam Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.  
Third dam Ida, by imp. Belsazzar.  
Fourth dam Gama's dam, by Sir Richard.  
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.  
Sixth dam Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.  
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.  
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.  
Ninth dam, by Clodius.  
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.  
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Roger.  
Twelfth dam, by Partner.  
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.  
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

TERMS, \$50 THE SEASON, TO A FEW MARES OF APPROVED breeding. Good pasture for mares from a distance at \$4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

My place, where Joe Hooker will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freepoint road.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier and Jim Renwick. For history of Joe Hooker see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN January 20th, 1883.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

BELLE MEADE

1884 STALLIONS. 1884

BRAMBLE,

By imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Ivy Leaf, by imp. Australian.

ENQUIRER,

The sire of McWhirter, Fortuna, Harkaway, Falsetto, Blue Eyes, Pinafore, Getaway, W. P. Burch, etc.

Imp. GREAT TOM,

The sire of Gen. Harding, Thackeray, Swift, Tennyson, Trombone, Tarquin, etc.

And the grand Race-horse,

LUKE BLACKBURN,

By imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Nevada, by Lexington.

Each of these horses will be bred to a limited number of approved mares, at

\$100-The Season-\$100

\$5 to the Groom.

Mares will be kept at reasonable charges during the season. The annual Sale of Belle Meade Yearling, 49 in number will take place April 30th. Catalogues of the sale will be issued to the public in due time. Address,

W. G. HARDING, Nashville, Tenn.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

WILDIDLE.

By imp. AUSTRALIAN. Dam Idlewild, by Lexington.  
This great race-horse and successful sire will make the season of 1884, from February 10th to June 10th, at Judson's Wildidle Farm, Santa Clara, Cal.  
Wildidle is the sire of Gov. Stanford's Frolic filly (record of one mile, 1:42, at two years old), May D. (with a record of one and one-half miles in 2:36, the fastest on the Pacific Coast), Jim Douglas, Ella Doane, Wildidler, and others of note.

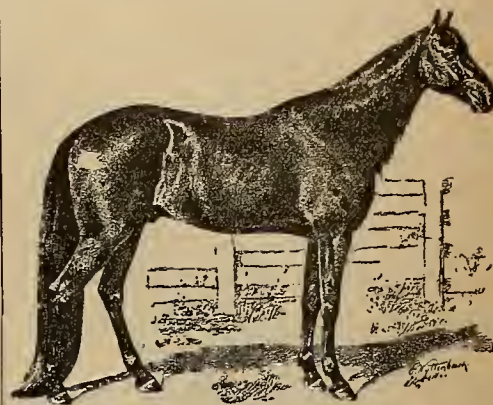
Terms of season, \$75, payable at time of service, and in all cases before removal. Mares taken good care of at \$8 per month. No responsibility for escapes or accidents. For further particulars address

H. C. JUDSON, Owner, or W. L. APPLEBY, Supl., Santa Clara, Cal.

P. O. Box 223.

TROTTING STALLIONS.

Mambrino Trotting Stallion



ABBOTSFORD.

Record 2:19 1/2.

Will make the season of 1884, at the ranch of S. B. Whipple; San Mateo, Cal.

PEDIGREE.

By Woodford Mambrino: his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino Paymaster; dam Woodbine, (dam of Wedgewood, 2:19), by Woodford, son of Koscusko, by Sir Archy.

Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodbine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks, by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty-nine colts and fillies sired by him at Woodburn, not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease, Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf, and he gained on a slow track, at Minneapolis, a record of 2:23 1/4. He has thirteen sons and daughters that have trotted in 2:30 or better—Abbotsford 2:19 1/2; Malice 2:19 1/4; Manetta 2:19 1/2; Mambrino Dudley 2:22; Convey 2:22 1/4; Magenta 2:24 1/4; Manfred 2:25; Panscott 2:25 1/4; Rachel 2:26 1/4; Lucy 2:27; Lady McFarbridge 2:29; Dacia 2:29 1/2; Geo. A. Aver 2:30. Woodford Mambrino was also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trunket 2:14. It is proper to draw a comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first named stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,350 foals out of selected mares. Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettie, beat 2:30. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty-six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in seven. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is five times greater than Hambletonian.

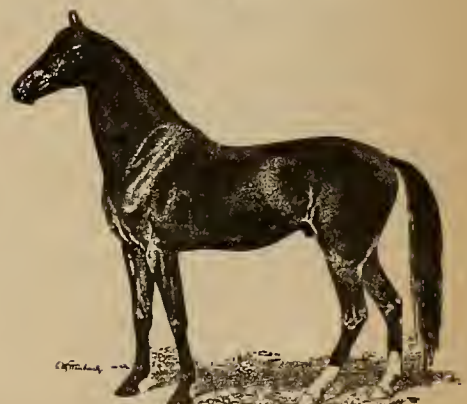
Young Columbus, by Old Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harris' Hambletonian, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. Young Coler of 1 was the sire of Phil Sheridan, sire of Phyllis 2:17 1/2; Adelaide 2:19 1/2; Commonwealth 2:22; Hiram Woodruff 2:23; Valley Chief 2:23; Faustina 2:25 1/2; Phil Sheridan, Jr., 2:29 1/2; Tom Malloy 2:30.

TERMS.

One hundred dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season, free of charge. Good pasture at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes.

WASH JAMES, Agent, San Mateo, Cal.

The Trotting-Bred Stallion



A. T. STEWART,

Will stand for mares at the FRESNO FAIR GROUNDS during the season.

A. T. Stewart is a dark brown stallion with white hind ankles, sixteen and one-half hands high, and weighs over 1,300 pounds. Bred by D. L. Harris, of Fayette County, Kentucky. Foaled in 1872, and is an imported Mambrino. Sired by Mambrino Patchen (full brother of Lady Thorn, record 2:18 1/4), sire of Katie Middleton, 2:23, and mine in 2:30 list. Dam by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn; second dam, by Young's Pilot, Jr., brother in blood to the sire of the dam of Maud S., 2:26 1/4. Mambrino Patchen sired by Mambrino Chief, he by Mambrino Paymaster, and he by Mambrino, thoroughbredson of imported Messenger.

Terms for the season, \$30. Address

SOMERS & AYER



## BILLIARDS.

Every little while for some reason or other, billiards seem at a standstill. We are now going through one of those periods, the past week having been one of the quietest in many months. However, the reaction will soon come, that is a certainty, and it will be so much the stronger that it has been so dull. In regard to the fifteen ball pool tournament which the Saylor Brothers had spoken of, they state that it is better to let the matter rest a while, as the entries were so few that no enthusiasm could possibly be worked up. Mr. Emanuel Brunswick informed a representative of the BREEDER & SPORTSMAN, that the "Parisian" pool tournament was going begging for the want of a suitable hall to hold it in. It is true that billiard parlors are by no means scarce in this city, but what tables are used in these establishments must be taken into consideration, and the Brunswick & Balke Co. will inaugurate their tournament, only where they have their tables in use. At the Exchange billiards parlors, the proprietors stated that they did not care to have the tournament held at their place, as they could not give their entire attention to it, on account of the immense "Stud" game they had to take care of. It is to be regretted that this establishment, which has so far been considered a first-class one, has fallen with the reigning gambling craze. When one thinks of it, there, without a doubt, is the secret of the dullness in billiard circles. Those respectable people who were in the habit of enjoying themselves each day with the ivories, have literally been driven away on account of the *cavalcade* they were thrown in contact with, and which are attracted to billiard resorts by the gaming passion. It may be possible that the binning out of players in balls, will encourage billiards at home. The manufacturers do not complain of business, and they say that the putting up of tables in private houses has increased most wonderfully in the last few months. One result has shown itself, it is a professional billiard exhibition which took place last Thursday evening in a mansion on the hill. This is an eastern custom which bids fair to establish itself on this coast. Professor McCleery has among his pupils, a well-known society gentleman who, desiring to entertain his friends in an unusual manner, invited his *maitre* and one other professional to give a billiard exhibition at his residence, and when the two knights of the cue arrived on the appointed evening, they found a select though not a very large audience to appreciate their efforts. It is presumed that there was also, more substantial appreciation than applause; perhaps it was delivered as Prince Zouroff intended for Corzeze with a bouquet wherein each flower contained a note. Nevertheless the spectators as well as the actors, seemed quite pleased with the evening's amusement. The game was a very short one, 250 points only. McCleery won on the twentieth inning making an average of 12½, his opponent having 19 points the worst of it at the finish. The averages were very good considering that, so much as possible rail runs were avoided, on account of their monotony, and good around-the-table play was indulged in. After the game McCleery gave a delightful exhibition of fancy shots, he was in a bappy vein and executed them with unusual brilliancy.

## Heredity in the Sulky.

The aporism, "like begets like, or the likeness of some ancestor" is true when applied to the animal kingdom, but applied to men, with a few exceptions, is of no value. In the world of finance we have the great Rothschild family, and in the drama the Kembles, Booths and Jeffersons as among the exceptions. Taking the men or women who have figured in the world's history, like Shakespeare, Washington, Harriet Martineau, Voltaire, Dickens, Milton, Charlotte Cushman, Rachael and Napoleon, we find there was no ancestry responsible for their greatness; on the contrary, their genius was inherent, not inherited. The profession of training and driving trotting horses calls for mental and physical qualities of a high order, although the mass of the people do not seem to be aware of the fact. Like all pursuits, in it we find men of all grades of intellectual capacity, but the men who succeed are of the superior order. To this class Mace, Murphy, Hickok, Splan, Doble, Weeks, Bair, Green, Carl Burr, Bither, and many other noted drivers belong. To succeed with horses that differ in their characteristic and requirements is genius *par excellence*. It was genius and patience—that great virtue—that made a trotter of Goldsmith Maid, and it was genius that helped make the reputation of the gelding Edwin Forrest. It required thinking minds to develop what was within these two horses, and had the same amount of genius and patience been expended upon an enterprise not connected with sporting matters, it would have commended the world's admiration. Among the exceptions alluded to in the opening paragraph of this article is the transmission from father to son of capacities as trainers and handlers of horses. Why families should be distinguished as horsemen we know not, unless it is through man's natural love for the noblest animal the Almighty has given him.

John Woodruff was a noted trainer in his day, and left his son Hiram to make the name famous. Hiram left no son, but a brother, Isaac, who is a trainer and driver of reputation.

The most noted family among trotting horsemen are the Dobles. Many years ago "Uncle

Billy" made a reputation as a trainer and handler of trotting horses. The talent developed in the father became genius in the son, and to-day Budd Doble is regarded as the peer of any driver that lives. The aptitude for this pursuit in life does not rest with these two members of the family, as Wm. H., Jr., and Charles P., are both capable horsemen.

The Woodruff and Doble families are not the only instances in this connection. The Wilsons of Rusbyville, Ind., have long been known as a family of horsemen. The senior Wilson early developed a fondness for the horse, and left his son, Richard, Bool and Samp, all prominently connected with trotting turf.

The Woodmansees are another noted family. The names Pocahontas and Woodmase were at one time inseparable, and it is probable if the great pacer had fallen into other hands she would never have become so famous. Both of the sons, Daniel W. and Ben, Jr., are noted horsemen.

The Maces, Dan and Ben, are another notable illustration, which we may supplement by instancing the Goldsmiths. Alden Goldsmith has been long and honorably known to the trotting turf, and although a good handler of horses, can drive a good race if occasion requires. His sons, John A. and James H., made early debuts and are first-class horsemen. It is often claimed by the captions, and we may add evasions, that "the horse made the driver," but in ninety cases out of a hundred the claim is unfounded. The fact seems to be forgotten that a directing mind had much to do with the fame of great horses. In ordinary hands a horse, as a general thing, will be ordinary, but it requires genius to "get all out of him." This is why Mace and Murphy succeed when others fail; they study their subject and make possible what smaller minds would give up in despair.

—Sportsman.

## Trotting in Scotland.

Trotting seems to be looking up a bit in the Mother Country. On Thursday, April 3d, a trotting meeting was held at the Shawfield Recreation Grounds, Glasgow, which was largely attended, it being estimated that 7,000 people paid entrance money. The day, however, was a general holiday—Glasgow Fast day. The first event, according to reports in the Glasgow papers, was The Trotting Handicap of two miles, for a purse equivalent to \$150, \$35, and \$15. There were nine starters. Mr. J. McLeish's gray mare Highland Mary, with 375 yards start, won two straight heats; time not given. The second trot was for the Shawfield Stakes, distance 1½ miles, weight for age; three-year-olds, 126 pounds; four-year-olds, 140 pounds; five, six, and aged, 147 pounds. Mr. J. Wood's bay gelding Little George, 6 years, won from five others by two lengths. The third event was the Spring Stakes, weight for age also, 1½ miles, won by a neck by Mr. McCullum's bay gelding Strathdon, 6 years. Last of all was a Selling Stakes, won by Mr. T. Burn's Stranger, entered at £20, and carrying 147 pounds.—Toronto Mail.

A very simple method, and an improvement upon the Rarey system of training vicious horses was, says the *Rural Canadian*, exhibited at West Philadelphia recently, and the manner in which some of the wildest horses were subdued was astonishing. The first trial was made on a kicking or "balking" mare, which her owner said had allowed no rider on her back for at least five years. She became tame in about as many minutes, and allowed herself to be ridden about without a sign of her former wildness. The means by which the result was accomplished was a piece of light rope, which was passed around the front jaw of the mare just above the front teeth crossed in her mouth, thence secured back of her neck. It was claimed that no horse will kick or jump when thus secured, and that a horse after receiving that treatment a few times will abandon his vicious ways forever. A simple method was also shown by which a kicking horse could be shod. It consisted in connecting the animal's head and tail by means of a rope fastened to the tail and then to the bit, and then drawn tightly enough to incline the animal's head to one side. This, it is claimed, makes it absolutely impossible for a horse to kick on the side of the rope. At the same exhibition a horse, which for years had to be bound on the ground to be shod, suffered the blacksmith to operate on him without attempting to kick while secured in the manner described.

Hugh Gaffney, the noted steeplechase jockey, died some ten days since, in the city of Mexico, whether he had gone in February with some thoroughbreds. Gaffney was long one of the most successful cross-country riders. His first real success was with Lobelia, in 1870, and his set-to with Harvey Welch never failed to arouse an outburst of enthusiasm, and "Go in Hughie, me bonid boy!" "Arrab Gaff, an' ye havet black thief; now kill the dirty nuygur!" were certain to ring out as the pair swept past Deadhead Hill. Biddy Malone succeeded Lobelia in Gaffney's affections, but she died early, and then he formed the famous alliance with Joe Donohue, which survived through the days of Tammany, Blind Tom, and George West. Then came Deadhead. "Bedad, an' you must look out for 'im," he observed, when he committed Deadhead to Tom Little's care. "He's a little green, an' maybe he'll go wrong wid ye at the leps. Giv 'im a taste o' the gad—kind o' aisey loike." For several years Gaffney was com-

pelled to stand down. As a trainer, however, he continued to do well. But in 1881, at the termination of a race at Baltimore, he allowed his temper to overcome him, and struck Sait, for which he was ruled off the course. From that day Gaffney's star was destined to a perpetual eclipse, for all efforts to secure his reinstatement failed, and he accepted the engagement to go to Mexico from sheer necessity.

—N. Y. Spirit.

The trotting stallion, Royalston, by Robert McGregor, died at Toledo, O., recently, the property of B. E. Bullock.

Geo. Polson, former driver of Frank Landers, Roscoe, and others, has located at Council Grove, Kan.

Chas. P. Doble, son of "Uncle Billy," has Troublesome and several others in training.

## THE DRAMA.

## The California Theatre.

It has been a dull time of late in connection with the legitimate. The California has been and is closed, without our being able to find out what its future, as regards the dramas, promises. On Monday the Grand Opera House was closed, while the Octoroon then on the boards, had a fair prospect of success. What all this portends we cannot tell, and surmise are useless and might be mischievous.

## The Oakland Theatre.

The Sheridan Combination have succeeded here beyond calculation, the houses being crowded every night by the very best people of the city and suburbs. This speaks well for the people of Oakland, and is a fact we have much pleasure in recording. Sheridan is giving his best characters supported by a good company, including Misses Davenport and Phoebe Davies. On Monday King Lear will be the attraction.

## Vienna Garden.

The performance here during the week has been varied but good, and repaid with fair though not crowded houses. Paul Stanley, the Walter brothers, (gymnasts), and the McCarthy's in their comic specialties, have all been more or less successful, the gymnasts, in principle, being the best. Miss Inez Sexton has been the leading vocalist. She has a good voice, shows some cultivation, and dresses well, but she needs to moderate her ambition. It is a great mistake in our young vocalists to essay to imitate Patti and Nilsson, which by voice and culture they are incapable of rendering with, and thus lessen, if not destroy, their natural powers of pleasing. Miss Vasconcellos, also here again, is always popular and pleasing, because she never attempts anything which by nature she cannot render acceptably. Some of the McCarthy's are very good and enjoyable.

## The Standard.

The performance of the Gypsy Band during its second week has not been very successful, the houses being only moderate though appreciative. We have had many revelations of late in San Francisco, Thomas' Chorns, Gilmore's Band, the Spanish Students, the Opere, and Excelsior, but of all the revelations showing the power of the violin separately, or in combination, nothing was ever heard in San Francisco equal to the music of the Gypsy Band. Apart from the exalted and perfect harmony they give, their great merit lies in their marvelous power of interpretation. In their bands the simplest, oldest, and most hackneyed tunes are infused with new life and new beauties never dreamt of before. Neither did we ever imagine that such tunes were capable of such interpretation. In proof of this we select The Old Folks at Home, and Yankee Doodle. In their operatic selections their performance is also superb. The band were rapturously encored, especially Imre Barath in his Cymbal solos. Those alone are worth the entrance money. As an attraction to the public in general the band lacks variety of instruments, and in our opinion, that is its only fault. The music itself is unexceptionable both in harmony and execution. In fact they are both marvelous.

BIRCH'S KEY AND NOT  
WILL WIND ONLY WATCHES  
SOLD by watchmakers. By mail 25c. Circulars free. J. S. BIRCH & Co., 38 Dey St., N. Y.

## Handicap Footrace.

\$500 PURSE. ENTRANCE FREE.

Heats of 150 Yards.

## OAKLAND TROTTING PARK.

Sunday, May 11th, 1884.

Open to all Foot Runners on the Coast. Seventeen entries already received, including KITTLEMAN, GIBSON, ROSS, HARMON, MCINTYRE, THOMSON, GEARY, and ten others of local notoriety. Full list of starters and handicap allowed will be published to-day.

ADMISSION 60c.

M. M. ALLEN.

## Bay District Association



## Summer Meeting

1884. 1884.

## ENTRIES FOR TROTTING SEASON.

May 31st, 2:27 Class.

Purse \$750; divided \$450, \$225 and \$75, to first, second and third horse.

June 4th, 3-min. Class.

Purse \$500; divided \$350, \$100 and \$50, to first, second and third horse.

June 7th, 2:22 Class.

Purse \$500; divided \$350, \$100 and \$50, to first, second and third horse.

June 14th, 2:40 Class.

Purse \$500; divided \$350, \$100 and \$50, to first, second, and third horse.

June 14th, Free-for-all.

Purse \$1,000; divided \$550, to first, \$250 to second, and \$150 to third horse.

June 18th, 2:24 Class.

Purse \$500; divided \$350, \$100 and \$50, to first, second and third horse.

All of the above to be mile heats, 3 in 5 in harness. National rules to govern. Entrance 10 per cent. of purses.

In every race five or more must enter, and three or more horses start. Entries close with the Secretary, Saturday, May 24th, 1884.

T. W. HINCHMAN, Secretary.

1435, California Street.

## Stick-Fast Toe-Weight.

This Toe-Weight, wherever introduced, has effectually supplanted every other kind. All prominent saddlers and horsemen in the U.S. recommend them in preference to any other. Sizes 2 to 12oz. Ask your dealer or send to MILES & ANDREWS, Fentonville, Mich.

SPRING  
Racing Meeting

OF THE

FRESNO FAIR GROUND  
Association

FRESNO, CAL.

May 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25.

## First Day.

No. 1. Running—Ogle House Stake. For two-year-olds; \$15 each, \$150 added; dash of half a mile.

No. 2. Trotting—Purse \$400; 2:40 class.

## Second Day.

No. 3. Running—Grand Central Stake. For all ages; \$15 each, \$150 added; dash of one and three-quarters miles.

No. 4. Trotting—Purse \$200; free for all horses owned in Mariposa, Merced, Fresno, Tulare and Kern counties on the 1st of March, 1884.

No. 5. Running—Colonies Stakes. For all ages; \$15 each, \$150 added; dash of one-quarter of a mile.

## Third Day.

No. 6. Running—Vineyard Stake. For all ages; \$15 each, \$150 added; mile heats.

No. 7. Running—Fresno Saloon Stake. For two-year-olds; \$15 each, \$150 added; dash of three-quarters of a mile.

No. 8. Trotting—Purse \$150; 3:00 class; open for horses owned in Mariposa, Merced, Fresno, Tulare and Kern counties on March 1st, 1884.

## Fourth Day.

No. 9. Running—Grady Opera House Stake. For all ages; \$10 each, \$100 added; dash of half a mile.

No. 10. Dexter Stake Stakes; for all ages; \$15 each; \$150 added; dash of three-quarters of a mile.

No. 11. Trotting—Purse \$1,000; 2:27 class; five to enter and three to start.

## Fifth Day.

No. 12. Running—Farmers' Bank Stake. For all ages; \$15 each, \$150 added; half-mile heats.

No. 13. Pacing—Purse \$150; free for all pacers that have never beaten 2:20.

No. 14. Trotting—Purse \$100; gentleman drivers; mile heats.

All trotting races are three in five; three or more to enter and start, unless otherwise specified. National Association rules to govern. All purses to be divided at the rate of sixty, thirty and ten per cent.

All running races, not less than three to enter, and three to start. Pacific Blood-Horse Association rules to govern. In all running races second horse to save entrance.

Entrance to all purses ten per cent., money to accompany the nominations; all entrances to be given in writing, giving name, color, and sex of horse; also, name and residence of owner. Entries in all races to close May 6th with W. W. PHILLIPS, Secretary, Fresno, or KILLIP & Co., 116 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

Excursion tickets to Fresno \$7.

W. W. PHILLIPS, Secretary. LEWIS LEACH, President. FARMER'S BANK, A. B. BUTLER, Treasurer, Vice-President.





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If so, send for DOG BUYERS' GUIDE, containing colored plates, no engravings, of different breeds, prices they are worth, and where to buy them. Also, cuts of Dog Furbishing Goods of all kinds. Directions for Training Dogs and Breeding Ferrets. Mailed for 10 cts. **PHILADELPHIA KENZELS,** 337 S. 8th St. Phila'da.

STOCK AGENCY.

S. D. Bruce of the Terr. Field and Farm, and author of the American Stud Book, offers his services in the purchasing of thoroughbreds and stock of all kinds. He selected and purchased Harry Bassett, Monarchist, Preckness, Joe Daniels, Hubbard, Katie Pease, Foxhall and many other good ones as yearlings. He will attend the sales of Chas. Reed, Belle Meade, Woodburn, Elmendorf and Runnymede. Address at New York, Box 274, until April 20th, Maxwell House, Nashville, to May 3d, and Phoenix Hotel, Lexington, Ky., until sales end.

**S. D. BRUCE,**  
Box 274, New York City.



**NEW** "Singer" Model Sewing Machines only \$15  
Including an \$8.00 set of extra attachments of 9 pieces and needles, oil and usual outfit of 12 pieces with each. Guaranteed perfect. Warranted 5 years. Durable, quiet and light running. Don't pay \$30 to \$50 for machines no better. We will send ours anywhere on trial before paying. Circulars free. Save \$15 to \$35 by addressing **GEO. PAYNE & CO.,** 47 Third Ave., Chicago, Ills.

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AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION  
— AT —  
CHICO, CAL.  
COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1884.

**First Day, Tuesday, September 2d, 1884.**  
No. 1.—TROTTING RACE.—For two-year-old colts owned in the District. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of \$200. First colt to receive \$120, second \$60, and third \$20.  
No. 2.—TROTTING RACE.—2:30 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of \$400. First horse to receive \$240; second \$120, and third \$40.  
**Second Day, Wednesday, September 3d, DOOLEY STAKE.**  
No. 3.—RUNNING RACE.—Three-quarter dash for two-year-olds. Entrance \$25, p. p., \$125 added.  
**UNION HOTEL STAKE.**  
No. 4.—RUNNING RACE.—One-and-a-half-mile dash for all three-year-olds. Entrance \$25, p. p., \$200 added.  
No. 5.—RUNNING RACE.—Three-fourths of a mile and repeat for all. Entrance \$25; \$175 added.  
No. 6.—TROTTING RACE.—For yearling colts owned in the District. One mile, to harness and to rule, for a purse of \$150. First colt to receive \$90; second \$46, and third \$15.  
**Third Day, Thursday, September 4th.**  
No. 7.—TROTTING RACE.—2:35 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of \$300. First horse to receive \$180; second \$90, and third \$30.  
No. 8.—TROTTING RACE.—For single road horses to buggy, to be driven by the owners, best 3 in 5, for a purse of \$150. First horse to receive \$90; second \$45, and third \$15.  
**Fourth Day, Friday, September 5th.**  
No. 9.—RUNNING RACE.—For all, one mile dash. Entrance \$25, p. p., \$150 added.  
No. 10.—RUNNING RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile dash, for two-year-olds. Entrance \$25, p. p., \$150 added.  
**SOCIETY STAKE.**  
No. 11.—RUNNING RACE.—For all, two mile dash. Entrance \$50, \$25 forfeit, \$300 added.  
No. 12.—TROTTING RACE.—For two-year-old colts owned in the 3d and 13th Districts. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of \$250. First colt to receive \$150; second \$75, and third \$25.  
**Fifth Day, Saturday, September 6th.**  
No. 13.—TROTTING RACE.—For all, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of \$400. First horse to receive \$240; second \$120, and third \$40.  
No. 14.—PACING RACE.—2:20 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of \$400. First horse to receive \$240; second \$120, and third \$40.

**REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.**  
National Trotting Association Rules to govern all Trotting and Pacing Races. But the Directors reserve the right to change the order of the programme so as to alternate if necessary to save time, and furnish more than one race the same day.  
In all Trotting and Pacing Races, five to enter, three to start. Entrance ten per cent. of purse, to accompany all nominations.  
Horses distancing the field will be entitled to the first and third money only.  
Horses entered for purses can only be withdrawn by consent of the Judges.  
The Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association Rules to govern all Running Races.  
Non-starters for Running Races will be held for entrance.  
Non-starters must be declared out the day previous to the race they are engaged in, before eight o'clock P. M.  
In all Running Races the second horse saves entrance.  
No money paid for a race without a contest.  
All entries for Races to close with the Secretary or President, at Chico, July 1st, 1884, at ten o'clock P. M.  
The Board of Directors will have absolute charge of the Track and Grounds during the week of Races, and guarantee that they will be kept in first-class condition.  
The above rules in regard to entries and conducting the Races will be strictly enforced, and all purses and stakes will be paid when the Judges have rendered their decision, and before leaving the Stand.  
**C. C. MASON, PRESIDENT.**  
**ROLAND DILLER, SECRETARY.**

**Woodburn Farm.**  
—  
**ANNUAL SALE OF**  
**Thoroughbred Yearlings**  
**THURSDAY, MAY 15th, 1884.**  
Forty-one head the get of King Alfonso, Pat Malloy, imp. Glen Athol, Lishon, &c.  
**A. J. ALEXANDER.**  
For catalogues address L. Brodhead, Agent, Spring Station P. O., Woodford Co., Ky., or at this office.  
The sale of Runnymede yearlings May 13th and Elmendorf May 14th.

**Notice.**  
HERBERT H. BROWN, M.P. | GEO. H. HOLMES,  
NUGENT W. BROWN, | C. BRUCE LOWE,  
TRADING AS

**BROWN BROS. & CO.,**  
**STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,**  
*Auctioneers, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesmen.*  
Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.  
References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.  
**BROWN BROS. & CO.,**  
Wright, Heaton's Buildings,  
Pitt Street, Sydney,  
New South Wales.

**IN THE STUD.**  
**Llewellyn Setter Dog**  
**CARL,**  
**BY LIECESTER OUT OF DART.**  
Color, Black White and Tan; aged five years. Bred by L. H. Smith, of Strathroy, Ontario, Canada; broken by B. E. Morgan, now of Akron, Ohio. Also handled one season by N. B. Nesbitt, of the Harvard Kennel Club, at Storm Lake, Iowa. Will be bred to a few first-class bitches.  
**Fee.....\$40.00**  
Address W. W. MOORE, Oakland, Cal., or J. Y. ROSS, 123 California Street, San Francisco.


**TRY AN ADVERTISEMENT IN**  
**THE BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN**

**THE NEW ZEALAND**  
**Stud and Pedigree Stock Co.**  
**LIMITED.**  
**AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.**

The objects of the NEW ZEALAND STUD AND PEDIGREE STOCK COMPANY, LIMITED, are the breeding of pure-bred Cattle, Clydesdale Horses and Sheep, and disposing of same by sale or otherwise in New Zealand, the Australasian Colonies, San Francisco, and elsewhere.  
The whole of the pedigree herds, the Clydesdale horses and sheep, are well known, and consist of first-class imported stock, judiciously selected in England by the best judges, without regard to cost, and their progeny, wherever exhibited, have secured the highest prizes.  
The celebrated short-horn Bull, DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, was awarded First and Champion Prizes at the Intercolonial Exhibition, Sydney, for the best bull of any breed, and for which the whole of the Australasian Colonies competed with both Imported and Colonial Bulls. This bull and many of his progeny are amongst the herd.  
The Herefords are deserving of special mention. Six hundred in number, they form the largest herd of pure Herefords in the world. Their progeny have always met with a ready and remunerative sale in the Australasian Colonies.  
The Thoroughbred Horses and Clydesdales of this Company are well known throughout the Colonies and Great Britain; their equal does not exist in the Australasian Colonies.  
**Fastest Time on Record.**  
Martini-Henry, by Musket—Sylvia, was bred by this Company and sold when a foal to the Hon. J. White for 1,250 guineas. He is now three years old, and has just achieved the wonderful feat of winning the Victorian Derby, one mile and a half (the great southern weight-for-age race), carrying 122 pounds, and heating a field of nine in 2:30, thus lowering the previous record of 2:41; and also the Melbourne Cup, two miles, carrying 103 pounds to victory in 3:30, and heating a field of twenty-nine, thus lowering the previous best record of 3:30, by Darriwell (5 years), carrying 102 pounds, in 1879.  
Musket—The Company have for sale some twenty-five colts (this season's) by this wonderful sire, from imported thoroughbred English mares.  
During the present racing season nearly all the important two and three-year-old events in Auckland have been won by his progeny. A draft of his yearlings, which have just been disposed of in Sydney, New South Wales, realized from £150 to 1,250 guineas.  
Orders entrusted to the Company will receive prompt and careful attention, the Company guaranteeing to find careful and efficient men to take charge of stock, and to insure shipments against all risks at five (5) per cent.  
Any information regarding stock may be obtained on application to  
**P. H. BOURKE, Secretary,**  
Auckland, New Zealand.  
**The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co., Limited.**  
412 California Street, San Francisco.  
**HUGH CRAIG, Agent.**

**HARNESS AND SADDLERY.**  
**John A. McKerron,**  
  
MANUFACTURER OF  
**FINE HARNESS**  
AGENT FOR  
Famous Whitman Saddle and Halter Bridle.  
**HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK**  
A Specialty.  
232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

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367 Market Street, - - - San Francisco.  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealer in  
**Harness, Saddles, Blankets, English Race Goods,**  
And everything necessary for horse or carriage use.  
**Horse Boots a Specialty.**  
Agent for Dr. Dixon's Condition Powders. Repairing promptly attended to.

**DIETZ'S PATENT**  
  
**CHECK HOOK.**  
Simple in its Structure and Practical in its Use.  
The horse never loosens the check-rein when this Check-Hook is used.  
Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-Hook of this kind.  
There being no springs or hinges to break connected with it, makes it serviceable and easily appended, as the check-rein passes through a solid ring attached to the front of the hook.  
Orders sent to  
**A. C. DIETZ,**  
No. 9 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.  
Will receive prompt attention.  
When ordering state whether gold or silver plate required.

**TIPS.**  
Tips of all sizes for Trotting, Running, and Road horses can be obtained by application to this office or to  
**PAUL FRIEDHOFFER,**  
116 Washington St., San Francisco.

**FOR SALE.**  
**Holstein Bull**  
**NERO OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 2209.**  
Calved October 21, 1880. Sire BLYTHE, No. 2208. Dam JEANETTE, No. 150. Weight 1,875 pounds.  
**Ayrshire Bull**  
**GENERAL SHERMAN.**  
Calved April 10, 1877. Sire SCARDORO CHIEF, No 1706. Dam KITTIE BIRNIE 2d, No. 4179.  
Address **ARIEL LATHROP,**  
Room 69, C. P. R. Bldg.,  
Cor. Fourth and Townsend streets, San Francisco, Cal.

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**MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,**  
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**Buchanan & Lyall's Navy Tobaccos, Planet Mills Hemp Carpets and Twines, C. C. Dietz' Genuine Havana Cigars.**

**Carriage Horses For Sale.**  
  
AT DASHAWAY STABLES, Oakland, One pair Bay horses; black points; Raised in Nevada; Sired by the thoroughbred horse Fill-Box; Weight 1,160 and 1,180 respectively; Seven years (7) old; Perfect in all particulars.

**AMUSEMENTS.**  
**CALIFORNIA THEATRE**  
FRED'K W. BERT, MANAGER.

**THE LEADING THEATRE**  
**GRAND OPERA HOUSE**  
MISSION STREET, ABOVE THIRD.  
**Monday Evening, May 12th.**  
**The Kiralfy Excelsior Combination.**  
Popular prices until further notice. Dress Circle and Orchestra (reserved)... 75 cts  
Balcony.....50 cts  
Gallery.....25 cts  
FRED'K W. BERT, Lessee and Manager.

**OAKLAND THEATRE**  
TWELFTH STREET NEAR WEBSTER, OAKLAND, CAL.  
**Monday Evening, May 12th.**  
The Great Tragedian  
**W. E. SHERIDAN!**  
**King Lear.**  
**PERFECTLY CAST! NEW SCENERY AND EFFECTS!**  
**SATURDAY MATINEE!**  
SPECIAL NOTICE.—For the accommodation of the residents of Berkeley, Alameda and Brooklyn, curtain will rise at 7:45, performance terminating at 10:45.  
Admission.....25 cts.  
Reserved Seats.....50 cts.  
Secure your seats in advance.

**The Vienna Gardens,**  
Cor. of Sutter and Stockton Sts.,  
**THE POPULAR**  
**FAMILY RESORT**  
**OF THE CITY.**  
The Ladies' Orchestra, composed of accomplished musicians is the feature of the entertainments, with the talented Miss Bertha Neuber as leader. Refreshments of all kinds the best the market affords.  
**G. F. WALTER,**  
Sole Proprietor.  
ADMISSION FREE.



## Standard Trotting Stallion

BILLY HAYWARD, 489,

At NILES, ALAMEDA COUNTY.

Terms \$20.00. Good pasturage \$3.00.

JAS. J. MARTIN, Agent.

## THE TROTTING STALLION

## SILVERHEEL

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884 AT THE DASHAWAY STABLES, 370 Eleventh street, between Franklin and Webster streets, Oakland.

Silverheel is a dark bay, foaled July 5th 1876; bred by R. B. Chisholm of Kane County, Illinois. Sired by Wilson's Blue Bull, his dam Magie Rice by Gage's Logan; grandam Fanny Stratford, a mare which had every mark of high breeding, and was the dam of John A. Rice that showed a 2:40 gait when two years old.

Logan by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Lady Wallace by Ohio Eclipse.

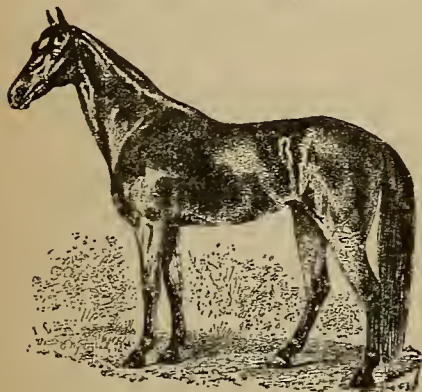
With little training when four years old, Silverheel showed three heats inside of 2:40.

## TERMS.

Twenty-five dollars the season; will make terms for insurance. Season to end July 1st.

SACKRIDER &amp; CHISHOLM.

## Hambletonian Trotting Stallion



## BOB MASON

By ECHO. His dam Belle Mason by Belmont, thoroughbred. Echo by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Fanny Feller by Magnolia (by American star), Belle Mason by Belmont (Williamson's). First dam, Lucy Johnson, by the Pony (son of imported Leviathan). Second dam Catalpa, by Frank. Third dam, by John Richards.

Will make the season of 1884 for a limited number of mares, at the OAKLAND TROTTER PARK.

## Description.

Bob Mason is a mahogany bay, with inside of off hind ankle white and star in forehead. Sixteen hands, and weighs 1,100. Foaled May 10th, 1879. He is of fine kindly disposition, a natural trotter, and has shown great speed, but as yet has no public record. For a fine portrait and full description of the horse see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of June 30th, 1883.

For full history of his sire Echo, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN July 29th, 1882. See also, for his full brother Exile, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN issue of September 16th, 1882.

## Terms.

Fifty dollars the season, payable at time of service. All mares at risk of owners. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasture at \$5 per month.

CHARLES J. ELLIS, Owner.  
WM. DONATHAN, Agent.

## The Trotting Stallions

## Baywood and Fleetwood

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884, COMMENCING FEBRUARY 15th, and ending July 1st, at the corner of Third and Empire streets, San Jose.

## BAYWOOD

Is five years old, dark bay, with black points, 16 hands high, and weigh 1,200 pounds, fine bone, level-headed and a good mover.

Sired by Nutwood; first dam by Geo. M. Patchen; second dam by Champion; third dam by Belmont.

## FLEETWOOD

Is four years old, sorrel, with both front feet white and white stripe face; 15½ hands high, and weighs close to 1,100 pounds. He is a model perfect horse; high life, fine style and action, and looks like thoroughbred.

Sired by Nutwood. First dam Copper Bottom Mare, by Young America; second dam the Tillotson Mare; pedigree unknown but she was reported to have been bred in Kentucky.

Terms. \$25 for the season, or \$40 to insure.

E. S. SMITH, San Jose.

## THE ELECTIONEER STALLION

## STANFORD

Will make the season of 1884, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, at my stable near the Oakland Race Track.

## Terms.

\$50 for the season, payable at the close of the season. No responsibility assumed beyond reasonable care.

## Pedigree and Description.

Stanford was bred by George Faylor, late of San Francisco, foaled in 1879; is dark bay, no marks, 15½ hands, and weighs 1,050 pounds; was sired by Electioneer, and closely resembles him in form and color; was not broken until last year; has been handled very little, but enough to show that his action is excellent and peculiar to the get of Electioneer.

First dam, Annie Laurie, by McCracken's Dave Hill, Jr., (sire of Geo. Treat, record 2:25½), he by McCracken's Dave Hill, he by Red Lion, and he by Vermont Black Hawk.

Second dam, Kitty, by Owen Dale, son of Belmont.

Dam of Dave Hill, Jr., by old St. Lawrence, grandam thoroughbred.

Dam of Red Lion by Vermont Hambletonian.

Oakland, January 18, 1

J. J. FAIRBANKS,  
Agent.

## The Trotting Stallions

## DIRECTOR AND MONROE CHIEF

Will make the season of 1884 at

## Oakland Trotting Park,

Commencing February 1st and ending June 1st.

## TERMS.

Director \$200, Monroe Chief \$100, the season. Good pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. One care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no responsibility assumed should any occur.

## Director, 2:17.

Black horse, foaled July 18, 1877, by Dictator (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10½; Phallus, 2:15½); first dam Dolly (dam of Thorndale, 2:22½; Onward, 2:22½), by Manbrino Chief; second dam by Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiener.

Thorndale, 2:22½, is the sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16½, and Daisy Dale, 2:19½.

## Monroe Chief, 2:18 1-4.

Two-mile record, 4:36.

Brown horse, foaled 1870, by Jim Monroe (son of Alexander's Abdallah, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, first dam Madam Powell, by Bay Chief (son of Manbrino Chief); second dam by Toronto (son of St. Lawrence); third dam claimed to be of Whipstock. For a very lifelike portrait of Monroe Chief and a full account of his pedigree and performances, see the holiday number of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, issued December 29, 1883.

For further information address

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,  
OAKLAND TROTTER PARK.

## The Trotting Stallion

## BRIGADIER.

## Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Peniston, Philadelphia, Penn. By HAPPY MEDIUM, dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr. Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Berppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1884 from February 10th to July 1st.

## Terms.

\$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at \$3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

February 23, 1884.

J. R. McDONALD.

## 2:20 1-4.

## The Fast-Trotting Stallion

## ANTEEO.

Dark bay colt, near hind foot white; foaled May 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

By ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.

Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.

Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.

Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.

Fifth dam, Bonnets of Blue, by Sir Charles.

Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.

Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.

Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.

Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.

Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.

Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.

Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.

Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 10th to June 15th, 1884, at the Fair Grounds at Santa Rosa.

## TERMS.

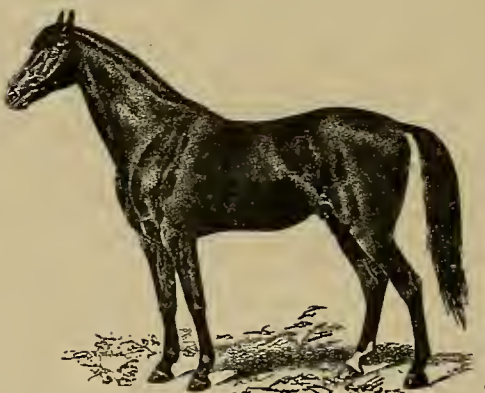
\$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20½, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

M. ROLLINS, Agent.

Santa Rosa.



## MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE WILKES, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christmas by Todhunter's Manbrino, son of Manbrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Manbrino son of Manbrino Chief, his dam Ripston's dam by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes (weighing 1,200 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Manbrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 27 representatives in the 2:20 list, of which 14 have records of 2:25 or better, 3 of 2:20 or better, and 3 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H., and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the coming season, commencing February 1st, 1884, at the Drew stable, STOCKTON, and L. M. Morse's near LODI.

## Terms.

\$40 for the season, or \$25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. WINDS, Agent.

## The Trotting Stallion

## STEINWAY,

With two-year-old record, third heat, of 2:31½, and three-year-old record, fourth heat, of 2:25½.

## Terms.

He will serve mares the present season, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, 1884, at the

Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County,

At \$100 for the season, payable invariably before the animal be removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season.

Pasturage \$5 per month, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of Messenger & Noble, Fashion Stable, Oakland, or of S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or of D. S. Smalley's Stable, Hayward, will be forwarded immediately to the farm.

## Description.

He is a bay, 15½ hands high, weighing 1,175 pounds, long flowing mane and tail, two white hind ankles, remarkable style and lofty carriage; has a good, resolute head set on a stout neck; his shoulders do not mount very high on the withers. He has great length and a capacious middle piece, plenty of bone and substance; his gait is big and square; his disposition is the very best.

## Pedigree.

Steinway, by Strathmore; first dam Abbess, by Albion, the sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24; second dam by Marshall Ney, by imported Emancipation; third dam by Bertrand, he by Sir Archy; Albion by Halcyon, a pacer; he by Virginian, a son of Sir Archy. Steinway's dam is the dam of Solo, five-year-old record 2:28, and Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, two-year-old record 2:31½, winning the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall, beating the Palo Alto colt and others. Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway. Steinway's dam is also the dam of W. S. Buckner's colt Currency, that trotted as a yearling, the fall of 1882, in 2:46. See New York "Spirit of the Times" of November 18th, 1882.

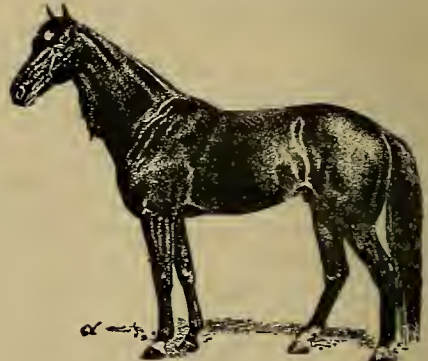
Strathmore is the sire of Santa Claus, 2:17½; and Tucker, 2:19½; Chestnut Hill, 2:22½; Alice Stoner, 2:24; Steinway, three-year-old, 2:25½; Nannie Talbert, five-year-old, 2:27; Solo, five-year-old, 2:28; Monitor, 2:28½; Henderson, 2:28; Strathlan, three-year-old, 2:29½; and Stuart, three-year-old, 2:28. Stuart is full brother to Belnor, who trotted a mile in 2:32 at fifteen months old. Bedford trotted in the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall; was timed the second heat in 2:32½, is by Strathmore also. Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, the sire of Dexter, 2:17½; first dam by North American, the sire of Whitehall, he the sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23½, and he in turn got Governor Sprague, record 2:20½; and he got Kate Sprague, record 2:18. The dam of Scott's Thomas, record 2:21, and Scott's Chief, record 2:23, was by Whitehall; also North American, by Sir Walter; he by Hickory, sire imported Whiff; North American's dam is a pacer. Strathmore's second dam is by Harris Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by imported Messenger.

## Performances.

Steinway has trotted four races; at two years old he won the Lexington stake, mile heats, beating Memento, Jewett, Verbena, Admiration, Mystery, in 2:39, 2:32, 2:31½. Memento won the first heat. As three-year-old, at Sharpshooter, Ky., August 6th, 1879, over a miserable half-mile track, he beat Bushwhacker, record 2:27, and Blackwood, Jr., record 2:22, in four heats, 2:38, 2:37, 2:37, 2:35. Bushwhacker winning second heat. At Lexington, August 18th, 1879, he trotted six heats, 2:38, 2:35, 2:30, 2:25½, 2:30½, 2:30½, Steinway winning fourth, fifth and sixth heats, beating Jewett, Catchy and two others. At the fall meeting of the Horse Breeders' Association, for the Kentucky Stakes for three-year-olds he was beaten in three heats by Jewett, in 2:26½, 2:23½, 2:26½, but Steinway was lame in this race, and really not in fit condition to start; he was timed second, in 2:27½, 2:23½, 2:27½.

Address  
GEORGE WILEY,  
Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.

## THE TROTTER STALLIONS



## SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1ST TO JULY 15th, 1884, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15½ hands high, and weighs 1,250 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, and foaled in the spring of 1878.

## PEDIGREE.

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Manbrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Buckris, thoroughbred (No. 573). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:45½) by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grandam by Lefler's Consul, by Schepper's Consul.

La Harpe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

## LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built, weight, 1,181 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks, and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Manbrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star, (son of Platt's Western Star by Blacknose). 1st dam by Bonacker, 2nd dam by Gallatin (sire). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:23, and Prompter, 2:23½), 2nd dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. 3rd dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. 4th dam by Lefler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

## TERMS.

For Singleton, fifty (\$50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five (\$25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three (\$3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. MCINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.



LITTLE'S  
SHEEP DIP

Price Reduced to  
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Twenty gallons of fluid mixed with cold water will make 1,200 gallons of Dip.  
It is superior to all Dips and Dressings for SCAB in Sheep; is certain in effect; is easily mixed, and is applied in a cold state. Unlike sulphur or tobacco, or other poisonous Dips, it increases the growth of the wool, stimulates the fleece, and greatly adds to the yield. It destroys all vermin. It is efficacious for almost every disease (internal and external) sheep are subject to.

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PRACTICAL IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES

W. H. Woodruff,



VETERINARY DENTIST.

References:  
Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McCann, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr, City; R. F. Simpson, A. Gates, Rohl, Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.  
Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.

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CARRIAGE,  
Or FAMILY DRIVING HORSES  
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Address  
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Woodland, Cal.



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Thoroughbreds  
OF ALL AGES.  
ENQUIRE OF  
HENRY WALSH,  
Snp't Ranning Horse Dept  
Palo Alto Stock Farm.

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LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL  
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R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.  
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Counts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured of our ability to give satisfaction in all business entrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

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For sale, to close an Estate, Ten Head of  
Pure-Bred Jersey Cattle, Registered in A. J. Herd Book and A. J. C. C. B. R.—Cows, Heifers and Calves.  
All superior animals both in breeding and quality. Also a number of  
Two and Three-Year-Olds, Geldings and Fillies, Thoroughbreds and by Thad Stevens Trotting Stock of the very best Families.  
For particulars inquire of or address,  
R. P. CLEMENT,  
124 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

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I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express & P. O. address, DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 161 Pearl St., N. Y.

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WAGONS.  
ANY STYLE MADE TO ORDER  
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OFFICE AND FACTORY,  
1317 AND 1319 MARKET STREET  
Between Ninth and Tenth Streets, San Francisco.  
M. J. McCUE, Proprietor.

GEO. O. SHATTUCK,  
General Blacksmithing,  
365 Eleventh Street.....Oakland,  
Between Webster and Franklin.

ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE with neatness and dispatch. Horse Shoeing a Specialty.  
Particular attention given to repairing Carriages of all kinds.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you.

Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 163 Pearl St., New York.

LINES OF TRAVEL.  
C. P. R. R.  
TIME SCHEDULE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24th, 1884.  
Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:30 A.M.	Benicia	6:30 P.M.
9:30 P.M.	"	7:40 A.M.
4:00 P.M.	"	10:10 A.M.
18:00 A.M.	Byron and Martinez	16:40 P.M.
9:30 A.M.	"	12:10 P.M.
3:30 P.M.	"	9:10 A.M.
4:00 P.M.	Callista and Napa	6:40 P.M.
8:00 A.M.	Colfax	5:40 P.M.
3:00 P.M.	"	7:40 P.M.
3:30 P.M.	Deming, El Paso, Express, and East	9:10 A.M.
7:30 A.M.	Galt and via Livermore	5:40 P.M.
7:30 P.M.	Stockton via Martinez	12:10 P.M.
7:30 A.M.	Lone	5:40 P.M.
4:00 P.M.	Knight's Landing	10:40 A.M.
3:30 P.M.	Los Angeles and South	9:10 A.M.
3:00 A.M.	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P.M.
5:00 P.M.	"	8:40 A.M.
9:30 A.M.	Merced, Madera, Fresno and Tulare	9:10 A.M.
3:30 P.M.	"	7:40 A.M.
8:00 A.M.	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P.M.
3:30 P.M.	Mohave, Needles, Express and East	7:10 A.M.
7:30 A.M.	Niles and Hayward	5:40 P.M.
10:40 A.M.	"	3:40 P.M.
3:00 P.M.	"	9:40 A.M.
5:00 P.M.	"	8:40 A.M.
3:00 P.M.	Ogden and Express	7:40 A.M.
8:30 P.M.	"	5:40 P.M.
8:00 A.M.	Red Bluff via Marysville, and Tehama via Woodland	6:40 P.M.
8:00 A.M.	Rending	5:40 P.M.
7:30 P.M.	Sacramento, via Livermore	6:40 P.M.
8:00 A.M.	"	6:40 P.M.
3:00 P.M.	"	7:40 A.M.
4:00 P.M.	"	10:40 A.M.
4:30 P.M.	Sacramento River Steamers	6:40 A.M.
7:30 A.M.	San Jose	4:40 P.M.
10:40 A.M.	"	13:40 P.M.
3:00 P.M.	"	9:40 A.M.
8:00 A.M.	Vallejo	6:40 P.M.
9:30 A.M.	"	6:40 P.M.
3:00 P.M.	"	12:10 P.M.
4:00 P.M.	"	9:10 A.M.
4:30 P.M.	Virginia City	10:40 A.M.
4:00 A.M.	Woodland	6:40 P.M.
4:00 P.M.	"	10:10 A.M.

Train leaving San Francisco at 7:00 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Oakland Pier; and that leaving at 8:30 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from The Needles and El Paso at Oakland Pier.  
Sundays excepted. Sundays only.

#### LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.
TO EAST OAKLAND—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30.
TO FRUIT VALE—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30.
TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—9:30—6:30—11:00—12:00.
TO ALAMEDA—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30.
TO BERKELEY—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30.
TO WEST BERKELEY—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30.

#### To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—8:23—8:53—9:23—9:53—10:23—10:53—11:23—11:53—12:23—12:53—1:23—1:53—2:23—2:53—3:23—3:53—4:23—4:53—5:23—5:53—6:23—6:53—7:23—7:53.
FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—8:15—8:45—9:15—9:45—10:15—10:45—11:15—11:45—12:15—12:45—1:15—1:45—2:15—2:45—3:15—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:15—7:45.
FROM EAST OAKLAND—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30.
FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37—9:07—9:37—10:07—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37—9:07—9:37—10:07—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37.
FROM ALAMEDA—7:52—8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—10:22—10:52—11:22—11:52—12:22—12:52—1:22—1:52—2:22—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:22—7:52—8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—10:22—10:52—11:22—11:52—12:22—12:52.
FROM BERKELEY—8:15—8:45—9:15—9:45—10:15—10:45—11:15—11:45—12:15—12:45—1:15—1:45—2:15—2:45—3:15—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:15—7:45—8:15—8:45—9:15—9:45—10:15—10:45—11:15—11:45—12:15—12:45.
FROM WEST BERKELEY—8:15—8:45—9:15—9:45—10:15—10:45—11:15—11:45—12:15—12:45—1:15—1:45—2:15—2:45—3:15—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:15—7:45—8:15—8:45—9:15—9:45—10:15—10:45—11:15—11:45—12:15—12:45.

CREEK ROUTE.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO—7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.
FROM OAKLAND—6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

\*Daily, except Sundays. †Sundays only.

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LINES OF TRAVEL.  
SOUTHERN PACIFIC  
RAILROAD  
BROAD GAGE.  
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Sunday, May 4th, 1884.  
AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,  
Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A.M.	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:30 A.M.
10:40 A.M.	"	9:43 A.M.
3:30 P.M.	"	10:42 A.M.
4:25 P.M.	"	10:36 P.M.
6:30 P.M.	"	10:59 P.M.
11:45 P.M.	"	7:50 P.M.
8:30 A.M.	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:38 A.M.
10:40 A.M.	"	10:42 A.M.
3:30 P.M.	"	10:36 P.M.
6:30 P.M.	"	10:59 P.M.
11:45 P.M.	"	7:50 P.M.
10:40 A.M.	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	10:42 A.M.
3:30 P.M.	"	10:36 P.M.
6:30 P.M.	"	10:59 P.M.
11:45 P.M.	"	7:50 P.M.
10:40 A.M.	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	10:42 A.M.
3:30 P.M.	"	10:36 P.M.
6:30 P.M.	"	10:59 P.M.
11:45 P.M.	"	7:50 P.M.
10:40 A.M.	Watsonville, Camp Goodall, Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) and Santa Cruz.	10:42 A.M.
3:30 P.M.	"	10:36 P.M.
6:30 P.M.	"	10:59 P.M.
11:45 P.M.	"	7:50 P.M.
10:40 A.M.	Soledad and Way Stations.	6:30 P.M.
7:50 A.M.	Monterey and Santa Cruz	18:55 P.M.

\*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, and Pacific Congress Springs Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train. SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS at reduced rates to Monterey, Soquel Santa Cruz and Pescadero; also to Gilroy, Pajaro and Paso Robles Springs.

#### EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, for return same day, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only, Sunday and good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip	Rate	Round Trip	Rate
From San Francisco to	Tkt.	From San Francisco to	Tkt.
San Bruno	50	Mountain View	50
Milbrae	65	Lawrence	1 50
Oak Grove	90	Santa Clara	1 75
San Jose	75	San Jose	1 75
Belmont	1 00	Gilroy	2 25
Redwood	1 00	Aptos	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	Soquel	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	Monterey	3 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

#### TO Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

#### SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE SUPERIOR FACILITIES AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING

with speed and comfort the best places in the State for Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

#### MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast.

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

#### THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Faras, Pompano, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at this "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

#### THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE "HOTEL DEL MONTE," ARE UNSURPASSED, having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. THE BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS (100x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to these well-known Watering Places, APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ, IS VIA THE

#### Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge). The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCIC and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

#### SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggage-men. Train Baggage-men are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases will be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No. 613 Market Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.



(Self-Adjusting) U. S. ARMY  
**RAWSON'S**



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A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.  
Automatically Adjustable.

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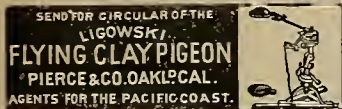
Treatise on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free.  
Sold by Druggists.  
S. E. G. RAWSON.  
Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.



### RUPTURE

Absolutely cured in 20 to 30 days, by Dr. Pierce's Patent Magnetic Elastic Truss. Warranted the only Elastic Truss in the world. Entirely different from all others. Perfect Retainer, and is worn with ease and comfort night and day. Cured the renowned Mr. J. Smith of New York, and hundreds of others. New Illustrated pamphlet free, containing full information.

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The Firm also carries a large stock of  
**HARDWARE, RIFLES, GUNS, PISTOLS,**  
Of every make  
**CARTRIDGES, FISHING TACKLE,**  
**RODS and FLIES,**  
in every variety, and all articles belonging to the Sportsman's outfit on REASONABLE TERMS.

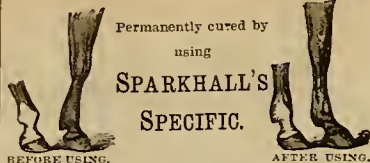
### Thoroughbred SETTER PUPPIES.



ENGLISH SETTERS, Finest breed imported. Irish Setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill of Oregon. Pedigrees guaranteed. \$25.00 each at six weeks old.  
Apply to  
**E. LEAVESLEY,** Gilroy.

## Sprung Knees

### Cockled-Ankles



Which does not blister or interfere with the horse's work.

Valuable and undisputed testimonials from all points mailed free on application.  
The **Specific** is sold in quart bottles, price \$2.  
New York City: John Carle & Sons, Wholesale Druggists, 153 Water Street, cor. Maiden Lane, Headquarters for New York City.  
Hartford, Conn.: A. Marwick, Jr., & Co., 376 Asylum St.  
Newark, N. J.: J. H. Fenton, 187 and 189 Washington St.  
Philadelphia, Pa.: B. O'Brien, 1,600 South Tenth St.  
Savannah, Ga.: Solomons & Co.  
San Francisco, Cal.: Wakelee & Co., under Occidental Hotel.  
Cleveland, O.: F. S. Slosson, 223 Superior St.  
Baltimore, Md.: Louis Seft & Co., 22 N. Howard St.  
Chicago, Ill.: J. H. Fenton, 187 and 189 Washington St.  
Chicago, Ill.: Tompkins & Mandeville, 180 Wabash Av.  
Melbourne, Australia: James A. Roberts.

**R. H. SPARKHALL,**  
Proprietor and Manufacturer, 101 Trumbull Avenue.  
**DETROIT, MICH.**

### FIRST

## ANNUAL SALE

### Fine Trotting Stock.

Harness, Carriage and Work Horses.

### RANCHO DEL PASO (J. B. HAGGIN.)

COMMENCING  
**FRIDAY, May, 16th, 1884.**

At 1 o'clock P. M., and continuing until finished.  
Rancho del Paso is five miles from Sacramento, on the Central Pacific R. R.  
Catalogues and all necessary information may be obtained upon application at the Ranch, or to the undersigned.

**KILLIP & CO.,**  
Auctioneers,  
116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

## FAIRLAWN, 1884.

### TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

### 25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

### 130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale*.

**THE ONE PRICE PLAN** Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

### A L M O N T 33.

Represented in the 2,30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at \$300 the season.

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Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at \$150 the season.

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By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at \$50 the season.

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By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at \$50 the season.

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The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:30 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

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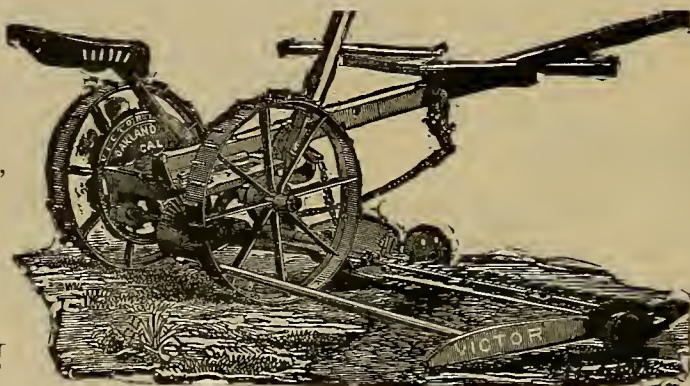
## KERR'S ASTHMA CURE

Cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat and Lung affections, Coughs, Colds, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Soreness in the Chest or Lungs, Weakness in the Back, Pains in the Back, Bowels, Sides, Colic, Cramp, Pneumonia, Measels, Whooping Cough and Indigestion. It heals the entire system. Pleasant tasted as ice cream. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle. Post-office box 1870.

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Office 329 Market Street,

FACTORIES IN OAKLAND.

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# BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. IV, No. 2,  
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1884.

SUBSCRIPTION  
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

## The Oakland Trotting Park.

The accompanying map shows the land that is offered by Mr. Wiard for sale, and for which Charles McLevery holds a bond which runs until the first of July next. The conditions are as follows:

WHEREAS, it is manifested that under individual ownership the property known as OAKLAND TROTTING PARK will be sold in lots, and fair-ground and track broken up. And realizing the importance to the farming and breeding interests of this coast that it be retained for those purposes; therefore, we, the undersigned subscribers, agree to pay the sums set opposite our names on the following conditions: The purchase of so much of the Wiard property in Oakland township, Alameda county, California, as lies between Horton street and the east line of said property, containing sixty acres, more or less, and on which are the race-course and all the buildings, stands, stabling, sheds, pens, etc., which is known as the OAKLAND TROTTING PARK. The amount to be paid for the land and appurtenances to be eighty thousand dollars (\$80,000.)

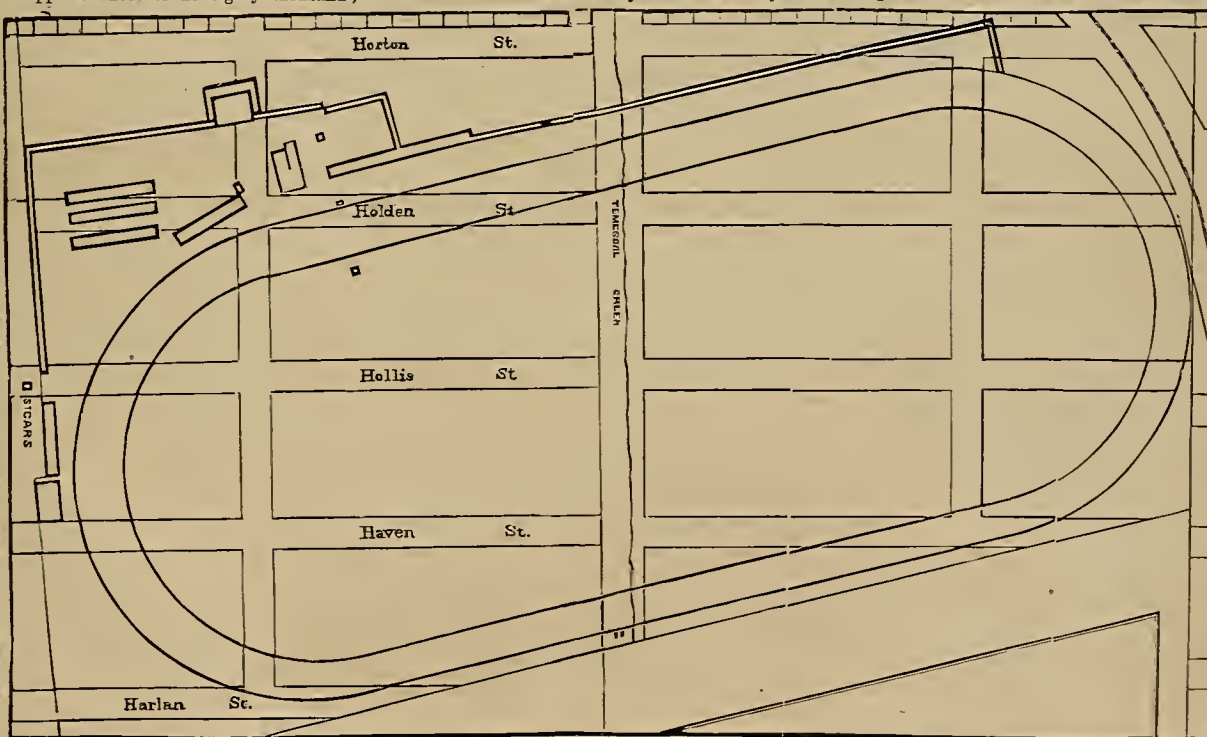
Twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) to be invested in improvements as directed by the Board of Trustees. The property to be kept for a fair-ground and race-course for a period of at least ten years. That two thousand shares of stock be issued at the par value of fifty dollars (\$50) per share, and that the number of shares which any subscriber can hold to be limited to forty, unless it is found that it is necessary to increase the number in order to place the whole amount of the stock. Whenever one thousand or more shares are subscribed for, that a meeting be called to elect seven trustees who shall have the entire management of the affairs of the Association for their term of office, and until their successors are chosen. At this and subsequent elections each share shall be entitled to a vote, and at the first meeting held articles of incorporation shall be drawn, and the Association incorporated under the laws of California. The subscriptions to be paid as follows: Twenty-five per cent. within thirty days after organization, twenty-five per cent. more within sixty days after the first payment, and the remaining fifty per cent. whenever the trustees call for it.

The proprietor, E. Wiard, also grants the right of way from railway to Horton street, the bond covering that as well as the land described above.

It is almost a waste of space to amplify on the value of the sixty acres and improvements included in the bond. There is embraced in the area 186 lots, the least valuable of which is well worth \$750, the price based on the sale of adjoining lots. At this figure the lots will aggregate in value \$146,000, and the question is pertinent, why does Mr. Wiard offer it for a sum which is forty per cent. below its real value? This is easily answered. The improvements cost so much that to obtain the necessary funds the place had to be encumbered. Under the high rates of interest that prevailed in California the encumbrance kept increasing until at the present time there is a lien of \$68,000. Mr. Wiard has reached the "three-

score years and ten," at which age men are generally averse to active life, and in addition to the weight of years he is subject to attacks of sickness which incapacitate him for weeks at a time. Mr. Wiard owns the land lying between Horton street and the bay. On that is his residence and the picnic grounds at Shell Mound. With that clear he has no further trouble. The income will be ample for all his wants, and the property of value enough to leave a large fortune to his family. His great object is to bring his affairs into good shape as soon as possible, and he would rather sacrifice the amount he does in this transaction than endure the annoyances of delay. This, in brief, will be sufficient explanation of the causes which influence the proprietor to sell for \$80,000. In place of looking for a capitalist to engage in the venture, we have urged Mr. Wiard to grant time to make the endeavor to have it bought by an association that would ensure it being kept for a fair ground and race-course for at least ten years. We may as well

directly interested it has a bearing that is far-reaching, an influence which is felt from San Diego to Siskiyou. This is so apparent that there is little necessity for extended arguments, and in lieu of occupying space with what is self-evident, we will, in this article, devote the time to a consideration of the soundness of the investment. The map only shows the main features of the grounds, viz.: the Course, buildings, stabling, etc. Two blocks from Horton street is the railway, over which the overland trains run, and, what is of of greater importance to this project, the local trains from San Francisco to Berkeley. One of the stations, Shell Mound, is on Mr. Wiard's property a short distance to the west of Horton street and near the north line of the property. The right of way embodied in the bond is along a street that leads to a point near the hotel. This is only two blocks feet from the west line of Horton street, and when the improvements are completed this will be one of the main entrances to the



grounds. There are twenty-five trains each way per day from San Francisco to Berkeley, and whenever the races are of importance enough, and during the fairs, extra trains will be run. The time from San Francisco to Shell Mound is thirty-five minutes, fare twenty cents; monthly commutation tickets \$3.00. There can scarcely be a pleasanter short excursion than the trip affords, and the accommodations are so complete that no matter how large the crowd there is no inconvenience. On the south side is the Oakland gate, and to that the horse-cars run, the terminus being within a few

feet of the entrance. This line starts from Broadway and Seventh streets, where the Oakland local crosses, and connecting with that are four other lines of horse-cars. The streets which lead to the grounds from all parts of Oakland are fine drives, so that it is evident, from this short description, that the facilities for reaching the Course are as good as can be desired. Should fifty-thousand people desire to attend at a fair or race meeting from San Francisco and Oakland, in two hours they could be got there with little discomfort. Accessibility is of the utmost importance, in fact a necessity to a fair ground and race-course, and not only convenience of access, but it is absolutely essential that there be facilities for handling them expeditiously, and with as little annoyance as is possible. Within eight and a half miles of San Francisco, following the curves of the railway within two miles of the center of Oakland, by far the finest situation for building purposes contiguous to the bay there is on that side of the water, and as will be shown hereafter, with other great advantages which warrant the assertions that as a safe and profitable investment there is nothing in the real estate market in the vicinity to compare with this, or that gives the same opportunity for a certain return.

The importance of a track and fair ground at Oakland, to the whole of California, can scarcely be overestimated. Every breeder of fine stock in the State has an interest in sustaining it, and though the residents of San Francisco, Oakland, Alameda and Contra Costa counties are more

feet of the entrance. This line starts from Broadway and Seventh streets, where the Oakland local crosses, and connecting with that are four other lines of horse-cars. The streets which lead to the grounds from all parts of Oakland are fine drives, so that it is evident, from this short description, that the facilities for reaching the Course are as good as can be desired. Should fifty-thousand people desire to attend at a fair or race meeting from San Francisco and Oakland, in two hours they could be got there with little discomfort. Accessibility is of the utmost importance, in fact a necessity to a fair ground and race-course, and not only convenience of access, but it is absolutely essential that there be facilities for handling them expeditiously, and with as little annoyance as is possible. Within eight and a half miles of San Francisco, following the curves of the railway within two miles of the center of Oakland, by far the finest situation for building purposes contiguous to the bay there is on that side of the water, and as will be shown hereafter, with other great advantages which warrant the assertions that as a safe and profitable investment there is nothing in the real estate market in the vicinity to compare with this, or that gives the same opportunity for a certain return.



All the improvements, which are worth at least thirty thousand dollars, are "thrown in." They are of that value at the closest calculation, and could not be replaced for a great deal more. The only thing necessary to make it complete as a first-class fair ground and race-course is an addition to the hotel, remodeling of the stands, gravelling the space in front of the buildings and in the yards, improvements on the roads in the vicinity, or rather the driveways on the premises, and a little adornment in the way of planting trees and shrubs. There are two hundred box-stalls with a large number of cattle stalls, pens, etc. The stabling is good enough, far better than on most of the eastern tracks. Temescal creek divides the land nearly equally, and runs parallel to the streets that are laid out about east and west. It is a deep channel and affords complete drainage on both sides. Every foot of land embraced in the bond is high and dry, a portion of it at least forty feet above the high-tide mark. The soil is rich, mostly a fine loam. The track is as good as the most exacting can desire, and is easily kept in order. Thousands of wagon-loads of manure, sand and sediment have been incorporated with the original soil, so that the harrow cuts it up without difficulty. There is a large well and tank near the hotel with horse-power attachment, and another large tank and well midway of the backstretch, a windmill being the agent to raise the water from well to tank. Plenty of water is indispensable in California to keep a track in proper condition, and there is no lack for that and other uses. Adjoining the railway and between that and the bay are the "Judson's Works," a description of which is appended, copied from the *Oakland Times*. This will be eventually the largest manufacturing establishment on the Pacific coast, and with other contemplated enterprises will give employment to thousands of men. This, of course, adds to the value of the property, and insures an increase of value which will be a steady appreciation, and without any reasonable doubt treble the value by the time that is fixed to place the lots in the market. Adjoining the eastern line of the property are the handsome residences of A. C. Dietz, Mr. Shepherd, Mr. Cogshall, Mr. Chamberlain, and others. There are no more attractive places in Oakland, and this also adds to the desirability of the property. In the paper of next week the scheme will be more fully elaborated.

The company consists of Egbert Judson, president; A. Chahot, vice-president; E. B. Morgan, secretary; Charles S. Chamberlain, manager; John Finn, assistant manager; George Wright, timekeeper; and F. C. McFeely, general and mechanical superintendent of the works. The board of directors are E. Judson, A. Chahot, Chas. Webb Howard, V. Moody, C. S. Chamberlain and J. H. Haste.

The works were erected in June 1882, and since that time the labor accomplished is wonderful. There are now between 380 and 400 men constantly employed in the various departments, and judging from the improvements being made and new enterprises under way, more men will be required. With the desire of going through the various departments for information the *Times* representative called at the works yesterday and was kindly received by Superintendent F. C. McFeely, who courteously showed him over the establishment, explaining the purposes and uses of all interesting features about the place.

The first department was the machine shop, where the foreman, R. B. Villegas, presides over forty-three mechanics. All the tools and machinery used in this establishment are made in this room, besides this, large orders for work for outside parties are filled. The place presents a busy scene; mechanics working at lathes, planes, drills and numerous other machines, while overhead pulleys, belt and shafting for furnishing power, together with the hammering and filing, made a most deafening noise.

Proceeding next to the mowing machine room another busy scene is to be seen. The foreman, L. D. Royce, has twenty-five men under his charge in this department. The company are manufacturing the Victor Mower principally. As soon as the castings are ready they are taken from the foundry to this room, filed, dressed in proper shape, and the mowers then put together. There will be at least 1,500 mowers turned out this year. This pattern of mower has taken premiums at five different exhibitions. As soon as they are put together they are then taken to the paint shop where a force of paint and brush artists, under John A. Bartmann, put the finishing touches on before putting them on the market. There are now over 100 mowers on the two floors of the paint shop, almost ready for sale. The pattern of a Victor Reaper is now in progress, and the new machine will be tested this coming harvest.

The foundry, Henry Bayle, foreman, is as interesting in detail as any of the other departments. Four to seven tons of castings are turned out daily. All of the different parts of the mowing machines and machinery for the shops are cast here, besides large quantities of special work for outside parties. The casting of the roller for the rolling mill is a specialty. Another special feature is the making of pulleys for the foundries over the bay. This foundry has the credit of casting the largest pair of shears in the United States. Their weight is upward of 19 tons and they are used for chopping iron into suitable sized bundles for the furnaces. The iron is melted in two cupolas that are kept at an intense heat all the time. Two elevators raise the iron to the cupolas. Behind the cupolas is a yard in which is stacked tons of pig iron. Handy to the cupolas is a large gang of men and boys at work making molds from patterns of different designs. When everything is ready the molten iron at a white heat is drawn from the cupolas and emptied into the moulds where it cools. The foundry has turned out several large semi-steel gear castings for the rolling mills; those that came with the engine were found to be too light, bursting after being used a short time. Close to the foundry is a separate engine attached to the blower that makes the blast or draft for the furnaces.

Superintendent McFeely next led the way to a dingy and dusty room in which appeared to be only a mess of old trash and rubbish. "In this room," said he, "are many thousand dollars worth of patterns. They are kept here to be out of the way but they are of great value."

The next place visited was the scrap-iron yard. Here a pile of scrap iron the size of a one-story cottage was piled, and at the base several men were sorting the metal. Scraps of old sewing machines, links of ship's cables, hinges, horse shoes and odds and ends of everything that iron is used for could be found, amounting in weight to many thousands of tons. To the question as to where all this came from, Mr. McFeely answered: "It comes from every place. Considerable is gathered in this State, sold to junk stores and old iron mon-

gers, but the most of it comes in ships as ballast from different parts of the world. Come this way and see the big shears before mentioned and watch them chew iron. They will cut iron from one to six inches in diameter."

Passing into the rolling mill, over which Mr. N. Boregard is superintendent, the shears can be seen at work. As fast as the scrap iron is brought in from the yard, a man takes it up and feeds it between the shear blades, that cut it like so much straw. These reduced scraps are then done up in bundles weighing from 300 to 900 pounds. These bundles are then put into furnaces, that for heat rival the old theory of a bad man's hereafter. As soon as they are brought to a white heat they are taken on "buggies" to the rollers. The molten bar is passed through a groove in the roller that compresses and makes it longer. On being caught on the opposite side by a pair of cranes, it is then pushed back through a smaller groove, and so on till it has been reduced and lengthened to the proper size.

It is then taken out to cool and be used later. These rollers turn out anything in size, from one-fourth to four inches in thickness. A large 125-horse power engine furnishes the power for driving the rolls. It is on this that the large semi-steel gears, before mentioned, are used. Two large feed pumps of Dow's make pump the water for the boilers.

The nail and tack factory was the next attraction. It is under the supervision of Mr. G. P. Clapp, who with all the tack makers came from Montreal, Canada, for this department. This is an industry of itself. Tecks of all sizes and nails of every kind are turned out by the kegful. The *modus operandi* of making tacks and nails is as follows: Plates of iron rolled in the rolling mill into the desired size are again cut into strips of a suitable dimension. These strips are fed by boys and girls into machiues. Of the process it has been said "a strip of iron goes in one end and comes out of the other all cut up into tacks or nails." After being cut and sorted the nails and tacks are put in a vat and blued. After this they go to the weighing and packing room where the tacks are put in packages known to commerce, and the nails in kegs and boxes. There are at present over fifty tack and nail machines in active operation. The company have erected a large building, 90 feet front by 200 feet deep, that is to be used for the tack factory. It will be complete this month, and with the new machinery to be added seventy-five tack and nail machines will be in full operation. When the company started it was expected that eight machines would be sufficient. A 100-horse power Wheelock patent engine will furnish power for the machines in this building.

One of the most important features of this department is the making of horse-shoe nails. The roller plates from which this kind of nail is made are rolled with a raised or bulged edge which forms the head of the nail. After the nails have been cut they are again put through another machine, fed by girls, which finishes and points the nail. In the new building a room has been made which will be devoted to the manufacture of horse-shoe nails exclusively.

The manufacture of files is another industry of this enterprising company. This tool has to be forged, annealed, ground, cut and finally tempered before ready for the market. Mr. Edmund Atwell is the Superintendent of the forging room. Here a large Bradley hammer worked by steam performs the work of a dozen men in hammering the embryo file. From the hammer it passes to the stone. These stones are the size of ordinary cart wheels, and in their rapid revolutions a stream of sparks fly from the metal notwithstanding the stream of water flowing over the stone. Cutting the file is an interesting operation. The tool is placed in a movable vise. This vise slides under a chisel operated by steam also, and as the file advances under it the chisel strikes down rapidly leaving a deep impress at every stroke. The tool then receives its final tempering and is put up in pasteboard boxes bearing the name of "Judson File," under a picture of Mr. Judson.

The department where patterns of the different castings are made is under the charge of Mr. J. D. Wheelock. These are all made of wood. Mr. Wheelock is now at work on the pattern of a monster hammer that will weigh, when cast, about forty tons. The anvil alone will weigh ten tons. The hammer will be sixteen inches in diameter with a forty-eight inch stroke. There are six pattern makers at work all the time.

The room where all the work is done is under the charge of Mr. John A. Foster. During the past months a force of twenty-five have been at work making the wooden parts of the mowers and boxes for shipping manufactured goods. Besides this all of the wooden work about the building is turned out of this department.

The shipping and ware rooms are under the charge of Mr. Eadon. The manufactured articles from the numerous departments are kept here either in storage or waiting to be shipped. Stacks of nails in kegs and mowing machines fill this large warehouse nearly to the roof.

In the same enclosure with the Judson Manufacturing Company is the California Iron and Steel Company. This company has three large puddling furnaces for converting pig-iron into wrought iron. They have also four large annealing furnaces, and a sixty horse-power engine for running the works. From the boiler of this engine there is a pipe 370 feet long, that conducts the steam to the nail and tack factory of the Judson works. This pipe is covered with asbestos material. Besides the puddling furnaces there are hot air furnaces for making steel castings. The building that encloses these works is 200 feet long by 50 feet wide. John Taylor is the General Superintendent.

Mr. John R. Wheley, of Cincinnati, has also joined "the great majority." As a prominent turfman Mr. Wheley has been before the country for many years, and was one of the organizers of the new organization opposite the Queen city, the Latonia Jockey Club. He and Mr. John Smith were familiar figures in the timing stands at Saratoga and elsewhere, and Mr. Wheley will be greatly missed among his friends and acquaintances, who are unanimous in speaking well of him. In fact, he was one of the few men who had few or no enemies, and during his long connection with turf matters John R. Wheley was always above suspicion and foremost in the crusade against evil-doers—the harpies of the turf.

The chestnut mare imp. *Enone*, foaled in 1878, by Hermit dam-La Belle Helene by St. Albans, the property of W. L. Scott, Algeria Stud, Pa., died on March 29th of chronic indigestion. *Enone* fell in a race at the Moumouth Course last summer, and had never been right since. She was by the great English Hermit, and was one of the only two Hermit mares in America, the other being Fair Barbarian, owned by Hon. A. Belmont, Nursery Stud, L. I.

Jay-Eye-See, Trinket, St. Julien, Clingstone, Phallas, Johnoeon, and probably Maud S., will meet this season on the race-track at Chicago.

## TURF AND TRACK.

### Dates Claimed.

Fresno Fair Association, Fresno, May 20th to 24th.  
Bay District Association, San Francisco, May 31st to June 14th.  
Sonoma County Agricultural Association, Santa Rosa, August 18th to 24th.  
Thirteenth District, Marysville, Aug. 26th to 30th.  
Chico Fair Association, Chico, Sept. 1st to 6th.  
State Fair, Sacramento, Sept. 11th to 20th.

### His Grace, the Duke of Grafton.

The *Licensed Victuallers Gazette*, of London, on April 5th, contained the following history of one of the most prominent figures in the annals of the English turf:

During the earlier decades of the present century there was not a better-known figure on the race-course or in the hunting field than that of his Grace the Duke of Grafton. As the owner of the famous horse Whisker, who won the Derby in 1815, he would claim the foremost rank in the annals of the turf, but when he added to this that his Grace won the Oaks six times, and the Two Thousand Guineas five, to say nothing of the successes year after year at Newmarket, it is not too much to say that as a racing man his career is one of the most remarkable and successful on record.

George Henry Fitzroy came of a racing family, his great-grand sire Charles the Second was the first royal patron of the turf. Peppe tells us, under the date of May 22d, 1638, how the King, the Duke of York, and the Court were on the day at Newmarket at a great horse-race, and proposed great pleasure for two or three days. And again, in the March of the following year, how these Royal personages "set out for Newmarket, by three in the morning to some foot and horse-races, to be abroad twelve days." John Evelyn also records how he went to Newmarket "in a coach and six horse-drawn," where he found the King and all the English gallants at their autumnal sports, and how the next day after dinner he went to Heath and "saw the great match run between Woodcock and Flatfoot belonging to the King and to Mr. Eliot, of Bedchamber, many thousands being spectators." Every reader of English history knows that it was on the King's return from his visit to the famous course, in 1683, that the conspirators lay in wait at the Rye House to assassinate him. We do not hear that the son of Barbara, Lady Castlemaine, afterwards Duchess of Cleveland, inherited his royal father's racing proclivities, though his heir did.

The racing fame of the Graftons, however, began with the third Duke, the owner of the famous horse Whalebone. As a political character he has left his name upon some few pages of English history, but not favorably. Those familiar with the letters of "Junius" will remember that in all those virulent but brilliant epistles there is no man of the time, with the single exception of the favorite Lord Bute, who is so severely castigated by the fierce and merciless pen of the mysterious unknown, as the Duke of Grafton. "Sullen and severe, without religion, profligate without gaiety, you live like Charles the Second, without being an amiable companion, and, for ought I know, may die as his father did, without the reputation of a martyr." The Duke was said to greatly resemble his grandsire in person, as he certainly did in profligacy. His connection with the notorious Nancy Parsons was one of the scandals of the day. He drove her in the full glare of publicity to Ascot Races, sat beside her, and made love to her at the Opera House in the presence of his wife and their majesties, and put her at the head of his table to entertain his guests. Nancy affected piety and propriety, and would roundly reprove his Grace for swearing in her presence, and he would humbly beg her pardon. By and-by, however, he grew tired of his devotion, and the lady had to seek another lover. Ultimately, she persuaded Lord Maynard to marry her, and died a peeress of Great Britain. But whatever might have been his moral or political failings, as a sporting character he was eminently successful.

Enston Hall, his residence, could boast one of the finest breeding studs in the Kingdom, and he himself was an excellent judge of horseflesh, with a practical knowledge of everything appertaining to its training. By his mare Promise—whose dam was Julia, with a clear descent from the Byerly Turk and the Lord Protectors White Turk—and her progeny the Duke, is said to have realized at least £100,000. Tyrant, the Derby winner of 1802, was foaled at Enston. Tyrant was a grandson of Eclipse, and his father was the famous Pot-8-os who belonged to Lord Abingdon. How the son of the wonderful Eclipse came by such a piblaun name doth not appear, but every one has heard the story of the stable-boy, who, when desired to chalk the name over the coru-bin executed that phoucetic masterpiece, which so tickled my lord's fancy that he never would have it written any other way. Waxy, another son of Pot-8-os, had won the Derby of 1793 for Sir F. Poole, and was afterwards bought by the Duke. Pope and Whalebone, sons of Waxy, won for him the Derby of 1809 and 1810. It has been said that half the Derby winners of the present century are descended from Pot-8-os; out of the long list we may select Touchstone, Orlando, Blair Athol, Hermit, Gladiator, Caracacus, etc.

But it is time to return to that representative of the Graftons with whose name we began this article, and from whom we have been wandering all this time while recounting the doings of his progenitors. To commence once more, then, George Henry Fitzroy was born at Euston Hall, near Thetford, in Suffolk, in the year 1760, and was fifty-one years of age when he succeeded to the dukedom upon his father's death, which happened in 1811. During the old duke's lifetime we hear but little of him in connection with racing matters. For twenty-seven years he sat for the University of Cambridge, having been first returned for that constituency during the stormy election of 1784, when he had for his colleague the great William Pitt. Lord Fitzroy retained his seat until he was called to the Upper House as Duke of Grafton. After that event he seems to have retired from political life, and to have devoted himself entirely to field sports and the turf.

How enthusiastic a huntsman he was is illustrated by the following stories: One day, though an admirable rider, his horse stumbled in taking a fence, and threw his Grace into a ditch; close behind him galloped a young curate, who, hot with the excitement of the chase, instead of pulling up and giving the prosperous gentleman a hand, cried out, "Don't move, your Grace; keep still, and I'll clear you safe enough!" The next instant the curate was flying over fence and ditch, without casting a look behind, or thinking of anything on earth save Master Reynard and the hounds. It was not long before some others of the party came up and found the Duke pitching himself out of the slush and ducked in a very sorry plight. Thinking more of their patron than their sport, one or two sprang off their horses, and, having witnessed the curate's indifference, began to console with him upon that young gentleman's lack of courtesy and feeling. "I admire him for it," replied the Duke, quietly. "How, your Grace?" exclaimed the astonished toadies. "Certainly



he's a man after my own heart," he answered; "I should have done precisely the same thing had I been in his place. Stop to pick up a man when the game's in sight! He doesn't deserve the name of a sportsman that would do that. If he'd stopped to look after me, I would never have given him my patronage; now he shall have the first living in my disposal, that falls vacant." The ecyophants looked rather crestfallen, and probably resolved that his Grace might wallow like a rheumatic frog in duckweed till doomsday ere they would pull up to rescue him again. And the Duke was as good as his word, and the young clergyman did get the first living that fell vacant. Verily men do wriggle themselves into the good graces of fortune after many strange ways, but to procure promotion by allowing your patron to lie in a ditch, and risk knocking out his brains with your horse's hoofs, is certainly one of the strangest on record. Another young parson was not quite so fortunate. He had come down from London during the hunting season to stay at the Hall, with an eye to a living which was likely shortly to fall vacant. Although he had a very pretty seat for Rotten-row, he had very little experience in such reckless, rough riding as that practiced at Euston, and his first attempt settled his business. Master Reynard led his hunters a fine dance on that particular morning, taking them over hedges, gates, and ditches, and all manner of break-neck pieces. For a time the young man, though in great trepidation, kept up pretty well, but a five-barred gate, within an uneven swampy ground on the other side, was more than his courage was equal to. "Give her head; she'll do it!" shouted the Duke, who was beside him, as he took a flying leap over the obstacle. When the fox was run to earth, he inquired what had become of his clerical friend. "Parson showed the white feather; he wor afraid to mount the marsh gate," grinned one of the huntsmen. "Then, by G— he never mounts a pulpit of mine!" retorted his Grace. The Duchess and a favorite brood-mare were in an interesting condition at the same time, and the double event came off almost simultaneously. One day the Duke, who had been up to town, was returning across the Park, when a man ran up to him. "It's all over, your Grace," he said. "Thank heaven!" ejaculated my lord, his thoughts at once reverting to the thing uppermost in his mind. "Is she all right? What is it, a —?" "A boy, your Grace, and her ladyship is doing well." "Oh," said the Duke, with a disappointed look, "I thought you meant the mare."

In all matters connected with the stable the Duke had a most admirable adviser and colleague in his brother Lord Henry, and he gathered about him some of the best men of the time; for trainer he had Robson, for riders John Day, William Clift, and Frank Buckle. He was the man who brought the first of these famous jockeys to the fore. It was in 1826, when John was a country lad that nobody made any account of, but the Duke's keen eye that was seldom mistaken in a horse or a mount saw there was good stuff in the young bumpkin, and to the astonishment of the knowing ones set him to ride Deviser for the Two Thousand and Problem for the One Thousand against Frank Buckle, who, at that time was in the Duke's service, and rode the favorite. Newmarket shook its head, thought his Grace had gone off his chump altogether, prophesied failure, and backed its opinion accordingly. It must have been a trying moment to the young lad when he saw Buckle preparing to go. "Something told me if I went first I should beat him," he used to say, "and I did. I got the first run, and I beat him. Then I won both races for his Grace. Then he sent for me, and I came to the door with my hat in my hand. 'Come in, John,' he said, and I went and stood on the mat. 'John Day,' says he, 'I'm going to make you a present for the manner you've ridden my horses this week. I'm going to give you £20 in bank notes.' Thank you, my lord, for your great kindness," I said, and he handed me the notes. It was a great present in those days, though afterwards I got as much as £500 for winning a single race."

The Duke's first success was with Music, whose sire was Waxy; he won the Oaks with her against nine starters. But this was entirely eclipsed by the event of 1815, when, as we have before stated, he won the Derby with Whisker, a foal of Waxy's, another of whose sons Blucher had come in first at Epsom in the previous year. On the dam's side Whisker was descended from Highflyer, and Prunella, the exploits of whose dam Promise have been previously referred to. For the great race of 1815 there were fifty-one subscribers, and thirteen starters. The *Druid* gives a most enthusiastic description of this famous horse. "He was as near perfection as could be, with the exception of being a little calf kneed." Referring to him as a breeder the same writer adds, "He seemed equally likely to get a racer, a hunter, machiner or hack. If a departed horse dealer, I wot of, had seen him, he would once more have dictated to his daughter as she sat pen in hand, 'The shadow of him on the wall is worth the money I axe for him. He can put up his feet and go and catch a bird.'" He was ultimately sold to a breeder in the north. Some famous sons came from his loins—Sir Hercules, Defence, Lapdog, Waverly, etc.

In that same year, 1815, Goodison, who had ridden Whisker, won the Oaks for the Duke on Mineral, a daughter of Waxy's, against a subscription of forty-eight, and a start of eleven. From 1819 to 1823 inclusive, the Duke carried off the One Thousand. Having lost in the following year he made up for the defeat by winning the same stakes the next three years in succession, with Fortune, Problem and Arah. He won the Two Thousand with Pindarrie in 1820, with Reginald in 1821, with Pastille in 1822, and the latter in the same year, was the winner of the Oaks. In 1827, as we have seen, Deviser won the Two Thousand; in 1828 Turquois took the Oaks, and in 1831 Oxygen, splendidly ridden by John Day, won the same stakes. With this brilliant event the Duke's turf career ended.

Gov. Bowie's six-year-old gelding Crickmore by Catesby, dam Belle Meade, broke down while in work at the Ivy City Track, one day last week. He was bred by Gov. Bowie, of Maryland, and he was more or less a cripple since he won the Dixie, in 1881. As a two-year-old in 1880, Crickmore won three out of four races, the gross value of which was \$5,150. As a three-year-old he won seven out of thirteen races, worth \$16,925. As a four-year-old he only won three out of nine races worth \$1,350, his legs being in such a condition that it was impossible to give him sufficient work to keep him in a condition fit for such races he was most capable of winning, while last year, thanks to the skill of his old trainer Bill Bird, he was able to win each of the four races he started for, the value of which was \$3,485. He thus has a total of seventeen races won out of thirty starts, with gross earnings of \$26,910. Gov. Bowie owns a full yearling brother of Crickmore.

The London *Sportsman* says: "Donahue won his first race in this country on Mr. Pickwick, and is now entitled to a license from the Jockey Club, but we hear he was so disgusted with the hootings of the crowd at his finish on Hopeful for the Riddlesdown Stakes that he has informed Mr. Walton of his intention to return to America on the 8th of May."

## Racing in England—Busybody takes the One Thousand Guineas.

The racing feature at Newmarket, on the 2d, was the race for what is known as the One Thousand Guineas. Owing perhaps to the presence of such a "star" as Busybody, the field only numbered six in all, which included Sir John Willoughby's Queen Adelaide, Lord Bradford's Whitelock, the Duke of Westminster's Sandiway. Mr. C.S. Lefevre's Wild Thyme and Tom Jennings' Legacy. Like the race the betting was confined to three, with Queen Adelaide much nearer the front than expected. The starting prices were 9 to 4 against Busybody, 5 to 2 against Sandiway, 9 to 2 against Whitelock, 6 to 1 against Queen Adelaide, 14 to 1 against Wild Thyme and 50 to 1 against Legacy. Busybody won by a length and a half, with Whitelock a head third.

The seventy-first renewal of the One Thousand Guineas; a subscription of £100 each, half forfeit, for three-year-old fillies at 124 pounds each; the owner of the second to receive £200 out of the stakes; the third to save his stake. Rowley mile (1 mile and 17 yards) Lord Arlington's b f Busybody, by Petrarch—Spinaway, 124 pounds (T. Cannon) 1 Sir J. Willoughby's ch f Queen Adelaide, by Hermit—Adelaide, 124 pounds (A. Webb) 2 Lord Bradford's b f Whitelock, by Wenlock—White Heather, 124 pounds (Wood) 3 Time—1:47.

A two-year-old stakes was also run over the race-course at £10 each, half forfeit with \$100 added, colts to carry 122 pounds, fillies 119 pounds; winners 7 pounds extra. It had fourteen subscribers, of which five started. It was won by Mr. C. J. Lefevre's bay filly Radiense, by Hermit out of Romping Girl, with Mr. J. R. Keene's bay colt by Cremorne out of Rustic Queen second, and Mr. W. M. Redfern's bay colt Tattoo, by Reverberation out of Doeskin, third. The betting was 11 to 10 against Mr. Keene's colt, 5 to 2 against Tattoo and 10 to 1 against the winner, who won by three lengths.

Busybody's success as above fully justifies the payment of \$800 guineas for her by Tom Cannon at Lord Falmouth's sale. For whether she carried the colors of Lord Alington or the Duke of Portland, or ran in the interest of Lady Stamford (several well-informed Englishmen, believing that the purchase was really made for the last named), she no doubt won herself nearly clear, notwithstanding the fact that she started so great a favorite. She was bred by Lord Falmouth, and cannot be well excelled from that standpoint. Her sire Petrarch is by Lord Clifton, and he won the Two Thousand Guineas, the Prince of Wales Stakes at Ascot, the Doncaster St. Leger in 1876, and the Ascot Gold Cup in 1877. Her dam Spinaway is by Macaroni, and she won the One Thousand Guineas, the Oaks, the Nassau Stakes at Goodwood, the Yorkshire Oaks and Cup, the Doncaster Stakes and three other important fixtures at the Newmarket autumn meetings. As a two-year-old Busybody scored three wins out of four starts, viz., the Rous Memorial at the Newmarket first October, the Middle Park Plate at the second October meeting, when she beat Royal Fern and Queen Adelaide, and the Great Challenge Stakes at the same meeting, when she beat Despair, Tristan, Vibration and Hermitage. At the Houghton meeting, however, when carrying 128 pounds, she was beaten by a neck for the Dewhurst Plate by Queen Adelaide at 125 pounds, with eight others behind them—a performance which, in a measure, made Queen Adelaide the winter favorite for the Derby, so good was Busybody considered. Like all of Lord Falmouth's "cracks" Busybody is well engaged; the more important engagements are the Epsom, Grand Prize and Oaks; the Prince of Wales; Coronation and Hardwicke Stakes at Ascot; the Sussex and Nassau Stakes at Goodwood; Yorkshire Stakes and Oaks at York; the St. Leger, Park Hill and Doncaster Stakes at Doncaster, and several others at the Newmarket autumn meeting, a majority of which, barring accidents, she will no doubt win.

That Queen Adelaide should hold the position of favorite for the Derby nearly all winter is proof that she is a filly of more than common merit. Her breeding is equal to Busybody's, while as a winner of the July Stakes and Dewhurst Plate at Newmarket and the third for the Middle Park Plate were performances that were looked upon by her followers as second to no other two-year-old seen during the year.

As to Whitelock, she is also first-class in breeding and performances, she winning twice out of three starts in the Prince of Wales Stakes at Goodwood and a "walk-over" for a Post Stake worth £400 at the second October meeting.

## The Marysville Fair.

The second annual meeting of the Thirteenth District Agricultural Society will open at Marysville on Tuesday, August 26th, and continue four days. The district comprises Sacramento, Sutter, Yolo and Yuba counties. The directors are J. W. Wilson, Sacramento; R. A. Walton and James Littlejohn, Sutter; Charles F. Reed, Yolo; D. E. Knight, A. D. Cutts, M. Marcuse and N. D. Coombs, Yuba; D. E. Knight president; T. J. Sherwood, secretary, Marysville.

Premiums amounting to \$2,000 will be offered for farming, mechanical and manufacturing exhibits; \$1,000 for live stock, and \$3,500 for speed and walking contests. There will be eight premiums for a ladies' equestrian tournament, and ten premiums for a pigeon-shooting contest. The speed programme is as follows:

First day—No. 1. Trotting—Purse \$300; 3:00 class. No. 2. Trotting—Purse \$50; novelty contest, the horse trotting the nearest to four minutes to be declared the winner.

Second day—No. 3. Trotting—Purse \$300; for three-year-olds.

No. 4. Walking contest—Purse \$50; for double teams, and \$30 for single horses; to go in harness.

No. 5. Trotting—Purse \$300; for four-year-olds owned in that and the third district.

Third day—No. 6. Trotting—Purse \$300; for horses owned in the district that have not beaten 2:40.

No. 7. Trotting—Consolation purse; \$250 for beaten horses.

No. 8. Trotting—Purse \$200; for yearlings owned in the district; dash of one mile.

Fourth day—No. 9. Trotting—Purse \$500; 2:22 class. No. 10. Trotting—Purse \$200; for two-year-olds owned in this and the third district.

Fifth day—No. 11. Trotting—Purse \$400; 2:30 class. No. 12. Pacing—Purse \$250; free for all.

On the fourth day of the fair there will be a ladies' tournament, free for all in the district; entrance free. Entries to all the above races close with the Secretary August 9th, 1884.

Bootjack has fallen lame, and at the time when he was doing better than ever before. He had had a couple of very fast moves, and Rowe had begun to feel that if he could keep him up to the spring meeting he would be a better horse than last season.

## Entries to the Chicago Summer Trotting Meeting.

### 2:17 Class.

Charlie Ford, gr g, by McKisson's Grey Eagle. Clemmie G., ch m, by Magic, dam Ned. Fannie Witherspoon, ch m, by Almont, dam Lizzie Witherspoon. Modoc, ch g, by Aberdeen, dam by American Star. Wilson, b g, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Miss Coons. Edwin Thorne, ch g, by Thorndale, dam by Ashland Chief. Phyllis, br m, by Phil Sheridan, by Tom Sayres.

### Open-to-all—Pacing.

Richball, hr g, by King Pharoah, dam by Little Arthur. Gem, h m, by Tom Rolf, dam Lady Gem. Flora Belle, hr m, by Stucker Rainbow, dam by Tom Hal. Buffalo Girl, b m, by Pocahontas Boy, dam by Tom Hal. Fuller, b g, by Clear Grit, dam by Royal George. Westmont, ch g, by Almont, dam Anna.

### 2:40 Class.

Dayton Belle, ch m, by Blue Bull, dam Lady Jackson. Aladdin, h h, by Jay Gould, dam Lady Shipley. Pullman, blk g, by Somonauk, dam by a son of Lexington. Dainty, b m, by Dictator, dam Vic. Singleton's Hambletonian, br h, by Willie Schepper, dam Annie Dean.

Nellie L., h m, by Geo. Wilkes, dam by Gill's Vermont. George Sprague, gr h, by Gov. Sprague, dam Jennie. Renegade, b g, by King Rene, dam by Belmont. Garfield, h h, by Milwaukee, dam Minnie. Judge Abbott, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam by Thomas Jefferson.

A. V. Pantlind, b g, by Hsmlet, dam Old Goodrich. W. H. Sotham, br h, by Fisk's Hambletonian Chief, dam by Magna Charta.

Revenue, h h, by Smuggler, dam May Morning. Blanche Brown, b m, by Don Clay, dam by Campton's Denmark.

Martha Washington, br m, by Minelous, dam by Magnolia. Lady Mont, b m, by Egmont, dam by Mambrino Chief.

Victoria, h m, by Dictator, —. Gladiator, Jr., blk, by Tom Patchen, dam by Kentucky Clay.

St. Denis, b g, by Blue Bull, dam by Shawhan's Tom Hal. King Mitns, h g, by Woodford Pilot, dam Whirlwind.

Nettie Thorne, b m, by Thorndale, —. Windsor M., b g, by Windsor, —.

Telephone, rn g, by Wood's Hambletonian. Frank H., by Somonauk, dam by The Holmes Horse.

Eva, b m, by Geo. Wilkes, —. Stoughton J. Fletcher, b h, by Hambletonian Tranby, dam Pierce Mare.

### Five-year-old Class.

Eva, b m, by Sultan, dam Minnehaha. Lynwood, (formerly Billy Clinker), gr h, by Clinker, dam Belton Maid.

Alpha, blk m, by Alcantara, dam Jessie Pepper. —, b g, by Mambrino, Jr., dam unknown.

Algaht, b m, by Cuyler, dam Haroldine. Endymion, blk h, by Dictator, dam Annie Eastin.

Code, b h, by Dictator, dam Crop.

### 2:30 Class.

Billy R., b g, by Clay Pilot, dam by Seeley's American Star. Belle F., b m, by Fisk's Hambletonian Star, dam by Magna Charta.

Gus, b g, by Messenger Chief, dam a Canadian mare. Mambrino Sparkle, b m, by Fisk's Mambrino Chief, dam by Sparkle.

Lady Wilkes, b m, by Geo. Wilkes, —. Will Collender, (formerly Jack Perego), br g, by Strader, dam Blossom.

Bertha Clay, blk m, by Harry Clay, —. Teumseh, ch h, by Mambrino Gift, —.

P. J. Purcell, b h, by Strader's Hambletonian, dam by Young Fox Hunter.

Urbana Belle, h m, by General Washington, dam Belle. Farce, b m, by Princes, dam Roma.

Wilkes Boy, br h, by Geo. Wilkes, dam by Membrino Patchen.

Jersey Lily, ch m, by Hambletonian Downing, dam by Rolla Seymour.

Toronto Maid, blk m, by Captain, dam Lady Mack. Burns, br g, by Kirkwood, dam Eclipse Mare.

Lillie Dale, b m, by Alden Goldsmith, —. Mars, ch h, by General Sherman, dam by Superb.

Compon, dn h, unknown. Harry Pulling, hh, by Menelous, dam Bird.

Butterfly, b m, by Young Jim, dam Tanzy.

### 2:27 Pacing.

Grey Eagle Dan, gr h, by Bob Ray, dam by Kentucky Copperbottom. American Boy, h h, by Pocahontas Boy, dam Dolly Yetter.

Lady Mack, b m, by Hambrino, dam by Tom Crowder. Rover, rn g, by Son of Grey Eagle, dam a Cherokee mare.

Deunis, M., b g, —. Vasco, by Copperbottom, dam by Alexander's Abdallah.

Minnie R., h m, by J. C. Breckenridge, dam by Eschequer. Frank W., dn g, by Bishop Berkeley, —.

Juliet, h m, by Copperbottom, —. Gurgle, h m, by Pocahontas Boy, dam by Blue Bull.

John D., hr g, unknown. Nellie Shaw, dn m, unknown.

Mattie Bond, h m, unknown. Rostrevor, gr g, by Davy Crockett, dam by Tom Crowder.

Beckskin, dn h, by Red Buck.

### 2:19 Class.

Joe Bunker, gr g, by Geo. Wilkes, dam by American Star. Ewing, h g, by Primus, dam Lady Washington.

George V., ch g, by Fisk's Hambletonian Star, dam by Magna Charta.

Deck Wright, h g, by The Hinsdale Horse. Tony Newell, b g, by Clark Chief, dam by Emery's Lexington.

Overman, ch g, by Elmo, dam by Billy McCracken. Catchfly, b m, by Administrator, dam Cachena.

Jewett, blk g, by Allie West, dam by Jno. Eunis. Will Cody, b g, by Blue Bull, dam Celio.

Sleepy Joe, hr g, unknown. Humboldt, h g, by Stocking Chief.

### 2:17 Pacing.

Fritz, gr g, unknown. Limber Jack, h g, by Tom Hal, dam by Copperbottom.

Truro, b g, by Hamlet, dam thoroughbred mare.

Sailor Boy, rn g, by Smuggler, Jr.

Billy S., b g, by Corban, dam Nannie Abbott.

Eddie D., gr g, unknown.

### 2:24 Class.

Waiting, h g, by Lexington Chief, dam by Fisk's Mambrino Chief.



Brown Wilkes, br h, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Jennie Ervin.  
Alta, br m, by Almont, dam by Bourbon Chief.  
Milo, b b, by Milwaukee, dam Minnie.  
Longfellow Whip, blk b, by Captain.  
Nobby, b g, by Knobby, dam by Sir Wallace.  
Prince, blk g, by Royal Revenge, dam Lady.  
Novelty, cb g, by Gooding's Champion, dam Minnie.  
Pancost, b b, by Woodford Mambrino, dam Bicara.  
Almonarch, bb, by Almont, dam High.  
Felix, b g, by Nutwood, dam by Abdallah Chief.  
Belle Ecbo, b m, by Ecbo, dam by Belmont.

#### 2:35 Class.

M. Y. D. Colt, ch m, by Daniel Lambert, dam Fannie Jackson.  
Charlie West, cb g, by Allie West, dam Clayette.  
Lady Wilkes, b m, by Geo. Wilkes.  
Maud H., b m, by Richmond Boy, dam thoroughbred mare.  
Will Colclander, (formerly Jack Perego), br g, by Strader, dam Blossom.  
Singleton's Hambletonian, br b, by Willie Schepper, dam Annie Deau.  
Van, b g, by Aristos, dam by Commodore.  
Ed. Geers, b g, by Enfield.  
Renegade, b g, by King Rene, dam by Belmont.  
Belle S., b m, by Andy Johnson, dam Lady Jones.  
Princess, ch m, by Fisk's Hambletonian Star, dam Kate Hunter.  
Judge Abbott, h h, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam by Thos. Jefferson.  
Charlie G., ch g, by Almont, dam by Denmark.  
Misfortune, gr m, by Chancellor Morgan, dam Black Snake.  
Henry Clay, b g, by Patton's Henry Clay.  
Stongibon J. Fletcher (formerly Coupon), b b, by Hambletonian Tranby, dam Pierce mare.  
Tom Rolf, b g, by Tom Rolf, dam Obarlette.

#### 2:35 Pacing.

Planter, gr g, unknown.  
Gypsy Girl, b m, unknown.  
Frank S., gr g, by Tom Brown, dam by Davy Crockett.  
Addie M., rn m, by Tuckahoe.  
Dennis M., b g, unknown.  
Detraitor, blk h, by Gossip.  
Lochinvar, br h, by the Brooks Horse.  
Minnie R., b m, by J. C. Brickeuridge, dam Exchequer.  
Gurgle, br m, by Pocahontas Boy, dam by Blue Bull.  
Patsy Clinker, gr g, by Clinker, dam Copperbottom mare.  
Scott Newman, gr g.  
Golden Prince, cb g, by Golden Bow.  
Lytleton, b g, by King Pharoah, dam a thoroughbred mare.  
Mattie Bond, b m, unknown.

#### Three-Minute Class.

Maggie Kuox, ch m, by Oceana Chief, dam Molly Banm.  
Aladdin, b b, by Jay Gould, dam Lady Shipley.  
W. H. Sontam, br b, by Fisk's Mambrino Chief, dam Backus mare.  
Martha Washington, br m, by Mendaus, dam by Magnolia.  
Reindeer, blk g, by Black Bassenger, dam Helen.  
Banner Chief, b g, by Legal Tender, dam Washtella.  
Revenue, b h, by Smugler, dam May Morning.  
Blanche Brown, b m, by Don Clay, dam by Campton's Denmark.  
Victoria, b m, by Dictator.  
St. Denis, b g, by Blue Bull, dam by Shawhan's Tom Hal.  
King Mitus, b g, by Woodford Pilot, dam Whirlwind.  
Windsor M., b g, by Windsor.  
Telephone, rn g, by Wood's Hambletonian.  
Eva, b m, by Geo. Wilkes.

#### 2:22 Pacing.

Chestnut Star, ch h, by Old Red Buck, dam by Tom Crowder.  
Fritz, gr g, unknown.  
Billy M., b g, by Clear Grit, dam by St. Lawrence.  
Tenno, b g, by Hamlet, dam thoroughbred mare.  
Bessie M., blk m, by Pocahontas Boy.  
Kimball, b m, unknown.  
Nellie Shaw, dm m, unknown.  
Daisy D., br m, by Black Steer.  
Rostover, gr g, by Davy Crockett, dam by Tom Crowder.

#### 2:22 Class.

Lynwood (formerly Billy Clinker), gr h, by Clinker, dam Belton Maid.  
May H., ch m, by Chicago Volunteer, dam by Plow Boy.  
Robin, gr g, by Enfield, dam Mary Weaver.  
Mambrino Sparkle, b m, by Fisk's Mambrino Chief, dam by Sparkle.

Mambrino Sotham, blk b, by Mambrino Gift.  
Brown Wilkes, br h, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Jennie Ervin.  
Maybird, b m, by Jimmy.  
Billy R., b g, by Clay Pilot, dam by Seeley's American Star.  
Frank Landers, br h, by Saddling Buck, dam Roanie.  
Teemseh, ch h, by Mambrino Gift.  
Adelaide, b m, by Milwaukee, dam Minna.  
Baby Mine, rn m, by Stonewall Jackson, dam by John Edwards.  
Prince, blk g, by Royal Revenge, dam Lady.  
Corbin's Esabaw, cb h, by Amboy, dam Black Maria.  
Minnie Warren, ch m, by Night Hawk.  
Allegheny Boy, rn h, by Wood's Hambletonian.  
Nora Temple, b m, by Belmont, dam Bland Temple.  
Westmont, b h, by Col. West, dam by Mambrino Sherman.

Elvira, blk m, by Cuyler, dam Mary Mambrino.  
Endymion, blk h, by Dictator.  
St. Gothard, b h, by Geo. Wilkes, dam by American Clay.  
Index, h g, by J. R. Reese, dam Rosabelle.  
Lizzie M., b m, by Thomas Jefferson.  
Code, b h, by Dictator, dam Crop.  
Lee W., b g, by Bonbrun Blue.  
Russ Ellis, b g, by Bacon's Ethan Allen.  
Little Miss, b m, by Goldsmith's Abdallah.  
Billy Boy, b g, by Mambrino Temple.  
Doctor Frank, rn g, by Blue Bull.

#### 2:21 Class.

Ewing, b g, by Primms, dam Lady Washington.  
St. Cloud, b g, by Conklin's American Star, dam by Bay Richmond.  
Longfellow Whip, blk h, by Captain.  
Zoe B., b m, by Blue Bull, dam of Mila C.  
Phil. Thompson, gr g, by Red Wilkes, dam by John Dillard.  
Ino, b m.  
George Sprague, gr b, b Gov. Sprague, dam Jennie.  
Lillian, ch m, by Almont, dam Lily Shields.

Messrs. Loudon & Bell, from New Zealand, have purchased several thousand acres of land in the Yukimacountry, W. T., where they will engage in growing blooded stock, horses, cattle and sheep. It is said they represent a capital of \$1,500,000.

### Portland Driving Park Racing.

The following are the entries in the Portland, Oregon, Driving Park Association's summer meeting, which commences July 9th, and continues three days.

Wednesday, July 9th.—Trotting; free for all three-year-olds or under, 3 in 5. Purse \$300.

J. L. Hallett, b f Almonette by Altamont, dam by Post's Hambletonian.

Jay Beach, h c Oneco by Altamont, dam Belle Price by Doble.

J. T. Apperson, blk f Black Bess by Rockwood, dam Kate by Paul Jones.

J. Sorenson, ch f Susie S. by Hambletonian Mambrino, dam Bellfounder Girl.

Same day.—Trotting, 2:40 class; purse \$300.

John Harkins, rn f Cora H. by Kisber, dam by Pathfinder.

L. B. Lindsey, b m Dora, breeding unknown.

O. Smiley, blk h Black Hawk by Rockwood, dam the Fish-er mare by the Jackson horse.

A. C. Bray, b g Melrose by Sultan, dam Fanny by California Ten Broeck.

J. R. Sawyer, ch h Billy Reed by Autocrat, dam by Henderson's Emigrant.

Jay Beach, b f Venita by Almont, dam Tecora by Cassins M. Clay, Jr.

J. L. Hallett, Kitty Lynn, by son of Pathfinder, dam by Vermont.

Second day, Thursday, July 10th.—Trotting; free for all two-year-olds or under; purse \$200.

J. L. Hallett, b c Cadet by Gradinate, dam by Altamont.

J. T. Apperson, br c Harold by Rockwood, dam Kate by Paul Jones.

L. B. Lindsey, ch c Style by Del Sur, dam by (California) Ten Broeck.

Jay Beach, blk f Coqueta by Altamont, dam Tecora by Cassins M. Clay, Jr.

J. Sorenson, b f Lady Mand by Rockwood, dam Lady Clark by Kisber.

Third day, Friday, July 11th.—Trotting, 2:50 class; purse \$250.

John Harkins, rn f Cora H.

L. B. Lindsey, b m Dora.

J. Sorenson, ch f Susie S.

A. C. Bray, s g Sunset by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam by Belmont.

J. L. Hallett, b m Kitty Lynn.

O. Smiley, blk h Black Hawk.

L. B. Lindsey, b h Decoration by Kisber, dam by St. Louis.

L. P. W. Quimby, gr g Granite Grey.

Same day.—Trotting, 2:32 class; purse \$300.

M. A. Rniter, b g Jobny Blue by Alexander.

A. C. Bray, b g Melrose.

Jay Beach, b h Altamont by Almont, dam by Brown Chief.

Jos. Bnebtel, cb m Florence E. by Pathfinder, dam by Jack Miner.

L. B. Lindsey, b m Dora.

### Walton Wants the Derby.

From recent mail advices it appears that "Plunger" Walton intends to fly at the highest game on the English turf. In other words, he is aiming for Derby hours with his new purchase, Richmond. Speaking of the price paid for the son of Bold Dayrell, the *Sporting Chronicle* says: "The price paid by Mr. Walton for Richmond was £2,000 with certain contingencies." What Walton lost on the City and Suburban is said to be £1,200 on Richmond, besides he "took 10,000 to 200 about Deceiver, and 1,000 to 8 twenty times about Girelle."

Richmond's running in the City and Suburban was the means of bringing him forward in the betting for the Derby. At Sandown on Friday (April 25th) 1,000 to 80 was hooked, while at the rooms in London on the evening of the same day 100 to 7 was offered and taken. Richmond is fairly well bred. He is by Bold Dayrell, late Wild Dayrell II, out of Miss Harriot, she by Kettle drum, out of The Doe by Trnms, her dam The Fawn by Venison. Bold Dayrell is by Wild Dayrell, out of Rosina, by The Emperor, which, if not exactly fashionable breeding, is good, and runs back in the famous winning families of half a century ago. What he looks like, and of his chances for the Derby, the *Sporting Life* says:

Richmond is a most conspicuously marked colt, and stylish all over. He will be easily recognized on Derby Day by the white star and patch just over his nose without notice of his white leg-markings. As to condition, he seemed fairly forward, leaving his judicious trainer something to work on with a view to essaying higher honors another day on Epsom Downs. Many rivals, however, bore signs of being more thoroughly wound up. In every race-horse some fault may be found, and Richmond's lies in a middle piece being too light to please the most fastidious, but otherwise whatever opportunity I had enabled me to take no further exception. One hook bears the traces of strong dressing, mayhap corrosive snblimate, which has thoroughly banished a curb, and surely a severe remedy, even if a slight blemish results, is better than a half cure. As to quality, Richmond shows as much almost as a fancy picture. His quarters are beautifully moulded, full of muscle, and well let down, his forehead stylish, length of rein being remarkable, and, what is of great importance, his limbs, which are well-formed, are strong enough, and to spare for carrying his weight. Altogether he may be snmmed up as a blood-like colt, lithe rather than thickset, but full of freedom, of the best manners too, and very sharp in getting away. Richmond certainly strikes me as worthy to rank among likely Derby colts, especially in this present generation, while further, he impressed good judges that he could stay when a free course to stride home was allowed him. The City and Suburban tells us nothing averse to Richmond's Derby claims.

The *Sporting Times* says:

Richmond is scarcely up to Derby form, but we believe that he is a good colt with which Walton some day will make the ring smart.

As to the City and Suburban, it says:

He had all the worst of the luck, and if he could have got through earlier he might possibly have won the race.

Billy Donohue won his first race in England on Walton's Mr. Pickwick, at Sandown Park on the 24th ult.

The late meeting of the Capital Turf Club demonstrated that the new track at Agricultural Park lacks firmness, and the loam of the surface will be braced up by an admixture of clay.

Dr. C. H. Mack, of Walla Walla, has sold to Dr. F. L. Town, Vancouver, the bay gelding Walla, six years old, by Billy Nelson, son of Millman's Bellfounder.

### Colt Exhibition at Dixon.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Smuggler, Jr., (whose sire Smuggler has made the fastest record, 2:15), of any trotting stallion in the world) was brought to the front with his family of colts on Saturday last, at Dixon, in competition for two prizes offered by W. G. Munion of Dixon (the owner of Smuggler, Jr.), for the two best colts. The judges were Messrs. Handley and Brinkerhoff, who awarded the first prize, a gentleman's saddle, to John Johnston for the best colt, and the second prize, a watch, to Mr. Maccreary for the second best colt. There was a large gathering of stock-raisers, and horse-fanciers present, and they were unanimous in their expression that the exhibition was one of the finest ever shown in this State, showing clearly the ability of Smuggler, Jr., to stamp the character of his blood in his colts.

A LOOKER ON.

### An Echo up North.

Charles Russell of Walla Walla has issued the following challenge:

"I will trot my colt Metropolitan, 3, against any colt, filly, or gelding of the same age now in Oregon or Washington, mile heats 3 in 5, to rule, over the Walla Walla Driving Park course, June 7th, 1884, for \$500 a side. Or, I will give a \$500 purse for three-year-olds to be trotted the same day over that track, if two or three others will enter."

Metropolitan is a son of Ecbo and was sold to Mr. Russell by Mr. Haggin. He has the best Oregon record as a two-year-old.

## ATHLETICS.

### An Amended Definition.

A meeting of the National Association of Amateur Athletes of America was held at Metropolitan Hotel, May 7th, and the following amendment to article 4 of the constitution, offered by Mr. Gilbert H. Badeau of the Williamsburg Athletic Club, was unanimously adopted, so that article 4 shall henceforth read as follows:

"An amateur is a person who has never, directly or indirectly, competed for a staked bet, or for public money, or for gate money, or under a false name, or with a professional for a prize, or where gate money is charged, nor has ever at any period of his life directly or indirectly taught, pursued, or assisted at athletic exercise for money or for the purpose of obtaining the means of livelihood, nor has ever sold or pawned any prize received in any athletic event."

### Cross-country Run.

Last Saturday, as announced, the Merion Cricket Club held the first cross-country run ever given on the Pacific coast, and, considering the inexperience of the participants and the poor character of the ground to pick a course from, the affair was a complete success. The run took place at Berryman station, Berkeley, from the Railroad Exchange kept by a gentleman who, having been a participant himself in former years "in the old country," took every pains to assist the club, and gave the boys the use of a large room to dress in, etc. There was not a large attendance of spectators, although with the representatives of the press and a few friends of the runners, including quite a number of ladies, there were enough present to put the boys on their mettle, and the result was a good exhibition, all of the contestants showing good form. Frances M. Day and A. B. Tennant were the "hares," and at 4:08 p. m., they were started by Mr. W. G. Harrison, president of the club. Eight minutes later the "hounds," consisting of Messrs. B. A. and B. S. Benjamin, C. Creighton, L. Burnett, T. D. Davidson and C. B. Hill were called out, with Creighton acting as whipper-in. The scent once taken up was quickly followed, and led straight up the hill through bushes and swamps, and over rocks and creeks, around a rocky peak and back through fields abounding in gopher holes, to the starting point. Ben Benjamin, with the laudable idea of avoiding the swamps and brambles, made a short-cut to the peak and catching sight of the "hares" gave chase immediately, and reached home but a few moments later. The others stuck to the trail persistently after losing it several times, finally missing it hopelessly in the open (where as events proved the paper had given out), they made a straight run for home, arriving by different roads at almost the same instant of time, thirty-one minutes after the start. Much interest was manifested in the chase, and in response to many inquiries another will probably be held before long. It is to be hoped that this enlivening and healthy sport may be placed on a popular footing here.

### Professional Races.

Last Sunday, at the Oakland Trotting Park, the long postponed 150-yards race, for a purse of \$500 offered by Mr. Allen the lessee of the grounds, took place before only a moderate attendance. Of the sixteen that had entered, eight only appeared to be satisfied with their handicaps. The race was run in three heats the winners each to run in the final.

First heat.—Kittleman (scratch) first in 14½ seconds, Dnyrea second.

Second heat.—McIntyre (15 yards) first in 14½ seconds; Thomson (15 yards) second; Woods (19 yards) third; the two latter were twice penalized for breaks. This race was very close; McIntyre's victory was unexpected and appeared to disgust the insiders.

Third heat.—Gibson (2½ yards) first, Geary (9 yards) second, Ross (11 yards) third. Time, 14 seconds; but as this was from the pistol flash and Gibson was allowed 10 yards advantage thereof, the second does not stand for much.

Final heat.—Kittleman first in a beautifully contested race, time, 14½ secs.; McIntyre a good second, Gibson three yards in the rear.

Previous to this race McIntyre and Ross had a match 100-yards heats, for \$250 a side. Ross took the first in 11½ seconds, McIntyre the two following and the race in 11½ and 10½ respectively. No official timers were announced, and the above are as definite as can be obtained. The track may have been short. It is doubtful if McIntyre can run the full distance in the time credited to him.

The ten-mile foot race between Steele and Herbert, which was to have taken place at Biosburg for the professional championship of America, ended in a fizzle, owing to Herbert's refusal to run on account of the absence of the referee Steele ran over the distance in 54 min. 35 sec.

The Travis Diamond Medal Race, 100-yards Handicap, was won on the 7th of May, by M. W. Ford of the New York Athletic Club, from the scratch in 10 3-5 seconds, C. O. Tonsand, 7 yards, second. The race took place in the rain, but the track was in good condition.



The New York Lacrosse Club won the Aeltich's Cup, the emblem of the United States championship at Lacrosse.

# CRICKET.

## Opening of the Cricket Season.

The cricket season opened last Saturday with a match between the Occident C. C. and British Mercantile Marine. The Occidents were the first to handle the willow, but notwithstanding their strong array of batting talent were all out for the small score of 24, of which Carr is credited with 6. The bowling of the Marines was of only a moderate kind. Although it might be said that Felton, who is undoubtedly their best bowler, had a great amount of bad luck. The high grass all over the ground is in a great measure responsible for the small score.

The Marines were jubilant but for a very limited time, as Cookson and Waterman disposed of the whole team one after the other without a solitary run scored from the bat, and only two extras being obtained. The Occidents in their second essay compiled 78, and as time prevented more than five minutes batting for the Marines; the game resulted in a victory for the Occidents, by 23 runs. The catching of the Marines was unusually good.

### Occident Cricket Club.

FIRST INNING.		SECOND INNING.			
Carr.....	b Felton.....	6	run out.....	2	
Sanderson.....	run out.....	1	b Gilpin.....	10	
Bristowe.....	c Brinsley, h Wilkins.	2	c Gilpin, b Wilkins.	10	
Waterman.....	c Buxton, b Wilkins.	4	b Dix.....	14	
Purdy.....	c Gilpin, b Wilkins.	1	c Buxton, h Duckworth	1	
Clarke.....	run out.....	2	St. Baird, b Wilkins.	16	
Cookson.....	c Baird, b Wilkins.	0	h Wilkins.....	2	
Fraser.....	b Wilkins.....	0	St. Baird, b Wilkins.	2	
Knott.....	b Wilkins.....	1	not out.....	2	
Callingham.....	not out.....	1	c Stone, b Dix.....	0	
Sberott.....	c Shaw, b Fenton.....	4	c Buxton, b Wilkins..	12	
Byes.....	2	Byes.....	5		
Wides.....	0	Wides.....	2		
Total.....		24	Total.....	78	

### British Mercantile Marine.

FIRST INNING.			SECOND INNING.		
Captain Shaw.....	run out	0	not out.....	5	
Fenton.....	b Waterman	0			
Fowles.....	run out	0			
Captain Chivers.....	b Waterman	0			
Captain Duckworth.....	b Cookson	0	c Sanderson b Waterm'n.	1	
Wilkins.....	b Cookson	0	b Waterman.....	10	
Baird.....	not out	0			
Spenny.....	b Waterman	0			
Dix.....	b Waterman	0			
Buxton.....	b Waterman	0			
Gilpin.....	b Waterman	0			
	Leg Byes	1			
	Wides.....	1			
		—			
	Total.....	2	Total	16	

A team of Philadelphia cricketers visited Pittsburg and defeated the local club by a score of 342 to 136. A. H. Stratford, of the Pittsburg team, compiled 109 runs in a faultless style, while J. A. Scott and Law (both of whom are members of the team shortly to visit England) scored 145 and 125 respectively, for the Philadelphians.

The principal feature of the athletic games of the Young America Cricket Club, held at Stenton, May 3d, was the defeat of Ford (N. Y. A. C.), in the running high jump by William B. Page of the University of Pennsylvania. Page cleared the beam at 5 ft. 9 in. which equals the best amateur record.

The Australian cricketers have arrived in England.

# FISH.

## Walton Fishing Club.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—If, purchase, you have a vacant corner in your famous paper to cram this wee bit scribble in, I will promise not to trouble you again for some time, as I am about to take a trip inland, where, I am told, I shall be almost shut out from the world, so far as communication is concerned. The bright May morning, the 11th, was a glorious day with the W. F. C. Those that responded to the call were: Messrs. Klose, Muller, Bayle, Cummine, Horn, Barry, Dr. Hughes, Potter, Dixon, and McElhinny. Guests—Messrs. Raye, Harris, and Sberman. All on board the yacht Elia, we cast off at 8:30 A. M., bound for Alcatraz, and allowed to come in close quarters, as we were a bona fide club. Fishing there was only moderate. Again we set sail for Racoon straits. During the passage it would have done your old heart good to have heard the yachting yarns from our friend Harris. Isle of Wight, Plymouth, Scarborough had their full measures, but devil a word about New York, or Sancelito. Friend Raye turned the conversation to the Sharon vs. Sharon case. Well, that was all right whilst it was permitted to last, but the weather was rather cold, and Major McElhinny invited all bands to the cabin to partake of a wee drop out of the little brown jug. It was really astonishing the effect that it had on the vocal talent, for no sooner had we reached the Cock Pit than McElhinny struck up "My God we are nearer to Thee;" the Waltonian's joined in the chorus; the swell was fearful enough almost to make the rocks of Angel Island quake. So nice did their voices blend together, that Comrade Barry, (by the way it must be distinctly understood he has nothing to do with that famous bill now before the law-makers in Sacramento city, and will be known hereafter as babarie), proposed that we form a quartette from amongst the members of the W. F. C., and give a concert at the Grand Opera House for the benefit of the Y. M. C. A. We came to anchor in a snug little bay off Potter's Point, where fish were in abundance, and the boys had a lively time. During all this time McElhinny was not idle. He was preparing to give us a grand surprise on shore. The trumpet sounded up line; an account had to be taken. Major Klose received the gold medal, Mr. Horn the leather medal. The surprise we got on landing was, that instead of chowder we were led to a table bountifully supplied with everything in season, even to mince pies, which manager McElhinny must have used great judgement in giving his orders to the manufacturer. The inner man being well satisfied, an adjournment was made to roll amongst some new mown hay in the valley close to the beach. Songs, recitations, adventure, were fast and furious. John Bayle got

the cake for the biggest lie. Oh, it was a regular masher and worth a gold frame, but not for Joe. The boys all seemed to be so pleased with their new quarters that it was baptized in honor of their President, to be known hereafter as Dixon's Beach. On board, we set sail for Tiburon, thence for Sancelito to Black Point, to South San Francisco. About ship for the S. S. Bell Rock, passed to leeward, the British flag was seen to be run up and down the flag pole, and was quickly answered by the dipping of the W. F. C. flag. Three hearty cheers was given for Capt. Dumbreck, responded to by his whole crew. Home again, all delighted with their day's pleasure.

DINNA FORGET.

## How Salmon Spawn.

On many occasions he has crawled to the river's edge and noticed their movements through a screen of grass, and has watched by the hour their rocket-like first rush at a shallow, and seen their headlong speed sober down until they have fallen over on their side thoroughly exhausted. A rest of a few minutes and the struggle would recommence; but the victory was always theirs, and no impediment which perseverance and patience for a freset could overcome would prevent their reaching the spawning beds which their instinct dictated necessary for their purpose, and to one of these spots we will follow them.

I have relatives whose farms are intersected by branches of a tributary of the Taw which are so narrow as to be only a boy's jump, and so shallow in places as would seem to make it impossible that salmon could pass; yet here in this season you can stalk up and watch a pair of fish in a little pool with barely sufficient water to hold them, and see them throw up the gravel, the male with his snout, and the female with her tail, until the depth of water is considerably increased, and quite a little mound of stones is forced up the side of the bank. The sex of the fish can readily be discovered by the difference in their movements, as the female always keeps her head up stream, and backs on to her work, while the male will frequently turn his head and go down stream, as if on the watch for a disturber of their peace, and then with one wag of his tail he is round and back at his work, or his pleasure, by the side of her he so jealously guards. That's how salmon spawn in Devon.—*Fishing Gazette.*

Another week passes without any particularly startling reports from our local anglers as to the catches of trout. The streams, however, are generally lowering and getting clear, though there are still some exceptions. In another week the bait can be discarded generally for the fly, and then the season may be said to have fairly set in. We hear of a number of gentlemen getting their traps ready for a week's excursion to their favorite localities. The report of the week comes from Sequel creek, Santa Cruz county, where a Mr. Grodhaus and friend caught 316 trout in one day, and not a good day for that fish either. Now, we know Sequel creek well, have fished on it from the paper mill upward; judging from our own experience, we are quite certain that out of this 316 there were not two dozen fish really fit for the table, or that could give any sport in catching. *Peck's Sun* says a rod has been invented, and is now ready for sale, that contains a clockwork register inside, something after the fashion of the street-car conductor's punch, that marks every fish caught and the weight of each fish. This is a grand invention, for every fingerling sharp and fish-story teller can be exposed at any given moment. It is heavy on our snide anglers and trout-stream marauders, but we hope the State Legislatures, as they have the power, will enforce the use of this rod all over the union. It would do more to save our trout and enable us to get true fish stories than anything we have yet heard of. We only fear the news is too good to be true.

Fish Commissioner Buckingham received a letter from Constable Jones during the week, in which he stated that he had arrested ten more Greeks for violating the "Saturday-Sunday" fish laws. The officers came across twenty-three boats at day break Sunday morning, in Suisun bay, off Armory Point. Eight of the men pleaded guilty and were fined \$50 each. The other two are still in jail awaiting trial. The men are what are called pirates, and the fleet of boats contained 56 men, who belong to a desperate class, and who neither know nor care for the laws or those who administer them.

Four hundred dollars, half of which would go into the pockets of this splendid officer is a good day's work. It shows the harvest he would reap and the good he would do if he were sent on a cruise over the State, as we have often suggested. Sacramento river is a good place to protect from the robberies of these Greek pirates, but there are others quite as good, nevertheless.

Last week, Mr. John Millner, of this city, a true disciple of the rod, met with an experience he is not anxious to repeat. A smart young friend told him he knew of some grand good trout streams, and if he liked, he would take Millner, as a particular favor, to them last Sunday. These streams were said to be in the mountains east of Oakland, and easy of access. But, somehow, after wandering miles and miles until Livermore valley even could be seen in the distance, not one of the streams could be found. Late at night, after being lost in the hills and tramping some thirty-five or forty miles, Millner by good luck reached Temescal, and his trouble was over. He never wet a line all day. During the week he has been dangerous to approach.

Few men among us get better catches every week than Ben Burline, but the inevitable pistol and bowie knife in view on his person keep interviewers off, and no one can learn his localities. We know he gets off the train at Fairfax and goes west into the mountains. On his last trip he was found alone, eating his lunch in a shady spot, by a fellow angler. After inquires, Burline told the stranger there was no fish right there, but if he would go above the falls he would make a good catch. The stranger went above the falls and caught nothing, not even a fingerling. Returning down the stream in disgust he found Burline had a good reel of nice fish. Moral, never ask a true trout-fisher for points on localities, but find them out by your own enterprise.

A halibut weighing 426 pounds, believed to be the biggest ever captured, was shown in New York last week. We have had, and doubtless still have, good halibut banks on this coast. The first was found off Crescent City, Del Norte county, some twenty years ago, but it was soon mercilessly fished out. Another was afterwards found off Victoria, British Columbia. This has been well preserved, and still gives the local market a good supply of this fine fish while ours has now none, or rarely any. Such is the difference between judicious preservation and piratical destruction. We have seen halibut in the Victoria market that weighed 147 pounds.

Barraonta fishing is now "all the go" at San Diego. A small party of fishermen in a boat caught ninety-three one day last week. Right good sport and good eating the barraonta make also.

# THE KENNEL.

## False Pedigrees.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—In your last issue a correspondent who does not know the facts, undertakes to give the breeding of several dogs of local notoriety. He is all wrong. Singularly at variance with what he could easily have determined to be the truth about the dog he mentions. And his errors are dangerous, for the reason that the dogs he names have infused their blood into many descendants, whose owners, unless warned, might accept the statements of the correspondent as authoritative, and repeat them, to the obvious discredit of their own reputations among those who are well informed in our local dog lore. The correspondent makes the death of Willard's Bob his text, and credits the dog with an unusual degree of natural aptness, as well as the possession of some faculties hitherto unknown. He says Bob was "thoroughly broken to point". To point what? Birds, of course. How did he find the birds? or did he "point" only those birds which he could see? Probably Bob pointed his birds, because he recognized their presence through his power of scenting them, and the pointing was as instinctive as his early efforts to allay his hunger. Talking about "breaking a dog to point", is like talking about teaching the deaf to hear. If he has a good nose and is in health he will point his birds without breaking. If he has no nose, no breaking will enable him to point except at sight, and sight points are few in the field. The smattering knowledge of dogs and their workings which could prompt the correspondent to write so, makes it easy to understand his disregard of accuracy when he comes to write of the breeding of the dogs. The correspondent gives Bob's breeding, as by A. C. Titcomb's Sam out of Nellie, imp. There is no truth in this pedigree. Bob had no cross of Titcomb's Sem in him. About January of 1877, an old man of forgotten name brought into a gun store in San Francisco a red bitch and four puppies. The bitch was a pretty one, and the proprietor of the gun store bought her and the puppies for forty dollars. The old man knew nothing of her, except that she had just been taken from a Liverpool packet. He did not know her breeding, nor that of the puppies. One of the puppies was purchased by Dr. C. G. Toland, of this city, and raised by him. Another was bought by Mr. W. P. Willard, also of this city. Doctor Toland's bitch pup he named Whiskey, and she won first in the red pup class in the bench show of 1877, and first in the Irish setter bitch class at the show of 1881. Whiskey was never broken, but was reserved for breeding purposes. Mr. Willard raised Bob and placed him in the hands of a local hunter for breaking, and he proved himself a reasonably good dog. Let it be noted that Bob had absolutely no known pedigree. The correspondent states that Mr. Calvert Meade's Dick, a dog which took first in the Irish setter dog class at the show of 1881 was a half brother to Bob. There is not a grain of truth in this statement. Mr. Meade's Dick was out of a bitch presented to Mr. Tom Hart, of this city, by a well-known gun dealer, and was sired by Mr. John F. Lohse's Sport. Dick's dam was by a black and tan dog named Belt out of a black and tan bitch named Belle, both imported by the gun dealer mentioned. Dick's sire, Lohse's Sport, a well-known and very good dog was by Col. Stuart M. Taylor's thoroughbred Irish setter Dash, out of Mr. Robert Liddle's Beauty. Col. Taylor's Dash was imported from Ireland, and was bred by Mr. C. L. Braun, from his brace Ranger and Bess, both good dogs. Mr. Liddle's Beauty was by Mr. Bill Griseem's pure white English setter Bill, a very handsome dog, out of Mr. Charley Fairfax's noted bitch Beauty. About the breeding of Beauty there is some uncertainty. Colonel Taylor is of the opinion that she was sired by Cassidy's Grouse, but I cannot agree with him, for the reason that Beauty was here, and an aged bitch, and well-known long before Cassidy's Grouse was brought from Oregon. Grouse was purchased in Illinois, and taken direct to Oregon and kept there, while Beauty, I believe, was whelped in Stockton from a known brace. It thus appears that Mr. Meade's Dick, instead of being a half brother of Bob's, was in no way related to the latter. The correspondent writes that Mr. W. T. Daniels' Sancho, a placed bitch at the show of 1881, was a half sister of Bob's. This is not so. Sancho was a full sister to Mr. Meade's Dick above mentioned, and, of course, could not be in anywise related to Bob. The correspondent says that Mr. Briggs' red setter Belle, a bitch which has been placed in two field trials on this Coast is a half sister to Bob. This is perfectly untrue. Belle is not in any degree related to Bob, as will be seen from a glance at her pedigree, such as it is. Belle is by a dog aired by the English-Irish setter Sam formerly owned by A. C. Titcomb Esq., of this city, out of a bitch bred from Mr. Charley Fairfax's Beauty, and but one remove I believe from old Beauty. Belle's dam was a red bitch named Nina, imported by the late Mr. Henry Babcock, of this city. A nice quality bitch, but such a tricky creature so given to egg-sucking, that Mrs. Babcock could not keep her without annoyance, and so she was presented to Mr. John Dunn, now of San Jose, by whom she was highly valued. And Mr. Dunn's judgment on dog flesh is commonly regarded as good. Belle's owner has never, nor does he now, urge her pedigree as one of her claims to recognition, but it is clear what there is of it, and does not in any way strain to Bob. The correspondent thus appears rather uninformed, when he credits the blood of Bob, with the winnings of Belle. I believe all the statements of the letter under discussion have now been traversed and shown to be diametrically opposed to the truth. It is not a pleasant task, thus to hold up a writer as an ignoramus, but it is necessary that we should be truthful and careful in our statements about our dogs at this time, for the reason that interest in dog breeding is fast growing and the dogs of these years may properly be regarded as the foundation stock of California, as to the breeding of which time will soon raise many new questions unless we are precise. Please understand Mr. Editor, that it is not my desire to depreciate old Bob, or to discuss his field qualities, or his bench form at this time. The point at issue is purely one of accuracy as to the blood of the dog. It will have been noted that some persons are mentioned herein, otherwise than by name, and it will readily be understood why they are so mentioned. If any one desires all the names and references, and will indicate his desire to me through you, I shall be glad to furnish such data as I can.

X.

## Correction.

One of those unpleasant mistakes that will sometimes creep into a newspaper occurred with ourselves last week. In speaking of the Laverack puppy expected from the east in a few days, by Mr. H. Payue of Los Angeles, and in describing her pedigree it was said "Petrel III, dam of the puppy in question is registered in the English Kennel Club 11,451, and comes in first degree from Caribony." Of course there is no such dog as Caribony—it should have been Carlowitz.



## OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Rumors from the Race-Tracks—Yearly Sales—  
Racing in Tennessee—Kentucky News—  
General Notes, etc.

The weather now is fairly settled in this vicinity, and at all the congres are heard the news of the galloping racers as they take their daily work in good shape. Many fancied candidates, however, have come to grief when put through the crucial test of a stiff preparation, and I sent you a short time since a list of these unfortunates. Since then a number of other noted horses are under more or less suspicion, and some of the rumors have more or less foundation in fact. From Jerome comes the intelligence that two of the chief members of the powerful Brooklyn stable have failed to "continue in well doing," and grave apprehensions are felt as to their future welfare. Bernes, who up to ten days ago was doing as well as any horse could possibly do, got cast in his stall and injured his game leg that was cause for trouble last year. Since his accident he has been let up in his training, and will not be persevered with until the extent of the injury is known. Old Checkmate is another that is the worse for wear. He pulled up lame about the time Barnes met with his accident, and has been indulged ever since. As he had worked a mile in 1:47, and made fair to show his old form again, this is hard again on the Dwyer Brothers. The last few days, however, Checkmate has been given gentle work again, and his case is more hopeful. The others in this stable are doing fairly. The three-year-old Burlas and El Dorado are in fine order, and will take a deal of heating for the Withers' Stake on Decoration day. Your Jim Renwick is also doing good work. He is visited more than any horse now at Jerome, his great size and general good looks making him a horse to be long remembered. A number of other stables arrived at the course during the present week, and something of 175 horses are now stabled there with a constant increase almost every day. Brighton Beach and the old Prospect Park Track are also in prime order, and many horses are doing good work there. Brighton will begin racing on the 24th inst., and the same management will have the helm as before. The judges' stand will be filled by Messrs. Simmons, Wheeler and Burke men who possess the confidence of the frequenters of this most successful of race tracks. William Lakeland, who rode Foster in your \$30,000 purse, in 1876, has one of the longest strings at Brighton Beach, including some very promising performers. "Billy" is quite prosperous, and he deserves his success, for under Captain Cottrell and others his apprenticeship at this business has been very thorough. If any of your racing stables desire a first-class trainer William Kane, who has ridden and trained many celebrated horses, is open for an engagement. He is well and favorably known throughout the east, Kentucky and the south in racing circles. The yearling sales, beginning in Tennessee yesterday and continuing to-day at Belle Meade, have not hardly realized, so far this year, the prices expected. Perhaps, however, the lots offered were not quite up to former years in good looks. Racing in Tennessee has been going on for the past week, and the five days at Memphis were quite successful. The most noteworthy race during the week was the Fairview Stakes for the two-year-olds in which Green Morris started his sensational trio of two-year-olds, Ten Stone, Biersau and Freeman, who cost him about \$15,000. He was opposed by two Tennessee colts, Willie Clerk and Rico, and during the race a scrimmage took place in which Willie Clerk was crowded against the fence, and slightly cut. Morris' three finished first, second and third, but directly the five were pulled up, the rider of Willie Clerk claimed a foul on one of Morris' colts, and the judges sustaining his claim disqualified all three, placed the fourth horse first, and the fifth horse second. Of course, under the rule that expressly declares "any member of a stable fouling another horse in a race shall be disqualified with all the others in said stable in the race, etc." The judges could do nothing else, but it looks on the face of it as if some amendment to this rule should be made, declaring off all bets or declaring each a race void or to be run over. Green Morris left Memphis the same night with all his horses direct for Nashville. As regards the Derby horses the Cottrell pair, Buchanan and Ensign are not in as good favor as usual. It is feared that they are too finely drawn. Kosiunko, another Derby colt, is sick at Mobile, as is Harry Gilmore the favorite for the Louisville Cup and Gleaner the favorite for the Merchants Stakes. Boh Miles, Powhatan, Loftin, Hannibal, Farandole, Exploit and Admiral at present seem to be the Derby cracks, as far as public favoritism is concerned, and the latter, an imported colt by Vedette, recently worked a mile and a quarter very fast with 117 pounds up. Boh Miles, however, is the favorite, and if he is half right ought to win on the 16th. Lewis R. Martin has been on trial here this week, and the trial is not yet concluded. Poor Martin during the winter has lost completely the sight of one of his eyes from a cataract, and the other eye is also affected. He has much sympathy here from all sporting men.

New York, April 30th, 1884.

PACIFIC.

## Horse-Raising in New Mexico.

Horse-raising in this country, has not received the attention which the importance of the business demands. The natural facilities are very great, and the demand for good horses is far in excess of the supply. We have here, in New Mexico, one of the best horse countries in the world. There is an abundance of summer range of the finest of gramma grass, and, as a general thing, horses will make their own living during the whole year, and even if they do require feeding hay is so cheap that the cost of feeding is very small. It costs no more, hardly as much, to raise a horse for market as it does a steer, and at even the present high prices for cattle, one good four-year-old horse will sell for as much as two or three steers of the same age. As illustrating the profits of horse-raising we will mention the case of a California rancher, where the advantages are similar to those possessed by New Mexico. A breeder twelve years ago brought to Modoc county one mare and colt. From the increase of these he has sold fifteen hundred dollars worth of horses, and now has about twenty head of horses, mares and colts left. He considers that the use of the mare on the road and ranch have amply paid for the feed and care of them, and that the increase and profits are nearly all clear gain. There is no other stock business that can show a greater percentage of profit.—Los Vegas Stock Grower.

Monitor has apparently recovered from the troublesome ankle that threatened his near fore leg last season, and will probably come to the post this season to do battle for the "Blue and Orange" in the cup races.

## THE RIFLE.

## California Rifle Association.

This week there were two important events in our rifle world, the annual tournament of the State Rifle Association, at Shell Mound, Oakland, and the annual tournament of the Schuetzen Verein, at Schuetzen Park, Alameda. The day was favorable for good shooting, but the attendance was not what we thought it would be, though the representation of crack shots from all sections was conspicuous. The interest taken in the different matches, nine altogether, was very creditable to the contestants, and the harmony that prevailed throughout the day was even more so. This is just as it should be. While such feelings are fostered and exhibited on occasions like the present, rifleism will progress among us. Upon the whole the scores made were creditable to the State. One feature especially pleased us, the double victory of the Petaluma team of six men from Company C, under Captain Fairbanks, as that officer, in every possible way in his power, shows himself a "live man" in military matters, and in his efforts to make the Fifth Infantry a leading brigade at the target. On Sunday, in two matches, they handsomely defeated their opponents' teams from Second Artillery and First Regiment. It is true, the teams beaten are not ranked among our first-class rifle-shots, but the victory on the part of the Petaluma team is none the less honorable and gratifying as the reward of industry and enterprise, for they themselves are only new beginners at the target. Their percentages were 82.70 per cent. It is a pity the Vallejo militia men are not imbued with the spirit of rivalry of their neighbors. As usual, Vallejo had no representative. It was, we think, about the only place not represented where militia companies exist.

The first match was for a medal presented by ex-Governor George C. Perkins; open to all members of the association, the National Guard of California, and the army and navy; distance, 200 yards; ten rounds to be fired with any military rifle. The following is the score of the eleven contestants:

P. D. Linville.....	5555555545—49	Sergt. J. McDonald.....	4545445555—45
Lt. S. I. Kellogg, Jr.....	4555555545—48	Lt. Brown.....	4445455545—45
Priv. L. Barre.....	544555555—47	Lt. J. C. Klein.....	554545445—45
Priv. T. E. Carson.....	544545555—47	Priv. C. F. Waltham.....	5545455445—45
Sergt. E. Hovey.....	5554454545—46	Priv. Cummings.....	4554454545—46
Lt. F. Kuhnle.....	455445455—46		

The second match was at short range, 200 yards, each man having seven shots at a ring target. The following is the score:

Lieut. F. Kuhnle.....	10 10 11 10 11 10 12—74
J. C. Carson.....	9 10 12 10 8 8 9—65
Lieut. J. A. C. Macdonald.....	7 10 8 5 12 12 10—65
Lieut. J. C. Klein.....	10 10 4 10 12 11 7—64
Lieut. S. I. Kellogg, Jr.....	9 11 10 12 7 2 9—60
F. Cummings.....	7 7 8 5 9 8 10—65
Sergent C. Nash.....	9 5 10 7 8 4 10—53
Officer D. Geary.....	10 6 1 10 10 7 9—53
C. F. Waltham.....	9 11 4 9 11 4 4—62
Lieut. Mangels.....	10 3 7 8 7 7 9—51

The third match was for a medal presented by the California Powder Works, each man having seven shots at 200 and seven shots at 500 yards. The directors of the California Powder Works are a liberal body of men, and it is gratifying to see them recognizing their responsibilities in this matter.

In the same spirit we commend the action of the Dupont Powder Manufacturing Company for donating a keg of their best rifle powder; the Winchester Arms Company a complete set of their best loading implements; Mr. Laird the Jeweller, and Capt. Siehe of Shell Mound, for donating a handsome gold medal each. The score was:

Officer Linville.....	200 yards—32	500 yards—39—65
Private Ed. Pierce.....	200 yards—31	500 yards—39—64
Officer Peckinpaugh.....	200 yards—29	500 yards—34—63
A. T. Field.....	200 yards—32	500 yards—31—63
Lieut. S. I. Kellogg, Jr.....	200 yards—33	500 yards—30—63

The fourth was a team match, each composed of six men, each man to have seven shots at 200 yards and seven at 500 yards. The following is the score:

Company A, San Francisco Police.....	361
Board of Officers, Second Artillery.....	351
Company A, Fifth Infantry.....	344
Field and Staff, Fifth Infantry.....	344
Presidio Rifle Team.....	321

The fifth match was open to teams of six men, Springfield rifles to be used, at 200 and 500 yards, each man to have seven rounds. The following is the score:

Battery B, Second Artillery.....	295
Company C, Second Artillery.....	303

The sixth contest was the Collier team match, open to teams of six men of the National Guard who have never made more than 70 per cent. in any of the California Rifle Association matches. The following is the score:

Priv. Houx.....	32	Priv. Zartman.....	29
Priv. St. John.....	31	Capt. Fairbanks.....	26
Priv. Smith.....	29		
Corp. Wallace.....	29	Total.....	176

Priv. Elliott.....	30	Priv. Johnston.....	23
Priv. Ewell.....	27	Priv. De Villiers.....	22
Priv. Cummings.....	27		
Sergt. Beatty.....	24	Total.....	153

Priv. Robertson.....	27	Priv. Thersner.....	25
Priv. Brooks.....	26	Priv. Siebe.....	18
Corp. Markus.....	25		
Priv. Koch.....	25	Total.....	146

Priv. Johnson.....	29	Priv. Pringle.....	23
Priv. Elliott.....	25	Priv. De Villiers.....	22
Priv. Cummings.....	25		
Priv. Ewell.....	26	Total.....	151

Priv. Nixon.....	29	Priv. Casey.....	14
Sergt. Burdick.....	27	Priv. Rignold.....	11
Priv. Knowlton.....	25		
Capt. Taylor.....	20	Total.....	126

Priv. St. John.....	33	Capt. Fairbanks.....	25
Priv. Houx.....	30	Priv. Zartman.....	25
Priv. Smith.....	30		
Corp. Wallace.....	28	Total.....	172

Priv. Ralph.....	29	Priv. Robertson.....	23
Priv. Koch.....	28	Priv. Siebe.....	10
Priv. Weigman.....	24		
Priv. Ruth.....	24	Total.....	147

The eighth match was open to any regiment, battalion of the National Guard or United States army, or company of police, at 600 yards, seven shots to each man. The following is the score:

Officer Gano.....	32	Officer N. T. Fields.....	26
Officer Peckinpaugh.....	32		
Officer Fields.....	28	Total.....	146
Officer McCarthy.....	28		

## FIFTH INFANTRY BATTALION TEAM.

Lieut. S. I. Kellogg, Jr.....	31	Priv. Macdonald.....	19
Priv. Waltham.....	23		
Lieut. Kuhnle.....	22	Total.....	116
Priv. Pierce.....	21		

## POLICE TEAM NO. 2.

Officer Linville.....	31	Officer Hook.....	14
Officer Fleming.....	29		
Officer Nash.....	23	Total.....	114
Officer Geary.....	17		

## UNITED STATES TEAM, PRESIDIO.

Priv. Gearsley.....	31	Priv. Connell.....	9
Priv. Nelson.....	29		
Sergt. Brackin.....	21	Total.....	106
Priv. Muller.....	16		

## SECOND ARTILLERY REGIMENT, N. O. C.

Lieut. Sims.....	28	Priv. Last.....	12
Lieut. Mangels.....	27		
Capt. Sprowl.....	19	Total.....	104
Priv. Loda.....	18		

An interesting match was shot by the directors of the association at 200 yards, each one having seven shots. The following is the score:

Lieutenant S. I. Kellogg, Jr.....	4 5 5 5 5 5 4—33
Lieutenant H. T. Sims.....	4 5 4 4 4 4 4—29
Sergeant Charles Nash.....	4 5 5 3 4 4 4—29
Corporal L. R. Townsend.....	3 4 4 4 4 4 4—27
Colonel H. D. Randlett.....	4 3 3 4 3 4 4—27
Captain W. B. Collier.....	4 4 6 4 4 0 5—26

In noticing the general results, our readers will observe that among the best scores of the day our Police riflemen are especially prominent, in fact, it was a proud and happy day for Captain Douglas and Sergeant Nash. Next to the police Lieutenant Kellogg, as he always does, made a splendid record for the day, failing to win, when he did fail, only by one or two points. Altogether it was a very successful and enjoyable day. For the good feeling and harmony which prevailed, the men themselves are to be praised; for the excellency and completeness of the arrangements, which certainly added much to the success of the competitors, the public generally have to thank the Board of Directors, who worked indefatigably from the beginning to the end to secure success.

In our last issue we made an error in computing the percentage of Sergeant Hovey's fine practice-score at Shell Mound the week before. We made it 88.66 when it ought to have been 89.66. One per cent. is too much to take from him or any other man, so we gladly correct the error.

## At Schuetzen Park.

On Saturday a large assemblage gathered together at this resort, principally German citizens, who, of all amongst us, take most pleasure whenever opportunity offers. The occasion was a camp-fire and picnics for the benefit of the Veterans' Home, under the auspices of the G. A. R. The shooting opened at 10:30, by members of the Schuetzen Verein. There were \$50 in cash divided into ten prizes, three shots for fifty cents, with any military rifle, at a twenty-five ring target, entrance fee fifty cents. Entries were unlimited, and there were a large number. Muzzle-loading rifles were used. The wind, in some measure, interfered with the score. Out of a possible 75, in three shots, the following scores were made:

H. Placemann.....	18 25 21—64	J. C. Waller.....	21 20 11—55
F. Freese.....	20 19 24—63	F. Brandt.....	15 15 23—54
C. Rapp.....	23 15 22—61	J. H. J. Seyden.....	17 14 23—54
F. Boeckman.....	17 20 23—60	John Brothman.....	17 21 15—54
William Eppendorf.....	25 13 21—59	J. Mengel.....	23 11 19—53
H. Zecher.....	25 15 15—55	H. Tietjen.....	20 19 12—51
H. Thode.....	23 17 15—55	G. Seyden.....	16 12 22—50
F. Krahman.....	18 18 20—56	A. Browning.....	11 21 18—50
K. Wertheimer.....	20 17 19—56	F. Greimer.....	15 18 16—50
Henry Schroder.....	19 21 18—58	L. Haacke.....	19 17 15—50

This match ended at 2 P. M., when the people's match commenced. Any person present had the privilege of shooting four times, and of having his score recorded for a prize if he choose to do so. The scores and prizes in this match will be made known at the hall which takes place to-night. Sunday, the second day of the tournament did not attract as large a crowd as we anticipated, owing probably to the State Rifle Association holding their meeting on the same day at Shell Mound. On the second day the shooting was devoted entirely to the demolishing of a huge wooden bird, erected at a distance of about seventy-five yards. For this match there were ninety-five entries, a large percentage being from the Schuetzen Verein. Any kind of rifle was allowed, the Winchester seeming to be the favorite.

Twelve prizes were allowed for this match. The first, for the king shot, was won by H. Frank; the second, by Lieutenant H. T. Sims; third, Captain F. Greiner; fourth, Henry Evers; fifth, J. H. J. Seyden; sixth, F. Krahman; seventh, C. Hildebrandt; eighth, C. C. Butt; ninth, F. G. Witt; tenth, Henry Evers; eleventh, J. H. J. Seyden; the twelfth was not allowed.

## At Petaluma.

A long-odds match took place at Petaluma on 7th instant, the result of which we did not receive in time to insert in last week's issue. The match was between Lieutenant Fred Kuhnle and W. F. Shattuck, Kuhnle giving his opponent 35 points. In this match, by his score, Kuhnle gains more glory, as the total 456 out of a possible 500 is again equal to any ever made in the State, and is, moreover, we believe, the third time Kuhnle has made that record. The range was 200 yards off-hand, with ten strings of five shots to the man.

Kuhnle..... 43 45 46 46 45 46 45 46 48—456  
Shattuck..... 43 41 43 39 41 43 37 40 39—441

Adding the points given to the score made leaves a majority for Kuhnle of fifty. The great feature of Kuhnle's shooting, like that of Kellogg's, is the excellent average always made.

## More Glory for the Fifth Infantry.

The record given in this week's issue of the matches at the meeting of the State Rifle Association is not complete, nor will all be known until the next meeting of the Directors. In the meantime, we give three more, coming to our knowledge during the week. The gold medal of the Director's was won by Lieutenant Kellogg, with the fine record of 33 out of a possible 35, seven shots at 200 yards. The gold medal given by Captain Siehe of Shell Mound, was won by Sergeant Macdonald, Company A, Fifth Infantry, with 65 out of a possible 70, seven shots at 200, and seven at 500 yards. Lieutenant Fred Kuhnle won the prize at the 12-inch ring target, with a two-inch bull's-eye. Out of a possible 84, with seven shots, he scored 74, the whole seven being within a diameter of six inches. This honor to the Fifth comes from their fidelity at practice.

To-morrow the Eintracht Rifles hold their regular shoot at Harbor View Range. In reporting the last score of this club we mistook a figure five for three, and thus made an error in Mr. Ropke's score while shooting for the first-class prize.



He tied Mr. Stamer, and made 355 points instead of 335, as reported. The difference of twenty points is too large to be allowed to pass uncorrected.

We beg to inform Captain Fairbanks of Petaluma, that the whole National Guard, and a host of other guards, national, at least, in habit, are anxiously awaiting the arrival of that Military Trophy won by the Field and Staff Team in the final match for it. It is a matter of champagne, Captain, and hope deferred maketh the heart weary as well as sick. Send the trophy along, and end this local suspense.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Table with 12 columns (months) and 15 rows (game types). Blank indicates open season, Star (\*) indicates close season.

The Pierce Trophy.

On Saturday quite an assemblage of gentlemen fond of the gun, outside of those immediately connected with the match, gathered together at Bird's Point to witness the third and final contest for the Pierce Trophy between the Alameda County Sportsman's Club and the Gun Club of San Francisco. As each club in previous contests had won once without any very decided difference in the scores, much interest was excited by the final shoot, the Gun Club, however, owing to the ability of some of its members, having a slight call in the betting. On the ground betting was confined principally to individual shots, for up to the tenth round the scores were so even no one could predict the end with any degree of certainty. The weather was very suitable for good shooting, and yet, from reasons that cannot be explained, the scores were poor with one or two exceptions, such men as Messrs. Orr, Adams, Ewing, Gordon and Edson only equaling the performances of boys and neophytes. Mr. Orr, it is true, was all out of sorts, sick in system, with a lame hand, but for the others no explanation can be given, unless we fall back on the old saw that it will ever be so at times. It is no use seeking to disparage the victory on one side, or softening down the defeat on the other, by saying Mr. Orr's, Mr. Gordon's, or Mr. Ewing's usual score would have made all the difference, because the same argument could be used in reference to Messrs. Adams and Edson, and so we conclude the crack Gun Club lost the trophy by bad shooting. The birds in general were a good lot, with some frightful twisters. In character of flight they were more uniform than usual, most quartering off to the right with the wind. As usual there were one or two bad cases of falling out of bounds, but these were set off by Mr. Orr's first bird flying into the bar-room, and two of Mr. Crellin's dropping just inside the boundary. Both teams made some splendid long-distance shots with second barrel. To test the comparative shooting of the two clubs in their three matches we were curious enough to look up the former records, and find that while the Gun Club did not stand up to their best record, the Alameda Club did, their grand total for the three matches being six birds ahead of their opponent's score. This, perhaps, is the best solution to Saturday's result. The score on Saturday:

Table with 2 columns (Player Name, Score) for Gun Club Team and Alameda County Sportsman's Team.

Totals of the three matches: First match, Gun Club 82; Alameda Club, 88. Second match, Gun Club 85; Alameda Club 76. Third Match, Gun Club 81; Alameda Club 88. From these totals it will be seen the two clubs are about as even as they can be found. In the pool shooting afterwards some fine runs of atraitht kills were made, especially one by Mr. Edson, in which eight birds fell in succession. The pool was a freeze-out with 12 entries, at \$2.50 each. The pot was divided by Messrs. Edson, Black, Mayhew and Wilson. The second was also a freeze-out with 9 entries at \$2.50 cash. This was divided by Edson, Coffin and Tuttle. The third was the same, with 5 entries, and was won by Haile. Thus ended a very pleasant day's sport.

At Petaluma.

We have had occasion of late to remark the forward march this inland and much-abused town has made in connection with rifle shooting. We have now to commend it's spirit and progress at the trap. Two matches have recently been had there which show good shooting. The first was at 10 double birds, 18 yards rise, 100 yards boundary. The score:

Table with 2 columns (Player Name, Score) for the match at Petaluma.

Messrs. Timms and Hopper of Petaluma may risk a match with almost any two men in the State, and we are glad to see so good a marksman as St. John practicing at the trap as well as at the target.

The annual election of the Parker Gun Club took place Monday evening May 5th. The following members were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Arthur Piper; vice-president, Henry Casey; secretary, Wm. Foley; treasurer, Fred Seegers; sergeant-at-arms, Harry Piper.

At Colma.

The Parker Gun Club held its monthly medal shoot (clay pigeons) on Sunday last. The attendance was good, and the shooting, under the conditions and for young men, above the average. The conditions were 15 birds each, 18 yards rise, single barrel. The score:

Table with 2 columns (Player Name, Score) for the match at Colma.

Casey thus takes the handsome trophy which Bekart won last month, and in the shoot-off the ties on ten for second medal Nobbman won. There is no doubt about the records of this club, as in the case of the Lagunitas Club, spoken of in a recent issue.

At Benicia.

A match was recently shot at Benicia, between five men from that place and five men from Vallejo. The conditions of the match and the number of the birds to the man were not furnished us. The result was in favor of Benicia by three birds. A return match, right away, is spoken of. The score:

Table with 2 columns (Player Name, Score) for the match at Benicia.

A Match To-Morrow.

A match will be shot at Oakland Park to-morrow between John Kerrigan and A. E. Burbank, for \$100 a side, the winner to take all the money, and the loser to pay all expenses; twenty-five birds each, Hurlingham rules. So far, although Kerrigan is a steady shot with a good average score to his credit, Burbank has the call in the betting. He shoots for blood all the time. We scarcely think eighteen kills will be beaten by either man.

It is said that the Pacific Gun Club of Sacramento will hold its next shoot on 25th inst., at Agricultural Park, if sufficient birds can be secured. So much for tournaments. What are we to do for birds later on in the season, if they run short already?

At Colusa.

At a live pigeon shoot held by the Colusa Gun Club on Sunday, May 11th, the following scores were made:

Table with 2 columns (Player Name, Score) for the match at Colusa.

Ties at 26 yards, single birds (freeze-out) was shot with the following result:

Table with 2 columns (Player Name, Score) for the tie at Colusa.

Miller taking first money, \$20; Magonigil taking second money, \$10; Watson taking third money, \$5.

Next shooting being at single birds, 21 yards rise. "Miss and out." \$5 entrance. Five monies, with the following result:

Table with 2 columns (Player Name, Score) for the match at Colusa.

Lopez taking first money, \$20; Magonigil taking second money, \$5.

Colusa Gun Club not only boasts of having some good shots, but is well fixed financially; also takes much interest in enforcing the laws for the protection of game. The club have handsome medals, one for glass balls and one for clay pigeons, each medal being shot for once a month, and becomes the property of he who may be fortunate enough to win it three consecutive times.

We shall always be glad to receive the scores of clay pigeon matches from Colusa, or any matter interesting to the public. —[Ed.]

Worth Reading.

Speaking of the criminal destruction of deer in Plumas county, a Mr. Clark says: "Up in the Big Meadows, Plumas county, the deer pass through the head of the meadows in the early spring going to their summer range, and on the first fall of snow in the fall again return. The Indians, knowing their ways and trails, lie for them at the junctions of the canyons, and there slaughter them all—does, fawns and bucks—indiscriminately, leaving none. They are all armed with repeating rifles of the best pattern. Now, if we have one law for Indians and another for white men, I can't see why the white man's law is not abolished to give the white man the same privileges. If the Indians will not abide by the laws of the white man, then they should be sent to the reservation. In less than three years more there won't be a single deer left, where five years ago there were hundreds, and all by the laxity of the laws of the State or by the neglect of her officers." To all of which we piously say amen. In principle we are decidedly opposed to Indians, Greeks, Italians and Chinamen being granted privileges in killing game and fish not accorded to our native-born or white citizen. But the idea of the day in our officials seems to be different. With the slinking hypocrisy of the soapy Pecksniff they lift their hands and eyes heavenward and say, "Let these sweet-scented, thorough-going vagabonds come unto us, for of such is the Republic of America," and so infatuated are they with their love for this alien, non citizen element, that we fear nothing but revolution can awake them to a right sense of the outrage. However, a better feeling on the matter is daily growing up in the honest masses, from which we hope much. It is getting very loud-spoken from the banks of the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of California. In Canada, as well as in America, the destruction of deer has been so diabolical of late that the strongest demands for more stringent game laws are uttered from one end of the dominion to the other. This desire for reform across the border is reacting upon ourselves, and it is the duty of honest, independent journals to aid it in their power. In this spirit we give the following clipping of Canadian reform for the study of our own people. "Among the alterations proposed to the game laws in Canada are sections to prohibit duck shooting before sunrise and after sunset; to prevent the use of decoys at a greater distance than fifty yards

from the shore; to compel non-residents to pay a license of \$25 for the privilege of shooting in the dominion, residents paying \$2, and farmers \$1 fees; to give the Commissioner of Crown Lands the authority to appoint game constables for the division under his superintendence. By the adoption of the latter clause the game laws of Canada would be assimilated to those of France and England, where a costly license is collected from all who shoot game, and where fine and imprisonment are adjudged all who shoot without a license. This would cause a sensible diminution in the number of pothunters in the dominion, but the law would be unpopular among those who hold that the liberty of the people is not to be encroached upon, even when it takes the form of killing off valuable game by the poacher." But we hold the liberty of the people is encroached upon, badly too, when privileges are granted the vicious and lazy element which are not accorded to the honest, industrious, tax-paying masses, from whose brains, enterprise and wealth the country has become what it is. It would not make our laws like those of England and France. The game laws of this country are not for the benefit of the few. If they were we would not advocate them. Before the next meeting of the legislature we shall have a good deal to say about them. This is our commencement.

Another Invention.

The invention of a new electric gun-punt is thus described by the London Times: "Following up the introduction of Clark's electric launch, which have now been some months in use, we now have gunning punts fitted up with electric motor and battery. The first boat of this description was built to the order of John J. Mackie of Auchencairn, Castle Douglas, principally for wild-duck shooting, and also to be carried for use in the Norwegian fjords and inlets. A trial of this boat at Auchencairn proved very satisfactory, a speed of four knots per hour being obtained, while the machinery was noiseless in its action. The punt is twenty-three feet long, by four feet six inches beam, draws nine inches of water aft, and carries a powerful gun weighing about three hundred pounds. The propeller, which is two-bladed, gives five-hundred revolutions per minute when both batteries are in use, and with only one battery a speed of three knots per hour can be obtained." We submit this to the consideration of our farmers. Could not a somewhat similar machine be made to go on land to hunt the geese and ducks off our young grain? Such a machine, with a three hundred pound double-barrel gun blazing away night and day, ought to hurt something.

POULTRY.

Poultry Breeding.

Fanny Field in the Poultry Magazine says:

While riding through a neighboring village the other day my attention was attracted by a flock of white fowls, and I stopped to obtain a closer view. They were of medium size, shaped very much like the Plymouth Rocks, pure white plumage, clean yellow legs, and small single combs. I am not at all bashful where chickens are concerned, so I hunted up the owner and began to ask questions.

"What breed are those chickens?" "No breed in particular." "But they are as much alike as two peas! Where did you get them?"

"Raised 'em." "I mean where did you get the original stock?" "All the original stock I had was one white hen very much like these, only she was not quite so large. I found her in a coop of market poultry, took a fancy to her, and bought her. That year we had a white rooster something like the white Leghorns that you have nowadays, and a good many of the chickens hatched were pure white. Wife and I always liked white fowls, so we kept all the white pullets, and that winter, while we were visiting wife's folks out in New York State, I found a rooster that looked like the white hen I found the year before. The next year our chickens were pretty much all white, and the third year we did not hatch a single colored chicken. Some of them had white legs, and the combs were all shapes and sizes, but we kept at work killing off the white-legged ones and those whose combs did not suit, until they now breed pretty true—quite as true as any of your standard breeds."

"How long has it taken?" "About fifteen years." "And have you been breeding those fowls in-and-in all this time?" "Yes, I s'pose that's what you call it; at any rate, since I brought that white rooster from York State, we've always kept some of the best of the roosters that we raised, and have never bought either fowls or eggs."

"Are your fowls and chickens always healthy, lay well, etc.?" "We don't often lose a chicken except by hawks, and when I see a sick hen, I kill her and have done with it, but that don't happen more than once or twice a year. Lay well? Last year my hens averaged 157 eggs apiece, and most of the hens raised a brood of chickens apiece. Wife kept accounts, so there is no question about it. Look at these eggs"—and he exhibited a basket of large, fine, white eggs. A dozen taken just as they came weighed twenty-six ounces.

Don't this man's experience rub pretty hard against the theories of the fellows who tell us that the poultry raiser must change breeding cocks every year, in order to keep his fowls from deteriorating? It looks that way to us.

Mrs. F. M. Cooper, in the Indiana Farmer, says: "I have a word to say in favor of Plymouth Rocks. I have nothing to dictate to fanciers, but for the farmer, or anyone who wants chickena for general purposes, there is no better breed than the Plymouth Rocks. I have been breeding them for the last three years and want no better. Not one has ever been sick, and there was not a week I failed to get eggs during the coldest of the weather during the past winter, and what pretty chickens they are. Mine have been the admiration of all who have seen them. There may be strains that do not give such satisfactory results, but realizing that in most things the best is the cheapest, I procured my stock from the best. It was expensive, but it has paid."

Tobacco is recommended by an exchange as a good thing, for sick chickens. A handful of Durham smoking tobacco is placed in enough bran masb for ten or twelve chickens about two-thirds grown. I have given, says a correspondent of the Farmer's World, a heaping teaspoonful to eight to ten little chicks two or three weeks old, as an experiment, and it did not hurt them. I consider it a cure for chicken cholera.



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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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San Francisco, - - Saturday, May 17, 1884.

## STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

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Imp. Great Tom, W. G. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.  
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## An Agricultural Department.

There have been many comments on the article which appeared last week under the above caption, and we are pleased to learn that it meets the approbation of everyone. It could not well be otherwise. It is a fair proposition which is easily understood, and which the most hypercritical cannot find fault with. It is true that there may be politicians who would rather keep the farming interest in the background. There are no barrels of money to be gained in legislation for this great interest, and it might be the means of bringing agriculture as prominently forward as manufactures, commerce and banking schemes. Again it might consolidate the men who are the actual "producers" who sustain the whole population, who make it possible for others to flourish in the various ramifications of business, who enable thousands to live by their wits, who are the foundation on which the superstructure of National prosperity rests. United they will be irresistible. The chicanery of political bosses in the large cities, the schemes of adroit wire-pullers, the combinations, the bargains, the manoeuvres of "leaders" overcome by the determination to compel proper acknowledgment of the greatest of all American industries. There must be representatives adequate to the magnitude of these industries. Not merely a clerkship, not merely a commissioner with limited powers. There must be a cabinet officer at the head of the department, one who has a voice in the councils of the President not inferior to the Prime Minister or Lord of the Treasury, the peer of any of them, and who can command the same attention as is vouchsafed to those at the heads of the departments that now exist.

This is not a political question in the light that people regard that phrase. Democrats, republicans, working-men can join in the demand, insist upon compliance with the wishes of so large a proportion of American citizens, and on this platform labor conjointly without surrendering a particle of their belief, without giving up one iota of their political creed.

We may be thought presumptuous in naming men for the position of delegates at large, and severely criticized for mentioning those who, we think, are so well fitted to carry out the object. We do not look at it in this light. We make suggestions thinking to present the idea rather than advocate the claims of men, an intimation of the class which should be appropriate to take the business in charge, and while personally gratified to see those whom we favor elected, any others that would carry out the programme will be acceptable. While our acquaintance is limited in California, there are a hundred men, at least, that we have met who are well fitted for the place. Republicans equally as good as democrats, but in this case one selection has to be made from the democratic side, consequent upon the State Convention of that body being yet in the future. It follows, as a matter of course, that whoever is selected to represent California in the National Convention should be in accordance with the party in this State on other questions, as that will be considered of major importance, and from this point of view we cannot have anything to say. But it is certain that should representatives men of the farming, horticultural and wine interests be selected, there are plenty of them who will be found able and heartily willing to carry out the wishes of their constituents. Presenting the name of L. J. Rose in the last issue we did so without consultation with any one. In fact, writing the article inspired the idea of his peculiar fitness for the position, and though we have not heard from Mr. Rose personally, and not aware whether he will accept the position or not, there has not been a dissenting voice, nor one person to take exceptions to his candidature.

For a representative of the agricultural interests there is a wide field to choose from, and so many gentlemen who are so eminently fitted for the place that it is a difficult task to pitch on one amongst them. In this dilemma there came a ray of light. The president of the State Agricultural Society is a democrat, so that he is eligible for the race, and who is there in a better position to represent the farming interests of the State? A farmer and extensive breeder himself, thrown by the virtue of his position into the company of farmers and breeders, enthusiastic in all that pertains to the office, active, enterprising and ready to spend time and money to forward the interests which the society he is at the head of was organized to foster. The choice of P. A. Finigan for the place seems eminently proper. Again we disclaim any intention to take part in "general politics," though reserving the right to discuss all questions that have a bearing on the interests this paper was founded to sustain. The question under discussion is manifestly within our scope, and though in presenting names it may be said that the controlling motive is a friendly partiality, the warmest, best and truest friend would not be recommended if the thought was harbored that he was not fit for the position. In this case an assurance that every effort will be made to further the object will be sufficient to engage whatever service we can perform.

## The Handicap Foot-Race.

Talk about six-day-go-as-you-please humbugs with a lot of dazed, wornout men, shuffling, ambling, limping around a sawdust ring, if there was ever a parody on athletic sports, a caricature on action, speed and pace that can be awarded the first place. Brutal beyond dog-fighting, more senseless than any of the crazes of modern times, degenerating true sport, whereby many dollars are gained by those who earn and those who manage, it is one of the inexplicable affairs that are beyond comprehension. Incomprehensible that multitudes should crowd the largest hall in the country to witness cruelty, which, if attempted with animals, would bring the tender-hearted Bergh and his cohorts, and put a stop to proceedings that bring discredit. How different the lively rattle, the merry spin that only takes a few seconds to decide. There is life, animation, excitement. The open air redolent with the perfume of spring blossoms, green fields, sunshine, vigor.

The first regular handicap foot-race we ever witnessed was that which was decided at the Oakland Trotting Park a few days ago. It is seldom that time can be given to attend even the racing and trotting that takes place outside of San Francisco and Oakland, and not unfrequently home events are missed. Therefore, it is not surprising that the hipical contests should be a novelty, and when such a flyer as Kittleman was running, there should be a strong inducement to see the performance. It is worth going a long way to see him run by himself; well worth spending a whole afternoon to see him close a gap of fifteen yards in one hundred and fifty on a man like McIntyre, and knock a hole handily in the fastest record for the distance. He is a phenomenal runner, wonderful in his flight of speed, and running so easily that it seems that any reasonable distance can be accomplished at the same rapid rate. There is a still higher quality

than speed and endurance, which we feel assured Kittleman possesses. That is honest endeavor. Determination to win, and an enthusiasm which will not be daunted. We are so favorably impressed with the man that we can not believe that even an extraordinary temptation would lead him astray, and if reports be true about a majority of pedestrians, the possession is still more meritorious from its rarity.

## Pedigree of Arab.

From the appended affidavits it appears to be definitely settled that Arab is a son of Arthurton. When it is absolutely proven that Lady Hamilton is his dam, there can be no further controversy, as in all the the arguments it has never been claimed that she visited any other horse during that season. Although that promising horse has been unsexed, the true paternity is important, as it is evidence of the value of family and a guide to breeders in making selections. There is little necessity to do more than to refer to the sworn statements of reputable men. The affidavits are complete, so full as to cover every point, and, so far as we can judge, incontrovertible. In all probability the previous errors came from confounding the progeny of different mares, which is very easily done by those who only see them at intervals. But a man who has charge of an animal from the time it is foaled until five years old cannot be mistaken, and as there is neither qualification nor doubt expressed in his testimony, this evidence must be regarded as conclusive.

Stats of California,  
City and County of San Francisco } ss.

I, Dennis McVicker, being duly sworn, depose and say: That for the past six years I have been foreman on the farm of J. D. Fry, Esq., in Yonut Township, Napa County, State of California.

That the sorrel mare known as Lady Hamilton, formerly owned by Frank S. Malons, and lately owned by J. D. Fry and J. B. Haggin, all of the city of San Francisco, State of California, did, in the spring of eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, give birth to a bay horse colt, which I have seen by its side of its mother, when only a few minutes old, and before it was able to stand up, and the aforesaid bay horse colt was continually in my charge, and was broken and driven by me until he was coming five-years-old, and the aforesaid bay horse colt I know positively to be the bay gelding now known as Arab, which at present is owned by E. M. Fry, of said city of San Francisco, and is now in the hands of Henry McCon, trainer.

Said colt Arab being foaled on the 28th day of May, 1878, at 8 o'clock in the morning.

DENNIS McVICKER.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of May A. D., 1884.

JAMES L. KING, Notary Public,  
308 California Street, San Francisco.

State of California,  
City and County of San Francisco. } ss.

I, William Corbitt, being duly sworn, depose and say:

That on May 7th, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, Frank S. Malone sent a sorrel mare known as Lady Hamilton and dam of Arab to my farm in San Mateo County, California, to be bred to my stallion Arthurton; that said mare remained on my farm until June 15th, 1877, and that during the time said mare was so on my farm she was bred to said stallion Arthurton.

Wm. CORBITT.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of May, A. D., 1884.

JAMES L. KING, Notary Public,  
308 California Street, San Francisco.

## Judson Manufacturing Co.

In another part of the paper is a description of the Judson Manufacturing Company's Works, which, though brief for the magnitude of the subject, will convey a very good idea of what has already been accomplished. It is appended to a sketch of the Oakland Trotting Park, the object being to show the value to that property of the proximity of so large an establishment. We have contemplated a visit for some time, in order to obtain personal knowledge, and being disappointed in that purpose avail ourselves of the work of the Oakland Times. There are portions of these works which are of greater interest to a majority of our readers than others, though the whole is well worthy of consideration.

The Victor Mowing Machine, which is manufactured by the Company, is acknowledged to be as good as there is, and by substituting steel gearing for cast-iron, gun-metal boxes in place of "Bahhitt," doing away with side-draft, and removing the weight from the horse's necks the result is almost perfection in this class of machinery. A very good horse-shoe nail is made, but what we consider as likely to be of more importance in the future than any other branch of the business is the casting of horse-shoes and tips of malleable iron. Only a few specimens have been cast, and these on individual orders, but after testing we are firm in the belief that eventually they will supersede those made of steel or iron. It may be that the material is better than that which is usually met, or the processes are superior, at all events those we have tried last longer than steel, and are just as easily modified to fit the foot. So soon as it is made apparent that this excellence exists, we are assured that due attention will be given to perfect the patterns and furnish them in any desired quantities.



## A Parallel to Old Thad.

The following paragraph is from the account of the Nashville races in the New York *Spirit of the Times*. Should Glendower still further pattern after Tbad Stevens, and show his capacity to go four miles at a clinking pace even if he does not score a second beat, "the fastest on record," it will be another instance that barnes work was no injury:

Glendower, the sensational horse of the track at present, is a very fast animal, and it looks as if he has plenty of winning races ahead of him. He was considered promising as a three-year-old, but he went amiss, and was not heard of on the turf for three years or so. A couple of years ago he was used as a huggy horse at Gallatin, and even appeared quite at home between the shafts. Shortly after, his present owners purchased him for \$150, and last fall he was put in training. He won a few races on the Texas Circuit, and afterwards turned up at Memphis. At the spring meeting there he showed his wonderful speed, winning two races in good company. Here he has followed up his Memphis victories, accomplishing two signal victories on succeeding days, each time some of his company being fast. He is by Glengarry, out of a Bulletin mare. He is probably the fastest Glengarry ever seen on the turf.

## Fresno Meeting.

Tuesday next the race and trotting meeting at Fresno will commence. From what we learn there are good prospects for a very successful meeting. The track is pronounced one of the best in the State, and that means that it is as good as any in the whole country. This was to be expected from the enterprise of the citizens of Fresno, and that spirit is sure to carry it along. It is a great thing for the owners of horses to have a spring meeting at Fresno, as it adds another member to the circuit, and following the meeting of the Capital Turf Club comes just at the right time.

An arrangement has been made with the Railroad Co. to run a baggage car from Sixteenth street, Oakland, to Fresno and back for \$190. This car is to be attached to the passenger train, and as ten horses can be taken in it without trouble the expense is not so great as was anticipated. This arrangement will enable the horses which take part to return in good time for the opening day of the Bay District meeting, there being an interval of a week.

## Oakland Trotting Park.

On the first page of this paper is a small map of that much of Mr. Wiard's property which is known as the Oakland Trotting Park, or rather, that much of it which lies between Horton street and the north-east and south lines of the property. The western boundary on the line of Horton street, in place of following the line of the stables, adds greatly to the value, not only giving a good deal more room but with the advantage of a frontage on what will be a prominent street when the lots are thrown into market. There was a clerical error last week in stating that the price was \$60,000, when it should have been \$80,000. It is unquestionably the cheapest property in Oakland, and without any improvements is worth by the acre far more money. From present appearances the outlook is favorable for the scheme to be carried through.

## Bay District Trotting Meeting.

The time is approaching when the entries will close for the purse offered by the Bay District Association, and those who have trotters to engage must keep it in mind that the time will expire Saturday next, the 24th inst. It is so easy to refer to the advertisement that it is not necessary to repeat the classes or requirements. It is surely a grand opportunity to win some money and benefit the horses as well. The track will be in the best possible condition, and it is supererogatory to say anything about the management as that is always good on the Bay District. The main point now is for owners to enter their horses. With plenty to contend, the success of the meeting is assured.

## New Books.

During the indisposition that compelled a total cessation of work, quite a number of books were received, and which there has not been opportunity as yet to treat as their merits deserve. Among them are the fourth volume of the "American Stud Book," "Krik's Guide," "Kirby's Diseases and Injuries of the Horse," "Transactions of the State Agricultural Society," and several others. We hope to give them proper attention at an early date.

The bay mare Lady Fleet by Sacramento, owned by Francisco Estrella, of San Jacinto ranch, San Diego county, died at the ranch on the 3d inst. of pink eye. Lady Fleet was quite famous as a fast racer in the southern part of the State. She made one campaign in this "upper country" in 1879, in the stable of Charles Thomas, and ran creditably and successfully at Oakland, Sacramento, Stockton and Modesto. She started six times that season and was first four times, second once and third once. The best of these performances were a dead heat with Maggie S. in 1:45, one mile, and a three-quarter mile run in 1:16, beating Ironwood, Jack Downey, and Plaything. She was foaled in 1872.

## Tone on the Turf.

The grounds of the Washington Park Club of Chicago are approaching completion, and the following description from a Lake city paper will carry an idea of the ensemble of the establishment:

A drive over the boulevards to the new park will be found a very wholesome and pleasant exercise any of these bright summer mornings. And when one gets to the end of the grand boulevard, or the Drexel, or whichever route is chosen—the place can be reached easily by steam-cars, horse-cars or dummies on various roads—a genuine pleasure will surely be found in the contemplation of the very handsome improvements that have already progressed so far since last August. Here is a lovely summer palace, adorning a landscape which was once one of the dearest naturally, and over which some ten years ago the wanderer went plunging through a pathless swamp. It is now not merely a habitable abode but an exceedingly attractive spot of earth. Probably this will be made plainer to the comprehension of the average mind by mention of the fact that up to this date \$400,000 has been expended on the improvements. Quite characteristic of the purport and plan of the leading spirits of the association is the circumstance that the fencing in of the grounds has been accomplished in a way that has the charm of invitation in it. Unlike most inclosures it is not a blot upon the scene—there is, in fact, a good deal of taste displayed in it, which the public will by and by appreciate. And a similar tone of unmistakable refinement seems to have inspired all the arrangements, from the construction of the club house and the grand stand to the elaborate landscape gardening of the park and the magnificent stabling accommodations. "Show me how you take care of your horse, and I will get some idea of what kind of a fellow you are." If there is any point to the observation, it will indicate that Washington Park is being managed by some very good fellows, indeed.

The club house naturally arrests attention as the first object of interest on coming to the grounds. It is a handsome structure—in many respects the very idea of a delightful summer chalet. We reach it over a short sweep of road coming from the South Park, and which the association has obtained the privilege of completing from the Hyde Park people, so that it may be in order right away, ready for the first summer meeting. Entering the house, one is impressed with a sense of airiness in its architectural design that cannot well be conveyed by any description in detail. Descriptions of this kind are, in fact, very unattractive and tedious things, and Mr. Architect Beman, who designed the structure, would hardly thank a prosaic scribe for spoiling in words what he has achieved in the way of a really picturesque and beautiful work. The house is laid out with all imaginable contrivances for comfort and luxury. There are spacious dining-halls, 127 feet long and 72 feet wide—one on the first floor for the gentlemen members of the club, and another of the same dimensions above for a lady's cafe. Then there are reception-rooms, smoking-rooms, all sorts of pleasant facilities for either social enjoyment or peaceful quietude, which are now being furnished in a style befitting the class of persons who are to enjoy the privileges of the club.

The ladies' apartments are very prettily designed. The ladies, of course, enter by a separate door of their own, and may, if they choose, have their own tea-parties all by themselves, or join the other members at their own sweet will. The kitchens and other kindred accommodations are all that could be desired. A charming feature of the house is the spacious balcony that surrounds all the floors. They are of an average width of from sixteen to twenty feet, and here one may conceive of a very pleasant assemblage when an interesting Derby is in progress. These balconies, from every point, command a perfect view of the race-track. Down from the front of the club house are lovely sloping lawns, leading to artificial lakes, around the margins of which are flower beds, croquet grounds, lawn tennis courts, bowling greens, play grounds for children. The lakes will be abundantly provided with boats, so that there is ample provision made for all sorts of out-door enjoyment.

From the club house to the grand stand is but a short step over a nicely-made path, which the members may use as a means of intercommunication with the outside world during the races. The stand is a substantial, well-built structure of immense size—504 feet long and 55 feet wide—with solid iron pillars and girders, and so arranged as to command a perfect view of every point on the track. In the front are rows of private boxes which can be reached from other parts of the stand by bridgways, and the whole structure is arranged in just as complete and satisfactory a shape for seeing as the auditorium of a theatre. On the top of the structure is a magnificent promenade. Mr. Beman really merits great praise for the fine study he has made in these arrangements.

Down stairs from the floor where the spectators will be is a place set apart for those who choose to indulge in betting on the races, the club having considerably provided for those who avail themselves of pool privileges.

The Directors are justly very proud of their grand stand, and claim for it, apparently with good reason, that it has not an equal in America in respect to solidity, strength and perfect fitness for affording a view of the most interesting points in a race.

The track will be in readiness now in the course of the present month. It is naturally a fine one, the subsoil being good, and every appliance has been brought to bear to make it as perfect as a race-track can be. It is 85 feet wide on the home-stretch, 67 feet round the turns, and seventy feet on the back-stretch. It is the widest race-track in the United States. Inside of the main track, and separated by a space of some eight feet, beautifully sodded, and supplied with an admirable system of drainage, is the practice track, forty feet wide. The artificial basins or lakes before spoken of as a pretty feature of the grounds will come into good use in the steeple-chases, which will be one of the features of the summer sports. These have been arranged so that the horses can take natural water jumps over necks of lake, etc., instead of the artificial ones commonly adopted.

The home of the horses is a highly interesting point in the arrangements of the park. There are 360 stalls, or more if needed, and the accommodations appear to be very complete and satisfactory—dirt floors, perfect ventilation, and a fine sandy soil, where it might rain for nine days running and not produce mud, the water running right off. The stabling feature here is undoubtedly superior to that of any race-track in the country. It is completely fenced in, and so arranged that the horses can be fed and walked around in wet weather or dry.

The well-known stallion Duquesne, 2:17, by Tippecanoe, was shipped from Pittsburgh, Pa., for New York on May 4th. He will be trained this season by Johnny Murphy, who will endeavor to get him in condition and trot him to beat Smuggler's stallion record of 2:15. Murphy may possibly take the horse to Chicago to trot for the stallion stake offered by the Chicago Club.

## The Charlier System of Shoeing.

The following description of the Charlier System is from a series of papers by Dr. Fleming, V. S.

These are the general principles which ought to be observed in the management of the horse's foot by the farrier. It will be seen that they reduce the art of shoeing to an exceedingly simple matter, and abridge the farrier's labor very considerably. They are founded on the knowledge that the hoof-horn is the best protection of the complex and beautiful structure it covers, and that these structures best maintain their health and integrity, and perform their functions, when the hoof is strong and sound, as in the unshod state. The chief object in shoeing the hoof is to prevent it being injured by undue wear. As to the prevention of "concussion" and the promotion of elasticity, nothing can be devised which will answer the purpose so well as the unmodified hoof. When we have protected that part of the hoof which chiefly suffers from wear in the unshod state, nothing more is needed; and the less we interfere with it, the better for the health of the foot and the welfare of the horse.

The kind of shoeing which is theoretically best calculated to maintain the foot in its pristine health and strength, is a modification of that known as the "Charlier" method, so named after the French gentleman who introduced it. This modification, which, I believe, I was the first, several years ago, to attempt, consists in imbedding a very narrow rim of iron, about the thickness of the wall of the hoof, in a corresponding recess made in the margin of the latter. This rim does not extend so far as the heels, but stops a trifle beyond the quarters, taking the place of that part of the wall which would be broken or worn away if there was no shoe, and which is simply removed to make room for the more durable material.

The advantages of this system are various. In the first place, the under surface of the foot meets the ground, as in the unshod state, and the functions of the several parts of the organ are not interfered with. Secondly, the weight of the rim of iron is less than one-half that of the ordinary shoe, and yet it generally wears longer. Thirdly, it requires fewer nails, and these of the very smallest size. Fourthly, each a rim must be made to fit exactly the circumference of the hoof.

For many years I have resorted to this method of shoeing the fore feet of horses (the shoeing of the hind feet is comparatively unimportant so far as disease is concerned), and with the very best results in the majority of cases. I say the majority, because, whether from previous long-continued bad shoeing, or from disease, one occasionally meets with feet that will not tolerate the short imbedded shoe. Where, however, the wall is sufficiently sound, and the sole and frog healthy and unpared, there can be no doubt that this kind of shoeing is the simplest and best. And even for certain defective hoofs—as when the heels are contracted, or the frogs diseased or wasted—I have found it the only remedy; and there are horses now in my regiment which cannot travel sound in any other shoe.

At each shoeing nothing more is necessary than to cut the recess a little higher up when the old rim is taken off; this deepening of it being equivalent to shortening or reducing the hoof in the usual process of shoeing. The sole should on no account be touched, even if it project beyond the level of the new rim; neither should any other part of the wall be interfered with, beyond that in which the recess is cut.

A few precautions must necessarily be observed by the farrier who will undertake to shoe horses in this fashion. The rim must be made of the very best iron, and it must be turned in such a way that its upper part is narrower than that which meets the ground, its outer edge following the slope of the hoof. The rim, towards the ends, must thin gradually away, i. e. diminish in thickness, to correspond to the recess, which is cut deep in front, and gradually becomes shallower toward the quarters of the hoof. The upper inner edge of the rim must be well rounded in the first shoeings, if not always to prevent accidents from the shoe driving back, and this edge, if it is left sharp, pressing too severely upon the inner angle of the recess. To further insure immunity from this accident, it is well to make a slight groove in this angle by means of a fine drawing-knife, so as to increase the interval between the edge of the shoe and the sole at this part. And to prevent the shoe breaking at the nail-holes—which from its narrowness, it is liable to do—the holes should be made by a very fine-pointed round punch. In the course of hammering down the bulgings made by the punch on the sides of the rim, the holes become oval. The heads of the nails must be altered to the same shape, by rounding their corners with the hammer. The fine-pointed round punch does not cut the fibre of the iron like a thicker square punch; and this accounts for the extreme rarity of shoes breaking at the nail-holes, so far as my own experience has extended.

The recess requires a little practice to make quickly and neatly, so that it shall be regular and exactly the width of the shoe. Several years ago I devised a drawing-knife with a movable guide, which enables the farrier to cut the recess easily and perfectly exact. It is made by Arnold & Sons, 36 West Smithfield, London.

Some horses when shod in this way, seem to experience some difficulty in understanding that they are shod at all; or the imbedded rims give them a peculiar sensation in their feet, as they do not move so freely, and although their hoofs may be strong and sound, they travel somewhat "feelingly." This, however, soon passes off, and their ordinary action returns, and is generally much improved.

But it must be confessed that there is a great difficulty in inducing farriers to take any interest in this method of shoeing, or indeed in any but the stereotyped one in which they have been "to the manner born." And when, by dint of argument or persuasion, they can be prevailed upon to try this or any other novelty in their art, they either do it so half-heartily, or exercise their abilities in such a perfunctory way, that failure and disappointment is certain to be the result. For this reason it is that the system of shoeing under consideration has made but little progress in public estimation; and until the owners of horses devote more attention to the welfare of their steeds, and emancipate themselves from the control and opinions of grooms and farriers, there is little hope that this, or any other rational system of foot-management, will become popular, or that the cruelty and loss inflicted by the ordinary irrational system of shoeing will be diminished to any appreciable extent.

Jim Reuwick is closely watched in his gallops at Jerome Park by touts and would-be critics. Some call his action good, others say he can't be fast, and he must have made his records over short tracks, etc., etc. Buchanan likes his general condition well and thinks the horse was never better. His first race will be the Fordham Handicap, run on the 30th.

Mr. Wm. Corbitt, of this city, has become the owner of the gray pacer mare Lucy, having purchased her from Hickok for \$1,500. She has been bred to Wilkes, about ten years old and has a record of 2:14.



## HERD AND SWINE.

### The Decline in Polled Cattle.

The Kansas City *Live Stock Indicator*, of April 17th, commenting upon the results of the public sales of cattle at that point, and contrasting them with sales elsewhere, and during the past year observes:

"That there is a marked decline in the prices of polled cattle, at least in the United States, there is now no reason to doubt. Taking all the sales of black polled cattle last year and this spring, and we find the following averages in round numbers:

Aberdeen-Angus, April, 1883.....	\$625
Aberdeen-Angus, November, 1883.....	500
Aberdeen-Angus, April, 1884.....	365
Galloway, April, 1883.....	465
Galloway, November, 1883.....	370
Galloway, February to April, 1884.....	340

"The sales a year ago, especially of the Aberdeen-Angus comprised a lot of extra choice animals offered by Hon. M. H. Cochrane, whose average on females was over \$950, which, of course, brought the general average pretty high. The sales from which the above figures are computed for this year include Mr. A. B. Matthews' at Kansas City, the Leonard's at Lincoln, Neb., Hon. M. H. Cochrane's at Chicago, and the combination sale last week, making an average of \$365 on Aberdeens, and \$340 on Galloways, while the average of this last sale was only \$301 on Angos, and \$285.50 on Galloways. Subtracting from the prices of last year, the figures show a decline of Aberdeens of 41 per cent. over last April, and 37 per cent. over last November, while on Galloways the decline is 33 and 23 per cent. respectively."

The result, while very unsatisfactory and discouraging to the enterprising gentlemen who have imported these cattle, cannot be regarded as an indication of any loss of confidence upon the part of the public in the merits of the cattle themselves, or of any flagging in the interest with which they have been regarded. On the contrary, there has not been sufficient time for stock-men to have acquired any extended experience with them, and such as has been had has not been of a character to awaken any apprehensions of disappointment.

The large number offered for sale, as the *Indicator* observes, may have had something to do with this decline in values, but after all the number was not large, in fact insignificant compared with the number of Shorthorns continually disposed of at public sale, and we must evidently look beyond this for the real cause. The polled cattle were chiefly recommended for ranch purposes on the western plains. Whatever merit they may possess as farm cattle, very little was said of them in this connection, and their owners seem to have taken it for granted that where corn and grass was plenty and cattle were kept on enclosed lands, the Shorthorn left the general farmer little to desire, and accordingly cut out a new field for the polls, urging that they possessed superior qualities of endurance and capacities for thriving under unfavorable treatment, and were especially valuable for use on the plains and grazing ground of the far west, where the prevailing system required that cattle should be able to substantially care for themselves. We ourselves believe this is where these cattle will find their most appropriate and valuable field, and that very much is to be hoped for from their use in such localities, and still more, perhaps, in the more elevated mountain regions beyond, large areas of which furnish most excellent grazing, but which, on account of the steep hillsides and deep gulches, only very active and hardy cattle can utilize. But, as has been heretofore observed, the general farmers of the country are the largest purchasers of improved stock, and the enclosed farms where they and grain are to be fed constitute the great field which absorbs, almost as fast as produced, the rapidly increasing supplies of improved cattle. Compared with the vast host of animals required for this purpose, the number of animals required by the ranchman and plainsmen of the west is quite an insignificant number. In this field the Shorthorn men have been practically left to themselves, not necessarily because other breeds of cattle are wanting in merit in this direction, but because the friends of other breeds, with some few exceptions, have not sought to dispute the ground. And whatever may be thought of the ability of other breeds to contest with Shorthorns for the palm as farm cattle, it must be conceded that it can only be done on the basis of about the same prices. Very little headway can be made when, for the very poorest specimens of another breed, a price is demanded more than equal to that which will command a superior Shorthorn.

The polls, therefore, have only been pushed for a limited market, and they could not command that at the prices at which they could be afforded. The more enterprising ranchmen were willing to take sparingly, just enough to test the merits of the new candidates, but likely with little idea of ever attempting their general use, no matter how meritorious, until such time as prices would drop to something like those of other improved stocks. The plains people think they cannot afford to use high-priced bulls to turn loose on the range, where everybody's cows have the same benefit of service, and a very small relative number of calves can be secured. And those who breed bulls to sell to them find their views so conservative in the way of prices that they do not feel they can afford to employ the highest-priced stock for this purpose.

The black polls have come to stay, and despite this little setback, will make their way in the course of time, but while other good cattle are selling at moderate prices, it cannot be expected that they will be able to command, for any length of time, the long figures which they have heretofore commanded. Any breeders on the other side of the water, if they wish to see importations continue, and to encourage the dissemination of the breed in this country, must modify their views of values to suit the conditions existing here, and must not crowd importers to such a high figure that there is no prospect of realizing profit from the business.—*Breeders' Gazette*.

An ingenious writer in the *Agricultural Gazette* (England), argues that the Pollard cattle are the original type. He cites the fact that all horned breeds produced at times polled cattle, thus showing a tendency to revert to the original type. He thinks the horns are the result of feeding on soils that have a super-abundance of bone-forming material, and puts the data of the appearance of horns far back in the mythical past. He cites the fact that the Zebu has both the polled and horned forms, and that both forms appear in the Egyptian sculptures. He thinks the polled form is most common on the eastern shores of England, because it comes from the Baltic, and the original type has been less disturbed than in England.

An old farmer has made his granary distasteful to rats by daubing all the angles on the outside of the building with hot pine tar for the width of three or four inches, and also any seam or crack where a rat or mouse can stand to gnaw.

### Rations for Young Pigs.

Preparatory to weaning, pigs should be encouraged to eat food with the dam. They will learn to drink milk quite early, but do not take to eating solid food until some three weeks old. The great majority of farmers have skim-milk to feed young pigs; but in the absence of this best substitute for the milk of the dam, the solid food should be prepared by cooking. There are many rations which will be appropriate to young pigs without milk, such as wheat middlings, oats, and corn meal, in equal portions, cooked together; or 4 parts oats, 4 parts corn and 1 part oil meal, cooked; or 6 parts peas, 5 parts corn and 1 part flaxseed, cooked; or oats and peas ground together and cooked; or potatoes, corn endoatmeal, cooked; or 4 parts corn, 2 parts oats, and 1 part decorticated cotton-seed, and many other similar combinations of food. But corn meal alone is a very unprofitable ration for young pigs. The food should contain all the elements necessary to growing the frame and muscular system. Corn or corn meal is very inadequate for this purpose, it being 66 per cent. starch, 7 per cent. fat, and only about 10 per cent. nitrogenous food, with too small a portion of phosphate of lime to build the bones. We have seen the worst results from attempts to grow good pigs upon corn meal alone. We saw one case of three pigs fed upon corn meal, prepared in the best way, to induce them to eat largely of it, with the expectation of producing a large growth at an early age. The result was, that, at 130 days old, these pigs were mere squabs of fat, almost spherical in form, and their bones and muscles so weak that two of them could stand but a moment, and had to sit upon their haunches; yet these pigs only weighed 90 pounds each—at least 40 pounds less than if they had been fed a proper ration. It is very unskillful feeding that will not produce an average growth of one pound live weight per day. Length and breadth of body are necessary to build rapid growth upon. This development cannot be attained without the proper food.—*Stewart's Feeding Animals*.

### Beef Cattle in Nevada.

[Reno Gazette.]

Stockmen say it is a pinching time for beef cattle. George Humphrey has been scouring the ranges of western Nevada to meet the special demand which is just now being made by the butchers in the mining sections over the hill. Mr. Humphrey succeeded in finding fifty head on the Wood Brothers' range in Honey Lake, which he purchased last week, and they are now on their way in, to arrive Saturday. He has succeeded in getting together about two hundred head, including the Wood Brothers' cattle. McClintock is on his way in from Surprise valley with his hand of fat cattle, comprising two hundred and forty head, and will arrive on the meadows with them in about eight days. J. C. Woods, of the firm of Wood Bros., of Honey Lake, arrived in town yesterday on his way to San Francisco. Mr. Wood says that there is not a single beef left in Honey Lake valley suitable for market, nor in that whole section of the State, although the stock-cattle are looking fine, and the grass well advanced; it will be well along in July before any will be fit for market. Mr. Wood informs a reporter that there are not nearly as many stock-cattle in his section as there were this time last season, but the stock-men are all giving attention to the matter of improving the grades.

A correspondent, writing to an exchange, says: "I have a wagon of which, six years ago, the fellows shrunk so that the tires became loose. I gave it a good coat of hot oil, and every year since it has had a coat of oil or paint, sometimes both. The tires are tight yet, and they have not been set for eight years. Many farmers think that as soon as wagon fellows begin to shrink they must go at once to a blacksmith shop and get the tire set. Instead of doing that, which is often a demerit to the wheel, causing them to dish, if they will get some linseed oil and heat it boiling hot, and give the fellows all the oil they can take, it will fill them up to their usual size and tighten to keep them from shrinking, also to keep out the water. If you do not wish to go to the trouble of mixing paint you can heat the oil and tie a rag to a stick and swab them over as long as they will take oil. A brush is more convenient to use, but a swab will answer if you do not wish to buy a brush. It is quite a saving of money to look after the wood work of farm machinery. Alternate wetting and drying injures and causes the best wood soon to decay and lose its strength unless kept well painted. It pays to keep a little on hand to oil fork handles, rakes, neck-yokes, whiffletrees, and any of the small tools on the farm that are more or less exposed."

Three-and-a-half per cent. is the average proportion of butter or fat found in a cow's milk, and 5½ per cent. is the highest which analytical tests have shown. Yet Prof. Arnold says, in the *Rural New Yorker*, it is possible that 200 pounds of Jersey or Guernsey milk might make 18 pounds of butter; but it is not at all probable that the milk of any breed in a normal condition ever contained 9 per cent. of fat. It is not necessary that 100 pounds of milk should contain 9 pounds of fat to enable it to produce 9 pounds of butter, because butter is not all fat. First it contains from ½ to 1 per cent. of casein and extractive matter, sugar and acid. It may easily contain 75 per cent. of these, 12.5 per cent. of salt, and 15 per cent. of water. It often contains from 10 to 20 per cent. of the last. Supposing a sample of butter to contain the above possible constituents, it would contain only 75 per cent. of fat, and this would require milk to contain only 7.32 per cent. of fat to enable 100 pounds of milk to make nine pounds of butter and leave 3 per cent. (the amount usually left) of fat in the skim milk. This would only call for milk .82 per cent. richer in fat than a sample analyzed, which I cannot doubt might exist.

Ensilage has come to stay. The instances of poor success with the silo, the cesses of spoiled ensilage, are not half so numerous in proportion to the number of experimenters as the percentage of poor, tasteless, greasy, rancid butter in the dairy districts. Why should a shiftless and uninformed farmer make his boast that he cannot preserve palatable ensilage, any more than others of his class should admit their inability to raise fine fruit or vegetables? There will always be a large percentage of farmers who fail of making a decided success of anything they undertake. This should not discourage bright men from making experiments.

Every dairymen should be familiar with the searching qualities of hot steam. Only tin vessels should be used in the dairy, and if hot steam can be forced into them once a day, there will be but little taint left to injure the milk or cream. We have tried this and know whereof we speak. Even the cheapest little steamer plays an important part where hot water and steam are needed, and they are both of prime necessity about the dairy, and should always be handy and in abundance.

The production of that always eschewed and highly valuable article known as "gilt-edge butter," does not depend alone upon the manipulation of the cream and the milk after they are produced, but it includes the food of the cows as well. Cows fed on soured vegetables or highly-flavored feed of any sort will not, of course, produce "gilt-edge" milk, and as a consequence, their milk will not make "gilt-edge butter." The question of fodder is the secret of the art. During the pasture season this question may be perfectly solved by the feeding of red clover in bloom. Long experience has shown that no other feed gives in so marked a degree all the qualities of color, consistency, texture, aroma, flavor and "antty taste" as red clover in bloom.

There is no point about which the farmer is so apt to be in error as he is in his calculations of the temperature of wells and springs on his farm. He always thinks they are colder in summer and warmer in winter than they really are. The only possible means of approximating to the correct temperature is to put a thermometer in the water, testing for the greatest heat along in September, and for the greatest cold any time after January first, and before warm weather sets in. Many a man does his milk and butter a great injustice by over-estimating the cooling power of his spring or well water.—*American Dairyman*, N. Y.

The Contra Costa Agricultural Society held a meeting at Pacheco last Saturday, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Wilhelm Coven; first vice-president, James Tennent; second vice-president, George Wiley; secretary, W. W. Beauchamp; treasurer, T. Z. Witten; directors, Fred Moses and John E. Martin. The society resolved to hold a fair this year, and to renew its membership in the National Trotting Association.

The cattle associations of Nevada, Idaho, Utah and Oregon are considering the question of joining together and making one association for the whole of them.

## SHEEP

### Washing Sheep Before Shearing.

An excellent paper by R. F. Roberts, contains the following: The questions of whether to wash sheep before shearing or not is one of so much importance that the wool grower cannot ignore its discussion. Washing sheep costs time and labor, and involves risk of injury to the health of the sheep and men who wash them. The operation is wholly repugnant to the nature of the sheep, and causes fright and shock to its nervous system. It is the opinion of many of our most experienced flock-masters that the chill produced by washing and process of drying the wool on the sheep is in a greater or less degree destructive of its vitality, often causing colds from which the sheep never recovers, and making it an easy prey to attacks of fatal disease. Observing wool growers have found that their flocks which had been thriving well up to the time of washing, had soon after lost in condition, and losses by death occurred.

The remedial virtues of kerosene are wonderful in healing any wound upon a sheep when freely applied to the surface. Flies will not blow it, and it will heal generally, without suppuration. And if the wound is deep or maggots are deep in the flesh or wound, it should be worked to the bottom. Then it will heal from the bottom out, and a new skin is formed. At times, wool is matted from an accumulation of excrement or continued wet weather; then blue flies are attracted to deposit their eggs, then very soon a colony of maggots is established; clip off the wool, saturate the surface, and the trouble is at an end.

The spring clip of 130,000 sheep belonging to Miller & Lux has just been finished at Firebaugh's Ferry, Fresno county, and the wool is being brought to this city for shipment. Eight car-loads were shipped Saturday and twenty-four more will be brought down as fast as Captain Hemilton can handle it. The wool goes by the southern route to New Orleans, thence to Boston. Miller & Lux this year employed ninety men as shearers; they clipped 4,000 sheep per day. The fleeces were of a year's growth and averaged about eight pounds, or over one million pounds of wool for the company.

### Splan's First Attempt.

"I wee rubbing horses for Dan Mace," said Splan, "and one day an old gentleman who had taken a great deal of interest in me came along. 'Why don't you get a horse, Johnny,' he said, 'and be a driver yourself?'"

"I explained to him that it was almost impossible for a boy who had no influential friends, to obtain possession of a trotter. 'I have got two,' he said, 'my favorite team, Twang and Sting, and if you like I will let you train them.' Of course, I accepted his proposition eagerly, and lay awake half that night thinking over my good luck. The next morning these horses were sent to the track, and, boy-like I wanted to begin operations on them at once. So I harnessed Sting up to a sulky that I borrowed for the occasion from one of the trainers, and while this was being done took Twang out in the field inside the track and turned him out to grass, tying him by a long rope to a strong stake, which I drove into the ground. Then I went back and began driving Sting. I warned the old horse up pretty well, and then started to drive him a full mile. We got along very nicely until we came to the place where Twang was nibbling grass. The old horse saw his meta coming to a very unusual rate of speed, and as we neared him he gave a loud whinny and started in hot pursuit. When he had galloped the length of the rope that held him, there was a sudden stop. The stake to which the rope was tied held its own, and the result was that Twang turned a double somersault and broke his neck. Unconscious of the destruction that was going on behind me I drove Sting down the homestretch at his best rate of speed. After completing the mile and stopping the horse I found that the unusual exercise had made him dead lame, and from the way in which he limped it seemed highly probable to me that he would never recover. While bemoaning this fact a small boy who had witnessed the catastrophe to Twang came up and informed me of it. The next morning the old gentleman who took so much interest in me and who regarded me as a bright and promising boy came out to the track. He hurried Twang, led Sting limping home behind his buggy and my career as driver began and ended in one day."

Valuable and convenient.—Brown's Bronchial Troches are a safe and sure remedy for bronchitis, coughs, and other troubles of the throat and lungs. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cents.



BICYCLING.

Howell also won the one-mile-championship race with con-ammate ease. Duncan defeated De Civey, the French cham-pion, after a hard struggle for second place. Wood and John Keene were unable to compete in any of the Wolverhampton events owing to the Leicester accident.

The International fifty-mile race held on Aylestone Grounds, Leicester, was secured by Battenshy, who showed excellent form in 3 h. 3 min. 26 3-5 sec. Wood and De Civey, who were the favorites, collided and thus loss all chance in the race.

The one-mile-race handicap held April 16th, at the Moly-neux Grounds, Wolverhampton, was also secured by Howell in 2 min. 47 4-5 sec. from a large field of competitors, who ever conceded handicap all the way up to 240 yards.

On Monday April 14th, at the Aylestone Grounds, Leices-ter, the ten-mile race fell to Howell, with James second, and Duncan third. Time, 35 min. 24 3-5 sec. Wood eased up when he found he could not catch Howell.

The twenty-mile race which took place on the Belgrave Grounds was won by Howell rather handily in 1 h. 5 min. 33 4-5 sec. Duncan, who is wonderfully improved, defeated Lee's for second position.

Robert James, the English professional rider, will make his future home in Boston.

A heavy purse of not less than \$6,000 will be offered by the Cleveland Driving Park Association, on July 4th, for a team race between Mr. Frank Work's Edward and Dick Swiv-eller 2:16 1/2, Mr. William Rockefeller's Cleora and Indepen-dence 2:16 1/2, and John Rockefeller's and W. J. Gordon's team Midnight and Clingstone 2:18 1/2. This would bring out a team record-breaking race. If circumstances not foreseen should prevent this race, another between Mr. J. I. Case's black gelding Jay-Eye-See 2:10 1/2, and W. J. Gordon's bay gelding Clingstone 2:14, for an equally large purse, will be substituted. Clingstone is in the best possible condition, and in training.

The National Trotting Association has accepted its new Charter from the Connecticut Legislature. The Charter emp-owers the association to hold property to the amount of \$100,000.

Thomas H. Tongue, of Hillshoro, Or., has sold to Thos. Harris, Victoria, B. C., the two-year-old chestnut colt Glen Ashton by Glen Dudley, dam Lucy Ashton by Waverly, for \$550.

STALLIONS THOROUGHbred.

STALLIONS  
—AT—  
**RANCHO DEL PASO.**  
For the Season of 1884.  
Thoroughbreds.  
**LONGFIELD.**

Chestnut horse, by MONARCHIST, be by Lexington.  
First dam, Dame Goutlay (Blue Gown), by Planet.  
Second dam, Flora G., by Lexington.  
Third dam, Fanny G., by imp. Margrave.  
Fourth dam, Lances, by Lance.  
Fifth dam, Aurora, by Aratus.  
Sixth dam, Paragon, by imp. Buzzard.  
Seventh dam, Indiana, by Columbus (son of imp. Pantaloon).  
Eighth dam, Jane Hunt, by Hampton's Paragon.  
Ninth dam, Moll, by imp. Figure.  
Tenth dam, Slammerkin, by imp. Wildair.  
Eleventh dam, imp. Cub Mare, by Cub.  
Twelfth dam, Aramantus's dam, by Second.  
Thirteenth dam, by Starling.  
Fourteenth dam, by Croft's Partner.  
Fifteenth dam, by Greyhound.  
At \$50 the season, due at the time of service.

**JIM BROWNE.**  
Chestnut horse, by FOSTER, be by Lexington.  
First dam, Flush, by Hiawatha.  
Second dam, Fanny Bugg, by imp. Ambassador.  
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.  
Fourth dam, Madame Bosley, by Sir Richard Tonson.  
Fifth dam, Nancy Nichol, by imp. Eagle.  
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilke's Wonder.  
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.  
Eighth dam, by imp. Sterling.  
Ninth dam, by Clodius.  
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.  
Eleventh dam, by Jolly Roger.  
Twelfth dam, by imp. Partner.  
Thirteenth dam, imp. Monkey.  
Fourteenth dam, an imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Bra don.  
At \$50 the season, due at time of service.

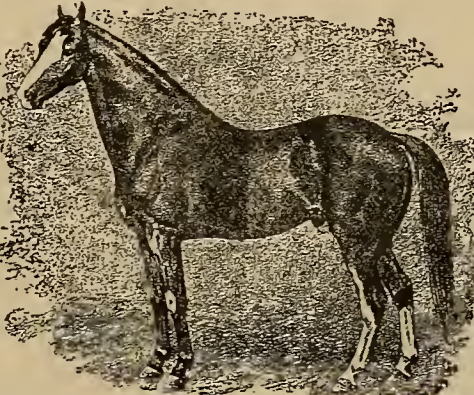
Trotting Stallions.  
**ECHO.**  
Bay horse, by RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN.  
First dam, Fanny Felter, by Magnolia, son of Seely's American Star.  
Second dam, by Webber's Kentucky Whip.  
Third dam, by Shakespear, son of Duroc, and out of a mare by Plato, son of imp. Messenger.  
At \$100 the season, due at time of service.

**ALGONA.**  
Chestnut horse, by ALMONT, son of Alexander's Abdallah, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.  
First dam, Emma Einkad, by Conscrip, son of Cassins M. Clay.  
Second dam, Effie Dean, by Mambrino Chief.  
Third dam, by Powell's Bertrand, son of Bertrand, by Sir Archy.  
At \$100 the season, due at time of service.

**ALASKA.**  
Brown horse, by ELECTIONEER.  
First dam, by Washington, be by Geo. M. Patchen.  
Second dam, by Williamson's Belmont.  
At \$50 the season, due at time of service.  
The season for thoroughbreds will commence February 10th and ter-minate June 20th. Trotting stallions, will commence February 10th and terminate July 1st. Good care will be taken of mares during the season at \$6 per month; after the season \$10 per month will be charged, but no responsibility for escape or accidents.  
John Mackey, Superintendent, Sacramento, Cal.

THOROUGHbred STALLION

**X X.**  
Pedigree.  
X X (Doublecross), bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson at Atwood Cottage, Riverside, Illinois, foaled May 23, 1872, by MALCOLM.  
First dam, Columbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland.  
Second dam, Young Fashion, by imported Monarch.  
Third dam, Fashion, by imported Trustee.  
Fourth dam, Bonnets of Blue, by Sir Charles.  
Fifth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.  
Sixth dam, by imported Medley.  
Seventh dam, by imported Centinel.  
Eighth dam, by Mark Anthony.  
Ninth dam, by imported Janns.  
Tenth dam, by imported Monkey.  
Eleventh dam, by imported Silvereye.  
Twelfth dam, by Spanker.  
See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.  
X X (Doublecross) is of as high and fashionable breeding as any stallion in the country. His sire, Malcolm, is by imported Bonnie Scotland, his dam Columbia, also by imported Bonnie Scotland; hence his name. Malcolm was one of the best race-horses of his day, and Columbia was also a fine race mare. Columbia is the grandam of An-teeo. Her dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland, Wauamita, Bonnie Kate (the dam of Bonnie Lizzie), Andes, Hock Hock-ing, Three Cheers, etc. The dam of Malcolm, Lady Lancaster, was the dam of Sagamore, Ontario (the dam of McWhirter), Regent, Lady Fair-field, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton, &c., and a reference to the racing calendars will show how distinguished the members of these two fami-lies are. This is the only Bonnie Scotland stallion in California, and from his inbreeding basas much of the blood as if he were a son of that renowned sire. He is a horse of immense substance, good size, high form, and of the best disposition.  
Will make the ensuing season, 1884, from February 15th to June 15th, at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms, \$30 the season.  
**JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON.**  
Oak land or 508 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

The Thoroughbred Stallion  


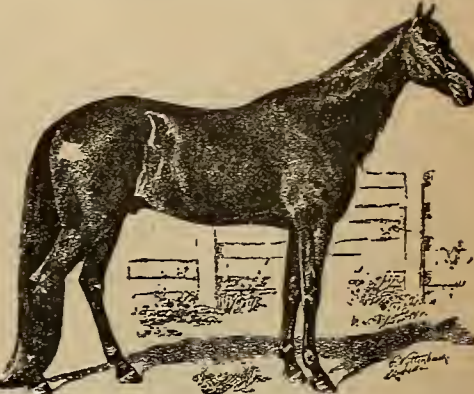
**JOE HOOKER,**  
BY MONDAY.  
First dam Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.  
Second dam Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.  
Third dam Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.  
Fourth dam Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.  
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.  
Sixth dam Bet Bosley, by Wilke's Wonder.  
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.  
Eighth dam, by imp. Sterling.  
Ninth dam, by Clodius.  
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.  
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Roger.  
Twelfth dam, by Partner.  
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.  
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.  
TERMS, \$50 THE SEASON, TO A FEW MARES OF APPROVED breeding. Good pasturage for mares from a distance at \$4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.  
My place, where Joe Hooker will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.  
This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful rac-ing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier and Jim Renwick. For history of Joe Hooker see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN January 20th, 1883.  
**THEO. WINTERS,** Sacramento, Cal.

**BELLE MEADE**  
STALLIONS. 1884  
**BRAMBLE,**  
By imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Ivy Leaf, hy imp. Australian.  
**ENQUIRER,**  
The sire of McWhirter, Fortuna, Harkaway, Falsetto, Blue Eyes, Pinafore, Getaway, W. P. Burch, etc.  
**Imp. GREAT TOM,**  
The sire of Gen. Harding, Thackeray, Swift, Tennyson, Trombone, Tarquin, etc.  
And the grand Race-horse,  
**LUKE BLACKBURN,**  
By imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Nevada, hy Lexington.  
Each of these horses will be bred to a limited number of approved mares, at  
**\$100-The Season-\$100**  
\$5 to the Groom.  
Mares will be kept at reasonable charges during the season.  
The annual Sale of Belle Meade Yearling, 49 in number will take place April 30th. Catalogues of the sale will be issued to the public in due time. Address,  
**W. G. HARDING,**  
Nashville, Tenn.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

**WILDIDLE.**  
By imp. AUSTRALIAN. Dam Idlewild, by Lexington.  
This great race-horse and successful sire will make the season of 1884, from February 10th to June 10th, at Jndson's Wildidle Farm, Santa Clara, Cal.  
Wildidle is the sire of Gov. Stanford's Frolic filly (record of one mile, 1:42), at two years old, May D. (with a record of one and one-half miles in 2:30, the fastest on the Pacific Coast), Jim Douglas, Ella Deane, Wildidler, and others of note.  
Terms of season, \$75, payable at time of service, and in all cases be-fore removal.  
Mares taken good care of at \$8 per month. No responsibility for escapes or accidents. For further particulars address  
**H. C. JUDSON, Owner, or W. L. APPELEY, Supt.,**  
Santa Clara, Cal.  
P. O. Box 223.

TROTTING STALLIONS.

Mambrino Trotting Stallion  
  
**ABBOTSFORD.**  
Record 2:19 1-2.  
WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884, AT THE RANCH OF S. B. WHIPPLE; San Mateo, Cal.  
PEDIGREE.  
By Woodford Mambrino: his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino Paymaster; dam Woodbine, dam of Wedgewood, 2:19, by Woodford, son of Koscisko, by Sir Archy.  
Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodbine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks, by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty-nine colts and fillies sired by him at Woodburn, not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease, Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf, and he gained on a slow track, at Minneapolis, a record of 2:21 1/2. He has thirteen sons and daughters that have trotted in 2:30 or better—Abbotsford 2:19 1/2; Malice 2:19 1/2; Manetta 2:19 1/2; Mambrino Dudley 2:22; Convey 2:22 1/2; Magenta 2:24 1/2; Manired 2:25; Pancoast 2:25 1/2; Rachel 2:26 1/2; Inca 2:27; Lady McFatridge 2:29; Dacia 2:29 1/2; Geo. A. Ayer 2:30. Woodford Mambrino was also the sire of Princess, the sire of Trinket 2:14. It is proper to draw a comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first named stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,300 foals out of selected mares. Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nethe, beat 2:30. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty-six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in seven. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is five times greater than Hambletonian.  
Young Columbus, by Old Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harris' Hambletonian, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. Young Columbus was the sire of Phil Sheridan, sire of Phyllis 2:17 1/2; Adelaide 2:29 1/2; Common-wealth 2:22; Hiram Woodruff 2:25; Valley Chief 2:25; Faustina 2:28 1/2; Phil Sheridan, Jr., 2:28 1/2; Tom Malloy 2:30.  
TERMS.  
One hundred dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season, free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes.  
**WASH JAMES, Agent,**  
San Mateo, Cal.

By Woodford Mambrino: his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino Paymaster; dam Woodbine, dam of Wedgewood, 2:19, by Woodford, son of Koscisko, by Sir Archy.  
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**WASH JAMES, Agent,**  
San Mateo, Cal.

The Trotting-Bred Stallion  
  
**A. T. STEWART,**  
Will stand for mares at the FRESNO FAIR GROUNDS during the season.  
A. T. Stewart is a dark brown stallion with white hind ankles, sixteen-and-one-half hands high, and weighs over 1,300 pounds. Bred by D. L. Harris, of Fayette County, Kentucky. Foaled in 1872, and is an inbred Mambrino. Sired by Mambrino Patchen full brother of Lady Thorn, record 2:18 1/2, sire of Katie Middleton, 2:23, and nine in 2:30 list. Dam by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn; second dam, by Young's Pilot, Jr., brother in blood to the sire of the dam of Naud S., 2:30 1/2. Mambrino Patchen sired by Mambrino Chief, he by Mambrino Pay master, and he by Mambrino, thoroughbredson of imported Messenger.  
Terms for the season, \$30.  
Address  
**SOMERS & A**



## YACHTING.

## The Cruise To-day.

There is to be a Martinez Cruise to-day under the auspices of the Pacific Yacht Club, as per the following sailing orders.

"The Yachts of the Pacific Yacht Club will assemble off Front street wharf on Saturday, May 17th, 1884, at 12 m.

At one o'clock a preparatory gun will be fired, and at 1:15 a second gun will be fired, at which signal the yachts will get under way and proceed direct to Martinez.

The time for hauling down and hoisting colors on the Yachts at sundown and at 8 A. M., will be taken from a signal-gun from the flag ship.

The Yachts will start from Martinez on their return on Sunday, May 18th, at 10:30 A. M. at 10:15 a preparatory gun will be fired, and at 10:30 the starting gun. Time will be taken on passing the Granger's wharf at Martinez.

The course will be direct to the club house, old Saucelito, passing home stake-boat, situated opposite Pacific Yacht Club house wharf, on starboard hand."

The yachts expected to start are the Annie, Aggie, Ariel, Nellie, Fleur de Lis, some few outsiders, and possibly the Lurlina and Halcyon. As the tide will be right both ways, a good time is looked for.

The Fleur de Lis and Ariel have been on the beach last week, near the Pacific Club house, cleaning and repairing generally. The Fleur de Lis on coming down from Vallejo on the last San Francisco Club cruise, struck on the upper end of South Hampton shoal and split her centerboard for about four feet. Her board is a wooden one with heavy sheet iron riveted to either side of it, and hitting the hard bottom turned this iron back. On the Pacific Opening Day her board was still in this condition, and from her good time under these circumstances all must acknowledge her fleetness. Last winter she was stripped and her timbers furred and she was then replanked. This gave her about six inches more beam, and although she seems to bally much more, she has been made much stiffer, a thing she badly needed. As the Ariel lays exposed at low water an opportunity is given to see her beautiful lines. She seems to run from the cutwater to the stern post without a lump or obstruction, and while looking at her thus it is a wonder that she does not go through the water faster than she does. The fault must lie in her sparring, but some time back Captain Turner took her in charge and after trying her for about a month put a new main-mast in her and changed her gaff main-sail to a Bermudian one, without seeming to accomplish much in the way of speed. Her copper is all rotting away, but as her owner never uses her and as copper is so very expensive, there seems no probability of new sheathing until she changes hands.

A great deal of trouble is experienced by yachtsmen in San Pablo and Suisun bays, and also in Carquinez straits, on account of the Italian fisherman's nets. These nets are frequently a quarter of a mile in length, and as they spread them in all directions without regard to channel or anything else except their own desires, and as, moreover, their name is Legion, it is almost impossible to avoid them without steering a very circuitous course; much delay is thus occasioned, making quite frequently, a test of speed almost impossible. If run over them with a centerboard boat is also awkward as they are liable to foul the board, and in that case one is not always free from personal injury, while failing this the chances are that your vessel may be burned or otherwise injured on her next visit to those waters as they are all very vindictive. The law allows them two-thirds of the channel, that is to say, a third measured from either shore, thus leaving the mid-channel third free of obstruction, but they pay not the slightest attention to this fact. If the Fish Commissioners would see to the enforcement of this law, they would confer a great boon on the yachtsmen.

The young men who have chartered the Thetis for this season seem to have little idea as regards yachting etiquette and usages. They were out last Wednesday flying a whip. As we before remarked in this column but one yacht in a locality should be allowed to fly a whip. This honor at present belongs to the Nellie, for although she has lately been frequently beaten in cruises and scrub races, she is still champion and will so remain until the hours are wrested from her in an arranged race, and over a set course. It may be that the young gentlemen have a similar idea as that entertained by some other amateurs who had the sloop Nellie some time ago, who when asked why they flew a whip, calmly replied: "Because we can beat every sloop in the bay except the Annie."

The Halcyon came down from her winter quarters last Tuesday, coming to Saucelito from Antioch in about eight hours. Mr. Tevis has changed his mind and intends putting her in commission this year. He will not put her in the dock just at present and the fresh water has not allowed anything but a little alime to collect on her bottom.

The Rambler, sloop Nellie and Spray went to Vallejo on Saturday last, the Nellie having ladies on board. Ladies' society on yacht board is very enjoyable, but we should think the Nellie would have too small and cramped for an over-night trip with them on board.

The Virginia since she changed her name from the one of brass and bluster, seems to have changed her habits and to prefer quiet cruising to hanging round the club houses. She spent last Wednesday off Point Cavallo, presumably fishing, as she was anchored there for some hours. It may be that her new owner is experimenting with her to ascertain whether or no any of her old time speed remains.

The Aggie and Lurline left Saucelito on Wednesday, and after cruising about started back again. To the windward of Angel Island the Lurline went to the head of the class, and the Aggie, as seen from shore, seemed to decline further contest, as she hauled down her jib and did not hoist it again until the Lurline was so far ahead as to make racing out of the question.

The Lotus Club went up to Vallejo on Tuesday night and came down on Wednesday. As they came down they passed the Ripple bound up, which latter boat put in to Vallejo and returned shortly. The weather experienced in San Pablo bay was very light, and as the flood tide was making the vessels failed to make the city until well into the night.

## Capital Turf Club.

This club brought a successful meeting to a close last Saturday. The following are the events not published last week.

May 9th.—Pacing; for horses that have never beaten 2:20; purse, \$500.  
M. F. Odell's b g Shaker..... 1 1 1  
M. M. Allen's d n g Johnny Weigle..... 2 2 2  
S. G. Tryon's b g Prince..... 3 3 3  
J. T. McIntosh's b g Fred Ackerman..... dist  
Henry McConn's b g Fairmount..... dist  
Time, 2:28, 2:29, 2:29.

The next race was the free-for-all trot, and it has provoked more comment than any or all the other events of the week. Accusations of irregularity have not been wanting, but from the evidence before us—and it is complete and satisfactory—it appears that Mr. Goldsmith simply erred in judgment. His horse had speed before the race, and seemed to have his foot at the beginning, but he was in no condition for a bruising fight and the heavy track and unreasonable scoring tired him out. Vandylyn was the only horse in the race that was fit. Albert W., was in one of his rank moods and ran so much that he did not give up so perceptibly.

Trotting, free for all; purse, \$500.  
P. Farrell's b g Vandylyn..... 3 2 1 2 2 1  
J. A. Goldsmith's g r g Romero..... 1 1 3 3 2 2  
A. Waldstein's b g Albert W..... 2 3 2 1 1 3 3  
Time, 2:30, 2:28, 2:29, 2:32, 2:33, 2:30, 2:30.

Pools—First heat, Romero \$50, Field \$10. Second heat, (Romero barred) Albert W. \$40 Vandylyn \$21.

Third heat, no betting. Fourth heat, Field \$130, Romero \$60.

Fifth heat, Field \$75, Romero \$50.

Sixth heat, Romero \$100, Field \$20.

The trot for the 2:27 class, which followed the vexatious free-for-all, was won handily by Sister.

Trotting, 2:27 class; purse, \$500.  
J. A. Goldsmith's b n Sister, by Admiral..... 3 1 1 1  
W. F. Smith's b g Adair, by Electioneer, by Addie Lee..... 1 2 2 2  
George Leiby's b k g B. B., by Millman's Belfounder..... 2 3 3 3  
Time, 2:33, 2:30, 2:28, 2:35.

Pools—First heat, Sister \$30, Adair \$24, B. B. \$23.

Second heat, Adair \$30, B. B. \$24, Sister \$21.

Third heat, Sister \$50, Field \$25. The meeting closed with the pacing race for local horses.

Pacing; for horses owned in Sacramento county, that have never beaten 2:30; purse \$300.  
Worth Ober's b g Johnny Catchem, by Primus..... 4 1 2 1 1  
A. Teitjen's b n Patti, by Crisman's Patchen..... 2 3 1 2 2  
F. H. Slack's b g General Garfield, by Tecumseh..... 1 2 dist  
J. W. Wilson's b g Roden..... 3 dist  
P. Potter's b n Ned Forest, by..... dist  
Time, 2:43, 2:36, 2:36, 2:40, 2:38.

This closed the most successful meeting ever given by a local association in Sacramento. After paying all expenses and returning an assessment levied on the members as a guarantee fund before the meeting began, the club has a healthy cash balance in the treasury.

## The Latonia Jockey Club Suspends Stoval.

In the fall of 1883 John Stoval, the jockey, stated in an investigation being had before the Executive Committee of the Louisville Jockey Club, and to different persons, that at the summer Saratoga races, and at the fall meeting of the Latonia Jockey Club, Mr. Ed. Corrigan, for whom he was riding, had requested him to pull horses. The statement went abroad, and was published in the leading newspapers.

Mr. Corrigan made complaint to the Latonia Jockey Club, and demanded an investigation. It appeared upon the hearing that Stoval had been discharged by Corrigan at Knoxville previous to making the statements.

The testimony of Stoval as to the alleged request made by Corrigan at Covington, Ky., was, in substance, that Corrigan, the evening previous to a purse race in which Corrigan's mare, Pearl Jennings, was entered, had asked him as to the probabilities of the race, and that he had responded that Pearl Jennings outclassed anything in the race, but that she was not in good form, and he thought Lizzie S. would outrun her; that Corrigan then stated that he usually hacked his own horses, but if that was Stoval's opinion he would hack Lizzie S.

Stoval further stated that this was the substance of the talk; that there was nothing said about pulling, and no express request for him to pull Pearl Jennings, but that he took it to mean that he must not let Pearl Jennings win, and he, next morning, told Corrigan he would not ride the race, and asked him to get another jockey, which he did.

Corrigan's testimony was to the effect that there was a talk between him and Stoval such as is usual about the race and the condition of the horses, but no intimation of a desire to have his mare pulled, or any thought of such a thing; that he did not back any horse in the race, and that he declined to back his own entry because of the opinion expressed by Stoval. Corrigan's testimony was corroborated by that of Mr. D. L. Hall, who stated that in the presence of Corrigan, R. C. Pate, and himself, in the Galt House, at Louisville, Stoval admitted his statements were false; that he had been led into making them by other parties, and that he would publicly retract them; but certain officers of the Louisville Jockey Club, he had reason to believe, were not friendly to him, and that if he did so they would rule him off for making a false statement before the committee of that club. The Executive Committee of the Latonia Club found that the statements of one who confessed that he had made no charges when twice asked to pull races by his employer, and who made them for the first time after he had been discharged, and who was proved to have extensively admitted their untruthfulness were maliciously false, and made with the view of injuring Mr. Corrigan, and suspended Stoval until the 1st day of August, 1884.—Cincinnati Enquirer, May 1st.

Among the special events set down for the July meeting at Chicago will be a match race between H. B. Winship and Frank, with running mates. The conditions are that the winner shall receive \$4,000, \$1,000 if 2:08 is beaten, and \$1,000 for every second better than 2:08. A fast and stout runner has been purchased to go with Winship.

The Santa Anita Stable started eastward on the 9th inst. by the southern route. Mr. L. H. Titus accompanied them with Belle Echo, and has named her in the 2:24 class at the summer meeting of the Chicago Driving Park. The runners go direct to Covington where the meeting opens on the 23th.

Mr. J. I. Case has employed W. H. Crawford to look after the interests of Jay-Eya-See and the remainder of his stable this season. With Bither, to train and drive, and Crawford to attend to the financial matters, Mr. C. should be able to look on complacently.

Mr. H. B. Winship predicts that the trotter named after him will this season trot in 2:10 in harness, and confirms the reports as to Rosa Wilkes' excellent condition.

The thoroughbred chestnut horse Jim Brown, by Foster, dam Flash, by Hiawatha, is to be broken to harness and used as a buggy horse.

Delaney & Ayres have sent their thoroughbred mare Laura, by Shannon, dam Folly, to be bred to Wildidle.

## BILLIARDS.

Now that the authorities have interfered in the gambling question, and consequently shut up the "Stud" games that have been, it would seem an unnecessary adjunct to a billiard hall, the ivories are clicking livelier than they have in months. The professional players are not doing much of importance. A game took place last Tuesday evening, between William Roach and W. R. F. Lowry, for a purse of \$50. Roach has not done any match-playing for some time; however, he did very well on this occasion, showing his proficiency at the rail business. Lowry won the lead off with the black, and scored 17 points, which he followed three innings after with a run of 83, most of his caroms being made in open table play. Roach in the meantime made small runs, but in the fifth inning worked the balls down the left rail, making a run of 58 points. The game stood then, Lowry, 103, Roach, 84. From this point on Lowry kept the lead, defeating his opponent by 102 points in 400. Winner's average, 14 7-9; loser's average, 9 1-7.

On Thursday evening J. F. B. McCleery and W. R. F. Lowry crossed cues again in a 500-point game. Mac led off with the white, scored 3 points, Lowry following with 7. For the first few innings no remarkable playing was done, until the ninth inning, when McCleery worked the balls the whole length of the right rail, scoring 76 points, when he lost the rail, regaining it on the eightieth carom, and completed a neat run of 128 points. Lowry followed this up by railing the balls, but he seems to disdain that rule of playing, and to use his expression, he "waded" in, and from that eighteenth point played the open table, scoring 103 points. The game was a very close one right through, each player answering a run with a run. The game was for a \$100 purse, and was won by Lowry in 35 innings, McCleery having 489 points to his credit. Winner's average, 14 2-7.

Emanuel Brunswick was called to Oregon last week on business, and the consequence is that the "Parisian" Pool Tournament bids fair to not take place, at least, for some time.

## THE DRAMA.

## The Oakland Theatre.

The manner in which the Sheridan Company has been patronized in Oakland speaks well for the taste of the citizens, and for the exertions of the performers. No doubt Sheridan is the greatest interpreter of Shakespeare we have on our stage, and it is fortunate he is strongly supported by his associates. In some cases Miss Davenport lacks the individual vitality that makes the great dramatist, but she is generally acceptable in her efforts. With Miss Phoebe Davies' talent in that direction all are familiar. Solongas Grismer is not the leading man, he also is generally acceptable. The only dummy in the company is Thayer, and the sooner he is removed the better. We hear loud and constant complaints of his insipidity. Next week Shylock will be given, which, in our opinion, is decidedly the best of Sheridan's great characters. Miss Charlotta Tittel takes Jessica, but there is not much in the character. No doubt this painstaking young actress will make the most of it.

## Vienna Garden.

On Monday night the Archduke Joseph's Gypsy Band appeared at this popular resort, and the house has since been so crammed that on Wednesday night Mr. Fire Commissioner Siebe felt it was his duty to call upon Mr. Walters and urge extra caution against fire. We are not surprised that the furore to hear the Spanish Students at nominal prices is repeated to hear the Gypsy Band, for they are simply marvelous as interpreters of the violin. The profound silence and wrapt attention, even in the lower part of the hall where those generally congregated who go merely to chat and smoke, and while away an idle hour, is the best evidence that can be given of the power of the music, and its appreciation by the masses. We have never seen anything like it in the Vienna Garden before. As an evidence also that our people are always attracted by good music, the attendance is gratifying, made up as it is from the very best people in the city. The principle of family resort with refreshments in a free and easy, yet refined style, at nominal prices, is the best theatrical idea of the day, and will always be successful when the performance is worthy of patronage. Standing room, with very little of that, is now the order of things at the Vienna. The interludes are all good, in strict keeping with the principal performance, but we must leave them for special mention until next week, as well as the different pieces in which the band most distinguish themselves.



## Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs.

I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to

Wm. Corbitt,  
218 California St.,  
San Francisco.

## Bay District Association



## Summer Meeting

1884. 1884.

## ENTRIES FOR TROTTING SEASON.

## May 31st, 2:27 Class.

Purse \$750; divided \$450, \$225 and \$75, to first, second and third horse.

## June 4th, 3:10 Class.

Purse \$500; divided \$350, \$100 and \$50, to first, second and third horse.

## June 7th, 2:22 Class.

Purse \$500; divided \$350, \$100 and \$50, to first, second and third horse.

## June 11th, 2:40 Class.

Purse \$500, divided \$350, \$100 and \$50, to first, second, and third horse.

## June 14th, Free-for-all.

Purse \$1,000; divided \$650, to first, \$250 to second, and \$150 to third horse.

## June 21th, 2:24 Class.

Purse \$500; divided \$350, \$100 and \$50, to first, second and third horse.

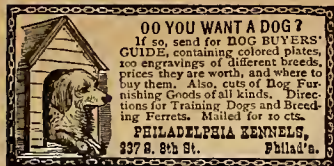
All of the above to be mile heats, 3 in 5 in harness. National rules to govern. Entrance 10 per cent. of purses.

At every race five or more must enter, and three or more horses start. Entries close with the Secretary, Saturday, May 24th, 1884.

T. W. HINCHMAN,  
Secretary,

1435, California Street.





### Stick-Fast Toe-Weight.

This Toe-Weight, where ever introduced, has effected a complete revolution in the U.S. recommended them in any other kind. All prominent saddlers and horsemen in the U.S. recommend them in any other kind. All prominent saddlers and horsemen in the U.S. recommend them in any other kind.

re. Sizes 10 to 12 oz. Ask your dealer or send to  
**MILES & ANDREWS,**  
 Fentonville, Mich.



**Speed Programme**  
 — OF —  
**THIRD DISTRICT**  
**AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION**  
 — AT —  
**CHICO, CAL.**  
 COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1884.

#### First Day, Tuesday, September 2d, 1884.

No. 1.—TROTTING RACE.—For two-year-old colts owned in the District. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of \$200. First colt to receive \$120, second \$80, and third \$50.

No. 2.—TROTTING RACE.—2:30 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of \$400. First horse to receive \$240; second \$120, and third \$40.

#### Second Day, Wednesday, September 3d.

**DOOLEY STAKE.**  
 No. 3.—RUNNING RACE.—Three-quarter dash for two-year-olds. Entrance \$25, p. p., \$125 added.

**UNION HOTEL STAKE.**  
 No. 4.—RUNNING RACE.—One-and-a-half-mile dash for all three-year-olds. Entrance \$25, p. p., \$200 added.

No. 5.—RUNNING RACE.—Three-fourths of a mile and repeat for all. Entrance \$25; \$175 added.

No. 6.—TROTTING RACE.—For yearling colts owned in the District. One mile, to harness and to rule, for a purse of \$150. First colt to receive \$90; second \$40, and third \$15.

#### Third Day, Thursday, September 4th.

No. 7.—TROTTING RACE.—2:35 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of \$300. First horse to receive \$180; second \$90, and third \$30.

No. 8.—TROTTING RACE.—For single road horses to luggy, to be driven by the owners, best 3 in 5, for a purse of \$150. First horse to receive \$90; second \$45, and third \$15.

#### Fourth Day, Friday, September 5th.

No. 9.—RUNNING RACE.—For all, one mile dash. Entrance \$25, p. p., \$150 added.

No. 10.—RUNNING RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile dash, for two-year-olds. Entrance \$25, p. p., \$150 added.

#### SOCIETY STAKE.

No. 11.—RUNNING RACE.—For all, two mile dash. Entrance \$50, \$25 forfeit, \$300 added.

No. 12.—TROTTING RACE.—For two-year-old colts owned in the 3d and 13th Districts. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of \$250. First colt to receive \$150; second \$75, and third \$25.

#### Fifth Day, Saturday, September 6th.

No. 13.—TROTTING RACE.—For all, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of \$400. First horse to receive \$240; second \$120, and third \$40.

No. 14.—PACING RACE.—2:20 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of \$400. First horse to receive \$240; second \$120, and third \$40.

#### REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

National Trotting Association Rules to govern all Trotting and Pacing Races. But the Directors reserve the right to change the order of the programme so as to alternate if necessary to save time, and furnish more than one race the same day.

In all Trotting and Pacing Races, five to enter, three to start. Entrance ten per cent. of purse, to accompany all nominations.

Horses distancing the field will be entitled to the first and third money only.

Horses entered for purses can only be withdrawn by consent of the Judges.

The Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association Rules to govern all Running Races.

Non-starters for Running Races will be held for entrance.

Non-starters must be declared out the day previous to the race they are engaged in, before eight o'clock p. m.

In all Running Races the second horse saves entrance.

No money paid for a race without a contest.

All entries for Races to close with the Secretary or President, at Chico, July 1st, 1884, at ten o'clock p. m.

The Board of Directors will have absolute charge of the Track and Grounds during the week of Races, and guarantee that they will be kept in first-class condition.

The above rules in regard to entries and conducting the Races will be strictly enforced, and all purses and stakes will be paid when the Judges have rendered their decision, and before leaving the Stand.

**C. C. MASON, PRESIDENT.**  
**ROLAND DILLER, SECRETARY.**

## SPRING Racing Meeting OF THE FRESNO FAIR GROUND Association FRESNO, CAL.

May 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25.

#### First Day.

No. 1. Running—Ogle House Stake. For two-year-olds; \$15 each, \$150 added; dash of half a mile.

No. 2. Trotting—Purse \$400; 2:40 class.

#### Second Day.

No. 3. Running—Grand Central Stake. For all ages; \$15 each, \$150 added; dash of one and three-quarters miles.

No. 4. Trotting—Purse \$200; free for all horses owned in Mariposa, Merced, Fresno, Tulare and Kern counties on the 1st of March, 1884.

No. 5. Running—Colonies Stakes. For all ages; \$15 each, \$150 added; dash of one-quarter of a mile.

#### Third Day.

No. 6. Running—Vineyard Stake. For all ages; \$15 each, \$150 added; mile heats.

No. 7. Running—Fresno Saloon Stake. For two-year-olds; \$15 each, \$150 added; dash of three-quarters of a mile.

No. 8. Trotting—Purse \$150; 3:00 class; open for horses owned in Mariposa, Merced, Fresno, Tulare and Kern counties on March 1st, 1884.

#### Fourth Day.

No. 9. Running—Grady Opera House Stake. For all ages; \$10 each, \$100 added; dash of half a mile.

No. 10. Dexter Stable Stakes; for all ages; \$15 each; \$150 added; dash of three-quarters of a mile.

No. 11. Trotting—Purse \$1,000; 2:27 class; five to enter and three to start.

#### Fifth Day.

No. 12. Running—Farmers' Bank Stake. For all ages; \$15 each, \$150 added; half-mile heats.

No. 13. Pacing—Purse \$150; free for all pacers that have never beaten 2:20.

No. 14. Trotting—Purse \$100; gentleman drivers; mile heats.

All trotting races are three in five; three or more to enter and start, unless otherwise specified. National Association rules to govern. All purses to be divided at the rate of sixty, thirty and ten per cent.

All running races, not less than three to enter, and three to start. Pacific Blood-Horse Association rules to govern. In all running races second horse to save entrance.

Entrance to all purses ten per cent., money to accompany the nominations; all entrants to be given in writing, giving name, color, and sex of horse; also name and residence of owner. Entries in all races to close May 5th with W. W. PHILLIPS, Secretary, Fresno, or KILLIP & Co., 115 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

Excursion tickets to Fresno \$7.

**W. W. PHILLIPS,** Secretary.  
**FARMERS' BANK,** Treasurer.

**LEWIS LEACH,** President.  
**A. B. BUTLER,** Vice-President.

**TRY AN ADVERTISEMENT**  
 THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY.  
**THE BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN**

## THE NEW ZEALAND Stud and Pedigree Stock Co. LIMITED. AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

The objects of the NEW ZEALAND STUD AND PEDIGREE STOCK COMPANY, LIMITED, are the breeding of pure-bred Cattle, Clydesdale Horses and Sheep, and disposing of same by sale or otherwise in New Zealand, the Australasian Colonies, San Francisco, and elsewhere.

The whole of the pedigree herds, the Clydesdale horses and sheep, are well known, and consist of first-class imported stock, judiciously selected in England by the best judges, without regard to cost, and their progeny, wherever exhibited, have secured the highest prizes.

The celebrated short-born Bull, DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, was awarded First and Champion Prizes at the Intercolonial Exhibition, Sydney, for the best bull of any breed, and for which the whole of the Australasian Colonies competed with both Imported and Colonial Bulls. This bull and many of his progeny are amongst the herd.

The Herefords are deserving of special mention. Six hundred in number, they form the largest herd of pure Herefords in the world. Their progeny have always met with a ready and remunerative sale in the Australasian Colonies.

The Thoroughbred Horses and Clydesdales of this Company are well known throughout the Colonies and Great Britain; their equal does not exist in the Australasian Colonies.

### Fastest Time on Record.

Martini-Henry, by Mnsket—Sylvia, was bred by this Company and sold when a foal to the Hon. J. White for 1,250 guineas. He is now three years old, and has just achieved the wonderful feat of winning the Victorian Derby, one mile and a half (the great southern weight-for-age race), carrying 122 pounds, and beating a field of nine in 2:39, thus lowering the previous record of 2:41½; and also the Melbourne Cup, two miles, carrying 103 pounds to victory in 3:30½, and beating a field of twenty-nine, thus lowering the previous best record of 3:30¾, by Darrivell (5 years), carrying 102 pounds, in 1879.

Musket—The Company have for sale some twenty-five colts (this season's) by this wonderful sire, from imported thoroughbred English mares.

During the present racing season nearly all the important two and three-year-old events in Auckland have been won by his progeny. A draft of his yearlings, which have just been disposed of in Sydney, New South Wales, realized from £150 to 1,250 guineas.

Orders entrusted to the Company will receive prompt and careful attention, the Company guaranteeing to find careful and efficient men to take charge of stock, and to insure shipments against all risks at five (5) per cent.

Any information regarding stock may be obtained on application to

**P. H. BOURKE, Secretary,**

Auckland, New Zealand.

The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co., Limited.

412 California Street, San Francisco.

**HUGH CRAIG, Agent.**

### HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

**John A. McKerron,**



MANUFACTURER OF

## FINE HARNESS

AGENT FOR

Famous Whitman Saddle and Halter Bridle.

HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK  
 A Specialty.

232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

**J. O'KANE,**

267 Market Street, - - - San Francisco.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
 dealer in  
 Harness, Saddles, Blankets,  
 English Race Goods,  
 And everything necessary for horse  
 or carriage use.

Horse Boots a Specialty.

Agent for Dr. Dixon's Condition Powders. Repair  
 ing promptly attended to.

## DIETZ'S PATENT



## CHECK HOOK.

Simple in its Structure and Practical in its Use.

The horse never loosens the check-rein when this Check-Hook is used.

Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-Hook of this kind.

There being no springs or hinges to break connected with it, makes it serviceable and easily appended, as the check-rein passes through a solid ring attached to the front of the hook.

Orders sent to **A. C. DIETZ,**

No. 9 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Will receive prompt attention.  
 38¢ When ordering state whether gold or silver plate required.

## STOCK AGENCY.

S. D. Bruce of the TURF, FIELD AND FARM, and author of the American Stud Book, offers his services in the purchasing of thoroughbreds and stock of all kinds. He selected and purchased Harry Bassett, Monarchist, Freakness, Joe Daniels, Hubbard, Katie Pease, Foxhall and many other good ones as yearlings. He will attend the sales of Chas. Reed, Belle Meade, Woodburn, Elmendorf and Runnymede. Address at New York, Box 274, until April 20th, Maxwell House, Nashville, to May 3d, and Phoenix Hotel, Lexington, Ky., until sales end.

**S. D. BRUCE,**  
 Box 274, New York City.

## Notice.

HERBERT H. BROWN, M.P. | GEO. H. HOLMES,  
 NUGENT W. BROWN, | O. BRUCE LOWE,  
 TRADING AS

## BROWN BROS. & CO.,

STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,

Auctioneers, Horse, Cattle, and Property  
 Salesmen.

Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

**BROWN BROS. & CO.,**  
 Wright, Heaton's Buildings,  
 Pitt Street, Sydney,  
 New South Wales.

## FOR SALE.

## Holstein Bull

**NERO OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 2209.**

Calved October 21, 1880. Sire BLYTHE, No. 2208, Dam JEANETTE, No. 150. Weight 1,875 pounds.

## Ayrshire Bull

**GENERAL SHERMAN.**

Calved April 10, 1877. Sire SCARBORO CHIEF, No 1706, Dam KITTIE BIRNIE 2d, No. 4179.

Address **ARIEL LATHROP,**  
 Room 69, C. P. R. R. Building,  
 Cor. Fourth and Townsend streets, San Francisco, Cal.

## S. K. THORNTON & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

## CIGARS and TOBACCOS,

256 MARKET and 10 FRONT STS., SAN FRANCISCO.  
 N. E. COR. FRONT and MARKET.

— AGENTS FOR —

**Buchanan & Lyall's Navy Tobaccos, Planet  
 Mills Hemp Carpets and Twines.  
 C. C. Dietz' Genuine Havana  
 Cigars.**

## Carriage Horses For Sale.



AT DASHAWAY STABLES,  
 Oakland, One pair Bay horses;  
 black points; Raised in Nevada;  
 Sired by the thoroughbred horse  
 Pill-Box; Weight 1,150 and 1,180  
 respectively; Seven years (7) old;  
 Perfect in all particulars.

### AMUSEMENTS.

## OAKLAND THEATRE

TWELFTH STREET NEAR WEBSTER, OAKLAND, CAL.

Monday Evening, May 19th.

The Great Tragedian

**W. E. SHERIDAN!**

**SHYLOCK! SHYLOCK!**

**PERFECTLY CAST!**  
**NEW SCENERY AND EFFECTS!**  
**SATURDAY MATINEE!**

**SPECIAL NOTICE**—For the accommodation of the residents of Berkeley, Alameda and Brooklyn, curtain will rise at 7:45, performance terminating at 10:45.

Admission..... 25cts.

Reserved Seats..... 50cts.

Secure your seats in advance.

## The Vienna Gardens,

Cor. of Sutter and Stockton Sts.,

THE POPULAR

## FAMILY RESORT

OF THE CITY.

The Ladies' Orchestra, composed of accomplished musicians is the feature of the Entertainments, with the talented Miss Bertha Neuber as leader.

Refreshments of all kinds the best the market affords.

**G. F. WALTER,**

Sole Proprietor.

ADMISSION FREE.



## Standard Trotting Stallion

BILLY HAYWARD, 489,

At NILES, ALAMEDA COUNTY.

Terms \$20.00. Good pasturage \$3.00.

JAS. J. MARTIN, Agent.

THE TROTTING STALLION  
SILVERHEEL

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884 AT THE DASHAWAY STABLES, 370 Eleventh street, between Franklin and Webster streets, Oakland.

Silverheel is a dark bay, foaled July 5th 1876; bred by R. B. Chisholm of Kane County, Illinois. Sired by Wilson's Blue Bull, his dam Maggie Rice by Gage's Logan; grandam, Fanny Stratford, a mare which had every mark of high breeding; and was the dam of John A. Rice that showed a 2:40 gait when two years old.

Logan by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; his dam Lady Wallace by Ohio Eclipse.

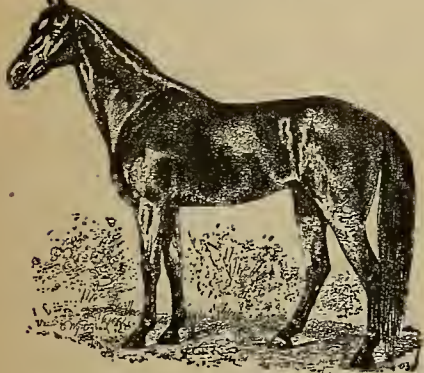
With little training when four years old, Silverheel showed three heats inside of 2:40.

## TERMS.

Twenty-five dollars the season; will make terms for insurance. Season to end July 1st.

SACKRIDER &amp; CHISHOLM.

## Hambletonian Trotting Stallion



## BOB MASON

By ECHO. His dam Belle Mason by Belmont, thoroughbred. Echo by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Fanny Felter by Magnolia (by American Star). Belle Mason by Belmont (Williamson's). First dam, Lucy Johnson, by the Pony (son of imported Leviathan). Second dam Catalpa, by Frank. Third dam, by John Richards.

Will make the season of 1884 for a limited number of mares, at the OAKLAND TROTTER PARK.

## Description.

Bob Mason is a mahogany bay, with inside of off hind ankle white and star in forehead; sixteen hands, and weighs 1,100. Foaled May 10th, 1879. He is of fine kindly disposition, a natural trotter, and has shown great speed, but as yet has no public record. For a fine portrait and full description of the horse see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN July 30th, 1883.

For full history of his sire Echo, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN July 29th, 1882. See also, for his full brother Exile, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN issue of September 16th, 1882.

## Terms.

Fifty dollars the season, payable at time of service. All mares at risk of owners. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasture at \$5 per month.

CHARLES J. ELLIS, Owner.  
WM. DONATHAN, Agent.

## The Trotting Stallions

## Baywood and Fleetwood

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884, COMMENCING FEBRUARY 1st, and ending July 1st, at the corner of Third and Empire streets, San Jose.

## BAYWOOD

Is five years old, dark bay, with black points, 16 hands high, and weigh 1,200 pounds, fine bone, level-headed and a good mover.

Sired by Nutwood; first dam by Geo. M. Patchen; second dam by Champion; third dam by Belmont.

## FLEETWOOD

Is four years old, sorrel, with both front feet white and white stripe face; 15½ hands high, and weighs close to 1,100 pounds. He is a model a perfect horse; high life, fine style and action, and looks like thoroughbred.

Sired by Nutwood. First dam Copper Bottom Mare, by Young American; second dam the Tillotson Mare, pedigree unknown but she was reported to have been bred in Kentucky.

Terms, \$25 for the season, or \$40 to insure.

E. S. SMITH, San Jose.

## THE ELECTIONEER STALLION

## STANFORD

Will make the season of 1884, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, at my stable near the Oakland Race Track.

## Terms.

\$50 for the season, payable at the close of the season. No responsibility assumed beyond reasonable care.

## Pedigree and Description.

Stanford was bred by George Fayor, late of San Francisco, foaled in 1879; is dark bay, no marks, 15½ hands, and weighs 1,050 pounds; was sired by Electioneer, and closely resembles him in form and color; was not broken until last year; has been handled very little, but enough to show that his action is excellent and peculiar to the get of Electioneer.

First dam, Annie Laurie, by McCracken's Dave Hill, Jr., (sire of Geo. Treat, record 2:25½), he by McCracken's Dave Hill, he by Red Lion, and he by Vermont Black Hawk.

Second dam, Kitty, by Owen Dale, son of Belmont. Dam of Dave Hill, Jr., by old St. Lawrence, grandam thoroughbred. Dam of Red Lion by Vermont Hambletonian.

J. J. FAIRBANKS, Agent.

Oakland, January 18, 1

## The Trotting Stallions

## DIRECTOR AND MONROE CHIEF

Will make the season of 1884 at

## Oakland Trotting Park,

Commencing February 1st and ending June 1st.

## TERMS.

Director \$200, Monroe Chief \$100, the season. Good pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Due care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no responsibility assumed should any occur.

## Director, 2:17.

Black horse, foaled July 18, 1877, by Dictator (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10½; Phyllis, 2:15½); first dam Dolly (dam of Thorndale, 2:22½; Onward, 2:22½), by Mambrino Chief; second dam by Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiener.

Thorndale, 2:22½, is the sire of Edwin Thorpe, 2:16½, and Daisy Dale, 2:18½.

## Monroe Chief, 2:18 1-4.

Two-mile record, 4:45.

Brown horse, foaled 1870, by Jim Monroe (son of Alexander's Abdallah, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, first dam Madame Powell, by Bay Chief (son of Mambrino Chief); second dam by Toronto (son of St. Lawrence); third dam claimed to be of Whipstock. For a very lifelike portrait of Monroe Chief and a full account of his pedigree and performances, see the holiday number of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, issued December 31, 1883.

For further information address

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,  
OAKLAND TROTTER PARK.

## The Trotting Stallion

## BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Penniston, Philadelphia, Penn. By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr. Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1884 from February 10th to July 1st.

## Terms.

\$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at \$3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

February 2d, 1884.

J. B. McDONALD.

2:20 1-4.

## The Fast-Trotting Stallion

## ANTEEO.

Dark bay colt, near hind foot white; foaled May 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

By ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.

Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.

Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.

Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.

Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.

Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.

Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.

Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.

Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.

Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.

Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.

Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.

Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 10th to June 15th, 1884, at the Fair Grounds at Santa Rosa.

## TERMS.

\$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20½, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

M. ROLLINS, Agent,  
Santa Rosa.

## MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE B. WILKES, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by E. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christiana, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino son of Mambrino Chief, he dam Ripton's dam by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes (weighing 1,200 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 27 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 14 have records of 2:25 or better, 5 of 2:20 or better, and 8 of 2:15 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H., and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1884, at the Drew Stable, STOCKTON, and L. M. Morse's near LODI.

## Terms.

\$40 for the season, or \$25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

## The Trotting Stallion

## STEINWAY,

With two-year-old record, third beat, of 2:31½, and three-year-old record, fourth heat, of 2:25½.

## Terms.

He will serve mares the present season, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, 1884, at the

Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County.

At \$100 for the season, payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage \$5 per month, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McClevery &amp; Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, or of S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S. Smalley's Stable, Hayward, will be forwarded immediately to the farm.

## Description.

He is a bay, 15½ hands high, weighing 1,175 pounds, long flowing main and tail, two white hind ankles remarkable style and lofty carriage; has a good, resolute head set on a stout neck; his shoulders do not mount very high on the withers. He has great length and a capacious middle piece, plenty of bone and substance; his gait is big and square; his disposition is the very best.

## Pedigree.

Steinway, by Strathmore; first dam Abbess, by Albion, the sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24; second dam by Marshall Ney, by imported Emancipation; third dam by Bertrand, he by Sir Archy; Albion by Halcyon, a pacer; he by Virginian, a son of Sir Archy. Steinway's dam is the dam of Solo, five-year-old, record 2:28, and Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, two-year-old, record 2:31, winning the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall, beating the Palo Alto colt and others. Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway. Steinway's dam is also the dam of W. S. Buckner's colt Currency, that trotted as a yearling, the fall of 1882, in 2:46. See New York "Spirit of the Times" of November 18th, and "Turf, Field and Farm" November 18th, 1882.

Strathmore is the sire of Santa Clara, 2:47½, and Tucker, 2:51; Chestnut Hill, 2:24; Alice Stoner, 2:24; Steinway, five-year-old, 2:25½; Nannie Talbert, five-year-old, 2:27; Solo, five-year-old, 2:28; Monitor, 2:28½; Henderson, 2:28; Strathlan, three-year-old, 2:29½; and Stuart, three-year-old, 2:28. Stuart is full brother to Belnor, who trotted a mile in 2:32½ at fifteen months old. Bedford trotted in the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall; was timed the second heat in 2:32½; is by Strathmore also. Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, the sire of Dexter, 2:17½; first dam by North American, the sire of Whitehall, he the sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23½, and he in turn got Governor Sprague, record 2:20½; and he got Kate Sprague, record 2:18. The dam of Scott's Thomas, record 2:21, and Scott's Chief, record 2:23, was by Whitehall; also North American, by Sir Walter; he by Hickory, sire imported Whip; North American's dam is a pacer. Strathmore's second dam is by Harris Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by imported Messenger.

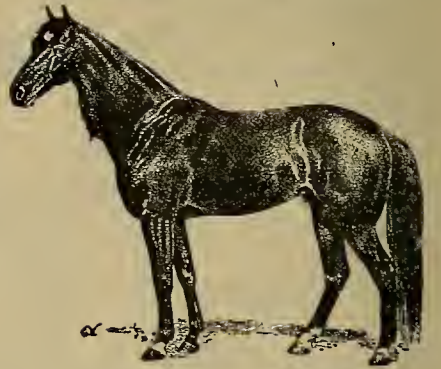
## Performances.

Steinway has trotted four races; at two years old he won the Lexington stake, mile heats, beating Memento, Jewett, Verba, Admiration, Mystery, in 2:39, 2:32, 2:31½. Memento won the first heat. As three-year-old, at Sharnbury, Ky., August 8th, 1879, over a miserable half-mile track, he beat Bushwhacker, record 2:27, and Blackwood, Jr., record 2:22, in four heats, 2:38, 2:37, 2:37, 2:35. Bushwhacker winning second heat. At Lexington, August 18th, 1879, he trotted six heats, 2:38, 2:35, 2:30, 2:25½, 2:30½, 2:30½. Steinway winning fourth, fifth and sixth heats, beating Jewett, Catboby and two others. At the fall meeting of the Horse Breeders' Association for the Kentucky Stakes for three-year-olds he was beaten in three heats by Jewett, in 2:26½, 2:29½, 2:26½; but Steinway was lame in this race, and really not in fit condition to start; he was timed second, in 2:27½, 2:23½, 2:27½.

## Address

GEORGE WILEY,  
Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.

## THE TROTTER STALLIONS



## SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1st TO July 15th, 1884, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal. Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15½ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, and foaled in the spring of 1878.

## PEDIGREE.

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Buisir, thoroughbred (No. 73). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:44½) by Flatfoot, son of Fraden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grandam by Leffler's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

## LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built, weight, 1,180 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks, and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood, he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star (son of Flax's Western Star by Blackhawk), 1st dam by Bonnerges, 2nd dam by Gallatin (son of). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flax's dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:33. 2nd dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. 3rd dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. 4th dam by Leffler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

## TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty (\$50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five (\$25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three (\$3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. MCINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.



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A. C. BASSETT,                      H. R. JUDAH,  
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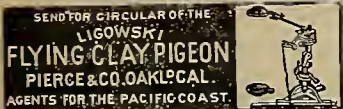
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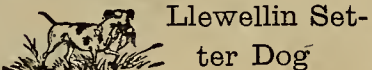
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By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at \$50 the season.

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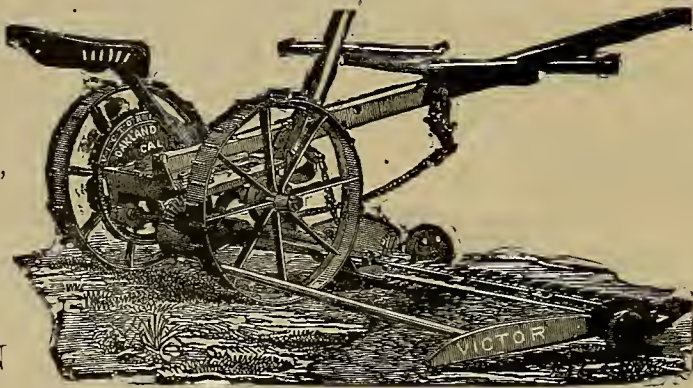
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# BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. IV, No. 21.  
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1884.

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## CRICKET.

### Union vs. Occident.

Last Saturday the Unions essayed with the Occident C. C. Waterman, the Occident captain, won the toss, and sent the Unions in to bat, and they only succeeded in scoring 28 runs, notwithstanding their long stay at the wickets, Veale securing 12 runs not out. The Occidents were more fortunate, and realized 58 runs, thanks to Sanderson, Purdy and Waterman. The bowling of the Unions was immeasurably superior to their previous performance on Thursday. The second innings of the Unions only produced 32 runs, notwithstanding the most stnbborn defense of a few of the batsmen. Luke played very nicely for his not out of 11, and Wilson, Veale and Fletcher each made 4. The latter generally scores when runs are at premium, as evidenced by his score of 3 out of a total of 11 runs in the second innings of the Union against the Grass Valley last September. The Occident C. C. only needed three runs to win, and which was secured without the loss of a wicket, the Occident C. C. winning by one run and 10 wickets. Owing to the sudden disappearance of the score sheets we are unable to give the complete bowling analysis. Carr's howling was most effective for the Occidents; Luke and Ellsworth shared the honors for the visitors. The following is the complete score:

OCCIDENT.			
FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
J. Sanderson.....	b Ellsworth..... 19		
H. O. Bristowe.....	b Luke..... 4		
J. S. Purdy.....	b Ellsworth..... 15		
Ben Clarke.....	run out..... 5	not out..... 2	
W. Carr.....	run out..... 1		
A. Waterman.....	b Ellsworth..... 8		
J. T. Croes.....	c Fletcher, h Luke..... 0		
Davenport.....	h Luke..... 1		
J. Knox.....	run out..... 0		
Callingham.....	run out..... 4		
Sherott.....	not out..... 4	not out..... 0	
	Wides..... 1		1
	Byes..... 0		
Total.....	58	Total.....	3

Grand Total.....61

UNION.			
FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Luke.....	run out..... 0	b Carr..... 11	
Trathen.....	c Carr, h Sanderson..... 0	b Purdy..... 0	
Wilson.....	b Sanderson..... 0	b Clark..... 4	
Reynolds.....	h Waterman..... 1	b Purdy..... 4	
Veale.....	not out..... 12	run out..... 0	
Shugg.....	b Waterman..... 2	not out..... 0	
Fletcher.....	run out..... 3	h Carr..... 4	
Ellsworth.....	h Waterman..... 1	run out..... 0	
Curnow.....	b Waterman..... 1	c and b Carr..... 0	
Oliver.....	b Clark..... 0	h Carr..... 0	
Penhall.....	h Clark..... 2	b Carr..... 0	
	Byes..... 1		6
	Wides..... 4		3
Total.....	28	Total.....	32

Grand Total.....60

### The Unions Defeated.

The Union Club of Grass Valley arrived in the city May 13th, and were received by a few of the local cricketers. On Wednesday all the cricketers indulged in a little practice. Thursday the Unions and the Merions met for the second time. The day was beautifully fine. The Union captain having won the toss, decided upon sending the Merions to handle the willow. Hill and Spiro were the first to appear at the crease to the howling of Wilson and Luke. With the score of 17 Hill wandered out of his crease and was stumped by Veale. Burnett joined Spiro, and both completely collared the howling, and the score had reached 56 before Burnett allowed an easy one to get by his defence. G. Theobald joined Spiro and at 70 the latter was stumped out after having made 40 runs by vigorous play. At the adjournment for lunch only five wickets were down for 96. Upon resuming the remaining Merione collapsed rather quickly, the telegraph showing 122 runs on the fall of the tenth wicket. G. Theobald, 25; Burnett, 17 and Barney Benjamin 11, played very carefully for their respective scores. Veale and Wilson were the first to uphold the batting interests of Grass Valley, and despite all the efforts of Hill and Benjamin with the leather

18 runs were compiled before a vacancy occurred. Reynolds, the new-comer, played very carefully, but soon lost his partner. Curnow now joined the left-hander, and the board showed 36 runs before the fall of the third wicket. The Merions began to get a little uneasy at the rapidly increasing score of the Unions. The fine stand made by the first men of the Union contingent was not backed up by the remaining batsmen, and at the fall of the last wicket only 50 runs were registered. Luke playing a very careful not out innings of 8.

The Unions being the necessary number of runs behind their opponents were obliged to follow on, and were all disposed of in a remarkable short time for 14 runs only. G. Fletcher and Veale being the chief scorers, with four each. J. Mathieu, Barney and Ben Benjamin were the bowlers. The Merions then winning the game by one innings and 58 runs. Subjoined is the full score:

#### Merions—FIRST INNINGS.

C. B. Hill.....	et Veale, b Luke..... 3
J. H. Spiro.....	st Curnow, b Shugg..... 40
L. G. Burnett.....	h Veale..... 17
G. Theobald.....	b Shugg..... 25
J. Mathieu.....	b Shugg..... 4
Ben Benjamin.....	b Veale..... 5
Barney Benjamin.....	not out..... 11
C. L. Miel.....	et Curnow..... 3
C. Creighton.....	b Veale..... 2
C. Goewey.....	run out..... 1
W. G. Harrison.....	h Shugg..... 1
	Byes 4; Leg byes 5; Wides 1..... 10
Total.....	122

#### Unions of Grass Valley.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
N. Veale.....	o B'y Benjamin..... 4	8b Ben Benjamin..... 4	
T. Wilson.....	b Hill..... 12	12c Hill, b B'y Benjamin..... 0	
O. H. Reynolds.....	h B'y Benjamin..... 7	h Ben Benjamin..... 0	
S. Curnow.....	b B'y Benjamin..... 5	c Spiro b B'y Benjamin..... 0	
T. Luke.....	not out..... 8	h B'y Benjamin..... 1	
Ellsworth.....	c B Benjamin, b Spiro..... 2	not out..... 0	
R. Trathen.....	run out..... 1	1c Spiro, h Mathieu..... 3	
R. Shugg.....	b Spiro..... 3	run out..... 0	
B. Penhall.....	b B'y Benjamin..... 0	0b Mathieu..... 0	
G. Fletcher.....	b B'y Benjamin..... 0	0b B'y Benjamin..... 4	
Oliver.....	b Spiro..... 0	0b Mathieu..... 0	
	Byes..... 4		0
	Leg Byes..... 0		0
	Wides..... 0		0
	no ball..... 0		0
Total.....	50	Total.....	14

Grand Total.....64

Runs at the fall of each wicket:  
Merions—1stinnings—17, 56, 70, 87, 96, 101, 105, 108, 114—117.

Unions—1stinnings—18, 20, 37, 37, 42, 44, 48, 49, 50—50.  
2dinnings—2, 2, 7, 7, 10, 10, 10—14.

#### Analysis of Bowling.

MERIONS—FIRST INNINGS.				
	Balls.	Runs.	Mdns.	Wickets.
T. Wilson.....	42	19	0	0
T. Luke.....	36	22	0	0
R. Shugg.....	70	43	0	4
N. Veale.....	66	38	1	5

UNIONS—FIRST INNINGS.				
Barney Benjamin.....	102	23	4	5
C. B. Hill.....	60	20	1	1
L. H. Spiro.....	42	7	1	3

SECOND INNINGS.				
Barney Benjamin.....	30	7	2	4
Ben Benjamin.....	24	7	1	2
Jules Mathieu.....	7	0	1	3

Umpire, B. Clarke. Scorers, Glasson and Holmes.

We have received the following notice:

Dear Sir:—A general meeting of cricketers will be held at the Occidental Hotel on Wednesday, May 28th, 1884, at 8 P. M., at which the report of the Provisional Committee on Constitution for a "California Cricketers' Association" will be submitted.  
WM. GREER HARRISON.  
President pro tem.

The Australian team are negotiating for a match with our local cricketers, on their arrival in this city, on their way back to Australia after their English campaign.

The opening match of the season, between the Occidents and Merione, will probably take place next Saturday.

### The Grass Valley Cricketers.

The Grass Valley cricketers suffered defeat by both the local clubs, although they have considerably improved since their last match. The inclusion of Ellsworth and Wilson materially strengthens the howling and batting department of the team, while Luke has made good progress with the ball. The experience gained by them in a match with a local club is worth five matches played among themselves. The backing up of the team is very poor, and with a little more attention in that department they will be able to increase their score at least fifty per cent. The field was not placed to the best advantage, particularly the bowler, who, after delivering his over, was required to fill the position of long off and probably the last ball of the over would be hit so he would have to chase it. The foolishness of this is very apparent, and the captain should remedy this serious drawback to the howler next match. The Union team, although defeated, are not discouraged, but will practice indefatigably till they meet a local team in Grass Valley, when they will not be so seriously handicapped with our cobbie stones.

### H. M. S. Constance vs. Victoria.

The "Constance" were all disposed for 29 runs owing to the excellent howling of Campbell and Eherts. The Victorians compiled 220 runs, Bennett 64, Ebert 40 and Wootton not out 30, heading the list. The Constance had lost 6 wickets for 69 runs when the stumps were drawn. Scroggs scoring 37 not out out of that number. Scroggs, it will be remembered, played for the H. M. S. Swiftsre against San Francisco.

The cricket match played at Nicetown on May 9th, between the Philadelphia team, who sailed for their English campaign on May 17th, and a representative New York team captained by Cyril Wilson, resulted in a victory for the Philadelphia by one run and ten wickets. All New York—Firstinnings, 49; secondinnings, 48. Philadelphia—Firstinnings, 63; secondinnings, 2 wickets for 34. J. A. Scott 11 and 10; C. A. Newhall 11 and not out 19; J. B. Thayer 16 and 2, were the principal run getters for the Philadelphia team. Clarke and Lowry bowled for Philadelphia in the firstinnings with great success, and C. A. Newhall captured 7 wickets for 10 run in the second.

A return match was played next day, when the Philadelphia scored 136 runs in their first attempt; J. A. Scott 11, D. P. Stoever 15, C. A. Newhall 11, W. C. Morgan 37, H. MacNitt 37, were the chief scorers. All New York compiled 70, with Cyril Wilson 21 and Lambkin 16, before the last wicket fell. Stoever, Newhall, Clarke and Thayer bowled with the greatest success for the Philadelphians.

## BICYCLING.

There were 5,000 present at Washington May 20th, to witness the annual races of the L. A. W.

Twenty-five-mile race, Championship Trophy.—Frazier of N. J., first. Time 1 hr. 38 min. 42½ sec.

Ten-mile race.—Brooks of Elmira, N. Y., first. Time 36 min. 3 sec.

Three-mile race.—Hanna of Washington first. Time 10 min. 16½ sec.

One mile bicycle.—Hendee first. Time 3 min. 6½ sec.

One mile tricycle.—Hendee first. 3 min. 57½ sec.

Judging the time made in the races, the track must have been slow.

Owing to the non-appearance of Herbert at Blossburg, Pennsylvania, May 14th, Wm. Steele ran against the three-mile record of 15 min. 12 sec. made by George Hazael, and succeeded in lowering the record one second. Time, one mile in 4:50; two mile in 9:50; three mile in 15:11.

On May 14th, at the grounds of New York A. C., Taylor, with 19 yards start in 220 yards, succeeded in winning the ninth competition for Oelricks Diamond Medal. The medal has to be won three times before it becomes the property of the winner.

A great many complaints are being made and more particularly by the bicycle riders, of the poor condition of the Olympic Grounds, Oakland. If the track is to be in good condition for the games on the 30th, it will need constant preparation every day.

The very much advertised Woodside and Morgan professional bicyclists, who announced their intention of riding from N. Y. to San Francisco, terminated their trip prematurely at Washington, owing to want of financial patronage.



## TURF AND TRACK.

### Dates Claimed.

Bay District Association, San Francisco, May 31st to June 14th.  
Sonoma County Agricultural Association, Santa Rosa, August 18th to 23d.  
Thirteenth District, Marysville, Aug. 26th to 30th.  
Chico Fair Association, Chico, Sept. 1st to 6th.  
State Fair, Sacramento, Sept. 11th to 20th.

### Rancho del Paso Sale.

#### Roadsters and Carriage Horses.

Bacarat, br g. 1879, by Dana, dam by McCracken's Black Hawk, John Evans, Napa; \$330.  
Bay gelding, 1880, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam sister to Susie Allen, W. Harkey, Yuba City; \$290.  
Chestnut gelding, 1881, by Victor, dam Daphne, by Whipple's Hambletonian, Captain Kohl, San Francisco; \$400.  
Bay gelding, 1879, by Bismarck, dam by McCracken's Black Hawk, E. B. Chapman, Oakland; \$275.  
Black gelding, 1879, by Bismarck, Barney Horne, San Francisco; \$230.  
Brown gelding, 1879, by Bismarck, Captain Kohl, San Francisco; \$235.  
Gray gelding, 1878, by Bismarck, Kane Bros., San Francisco; \$205.  
Chestnut gelding, 1881, by Bismarck, dam Fry pacing mare, T. R. Stephens, Placerville; \$175.  
Chestnut gelding, 1881, by Kentucky, dam Young Lexington mare, by Dickens, D. McCarty, San Francisco; \$225.  
Brown gelding, 1881, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Dahlia, by Bismarck, Con. Mooney, San Francisco; \$190.  
Bay gelding, 1881, by Kentucky, dam Minnie Brown, by Bismarck, R. J. Merkeley, Sacramento; \$200.  
Bay or brown gelding, 1881, by Dana, dam Duet, by Billy Cheatham, F. H. Burke, San Francisco; \$135.  
Bay gelding, 1881, by Dickens, dam Elaine, by Ethan Allen, Jr., Dan McCarty, San Francisco; \$205.  
Chestnut gelding, 1881, by Bismarck, dam Kitty, Captain Johnson, Stockton; \$155.  
Chestnut gelding, 1881, by Kentucky, dam Coombs' mare, by Lodi, John Coglan, San Francisco; \$230.  
Bay gelding, 1881, by Dana, dam by McCracken's Black Hawk, James Tompkinson, San Francisco; \$210.  
Chestnut gelding, 1881, by Bismarck, dam Belle Hawkins, by Jack Hawkins, G. C. McMullen, Sacramento; \$150.  
Chestnut gelding, 1881, by Kentucky, dam Ruby Tilden, by Bismarck, G. C. McMullen, Sacramento; \$165.  
Bay gelding, 1881, by Dana, dam Pet Throckmorton by Yellow Jacket, R. J. Merkeley, Sacramento; \$150.  
Bay gelding, 1881, by Western or Norwood, R. J. Merkeley, Sacramento; \$160.  
Bay gelding, 1881, by Norwood, dam a pacing mare, J. Van Gordon, San Francisco; \$150.  
Gray gelding, 1881, by Kentucky, dam by Hubbard, Con. Mooney, San Francisco; \$190.  
Chestnut gelding, 1881, by Kentucky, dam Young Nora, by Inauguration, Barney Horne, San Francisco; \$255.  
Bay gelding, 1881, by Bismarck, dam Nellie by Muldoon, D. McCarty, San Francisco; \$150.  
Bay gelding, 1881, by Norwood, William Robinger, San Francisco; \$130.  
Black gelding, 1881, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam by Lodi, John Boggs, Colusa; \$200.  
Bay gelding, 1881, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Arrietta by Maillard's Eclipse, D. McCarty, San Francisco; \$190.  
Bay or brown gelding, 1881, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Drew Girl, D. McCarty, San Francisco; \$170.  
Black gelding, 1881, by Kentucky, out of the dam of Cairo, Captain B. E. Harris, San Francisco; \$300.  
Chestnut gelding, 1881, by Kentucky, dam Sister to Ruth Ryan, by Lodi, W. J. Irvine, Sacramento; \$190.  
Bay or brown gelding, 1881, by Dana, dam Lucy, Wm. Robinger, San Francisco; \$135.  
Bay or brown gelding, 1881, by Western, L. P. Clark, Sacramento; \$155.  
Chestnut gelding, 1880, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Kitty Dixon, C. H. Eldred, Sacramento; \$220.  
Chestnut gelding, 1880, by Norwood, D. McCarty, San Francisco; \$175.  
Bay or brown gelding, 1880, by Western or Norwood, D. McCarty, San Francisco; \$215.  
Chestnut gelding, 1880, pedigree not given, R. J. Merkeley, Sacramento; \$150.  
Bay gelding, 1880, by Norwood, C. S. Crittenden, San Francisco; \$425.  
Bay gelding, 1880, by Western or Norwood, Robert Miller, Sacramento; \$160.  
Bay gelding, 1880, by Western, Keane Bros., San Francisco; \$270.  
Chestnut gelding, 1880, by Kentucky, dam Young Nora by Inauguration, C. S. Crittenden, San Francisco; \$200.  
Bay gelding, 1880, by Kentucky, dam Blink Bonnie by Belmont, John Munsen, Oakland; \$240.  
Bay gelding, 1880, by Norwood, James Tomkinson, San Francisco; \$235.  
Bay gelding, 1880, by Dana, dam Pat Murray mare, W. J. Irvine, Sacramento; \$200.  
Bay gelding, 1880, by Bismarck, dam Sacramento John Nelson mare, Capt. Johnson, Stockton; \$205.  
Bay gelding, 1880, by Kentucky, dam Williams mare, W. J. Irvine, Sacramento; \$205.  
Bay gelding, 1880, by Norwood, dam by Billy Cheatham, J. Van Gordon, San Francisco; \$310.  
Black gelding, 1880, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam by Primus, John Boggs, Colusa; \$220.  
Brown gelding, 1880, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Capnio, E. G. Blessing, Sacramento; \$200.  
Chestnut gelding, 1880, by Kentucky, dam by Muldoon, D. McCarty, San Francisco; \$165.  
Chestnut gelding, 1880, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Diana, H. Gerber, Sacramento; \$240.  
Brown or black gelding, 1880, by Monroe, J. H. Swain, San Francisco; \$190.  
Chestnut gelding, 1880, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam by Ashland Chief, Wm. Harkey, Yuba City; \$200.  
Gray gelding, 1880, by Kentucky, dam Colleen Bawn, Capt. B. E. Harris, San Francisco; \$240.  
Chestnut gelding, 1880, by Western, dam by Old Spot, Capt. Birdsell, San Francisco; \$205.  
Brown gelding, 1880, by Bismarck, F. D. Cobb, Sacramento; \$180.  
Bay gelding, 1880, by Western, dam Lucy, R. J. Merkeley, Sacramento; \$200.  
Bay gelding, 1880, by Western, dam Jones mare, J. H. Swain, San Francisco; \$200.  
Black gelding, 1880, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., Captain B. E. Harris, San Francisco; \$170.

Bay gelding, 1880, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Maggie Mitchell, Capt. Johnson, Stockton; \$200.  
Black gelding, 1880, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Emily, Capt. Johnson, Stockton; \$220.  
Black gelding, 1880, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Emigrant mare, Capt. B. E. Harris, San Francisco; \$265.  
Bay gelding, 1880, by Kentucky, dam Billy Wallace mare, A. Meister, Sacramento; \$165.  
Chestnut gelding, 1880, by George M. Patchen, Jr., dam by General Taylor, Dr. Coster, Sacramento; \$200.  
Bay gelding, 1880, by Bismarck, dam by Belmont, Eugene Gregory, Sacramento; \$165.  
Brown gelding, 1880, by George M. Patchen, Jr., dam McCracken's Black Hawk, J. W. Wilson, Sacramento; \$255.  
Chestnut gelding, 1880, by Kentucky, dam by Bismarck, Frank Page, Sacramento; \$155.  
Roan gelding, 1880, by George M. Patchen, Jr., dam McCracken's Black Hawk, F. H. Burke, San Francisco; \$175.  
Bay gelding, 1880, by Bismarck, dam McClung mare, John Gerber, Sacramento; \$225.  
Chestnut gelding, 1880, by Kentucky, dam Donnelly mare, B. Horne, San Francisco; \$165.  
Bay gelding, 1879, by Norwood, R. J. Merkeley, Sacramento; \$135.  
Brown gelding, 1878, Capt. B. E. Harris, San Francisco; \$150.  
Brown gelding, 1879, by Norwood, D. McCarty, San Francisco; \$230.  
Brown gelding, 1879, by Norwood, dam by Maillard's Eclipse, Capt. B. E. Harris, San Francisco; \$170.  
Bay gelding, 1879, by Western or Norwood, Capt. B. E. Harris, San Francisco; \$210.  
Gray gelding, 1879, by Western, J. Van Gordon, San Francisco; \$200.  
Bay gelding, 1879, by Western, J. Van Gordon, San Francisco; \$290.  
Chestnut gelding, 1879, by Norwood, Sam Carter, Sacramento; \$180.  
Chestnut gelding, 1879, by Western, Capt. Johnson, Stockton; \$200.

#### Two-year-olds.

Alcazar, gray stallion, 1881, by Posora Hayward, dam A. Rose, by the Moor, (Alcazar is engaged in several of the crack three-year-old stakes this year), George W. Ellery, Sacramento; \$300.  
Eagle, gray colt, 1882, by Echo, dam Sally-Come-Up, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., (engaged in the Occident and Stanford stakes), J. Van Gordon, San Francisco; \$455.  
Nidia, bay filly, 1882, by Echo, dam Gipse, by Lodi, W. E. Gerber, Sacramento; \$345.  
Ethel, bay filly, 1882, by Echo, dam Shasta, by Gladiator, J. Van Gordon, San Francisco; \$200.  
Maggie O., bay filly, 1882, by Echo, dam Maggie O'Neil by Lodi, J. Van Gordon, San Francisco; \$280.  
Dixie, bay filly, 1882, by Echo, dam Elmo mare, by Seale's Elmo, (engaged in the Stanford stake), J. Van Gordon, San Francisco; \$515.  
Pasba, bay colt, 1882, by Echo; dam Fashion filly, by Correct, (engaged in the Occident stake), Marion Biggs, Jr., Biggs; \$390.  
Willie G., bay colt, 1882, by Echo, dam Booth mare, by Gov. Booth, F. H. Burke, San Francisco; \$655.  
Minnie, bay filly, 1882, by Echo, dam Minnie Warren by Langford, J. Van Gordon, San Francisco; \$435.  
Roena, bay filly, 1882, by Echo, dam sister to Ruth Ryan, by Lodi, G. Pacheco, Pacheco; \$350.  
Vileta, bay filly, 1882, by Echo, dam by Lodi, J. H. Beecher, Anderson; \$225.  
Blonde, dun filly, 1882, by Echo, dam Lady Gay, by David Hill, Jr., J. Van Gordon, San Francisco; \$215.  
Gray gelding, 1882, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam by Norwood, L. T. Yager, Folsom; \$180.  
Miss Muffit, bay filly, 1882, by Echo, dam Black Swan, by Ten Broeck, D. Brown, Petaluma; \$360.  
Elsa, bay filly, 1882, by Echo, dam Ella, by Speculation, J. Van Gordon, San Francisco; \$1,060.  
Bay gelding, 1882, by Echo, dam by John Nelson, S. De Kay, Sacramento county; \$205.  
Montana, bay gelding, 1882, by Echo, dam Black Woodbine, by Reardon's Patchen, W. Harkey, Yuba City; \$405.  
Figaro, black colt, 1882, by Echo, dam Nellie, by Muldoon, B. E. Harris, San Francisco; \$165.  
Chestnut gelding, 1882, by Gus, dam Mollie, by Speculation, B. Horne, San Francisco; \$200.

#### Yearlings.

Gray filly, by Echo, dam Sally-Come-Up, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., Major Biggs; \$200.  
Bay filly, by Alaska, dam Eclipse by Echo, J. Van Gordon, San Francisco; \$190.  
Bay colt, by Alaska, dam Lady Hamilton, E. M. Fry, San Francisco; \$160.  
Bay filly, by Alaska, dam Dido, by Whipple's Hambletonian, J. Van Gordon, San Francisco; \$400.  
Bay filly, by Echo, dam Lady Briggs, by Billy Cheatham, G. Pacheco, Pacheco; \$175.  
Bay colt, by Alaska, dam Queen Bess, by Billy Cromwell, D. McCarty, San Francisco; \$140.  
Bay colt, by Echo, dam Shasta, by Gladiator, J. H. Batchelor, Sacramento; \$120.  
Bay filly, by Echo, dam Dana's Fashion filly, by General Dana, Captain B. E. Harris, San Francisco; \$230.  
Bay filly, by Echo, dam Maggie O'Neil by Lodi, J. T. Cousins, San Francisco; \$220.  
Bay colt, by Echo, dam Fashion filly, by Correct, E. Frisbie, Anderson; \$225.  
Brown filly, by Alaska, dam Drew Girl, by Wintthrop, J. T. Taylor, Contra Costa county; \$650.  
Bay filly, by Echo, dam sister to Ruth Ryan, by Lodi, W. A. Gamble, Sacramento; \$180.  
Bay colt, by Alaska, dam by Belmont, E. Frisbie, Anderson; \$160.  
Bay filly, by Echo, dam Half Moon, by General Dana, D. Brown, Petaluma; \$300.  
Bay filly, by Echo, dam Susie Allen, by Ethan Allen, Jr., G. Pacheco, Pacheco; \$175.  
Bay filly, by Echo, dam by Langford, Colonel H. I. Thornton, San Francisco; \$180.  
Bay filly, by Alaska, dam by St. Clair, Colonel H. I. Thornton, San Francisco; \$280.  
Brown filly, by Alaska, dam by Grinstead, J. Van Gordon, San Francisco; \$190.  
Bay colt, by Algonia, dam Lola, by Geo. Patchen, Jr., James Duane, Sacramento; \$160.  
Bay filly, by Echo, dam Ella, by Speculation, E. M. Richmond, Sacramento; \$380.  
Brown colt, by Algonia, dam Croole, by Tho Moor, J. Van Gordon, San Francisco; \$310.  
Bay colt, by Echo, dam by St. Clair, John Mackey, Sacramento; \$225.  
Gray filly, by Echo, dam by Hubbard, D. Brown, Petaluma; \$350.

Chestnut colt, by Algonia, dam Kittie Dixon, Captain Johnson, Stockton; \$110.  
Chestnut colt, by Algonia, dam Bootb mare, John Mackey, Sacramento; \$125.  
Bay filly, by Algonia, dam Black Woodbine, by Reardon's Patchen, Col. H. I. Thornton, San Francisco; \$180.  
Bay filly, by Echo, dam Nellie, by Muldoon, Geo. Poorman, Sacramento; \$175.  
Dun colt, by Alaska, dam Lady Gay, by David Hill, Jr., D. C. Voorhies, Sutter Creek; \$125.  
Bay filly, by Algonia, dam Jeannette, by Kentucky Prince, G. Valensin, Arno; \$310.  
Bay filly, by Echo, dam Mary Ann, by Muldoon, E. M. Richmond, Sacramento; \$195.  
Chestnut filly, by Algonia, dam Gertrude, by Volscean, J. Van Gordon, San Francisco; \$215.  
Bay colt, by Norwood, dam by Gen. McClellan, B. Horne, San Francisco; \$135.

#### Spans.

Span of black geldings, five years old, John Boggs, Colusa; \$325.  
Span of gray geldings, five and six years old, Wm. Robinger, San Francisco; \$420.  
Span of dun geldings, five years old, Wm. Robinger, San Francisco; \$320.

#### Work Horses.

Bay gelding, D. McCarty, San Francisco; \$100.  
Black gelding, F. H. Burke, San Francisco; \$140.  
Bay gelding, John Boggs, Colusa; \$145.  
Gray gelding, John Boggs, Colusa; \$190.  
Bay gelding, John Boggs, Colusa; \$185.  
Gray gelding, John Boggs, Colusa; \$150.  
Gray gelding, Con. Mooney, San Francisco; \$65.  
Brown gelding, D. McCarty, San Francisco; \$155.  
Bay gelding, D. McCarty, San Francisco; \$145.  
Black gelding, John Boggs, Colusa; \$200.  
Sorrel gelding, Capt. Johnson, Stockton; \$60.

#### Scot Free.

From England comes some very pleasing reading anent the winner of the "Two Thousand," and the New York *Herald* correspondent discourses as follows. It is not the first time that the high-priced, bigly-vaunted youngster meets with defeat from one which did not cost one tenth as much, but in nearly every case when the breeding is closely scanned the discrepancy arose from circumstances favoring one and coming in the way of the other:

NEWMARKET, May 1st, 1884.—All the sporting prophets were deceived when Quicklime won the City and Suburban, for none of them had predicted the success of Lord Bradford's colt. All the sporting prophets were therefore elated when Scot Free won the Two Thousand, for half of them, at least, had foreseen his victory. The result of the first of the classical three-year-old races will do much to revive the drooping business of sporting prophecy.

As a two-year-old Scot Free did nothing worth mentioning. Twice defeated at Epsom and Ascot, his victory in the Great Sapling Plate at Sandown brought him little credit. It was not till he carried off the Crown Stakes at Newmarket a fortnight ago that his chance of winning the Two Thousand was canvassed at all. Yet he won that race more easily than it perhaps has ever been won before.

His sire Macgregor won the race in 1870. His grandsire Macaroni, won it in 1863. Chaloner, his trainer, was Macaroni's jockey, and afterward rode the winner on Moslem and Gang Forward. Scot Free was bought by Mr. Foy in 1882 for 250 guineas, and just before the race "Mr. Manton" offered 10,000 guineas to buy him and was refused.

These incidental matters added a certain interest to Scot Free's performance. But the race was chiefly memorable for Lord Falmouth's sale, which preceded it. When Cannon, the Danebury trainer, bid 5,500 guineas for Harvester, and Sir John Willoughby bid 8,600 guineas and at that price obtained the colt, there were many who thought that the Two Thousand was as good as run. It was the biggest sum ever given at public auction for a three-year-old, though not equaling the sums privately given by Mr. Chaplin for Breadalbane, and by the late Lord Hastings for that extraordinary animal Kangaroo, which ended its ignominious career between the shafts of a cab.

But on Tuesday morning sinister rumors went round the heat. Harvester had been tried and found wanting. He had been beaten in a gallop with two quite inferior animals from Cholander's stable. Some of the veterans opined that this was a ruse to influence the betting. But Sir John Willoughby's horses, though few, have been noted for "running straight," and those who had said that the Two Thousand was "all over but shouting" began to take heart again, and Harvester went down point after point in the betting.

As Harvester sank in public estimation St. Medard came into favor. A stoutly-bred son of Hermit, he had done little as a two-year-old. Nevertheless he was reported to have passed a good winter, and when it was known that Fred Archer would be "up," there was a rush for the Bedford Cottage colt. Archer's name is a talisman with many backers of horses. It matters very little what he may be riding. It is enough that he is riding at all. Archer is "up" and forthwith the money is "on."

Royal Fern owed his favor mainly to his victory in the Newmarket Biennial, two weeks ago. In that race he beat Wickham and Zaddig, both very moderate animals. Last year he obtained some credit by his running in the Middle Park Plate, with Busybody, the crack three-year-old filly of Lord Falmouth's stable purchased by Mr. Baird for 8,800 guineas. Shortly afterward, however, he was easily beaten by Archduke for the Criterion, and it was generally conceded that he lacked "staying" powers.

With the exception of Superba, Mr. Peck's filly, who had not been doing well during the winter, the only other entry which attracted notice in the Two Thousand was that of the Sister to Adelaide colt. This strapping son of Hermit ran second to Scot Free at Sandown Park last autumn. There was only a neck between them. Much money was in consequence invested in Sir George Chetwynd's colt when Scot Free won the Newmarket Craven Stakes.

Yet as the runners for the Two Thousand were brought into the paddock, no horse obtained anything like the admiration which was lavished on the son of Macgregor. He is a bay, without white, perfectly bloodlike, and exceptionally well-behaved. Harvester, the high-priced, sweated profusely after he was saddled; Superba was seen to have lost muscle during the winter, and some of the "knowing ones" shook their heads when they noticed that Scot Free had a habit of turning in his toes.

As for the race, it lay from the start at Scot Free's mercy. Ridden by Platt, a north country jockey, who supplied Fordham's place at the last moment, he won as he liked, leaving the second place to be hotly contested by St. Medard and



Harvester. It was one of the hollowest races ever seen, and though contested in the presence of a somewhat scanty assemblage, and on a day which, after many fair promises, ended in rain, it will be memorable for the speed with which it was run.

Scot Free's time was 1 min. 48 sec. Last year Galliard ran the race in 1 min. 50 2-5 sec. Shotover's time in 1882 was 1 min. 53 2-5 sec. Peregrine's time in 1881 was 1 min. 49 sec. This was regarded as remarkable time, and Scot Free has now lowered the record, which proves that a colt may be the best of his year and may at the same time turn in his toes.

### Entries at Portland.

The purses to be contested for at City View Park, Portland, Oregon, on July 4th and 5th, closed with the following entries.

**First Day.—Running Half-mile Dash—Purse \$300.**  
Neyella, b f, 4, by California—Laura Barnes; R. E. Bybee.  
Blue Mountain Belle, br m, aged, by Napa—unknown; S. Jones.  
Jim Merritt, br g, aged, by Langford—Sweetwater; W. Johnson.  
Bogus, s g, aged, by Ophir—by Imbrie's Heenan; Murphy.  
**Trotting—2:35 Class—Purse \$500.**  
Johnny Blue, b g, aged, by Alexander, dam by Belmont; M. E. Ruitner.  
Sunset, s g, aged, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam by Belmont; Dan McCarthy.  
Venita, h f, 4, by Almont, dam Tecora by Cassius M. Clay, Jr.; Jay Beach.  
Florence E., ch m, aged, by Pathfinder, dam by Jack Miner; J. Buchtel.  
Snowflake, ro m, aged, by Snowstorm; O. Smiley.

**Second Day.—Running Three-quarter Mile Dash—Purse \$400.**  
Neyella, b f, 4, by California—Laura Barnes; R. E. Bybee.  
Jim Merritt, br g, aged, by Langford—Sweetwater; Wm. Johnson.  
Forest King, br h, 5, by Monday—Abbie W., by Norfolk; S. Jones.  
Blue Mountain Belle, br m, aged, by Napa—unknown; S. Jones.  
Bogus, s g, aged, by Ophir—by Imbrie's Heenan; Murphy.  
**Same Day—Trotting—2:30 Class—Purse \$500.**  
Johnny Blue, b g, aged, by Alexander, dam by Belmont; M. E. Ruitner.  
Florence E., ch m, aged, by Pathfinder, dam by Jack Miner; J. Buchtel.  
Altamont, b h, aged, by Almont, dam by Brown Chief; Jay Beach.  
Melrose, b g, 5, by Sultan, dam Fanny, by California Tenbroeck; Dan McCarthy.

### Trotting at Portland, Oregon.

**CITY VIEW PARK, May 11th.**—Trotting, for named horses. Purse \$100.  
John Pender's b m May Wintler, by Rockwood, dam by St. Louis, 3 1 3 1 1  
O. Smiley's blk h Black Hawk, by Rockwood, dam the Fisher Mare, by the Jackson horse, 1 3 1 3 2  
Geo. Misner's s m Lucy Weaver, 2 2 2 2 3  
Time—2:49½, 2:49½, 2:52½, 2:51, 2:49½.

### The Runnymede Yearling Sale.

**LEXINGTON, Ky., May 13th, 1884.**—The annual sale of the Runnymede yearlings took place to-day. The lot was an exceptionally good one, and in fine condition. The bidding was spirited and the prices high. The average was the best ever realized for the Billets in America:

No. 1—Bay c by Billet, dam Lucille Western by Lexington; B. J. Treacy	\$1,650
No. 2—Bay c by Billet, dam Belle Palmer by Bonnie Scotland; Dwyer Brothers	2,500
No. 3—Brown c by Billet, dam Broeck by Brown Dick; S. D. Bruce	1,450
No. 4—Bay c by Billet, dam Mundane, by Lexington; W. S. Barnes	1,200
No. 5—Bay colt by Billet, dam Mirah by imp. Pheton; W. S. Barnes	600
No. 6—Brown c by Billet, dam Eppie L. by Surprise; Dwyer Brothers	600
No. 7—Bay c by Billet, dam Lottie by King Tom; Preakness Stable	1,150
No. 8—Brown f by Billet, dam Mercedes by Melbourne, Jr.; Dwyer Brothers	3,500
No. 9—Bay f by Billet, dam Distraction by War Dance; Dwyer Brothers	3,200
No. 10—Bay f, by Billet, dam Mary Clark by Lexington; W. S. Barnes	2,500
No. 11—Bay f by Billet, dam Delight by Jack Malone; Edward Corrigan	500
No. 12—Bay f by Billet, dam Emily Fuller by imp. Eclipse; Talbot Bros	525
No. 13—Bay f by Billet, dam Jaconet by Leamington; Chinn & Morgan	1,225
No. 14—Bay f by Billet or Bertram, dam Vassar by Virgil; Talbot Bros	430
No. 15—Chestnut f by Billet or Bertram, dam Mattie Amelia by King Alfonso; John W. Turner	275
No. 16—Chestnut f by Billet or Wanderer, dam Manhattan by Leamington; Talbot Bros	425
No. 17—Bay f by Bertram, dam Good Bye by King Lear; S. D. Bruce	260
No. 18—Buckler, b c, by Buckden, dam Waiting by Wanderer; not sold	—

The guaranteed \$10,000 purse for the 2:20 class of the Charter Oak Park, closed with thirteen entries, viz: B. L. Sheldon, Rochester, N. Y.; Wm. S. Ridabock, R. A. Compton, W. H. Snyder, W. B. Hanson and M. M. Hedges, all of New York city; J. H. Temple, Huntington, L. I.; E. Rood, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. Armstrong, Almont, Mich.; F. H. Kump, Kansas city; R. B. Conklin, Greenport, L. I.; J. J. Bowen, Boston, and Frank Duhme, Cincinnati, O. Among the horses now intended are Captain Lewis, Mand Messenger, Dan Smith, King Wilkes, Howard Jay, Ezra L., Captain Emmons, Adelaide, Lillian or Bronze, and Modoc or Tony Newell.

At a recent meeting of the stewards of the grand trotting circuit at Rochester, upon the motion of Mr. Fasig, of Cleveland, it was decided that the 2:19 class race should be changed from the regular programme; that the horse which won the first heat should be entitled to first money and go to the stable; that the horse which won the second heat should take second money, and likewise go to the stable, and so on, should there be more than three divisions of the purse.

### Australian Notes.

Dates from Australia to April 23d arrived by the steamer last Sunday. The autumn meeting of the Australian Jockey Club occurred at Sydney, on April 14th, 16th, 18th and 19th, and was characterized by some fine sport, but no such startling performances as were frequent in the earlier meetings of the season at Melbourne. The following are the results of the principal events:

**First Day.**—The Autumn Stakes—Of 10 sovs. each, with 200 sovs. added. Second horse 50 sovs. from the prize. One mile and a half.  
Mr. J. Monaghan's br h Sardonyx, by Fineweek—Onyx, 5 yrs., 129 lbs. 1  
Mr. A. F. Smart's br c Archie, 3 yrs., 116 lbs. 2  
Mr. W. Gannon's br h Sweet William, 5 yrs., 129 lbs. 3  
Hon. James White's ch c Morpeth, 4 yrs., 126 lbs. 0  
Mr. John Mondy's br c First Demon, 3 yrs., 116 lbs. 0  
Mr. W. Branch's h f Little Sister, 3 yrs., 113 lbs. 0  
Betting—5 to 4 on Morpeth, 4 to 1 against Sardonyx, 5 to 1 against Sweet William, 6 to 1 against Archie.  
Time—2:52½.

**The Champagne Stakes.**—Of 20 sovs. each, with 300 sovs. added. For two-year-olds. Six furlongs.  
Hon. J. White's b c Bargo, by Marbyronng—Guelder Rose, 122 lbs. 1  
Hon. J. White's ch c Salvo, by Somnus—Stella, 122 lbs. 1  
Mr. W. R. Hall's h c Garfield, by Julian Avenel—Young Gossamer, 122 lbs. 3  
Mr. J. Wilson's b c The Bey, by Goldsborough—Algeria, 122 lbs. 0  
Mr. J. Crozier, Jr.'s ch c The Broker, by Goldsborough—Melody, 122 lbs. 0  
Hon. J. E. de la Haye's br c Honeydew, by Goldsborough—Queen Bee, 122 lbs. 0  
Betting—Even on Bargo, 3 to 1 against Garfield, 5 to 1 against Honeydew, 6 to 1 against Salvo, and 7 to 1 against The Broker.  
Time—1:17½.

**The St. Leger Stakes.**—Of 30 sovs. each, for three-year-olds. Second to receive 60 sovs. One mile and three-quarters.  
Mr. D. S. Wallace's b c Le Grand, by Epigram—Legend, 122 lbs. 1  
Hon. J. White's b c Martini-Henry, by Musket—Sylvia, 122 lbs. 2  
Betting—6 and 7 to 4 on Martini-Henry.  
Time—3:10½.

**Second day.** Sydney Cup—Of 20 sovs. each, with 500 sovs. added; second horse to receive 50 sovs., and third horse 20 sovs. from the prize. Two miles.  
Mr. J. Monaghan's ch g Favo, by The Drummer—Romping Girl, 5 yrs., 128 lbs. 1  
Mr. J. Mayor's b m Empress, 6 yrs., 108 pounds (including 7 pounds penalty) 2  
Mr. J. Monaghan's br h Sardonyx, 5 yrs., 122 pounds 3  
Hon. J. White's ch c Morpeth, 4 yrs., 129 pounds 0  
Mr. W. Gannon's br h Sweet William, 5 yrs., 124 pounds 0  
Hon. J. White's b c Martini-Henry, 3 yrs., 122 pounds 0  
Mr. W. R. Hall's h c Bell of the Vale, 4 yrs., 104 pounds 0  
Mr. D. S. Wallace's b c Le Grand, 3 yrs., 117 pounds 0  
Mr. W. C. Cooper's br c Stockdale, aged, 110 pounds 0  
Mr. W. J. Forrester's b c Soldier Boy, 4 yrs., 111 pounds (including 3 pounds penalty) 0  
Mr. J. Leek's h c Aide-de-Camp, 4 yrs., 107 pounds 0  
Mr. J. Mondy's br c First Demon, 3 yrs., 105 pounds 0  
Mr. A. Lang's b c King of the Vale, 4 yrs., 104 pounds 0  
Mr. T. Shore's ch h Old Gold, 6 yrs., 103 pounds 0  
Mr. T. Small's h b Polestar, aged, 101 pounds (carried 108 pounds) 0  
Mr. W. Branch's b f Little Sister, 3 yrs., 101 pounds 0  
Mr. Jas. Williams' b c Wheatnash, 3 yrs., 98 pounds 0  
Mr. J. W. Forrester's b c Here's Luck, 3 yrs., 96 pounds 0  
Mr. W. Kite's b c Normanby, 4 yrs., 94 pounds 0  
Mr. T. Sampson's br h Young Australian, 6 yrs., 94 pounds 0  
Mr. Geo. Fagan's b h or h f Phyllis, 4 yrs., 84 pounds 0  
Betting—5 to 2 against Le Grand, 5 to 1 Empress, 6 to 1 Pell Mell, 7 to 1 Sardonyx, 12 to 1 Sweet William, Normanby and Morpeth, 14 to 1 Martini-Henry, First Demon and Here's Luck, 16 to 1 King of the Vale, 20 to 1 each Favo and Phyllis.  
Time—3:36.

Previous to the start light rain began to fall, and when Mr. Gannon took the twenty-one contestants in hand it had not moderated. In a few minutes he got them in a line and sent them off. Here's Luck, as is his custom, went off at score with Phyllis, Old Gold, First Demon and Favo following in that order. Up the hill and along the bend the pace was increased, but the positions were not materially altered, albeit there were eight or ten horses in close proximity, foremost amongst whom was Martini-Henry, who must have plaited his feet and fell, causing his stable companion to stumble over him and break his fore leg. Power, his rider, having his collar bone broken. The favorite at this stage was badly interfered with when running well, and dropped back last. Here's Luck and Old Gold, in the meantime, led into the straight. Past the stand the order was—Here's Luck, Old Gold, First Demon, Favo, Stockdale, and Normanby, with King of the Vale, Le Grand and Little Sister bringing up the rear. Rounding the turn and along the backstretch there was little alteration in the respective positions; but mounting the hill Le Grand began to improve his place along with Pell Mell. Here's Luck still maintained the pride of place over the hill, but Old Gold began to show symptoms of having had enough of it. Favo, at the home turn, ran up to Here's Luck and deprived him of his lead, and Le Grand showed prominently by running into second place, closely attended by the Hawkesbury winner. Ere they had gone far the mare supplanted the Epigram colt and set sail after the light weight, but could not get up, and Favo won somewhat easily by a couple of lengths. Sardonyx, who came with a great rush, was third, only a neck away, with Normanby. Here's Luck, Le Grand, King of the Vale, Sweet William, Phyllis, Pell Mell and Little Sister next. Polestar, Old Gold, Young Australian and Soldier Boy were the last to pass the post.

**Third Day.**—The Cumberland Stakes—Of 10 sovs. each, with 200 sovs. added. Second horse 50 sovs. from the prize. Two miles.  
Mr. D. S. Wallace's b c Le Grand, by Epigram—Legend, 3 yrs., 114 lbs. 1  
Hon. James White's b c Martini-Henry, 3 yrs., 114 lbs. 2  
Mr. J. Monaghan's br h Sardonyx, 5 yrs., 130 lbs. 3  
Mr. W. R. Hall's b h Pell Mell, 5 yrs., 130 lbs. 0  
Betting—5 to 4 on Le Grand, 2 to 1 against Martini-Henry.  
Time—3:40.

**Fourth Day.**—Australian Jockey Club Plate—Of 350 sovs. Second horse 100 sovs. from the prize. Weight for age. Three miles.  
Mr. D. S. Wallace's b c Le Grand, by Epigram—Legend, 3 yrs., 112 lbs. 1  
Mr. J. Monaghan's br h Sardonyx, 5 yrs., 131 lbs. 2  
Mr. W. Gannon's br h Sweet William, 5 yrs., 131 lbs. 3  
Mr. W. R. Hall's b h Pell Mell, 5 yrs., 131 lbs. 0  
Hon. Jas. White's b c Martini-Henry, 3 yrs., 112 lbs. 0  
Betting—6 to 4 on Le Grand, 2 to 1 against Martini-Henry, 5 to 1 Sardonyx.  
Time—3:10½, 3:05½.

### Trotting in Australia.

**ELSTERNWICK PARK, April 5th.**—Maiden trot, of 50 sovs. (in harness only), for colonial-bred horses that have never won an advertised prize. One mile heats, best two in three; sweep of two sovs. to go to second.  
Mr. T. Lancaster's bl g Black Tracker, aged, Lancaster 1  
Mr. P. G. Roddy's bl m Luba, aged, Roddy 2  
Mr. Wilson's bl h Nellie, aged, Almont 1  
Mr. P. Robbins' h g Sparrowhawk, 5 yrs, Robbins 0  
Mr. F. J. Upjohn's ch g Serenader, aged, Upjohn 0  
Mr. M. E. Albaugh's bl g Black Prince, 6 yrs., Albaugh 0  
Mr. R. Bradfield's h m Silbyl, aged, Bradfield 0  
Mr. P. G. Dixon's b m Maid of Mona, 6 yrs., Giles 0  
Time—3:10½, 3:05½.

A match trot between double teams was set for May 3d, at Elsternwick. The stakes were \$250 a side, and the contestants Mr. F. Robbins' Brownhawk and Sparrowhawk, and P. G. Dixon's Maid of Mona and mate. It is the first race of the kind ever made in the colonies.

Off Color split his hoof, and has been scratched for all engagements.

Sir John Astley's old horse the Scamp, who won several important races in the old country, notably the Goodwood Stakes, has been added to the list of imported stud-horses in New South Wales. Scamp is by The Rake from Lady Sophie, by King Tom from Bridle, by The Saddler.

### Claims of the Morgans.

An Iowa man, who is wrapt in admiration for the Morgans, makes this presentation of the claims of that old family to distinction as turf horses:

Somewhere along about twenty-five years ago there was no family of horses in America so sought after as the Morgans. They proved themselves the most valuable horses in those times, for the purposes of the times. As roadsters and trotters they were unexcelled, and for general use of the doctor, the farmer, the business man, or the sportsman, they were the horses they wanted.

They held their own for a long time, and even after the Hambletonian craze was about to drive all other horses into oblivion, the Morgans would not down; they were continually bobbing up serenely here and there as notable turf performers, and challenging their more favored rivals. It had gotten to be popular to call them horses of the past; that they were good-looking, trappy little fellows; good saddlers and good roadsters, but they had no speed. Even at this late date, in the light of experience, statistics and everything else, we hear the same stale and senseless statement reiterated, and that, too, by some of the gray heads in horse lore—men who, were it not for their prejudices, have the ability for doing great good.

It is believed by many that the Morgan horse is again returning to public favor, and the sooner he is reinstated as the best and most useful horse in the country the better, and the better it will be for the horse stock of the country.

The statement that he has not speed is utterly groundless, and it is only necessary to examine the records to disprove it. The following is a list of Morgan sires opposite their produce, and the number of heats they have trotted in 2:30 and better:

Horses.	Heats.
Daniel Lambert	25
Gen. Knox	11
Winthrop Morrill	8
Ethan Allen	6
Son of Ethan Allen	6
Golddust	5
Magna Charta	5
Ethan Allen, 473	5
Gen. McClellan	4
Star of the West	4
Gen. Morgan	3
Revenge	3
King Herod	3
Abraham	3
Clond Mambrino	3
Black Hawk	3
Vermont	3
Fearnaught	3
Ethan Allen, 358	3
Gray Messenger	3
Gilbreth Knox	3
Sugerb	3
Morrill	3
American Ethn	3
Brown Harry	3
23 sires, 2 each	56
128 sires, 1 each	128
	308
	2853

The above horses are all direct descendants in the male line of Justin Morgan, and are to-day considered among the leading sires. Some of them have records themselves better than 2:30, and the great majority, if not all of them, were fast trotters. As an indication of their increasing speed and popularity is the fact that since 1882 forty-three new performers, with 552 heats, have been added to the list, and still they are coming.

The efficacy of the blood in brood-mares makes also a great showing. The records up to the close of 1883, show that out of the list of horses that have made a record of 2:30 or better, 127 of them are out of Morgan mares, whose sires trace directly back to old Justin, and 43 of the others carry the same blood in their veins through their second dams. There are also 42 sires out of Morgan mares that have sired 85 performers that have trotted 716 heats in 2:30 and better, besides a great number whose second dams were Morgan mares, notably among which is American Ethan with three, Bayard with three, and the Moor (third dam) with four, besides hosts of other lesser lights, who owe, no doubt, a great deal to the Morgan blood they carry.

The only horses that were ever really sensational performers with running mates were Morgan's, viz: Ethan Allen, Frank and H. B. Winslip. While this sort of a performance amounts to nothing as a test of speed, it does show that the horse who retains his balance and sticks to the trot while being dragged by a running horse from twelve to fifteen seconds faster than his speed, possesses the trotting instinct and natural trotting action to a remarkable degree. In this respect the Morgans have no rivals.

### The Santa Anita String.

The following is the list of Santa Anita horses now in the east:

Lucky B, 4, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.  
Gano, 4, by Grinstead—Santa Anita.  
Fallenleaf, 3, by Grinstead—Mollie McCarthy.  
Shenandoah, 3, by Shannon—Demirep.  
Freda, 3, by Wildidle—Frolic.  
Savana, 3, by Grinstead—Josie C.  
Maria Stuart, 3, by Grinstead—Sister to Clara D.  
Verano, 2, by Grinstead—Jeannie D.  
Volante, 2, by Grinstead—Sister Anne.  
Rapido, 2, by Grinstead—Experiment.  
Mission Belle, 2, by Grinstead—Josie C.  
They will start at Covington, Chicago, Saratoga and Coney Island.

We printed an item last week to the effect that Jim Brown by Foster, dam Flush by Hiawatha was being broken to harness, and will be used as a utility buggy horse at Rancho del Paso. This is not the only representative of the son of Lexington and Verona has in the harness division. Mr. Ben Webb of Nashville, Tenn., owns a chestnut pacer, 15½ hands, with a bald face, by Foster; his dam is a pacing mare of unknown breeding. He has paced a second mile in 2:30½, and a first in 1:13.

Poscova Hayward is well patronized in Humboldt.



## National Association of Trotting-Horse Breeders.

The stakes of this association closed on May 1st, and California is represented by the following nominations, all from Palo Alto.

Annual Nursery Stakes for 1885 (second payment), for three-year olds, foals of 1882.

Chf Ahwaga by Gen. Benton, dam Irene by Mohawk Chief.

B f Alamira by Electioneer, dam Alameda Maid by Whipple's Hambletonian.

Br c Anteros by Electioneer, dam Columbine by A. W. Richmond.

Chf Elsie by Gen. Benton, dam Elaine by Messenger Duroc.

Chf Morgiana by Gen. Benton, dam Lady Morgan by Hambletonian.

Brf Manzanita by Electioneer, dam Mayflower by St. Clair.

Br c Antinous by Electioneer, dam American Girl by Toronto Sontag.

B f Ethel by Gen. Benton, dam Electra by Electioneer.

Br c St. Bell by Electioneer, dam Beautiful Bells by The Moor.

National Trotting Stallion Stakes for 1885 (second payment), for three-year olds, foals of 1882. Same entries as above.

The Stallion stakes for 1885 and 1886, for three and four-year-olds, of 1882 (second payment). All the above and also b c Norval by Electioneer, dam Norma by Alexander's Norman.

All the Arno farm nominations were declared out, as also the following from Palo Alto: Woolsey, Glencair, Arbutus and Madrona.

The National Trotting Sires Stakes for 1886, for three-year olds, foals of 1883.

B c Sphinx by Electioneer, dam Sprite by Alexander's Alexander's Abdallah.

B c Kris Kringle by Electiancer, dam Lady Thorne, Jr., by William's Mambrino.

B c Clifton Bell by Electioneer, dam Clarabel by Alexander's Belmont.

B f Floweret by Electioneer, dam Mayflower by St. Clair.

B f Alma by Electioneer, dam Alvaretta by Geo. Lancaster.

B f Madeline by Electioneer, dam Mamie C. by imp. Hercules.

Br c Ivanhoe by Electioneer, dam Isma by Gen. Benton.

B f Rosemont by Piedmont, dam Beautiful Bells by The Moor.

B c Americus by Piedmont, dam American Girl by Toronto Sontag.

B f Belle Isle by Piedmont, dam Idabelle by Hambletonian.

Br f Glenda by Gen. Benton, dam Glencara by Mohawk Chief.

Ch f Maralia by Gen. Benton, dam Mayhelle by Electioneer.

B c May Dream by Gen. Benton, dam May Day by Wisabickion.

B f Lola by Gen. Benton, dam Lily by Electioneer.

The Annual Nursery Stakes for 1886, foals of 1883. Same nominations as in National Trotting Sires Stakes.

The Juvenile Stakes, 1886, for foals of 1883 by stallions whose get have never beaten 2:30 at three years old or under.

B f Belle Isle by Piedmont, dam Idabelle by Hambletonian.

B f Rosemont by Piedmont, dam Beautiful Bells by The Moor.

Ch f Lora by Piedmont, dam Laura Keene by Hambletonian.

Ch f Lorita by Piedmont, dam Lady Lowell by the Capt. Schultz St. Clair colt.

B c Americus by Piedmont, dam American Girl by Toronto Sontag.

The Everett House Stakes, 1886, for foals of 1883, by stallions whose get have never beaten 2:45 at three years old or under.

Same nominations as in Juvenile Stakes.

The Matron Stakes, 1887, for foals of 1884, only the produce of mares subscribed for bred in 1883. Mares nominated:

Blk m Beautiful Bells by The Moor, dam Minnehaha by Bald Chief.

Br m Lola by Alexander's Norman, dam Kate Crockett by imp. Hooton.

Gr m Norma by Alexander's Norman, dam by Sir Wallace.

Gr m Midnight by Pilot, Jr., dam Twilight by Jennie.

Br m May Queen by Alexander's Norman, dam Jennie by Crockett's Arabian.

Blk m Lady Thorne, Jr., by Williams' Mambrino, dam Kate by Highland Chief.

B m Addie by Hambletonian Chief, dam by Harry Clay.

Br m Brunette by Hambletonian, dam Kate by Bellair.

B m Glencora by Mohawk Chief, dam Lady Gilbert.

B m Idabelle by Hambletonian, dam Godfrey's Star by American Star.

Ch m Mc Ca by Almont, dam Dolly by Mambrino Chief.

B m Violet by Electioneer, dam Victress by Belmont.

The National Trotting Sires Stakes 1887, for foals of 1884, only by stallions enscribed for whose get have never beaten 2:30. Sires nominated:

Ch f Peimont by Almont.

Br h Clay by Electioneer.

## A Lax and Injudicious System.

How to bring about fair dealing, in the matter of book-betting, which has recently come into vogue at the east and bids fair to displace pool selling altogether in America—that is another question. To compel a man to start him one horse out of six entries in a dash race, as in one of heats, would be manifest injustice; and yet the public should be protected. The mon o' Burnbraes sounds the keynote when he says "it is not alone the book-makers and pool-odders who invite the public to stake on the chances of the result, for owners encourage betting and participate largely themselves." Therefore the men who run horses must be reached by rules not now in vogue to compel them to deal fairly with the public. They must be compelled to declare to win and that within at least eighteen hours of the starting time. Then if they can not win with one horse let them win with the other; but first let them show some disposition to win, and there will be no danger of punishment. The race for the Withers Stakes at Jerome Park, five years ago, shows what a conscienceless man like James K. Keene can do with two horses. The race was a single dash for three-year-olds, and Keene had two entries—Spendthrift and Dan Sparling—the latter of which was hardly noticed in the betting. Spendthrift went away and made pace so strong that every other horse in the field was "pumped out," and then Sparling came in and won the race

while Spendthrift's neck was pulled double. Had I been a judge of that race I should have given Keene the stakes but declared off all pools and outside bets.

There has got to be something done about this matter and that before long, for there is too much capital invested in breeding farms to allow racing property to deteriorate, as it will, unless men are forced to be honest and keep faith with the public. Just now too much latitude is allowed on the ground that the public are not called on to pay the expenses of training horses, and therefore the temptation to perpetrate a swindle on the public is a strong one when this necromancy of horses is legalized by a lax and injudicious system that has gained ground by long practice. Men may argue precedents in its favor, but when the whole procedure is rotten to the core, those precedents should plead for its abolishment rather than its continuation. Should it go on in the next five years as it has in the past five (and evils of this class increase rather than abate of their own accord) there will be little or no sale for thoroughbred horses beyond use as gentlemen's hacks, for nobody will want to go to the races. The money invested in farms like Alexander's or the brothers Jackson, should take alarm at this growing evil and endeavor to see it righted.—T. B. Merry.

## Declarations at Chicago.

Secretary Brewster of the Washington Park Club sends the following declarations to May 1st:

The Oakwood Handicap—L. W. Benson's Tris; P. A. Brady's Force; E. Corrigan's Freeland; E. Corrigan's Wedding Day; Chinn & Morgan's Markland; J. J. Carroll's Polonia; J. Carter's Beechenbrook; G. W. Darden & Co.'s Musk; G. W. Darden's Harry Gilmore; J. H. Green's Carley B.; J. B. Haggins' Hironelle; J. B. Haggins' Sweetbriar; J. B. Haggins' Duke of Monday; Chas. L. Hunt's April Fool; W. B. Jennings' Barney Aaron; W. B. Jennings' Ten Strike; R. A. Johnson & Co.'s Wapankita; J. McMahon's Hilarity; J. McMahon's Joe Mitchell; Louis Martin's Aleck Ament; Morris & Patten's Mediator; Palo Alto Stock Farm's Phoebe Anderson; Perry & Walker's Long Knight; C. H. Pettengill's Fair Count; Rose Bud Stable's Japonica; J. B. Sherman's Brad; W. J. Welch's Jim Renwick.

The Great Western Handicap—P. A. Brady's Force; P. A. Brady's Matt McGinnis; Ira E. Brides' John Sullivan; Chinn & Morgan's Markland; J. J. Carroll's Annie G.; J. Carter's Monticello; Geo. W. Darden & Co.'s Harry Gilmore; J. B. Haggins' Duke of Monday; W. B. Jennings' Barney Aaron; T. J. McGibben's Ascalon; J. McMahon's Joe Mitchell; J. McMahon's Hilarity; Morris & Patten's Apollo; Louis Martin's Aleck Ament; Louis Martin's Exeter; Palo Alto's Glendair; Palo Alto's Rita; C. H. Pettengill's Duke of Montalhan; C. H. Pettengill's Fair Count; Rose Bud Stable's Japonica; J. B. Sherman's Brad; Whitten Bros.' Butter Bird; Wildwood Stable's Eros; Wildwood Stable's Pearl of Savoy; Milton Young's Maria D.

## Hambletonian's Credits.

The statement is often made that Rysdyk's Hambletonian, which heads the list of successful trotting sires, only got thirty-six 2:30 performers from a total of 1,330 foals. A better idea of his speed-producing capacity may be obtained by adding to the above that he got sixty-eight sons which have each produced from one to twenty-six trotters, already found in the 2:30 list, besides twenty daughters that are represented by twenty-one animals with records of 2:30 or better. Four of his sons that have representatives in the charmed circle are found among the thirty-six 2:30 performers got by him. This leaves a total of 120 sons and daughters that are represented in the 2:30 list, either in person or by their offspring. By this it will be seen that about one out of every eleven of his get have either beaten 2:30 or produced offspring which have accomplished the feat, while four of his sons have done both.

Considering the excessive stud service to which he was subjected, it is surprising that he succeeded in producing anything of note after he was four years old. At two years of age he got three foals, among which was Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid and Almont. In his three-year-old form he produced thirteen foals. He made in all twenty-four seasons in the stud. Deducting the sixteen got his first two seasons, it leaves 1,314, which he produced in twenty-two years, an average of about sixty each year. The season he was four years old he was bred to 101 mares and produced seventy-eight foals. The season he was thirteen he was bred to 158; when fifteen to 150, and the following year to 217, the produce of the last year being 143 foals. Other stallions have produced more cheerful, spirited roadsters and animals more remarkable for style and beauty than he, but as a progenitor of trotters, considering the excesses to which he was subjected, no horse outside of the Hambletonian family can compare favorably with him.—Boston Cultivator.

Hugh Gaffney, the noted steeple-chase jockey, died lately in the city of Mexico, whither he had gone with some thoroughbreds. Gaffney was long one of the most successful cross-country riders. His first real success was with Lobelia, in 1870, and his set-sets with Harvey Welch never failed to arouse an outburst of enthusiasm, and "Go in Hughie, my hold boy!" "Arrah, Gaff, an' ye haven't black thief; now kill the dirty nuygur!" were certain to ring out as the pair swept past Deadhead Hill. Biddy Malone succeeded Lobelia in Gaffney's affections, but she died early, and then he formed the famous alliance with Joe Donohue, which survived through the days of Tammany, Blind Tom and George West. Then came Deadhead. "Bedad, an' ye must look out for m," he observed, when he committed Deadhead to Tom Little's care. "He's a little green, an' maybe he'll go wrong wid ye at the leps. Giv'im a taste of the gad—kind o' aisey loike." For several years Gaffney was compelled to stand down. As a trainer, however, he continued to do well. But in 1881, at the termination of a race at Baltimore, he allowed his temper to overcome him, and struck Sait, for which he was ruled of the course. From that day Gaffney's star was destined to a perpetual eclipse, for all efforts to secure his reinstatement failed, and he accepted the engagement to go to Mexico from sheer necessity.—N. Y. Spirit.

Scot Free's win in the Two Thousand Guineas was history repeating itself. In 1863 Macaroni, the sire of Macgregor, won the Guineas ridden by Tom Chaloner. In 1870, Macgregor galloped off with the race, and in 1884, Scot Free, trained by Macaroni's rider, emulates his sire's example. Mr. Foy paid 250 guineas for Scot Free, and won one of the greatest prizes of the English Turf. Sir John Willoughby pays 5,000 guineas for Harvester and only gets third. It will be interesting to note how the speculative Sir John's great 3,600 guinea yearling, the filly by Hermit—Adelaide, now called Queen Adelaide, gets on in the Derby.

## Foals.

### Trotters.

At Rancho del Paso. Property of J. B. Haggins.

May 6th, bay colt, little white on inside of off hind foot, by Algona, dam Lady Glenn by Blackbird; grandam by Belmont.

May 8th, bay colt, by Algona, dam Cassidy mare by Young Nelson, he by John Nelson; grandam by St. Clair.

May 8th, chestnut filly, few white hairs in forehead, by Algona, dam Mollie by Speculation; grandam Asbut by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

May 9th, bay filly, dim star in forehead, by Exile, dam Young Nora by Inauguration; grandam Nora by imp. Glencoe.

May 9th, chestnut colt, by Algona, dam Lola by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.; grandam by John Nelson.

May 9th, chestnut colt, both hind feet white, by Exile, dam Martha by Priam, he by Whipple's Hambletonian out of Revere by imp. Glencoe; grandam by Owendale.

May 10th, chestnut filly, star in forehead, by Algona, dam by John Nelson.

May 13th, bay filly, both hind feet white, by Algona, dam Jeannette by Kentucky Prince; grandam by Volunteer.

May 15th, chestnut filly, by Algona, dam by Nutwood; grandam by Volunteer.

May 15th, brown colt, star in forehead, right hind foot white, dam Miss Boyer by The Moor; grandam by Easton's David Hill.

May 15th, chestnut filly, star in forehead and snip on nose, by Exile, dam by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.; grandam by Primme.

May 16th, bay filly, star in forehead and hind feet white, by Exile, dam Agusta by Gus; grandam Mollie by Speculation.

May 17th, chestnut filly, by Algona, dam Jennie G. by Echo.

May 19th, chestnut filly, left hind foot white, by Algona, dam Pete Nelson mare by John Nelson.

May 20th, chestnut filly, star in forehead, by Algona, dam Vixen by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.; grandam Old Victress by Belmont.

May 21st, bay colt, star in forehead, by Echo, dam Marie Rose by Inca; grandam Cecelia Clark by Clark Chief.

May 21st, bay colt, dim star in forehead, Exile, dam Alice Brown by Whipple's Hambletonian, grandam Alice Daniels by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.

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## ATHLETICS.

## Olympic Athletic Games.

The spring meeting of the Olympic Club will be held at their grounds, Oakland, next Friday, Decoration Day, when a long programme of sports will be contested. The most worthy event will no doubt be the running in the Maiden race, and there is every prospect that the winner's time will beat any maiden performance yet chronicled in America. The games will start at 1 P. M. punctually. The following is the complete list of the entries, with the correct order of the events:

One Hundred-Yards Maiden Race (open).—J. L. Allen, M. M. Martin, W. H. Newell, H. R. Hertel, A. C. Phillips.

One Mile Maiden Bicycle Race (open). First and second to compete in final heat. First trial heat—F. R. Cook, J. Watt, H. W. Mellendy. Second trial heat—B. F. Fletcher, W. H. Gibbons, J. A. Seldon.

One Hundred-Yards Scratch Race (open). First and second to compete in final heat. First trial heat—R. S. Haley, J. L. Allen, H. J. Lucas, J. J. McGillivray. Second trial heat—W. C. Lubbock, W. R. Stewart, J. W. Flynn, R. B. Jones.

One Mile Handicap Walk (open).  
P. N. Gaffney..... scratch C. B. Hill..... 125 yds.  
J. B. Benjamin..... scratch Wilton..... 125 yds.  
J. H. Spiro..... 75 yds. M. McLwaine..... 150 yds.  
M. J. Lyons..... 125 yds. P. Jacoby..... 200 yds.

One hundred Yards Scratch Race (open). Final heat.  
Half-Mile Scratch Bicycle Race (open). First in each heat to compete in final.—First heat, H. Tenney, R. F. Verrinder. Second heat, F. R. Cook, F. W. Gibson. Third heat, R. R. Flint, H. C. Finkler. Fourth heat, E. Mohrig, H. C. Eggers.

One Hundred Yards Handicap Race (open). First in each heat to compete in final.

W. R. Stewart..... scratch W. C. Lubbock..... 2 yards  
J. W. Flynn..... 4 yards A. L. Harris..... 5 yards  
A. B. Tennent..... 6 yards J. H. Walker..... 8 yards  
C. J. Bosworth..... 8 yards P. N. Gaffney..... 9 yards  
O. A. Toole..... 14 yards P. Jacoby..... 14 yards  
H. J. Lucas..... 2 yards R. S. Haley..... scratch  
A. C. Phillips..... 3 yards B. A. Benjamin..... 5 yards  
W. H. Newell..... 6 yards H. R. Hertel..... 6 yards  
R. Luttlinger..... 9 yards G. E. Peterson..... 9 yards  
M. M. Martin..... 12 yards R. A. Lewis..... 10 yards

Two Hundred and Twenty Yards Dash (special). In this dash M. K. Kittleman will endeavor to beat all existing records for this distance, both in England and America. Best American record, L. E. Myers 22½ seconds. Best English record, W. P. Phillips 22-2-5 seconds, both amateur records.

Half Mile Scratch Bicycle Race (open).

Two Miles Handicap Race (open).

Ray Locke..... scratch R. Gibson..... 150 yds.  
T. Jennings..... 25 yds. E. Long..... 150 yds.  
V. C. Driffield..... 100 yds. P. C. Kelly..... 150 yds.  
F. M. Day..... 100 yds. M. McLwaine..... 175 yds.  
A. W. Brown..... 125 yds. C. B. Hill..... 200 yds.

Putting 16-pound Dumb-bell (open).—R. M. Koss, C. J. Schuster, A. B. Tenuet, J. B. Tennent, W. R. Stewart, H. J. Lucas, F. W. Randolph.

Two Hundred and Twenty Yards Handicap Race (open). First and second in each heat to compete in final.

R. S. Haley..... scratch W. C. Lubbock..... 4 yds.  
A. C. Phillips..... 7 yds. J. W. Flynn..... 8 yds.  
A. B. Tennent..... 12 yds. B. A. Benjamin..... 10 yds.  
P. N. Gaffney..... 18 yds. J. H. Walker..... 15 yds.  
O. A. Toole..... 22 yds. V. C. Driffield..... 20 yds.

W. R. Stewart..... scratch

Five Mile Handicap Bicycle Race (open).

H. C. Finkler..... scratch F. R. Cook..... 100 yds.  
Geo. Day..... scratch H. Tenney..... 250 yds.

Running Wide Jump (open).—C. J. Schuster, R. Gibson, R. P. Doolan, H. J. Lucas, W. R. Stewart, R. B. Jones.

Four Hundred and Forty Yards Scratch Race (open).—Ray Locke, W. R. Stewart, M. McLwaine, T. Jennings, B. A. Benjamin, T. McGovern.

Obstacle Race (open).—R. P. Doolan, B. A. Benjamin, J. B. Benjamin, B. S. Benjamin.

## All-Round Championship.

On Saturday afternoon, May 10th, a large and enthusiastic audience witnessed the all-round championship games of the Pastime Athletic Club. W. R. Thompson of Montreal, M. W. Ford of the New York Athletic Club, A. A. Jordan and J. P. Thornton of the American Athletic Club were the contestants.

One hundred-yards race—Thompson 6rst, Ford second, Jordan third. Time 10 4-5 sec.

Putting 16-pounds shot—Thompson, 37 ft. 7½ in., first; Thornton, 31 ft. 8 in., second; Ford, 30 ft. 11 in., third.

Running wide jump—Ford, 22 ft. 2½ in., first; Thompson, 21 ft. 2½ in., second; Jordan, 20 ft. 11 in., third.

One hundred-yards hurdle race, eight hurdles—Thompson first, Jordan second. Time 13 4-5 sec. Ford was left at the starting post.

Throwing 16-pound hammer—Jordan, 77 ft. 0½ in., first; Thompson, 68 ft. 9 in., second; Thornton, 67 ft. 8 in., third.

Running high jump—Ford, 5 ft. 6 in., first; Jordan, 5 ft. 4 in., second; Thornton, 5 ft. 3 in., third.

Throwing 56-pound weight—Thompson, 20 ft. 1 in., first; Ford, 19 ft., second; Thornton, 18 ft. 11½ in., third.

Pole vaulting—Jordan and Thornton each cleared the bar at 7 ft.

Hop, skip and jump—Ford, 44 ft. 1½ in., 6ret; Thornton, 42 ft. 0½ in., second; Jordan, 40 ft. 8½ in., third.

The points for the contest were arranged five for the first, three for the second, and one for the third. Consequently Thompson won the championship with 33 points, Ford with 22 points, secured second position, being closely pressed, however, by Jordan with 19 points.

## Kittleman and Harmon Again.

Rumore have been afloat this week that Fred Harmon is training at San Jose with the intention of challenging Kittleman for another 100-yard race. It has not transpired, so far as we know, whether the statement has the authority of Harmon or his backers for a foundation or not. Kittleman appears to be very willing. He says he came to this coast last August for the express purpose of running Harmon, and nothing would please him better than another match, such as that indicated. He will run for \$2,000 a side, but will stipulate that the race be run within two weeks from the signing of articles, as he is about to leave for the east.

The talk of return match between Kittleman and Johnson has ended in smoke. Johnson has made no answer to Kittleman's last proposition, which was to run the race in this city and allow Johnson \$500 for expenses.

## Another Wonderful Performance.

At the second meeting of the London Athletic Club, held April 26th, W. G. George won the two-mile handicap race from the scratch in 9 min. 17 2-5 seconds, which beats his own best on record 8 1-5 sec. The day was not very favorable for making quick time. One-quarter mile in 1 minute 3 seconds; ½ mile in 2 minutes 10 3-5 seconds; ¾ mile in 3 minutes 20 1-5 seconds; 1 mile in 4 minutes 32 4-5 seconds; 1½ miles in 5 minutes 45 3-5 seconds; 1¾ miles in 6 minutes 58 seconds; 1½ miles in 8 minutes 8 1-5 seconds; 2 miles in 9 minutes 17 2-5 seconds.

The time for the last two distances only is the best on record.

We chanced in the Olympic Grounds last Wednesday afternoon, and saw a great many runners exercising for the approaching games. We were very much disgusted to notice the uniform worn by a very prominent athlete. It is about time for the Directors of the Olympic Club to stop any one exercising in costumes which are not respectable.

Professor Miller while engaged with Donald Dinnie in what the colonial press declare a square wrestling match, Græco Roman and Scotch styles, had his ankle badly broken on the fifth fall. This accident will delay his American trip a considerable time.

Maxwell, a member of the Royal Irish Constabulary, on April 19th, at the Queen's College sports, Cork, put the weight 43 ft. 5 in. Maxwell, who is a fine specimen of an athlete, will, according to Sport, leave shortly for America.

John Connors, who not long since defeated Bibby in a square wrestling match, has just skipped off to Europe with a considerable amount of his hacker's money.

Steps are being taken in Australia for the purpose of sending Kenney, who recently won the swimming championship of Australia, to England to contest for the championship of the world.

At Ipswich, Australia, on the 17th of March, J. Wineke is credited with clearing 37 ft. 6 in. in three standing jumps. This jump lowers all previous Australian records.

In the all-round athletic championship contest Ford's 44 ft. 1½ in. in a hop, skip and jump, breaks the amateur record of America.

At New Haven, May 10th, Yale whitewashed New York and thus won the first Inter-collegiate lacrosse championship game.

The Athletic and Olympic Clubs of Portland are preparing for a joint gymnastic exhibition for the night of May 29th.

The Lawn Tennis Club of San Rafael are erecting a new building on their grounds on Culloden Avenue.

## YACHTING.

The Martinez Cruise of the Pacific Yacht Club, last Saturday, was a complete success. At one o'clock the following yachts were assembled at Front Street wharf: Lurline, Ariel, Nellie, Fleur de Lis, Annie, Eva, Elia and Emerald, the last three vessels, however, failing to start. The Fleur de Lis, Lurline and Nellie were all riding to lines, while the Annie and Ariel were anchored. The Fleur de Lis was to windward made fast to a deep sea schooner alongside the Sea Wall, outside of her was the Ariel, and astern of her were the Lurline, Annie and Nellie. On the firing of the starting gun the Fleur de Lis, Lurline and Nellie, of course, made fine starts, followed shortly by the Annie. The Ariel, however, fouled the duke of her anchor under her fore foot and was compelled to heave to until it could be cleared, and to make matters worse was compelled to start back towards the city on the starboard track, so as to get way enough to go round; when she finally got started the other yachts were half way to the Island. Off Alcatraz the Casco which had been out for some time stood down from Angel Island, rounded to under the Ariel's stern and set her light canvas. She, however, failed to "pick her up" and gradually fell astern. To the northward of Red Rock the wind was very squally, and all the yachts had to settle away their stay-sails. Off the Brothers, the boats to keep their course were compelled to jibe, and here occurred the only event that in any way marred the enjoyment of the trip. The Fleur de Lis stern is very abrupt, that is to say, she has but a very little overhang and as a consequence, there is very little deck room abaft the cockpit, and the main-sheet deck is close to the gun at the wheel; while jibing, the man in charge of the main-sheet neglected to pull it home taut, as is customary on large boats, and while Captain White was reaching with his right hand to get hold of a spoke to keep her off, the slack of the main-sheet took a turn around his wrist, dislocating it and breaking two or three of the atail bones. He had a very narrow escape, as he was just caught by the legs, as he was going overboard. Had such a result occurred a rescue would have been almost impossible, as the small boat had been left in the city.

Most men under these circumstances would have returned home for medical aid, but he courageously went on, never leaving the deck until Martinez was reached, where his arm was set. The only change in the relative positions of the yachts when Pinole was reached was that the Ariel and Casco had passed the Annie. The fleet arrived as follows: Lurline 6rst with the Fleur de Lis about five minutes later, then the Nellie and the Ariel, the same distance roughly being between them all, and then the Casco and Annie close together. The Lurline, Nellie and Ariel all took up positions right in a line, the Lurline being the farthest upstream. The Fleur de Lis anchored farther in shore with the Annie astern of her, while the Casco "dropped her hook" well out into the stream. Later on the Rambler, Whitewing, Ripple and Spray arrived, the former making the run from Saucelito in two hours and forty-five minutes, a remarkable run for a small vessel. In spite of the fact that the inhabitants of Martinez had had a ball the preceding night, which kept them up till daybreak, Messrs. Bennett and Moore bestirred themselves, sent a salmon boat to Benicia for musicians, hired the Masonic Hall and secured the country for young ladies, who soon arrived in force. This very pleasant dance broke up about twelve o'clock, when the yachtsmen returned on board. During the early part of the evening, say from seven to eleven, it blew half a gale, which was accompanied by thunder and lightning which seemed to come from every part of the heavens. The Nellie and Ariel were compelled to shift their anchorage and put out two anchors, while the Rambler went up the straits as though under sail, and only stopped when she got well into the light formed by Bluff Head Point. Sunday morning was bright and clear, and some fears were entertained that there would not be sufficient wind to start with. The start was delayed about twenty minutes to allow guests from the city to arrive. At about ten o'clock the Spray, Rambler, Whitewing and Ripple got under way and were followed soon afterward by the Casco. These vessels were met at Benicia by the Chispa which had been lying at Turner's

Waye. Owing to some misunderstanding the Lurline and Ariel broke bottom and got under sail before the firing of the Commodore's gun, and the latter, before she had catted her anchor, had shot with the strong ebb tide past the Granger's Wharf, the starting point, and fearing that their time had been taken, flattened right home and started on her way and was closely followed by the Lurline. When these two vessels were about a quarter of a mile to windward of the starting point, the Commodore fired his gun, and the other vessels crossed the line as follows: Fleur de Lis, Annie and Nellie. The latter vessel, for some reason, after hoisting her anchor stood for quite a distance before the wind before sheeting home. Owing either to the dishonesty or the misconception of his orders, the man whom the Commodore paid to take time and telegraph the result to Saucelito, failed to do so, so no really official time can be given. Off Wheatport the Ariel was obliged to step down a peg and let the Lurline take first place, and off Vallejo straits the Fleur de Lis and Nellie sent her fourth in the procession. The relative positions then occupied by the yachts failed to change all the way to Raccoon straits. The Ariel and Nellie set stay-sails, but soon took them in as it was discovered that it set them too much to leeward, so all the schooners carried only the three lower sails, with the exception of the Lurline, which carries a flying-jib as a working sail. Coming down San Pablo Bay was demonstrated what an error in judgment may do. Off Lone Tree Point the Annie, sailed by Fulton G. Berry, passed to leeward of the Ariel within hailing distance, and continued on a long leg on the starboard tack towards the Contra Costa shore, while the Ariel held her course until the channel from Petaluma creek was reached, and when going in stayed the Annie was seen hull down. After passing the Brothers, the Lurline, sailed by Captain Madsen, an old river captain, made her only mistake, and stood in too close to the Marin shore, where she was compelled to sleek her sheets and run to leeward, all the distance she had so laboriously gained in windward work. This eland of wind reached well across the bay, and White on the Fleur de Lis was prompt to take advantage of it, and stood on one tack from windward of Red Rock right into the straits. In this respect she was followed by the Ariel. The Lurline was the 6rst into the straits and ran into a calm streak, which is frequently a feature of this locality, and as the flood tide was making she began to fall astern. Here she was overhauled by the Fleur de Lis which kept in shore in the ebb eddy as long as possible, and on getting into the flood tide and calm, she hauled up her board thus giving the tide as little surface to act on as possible, so that when the wind struck her again she had a decided advantage over her larger rival, which she maintained to the finish. The wind, coming down Hurricane Gulch, caused the stake boat to go rapidly to leeward, so the last boats home had about one-quarter of a mile less windward work to do than the leaders. The fleet arrived as follows: Fleur de Lis 3:10.45, Lurline 3:14.15, Nellie 3:36.00 and the Ariel and Annie "neck and neck," the latter being to leeward. For reasons heretofore stated no official actual sailing time can be given, but the Lurline undoubtedly, while in open water and with equal wind, proved herself to be the flyer of the lot, in spite of the fact that the Fleur de Lis gained 6rst honors. As regards the Nellie we think that Murphy is experimenting too much with her. She had reached her "top notch" about two years ago, and any change made after that, must necessarily, if she cannot be further improved, tend to hurt her. A great many regrets were heard that the Aggie had remained at home, as this would have been a splendid chance to test her sailing qualities, but her owner has a "game" leg and was afraid to undertake such a cruise as this for fear of injuring it still more. We noticed in the dailies that time-allowance is given, under authority of the Secretary of the club, to the smaller yachts at the rate of three-quarters of a minute to the foot in length. This is most palpably a mistake; no time-allowance whatever should be given or asked for on cruises; moreover, in any case we fail to see by what manner of calculation they should allow the same amount exactly of time-allowance, ever a thirty-three (roughly speaking) dead to windward course, as they do over the club course which has only about eight or nine miles of windward work. We presume, however, it is a little sop to the Commodore, thereby making him come in second.

The Ripple in spite of her small sail area, does not seem ballasted sufficiently. On last Sunday while off the Brothers, she was knocked down by bad several times, but came up all right. She finally got down her main-sail and proceeded under gill and driver. There seemed to be more wind in her locality than in others, but this may have been an effort of Boreas to obliterate from the face of the waters those abominable men-of-war costumes adopted by her crew. They, however, are probably passing through all the changes that an amateur yachtsman does, and will make really 6ue sailors in the end. One of the prettiest sights of last Saturday's cruise was to see the Casco and Ariel both on the starboard tack coming from Pinole to Carqueinez straits. The Casco carried, in addition to her working canvas, flying-jib, gaff-top-sail, and stay-sail, while the Ariel carried jib, top-sail and stay-sail; the latter, an immense one, was set "Fisherman's style," and seemed to left her a couple of strokes out of the water. The latter, roughly judging by the distance between the boats, when she fairly got started, and at the finish made about as good time going up free as any of the vessels except the Lurline, but she failed lamentably on the wind. The Thetis seemed again to get into trouble last Saturday. They started up the bay, presumably for Martinez, but were knocked down frequently, and every time this happened they shot her into the wind, so that instead of making the Brothers they came to about San Quentin Point, and there came about and stood tack to the city, with their main-boom in the water. The Lotus Club, who were out in the Eva, stood by expecting to have to pick them up, but all reached home without any accident. The San Francisco Club has at last awakened from its long lethargy, and is proceeding to repile the Club House. Some improvements are to be made, the principal of which is widening the passage from the shore to the point of the Club House.

A proposition has been made by Mr. Mervin Donahue that should meet with favor. He says that he will present to any bona fide yacht club, for small yachts, an acre of land at Tiburon Point, if they will agree to build a house and wharf. This is a very liberal offer, but as most of the owners of small yachts are clerks on a salary, it is quite an undertaking to promise to build the necessary structures for a yacht club. However, if the young men interested in yachting would meet together and regularly organize, no matter whether they own yachts or not, they would probably be enabled to get subscriptions from liberal-minded men who are interested in such matters. There is an old but very true saying "what is everybody's work is no body's work," and it may be difficult to get anyone to take the matter in hand. It is a "crowd a willing horse," but we would suggest that Donahue has gone so far in the matter, he might as well organize of the club.



## THE GUN.

## The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.  
Star (\*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail.....												
Partridge.....												
Rail.....												
Grouse.....												
Doves.....												
Male Deer.....												
Female Deer.....												
Spotted Fawn.....												
Antelope.....												
Elk.....												
Salmon.....												
Trout.....												

## The Match at Oakland Park.

The leading event of the week among our gun men was the match between Burbank and Kerrigan, both men of reputation at the trap in our local circles, last Sunday, at the Oakland race track. The match excited considerable interest. The betting on the ground changed to Kerrigan, Burbank during the week being slightly the favorite, but throughout the match it was confused more to the shots than to the men. Only at one time, the eighteenth round, when Burbank made three consecutive misses, which placed his opponent one ahead, was any disposition shown to bet much on the men, and then thirty to twenty, odds altogether unwarranted, though Burbank did show considerable nervousness, were offered on Kerrigan. Of the shooting itself, like the birds, it was much mixed, there being, at times, some very pretty killing and some very bad missing. In the earlier part of the day it was a little too warm for the birds, but a sufficient breeze soon sprung up and made them more lively. As we stated last week, the conditions were 25 birds each, 80 yards rise, Hurlingham rule, \$100 a side, the loser to pay for the birds. Burbank opened the ball. He grassed the first three birds in good style, but failed to stop the fourth, a hard, strung, blue tailer. Kerrigan did exactly the same. Then followed the best shooting of the match, Burbank killing ten straight off and Kerrigan seven, the birds principally being hard to stop. Following this Burbank made three consecutive misses, while Kerrigan did good execution, and so on the eighteenth round the latter was one ahead, the score being fourteen to thirteen. Burbank again went to work in earnest and made three more good straight kills, while Kerrigan fell off and made two bad misses which again brought the men uncomfortably close in their records. At this point Kerrigan had the match in hand and ought to have won. On the twenty-fifth and last round he had one bird to kill to win, but he got too anxious and missed, and so it ended in a tie with eighteen each out of twenty-five birds, the precise score, we last week predicted, would not be beaten. Under the rules, the men had now to shoot off at four single birds. Of these, Burbank killed three. As before, after killing two birds, Kerrigan got fidgetty, and missed his last bird badly, a very easy incomer, and so lost the match. Taking all the birds together and making a fair average, Burbank may be said to have had the worst. The score:

Burbank..... 11101111111111 [Kerrigan... 11101111111111] 11010010110-18  
100011100101-18

TIES.

Burbank..... \*1110-5[Kerrigan..... 1100-2  
\*Second barrel.

After the match there were two freeze-outs in which some fine shooting was done by Mr. Tom Pearson and Dr. Slade. There were six entries altogether in the first, Messrs. Ayer, Rix, Fay and Fuller, besides the two mentioned, at \$5 entrance, with two pools \$20 and \$10. After tying on six birds each, Pearson and Slade shot-off, the former killing eight before he missed, to Slade seven. This would give Pearson thirteen straight kills and Slade twelve. The second pool was also \$5 with three entries. Pearson, Slade and Fay, Pearson soon missed and dropped out, and Slade took the whole pool.

## Another Match.

Since the match on Sunday another one has been made, with the same conditions, between Burbank and Fay, to come off at the Oakland race track, on the second Sunday in June. Fay is already the favorite in the betting, and he must certainly, we think, win, if he happens to be in that fine form for shooting which he sometimes displays. In that case probably over twenty kills will be scored out of the twenty-five birds. It is only a question of keeping cool.

## At Bird's Point.

On Saturday last the Neophyte Club held their regular monthly medal shoot at Bird's Point. Because one or two inexperienced men shot in the match, and some scores were low, the "crack" daily, as it calls itself, says the club is rightly named. This, however, is not really a new club, but a branch only of the Alameda Club, originated for the purpose of getting extra practice every month, which it could not do while shooting with the parent club. The score made on Saturday by the Neophytes would have shown anybody but a greenhorn, who evidently knows nothing of what he writes about, that the men in question are not neophytes in principle. Out of the fourteen that faced the trap there were two eleens, one ten, three nines, two eights, and only four who killed less than 50 per cent. of their birds. That is quite a respectable, if not an average showing. If the gun-sharp who penned that unmanly slur, the result of pitiful ignorance, has an idle \$100 to spare let him put it up against such men as Upham, Goodall, Pollack, Roche, Edson, Haskell and others of the Neophytes, and see how soon it will fly to where the "woodbine twine," or in other words the elysian bowers of Alameda.

On Saturday the birds were a good lot, and the strong wind so generally coming off the bay across the grounds made them still more lively. In the shooting Upham was a little out of his usual form, though he only used his second barrel once for the nine birds he killed. Goodall, Bennett, Delaney and Chapin killed their usual nine as neatly as could be asked. Our old friend Pollack missed his first and last birds, the only two he did miss, in grand style, just as grand as if it had been done to order. Edson again fell from grace, and his gun, we hear, is advertised for sale. Rambo is a coming man at the trap, and got seven birds on his first attempt. He has a good style. Dr. Dean was not well, Roche followed Haskell with a sharp etick, and both got on their birds about as quickly as possible in their tie on eleven. In

shooting off Haskell killed his four birds and captured the first medal, Roche taking second. H. H. Briggs acted as referee, and Adams judge. Considering the picnic attractions all round the bay, the attendance was good.

Haskell.....	111111111111-11	Brown.....	1000111111101-8
Roche.....	111111101111-11	Rambo.....	010111001101-7
Edson.....	110100111111-10	Delaney.....	1100001110100-6
Pollack.....	101101101111-9	Edson.....	011101001000-5
Bennett.....	101101101111-9	Dane.....	110000011010-5
Goodall.....	110110111111-9	Platt.....	10111000000-5
Kellogg.....	110110111111-9	Chapin.....	111000100001-5
Upham.....	110110101111-8		

## Lincoln Gun Club.

The Lincoln Gun Club held its monthly shoot at Colma last Sunday, shooting at 15 clay pigeons, 15 yards rise. The shooting all through was very good, but owing to a strong wind that was blowing there were not as good scores made as was expected. Messrs. Bruns and Richter tied in the first class, each breaking 13 pigeons and shot off ties at 3 pair double birds. Mr. Bruns taking the medal in the first-class and Mr. Cohen in the second. Following are the scores:

FIRST CLASS.			
Richter.....	11111101111011-13	Woods.....	01011110101101-10
Bruns.....	00111111111111-13	Smith.....	01111010110111-10
Edson.....	11010011111110-10	H. Venker.....	11010011110010-9
Johnson.....	10110101111011-11	Potter.....	111100001111000-8
Heine.....	00111001111110-10	Parks.....	01000000111011-7
F. Venker.....	01110100111110-10	Lohner.....	011100001100100-6

## SECOND CLASS.

Cohen.....	11110001111111-12	Karney.....	01101110110001-9
Schandel.....	01111101011111-11	Norton.....	00100011111001-8
Christie.....	11110110000101-9	Frish.....	01101100010000-7
Seyden.....	00011100110111-9	Washauer.....	00001001110101-7
Leiker.....	11101001101100-9	Ford.....	001011000011100-6

## TIES SHOT OFF AT DOUBLE BIRDS.

Richter.....	0	1	1	1	0	Bruns.....	1	1	1	0	1
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## Does The Chance Suit?

Grizzly bears are killing cattle by the wholesale in Sprague river valley, Oregon, one stock-riser having lost four cows in this way in one week. The citizens of that section now offer a reward of \$20 for every grizzly killed in the stock range of that valley. Personally, to ourselves, with grizzlies, as with the "beautiful snow," distance lends enchantment to the view, that is, we want both just as far off as we can have them. We should like a few twenty-dollar pieces well enough just now because they are so handy to have, but for all that we are not going after those grizzlies for them. We have had all that kind of meat we shall ever need. We do not believe in indiscriminate slaughter of game, but the kind of game sometimes makes a difference, that is, if your conscience draws the distinction finely. Oregon, any more than California, will never miss her grizzlies. Go for them boys, we'll pat you on the back. If you do go, take lots of courage, as well as very big guns. Grizzlies make good eating, only it needs a little care to settle which does the eating, the beast or the man.

## At Colusa.

The Gun Club of Colusa had a live pigeon match last Sunday. Although this is one of the most energetic clubs in the State in connection with enforcing the game laws, and has a sound financial standing, it is, somehow, less reported than almost any club we know. We regret no member will send us its records, as we should have pleasure in reporting them. The club, besides using live birds, has medal matches for clay-pigeons and glass balls. We hope to hear from the secretary regularly in future. On Sunday Magonigil, Miller and Watson tied on six each, out of six birds. In the freeze-out afterwards Miller took first, and Magonigil second money. These three gentlemen have a State reputation at the trap.

## The Louisville Tournament.

The annual shooting tournament of the Louisville Sportsman's Association will be inaugurated at the Jockey Club race-course, Louisville, Ky., June 2d, continuing to June 9th inclusive. The programme promises the most interesting shoot of the season, with the contest for "The American Championship," and "The American Field Cup" as the big features. For this event there are already 65 entries, numbering the best wing shots in the land. The total amount offered in purses is \$10,450. The conditions of the match are as follows: Louisville Sportsmen's Association rules to govern; only wild pigeons will be used; class shooting in all matches; all purses fill, or pro rate; five per cent. of purses for field expenses; in all but championship match 40 per cent. to first, 30 per cent. to second, 20 per cent. to third, 10 per cent. to fourth; birds extra, except in championship shoot; the birds in all matches extra must be paid for before shooting. Should an entry be made and the party entering be unable to attend, he may nominate some one to shoot for him. No person will be permitted to shoot two scores. A substitute must be named a day previous to this match. Any person is privileged to enter another to shoot for him—25 per cent. to first, \$375; 18 per cent. to second, \$630; 14 per cent. to third, \$490; 12 per cent. to fourth, \$420; 10 per cent. to fifth, \$350; 8 per cent. to sixth, \$290; 7 per cent. to seventh, \$245; 6 per cent. to eighth, \$210. Ties on single birds will be shot off at 31 yards, and on double birds at 24 yards. Five single and two pair to each tie from plunge traps. This match will be shot in squads of ten, and the squads will be drawn by lots.

We should like California to have been well represented on this occasion. So far we have not heard of any of our cracks going, though many have received circulars inviting them.

A tale is going the rounds of our local press, about a large black bear having swam across the bay from Marin county, and taken to the hills west of the city. Philo Jacoby did go out after bruin with his rifle, and claims getting on the brute's tracks leading in the direction of Half Moon Bay. Linville and Peckinup, the mighty riflemen of the police force, were also sent out after the bear. We take no stock in this pretty yarn, because bears are not good swimmers, and for the distance this one would have to swim, whether he crossed the water inside or outside the heads, he would have to be a wonderful swimmer. Besides, could so large and heavy an animal stem the current of the tide in mid channel? We think not. Somebody has been fooled in this matter. However, if the beast has gone towards Half Moon Bay, he will soon be accounted for.

We stated a fortnight ago that Mr. Kelly was about to establish rooms where the sportsmen of the interior and city can make their headquarters. Mr. Kelly's place of business is 871 Market, a few doors north of Fifth street. Since our notice quite a number of gentlemen have called and expressed their pleasure at the prospect of having such headquarters.

Some evil disposed person or persons have been raiding certain wood-sheds near Alameda, of late. To get even and find out the offender, the owners loaded some sticks heavily with powder and waited results. The next thing, as if dynamite fiends were round, certain stoves were blown to pieces. A man named Bird had his stove badly wrecked and his reputation as well. We are requested to state this is not George Bird, of Bird's Point, so well known to our trap shooters and sportsmen generally. He is a bird of another plumage altogether.

A sportsman of an investigating turn of mind says: "There are 85 charges of 3 drachms, 92 of 2 1/2 drachms, 102 of 2 1/2 drachms, 112 of 2 1/2 drachms and 126 of 2 drachms in a pound of powder. Sportsmen who are of an economical turn can, therefore, easily estimate the saving achieved by loading their own cartridges."

We still hear of pigeons getting very scarce, with a probability of the stock falling before the end of the season. There have, at least, been 6,000 killed at the trap this season, with a cash valuation of not less than \$2,000. For those who have suitable accommodations there is money in raising pigeons.

Snipe, on most of their favorite haunts in the State, have been extraordinarily scarce this spring. They are now, however, reported moderately plentiful near the Union House, on the Stockton, immediately outside Sacramento. We pity those snipe.

In some counties doves are getting numerous, and the prospect of good shooting is better than last year. A friend who has just been to Modesta informs us they are still extremely scarce in that section of the State.

## THE RIFLE.

## The Schuetzen Prizes.

The excitement of the great meetings at Shell Monnd and Schuetzen Park of the previous week, and the exertions of our riflemen at them, left the ranges almost deserted last Sunday, and matters in our rifle world very dull. The only thing of note was the ball and distribution of prizes of the Schuetzen Verein closing their two days' festival. This took place at Turn Verein Hall, on Turk street, last Saturday. At the ball the grand march began at 9 o'clock in the evening, and after five hours' spirited dancing peculiar to our German citizens, snapper was served at two in the morning. Before the dancing a large number of prizes were distributed to the winners. The first ten prizes for the 200-yard company target were given to the following members: 1st, Henry Plageman; 2d, F. Freese; 3d, Charles Rapp; 4th, F. Beckman; 5th, W. Ehrenpfort; 6th, H. Strecker; 7th, Henry Throdes; 8th, A. Wertheimer; 10th, Henry Schroeder. Two sets of targets were open to all comers, both 25 rings with four shots allowed to the ticket. On one target the highest number of rings counted; on the other eighty rings was the highest score allowed; any one making over eighty lost his chance, and the prizes followed in rotation down from that number. At the 25-ring target the winners were James Stanton, Wm. Ehrenpfort, K. Wertheimer, A. T. Fortman, A. Strecker, J. Utschig, A. Rahwyler, E. Bendel, and C. Rapp. At the other set of targets, the winners of the principle prizes were E. Freese, John Utschig. All shooting was off-hand at the 200-yard range, and the targets were 37 rings in diameter.

The winners of the money purses at the bowling alley during the festival, were A. Grantz, J. A. Rober, F. Beckman, L. Haake, H. Kahn, J. Platt, Joseph Alldrich, Wm. Gans, and J. G. Maass. Some of the leading prizes were costly, all were handsome, and took the usual wide range of character on such occasions.

## At Schuetzen Park.

On Sunday the California Schuetzen Club held a prize-shooting match for the best centers, at Schuetzen Park, Alameda, with the following results: First prize, D. Schoenfeldt; second, Strecker; third, Ehrenpfort; fourth, H. Rapp; fifth, P. Golly; sixth, Lingenfeller; seventh, Bertelsen; eighth, Wertheimer; ninth, J. Utschig; tenth, Beckman; eleventh, Barnett; twelfth, Knhls; thirteenth, Gumbel; fourteenth, Beckmann; fifteenth, Adams; sixteenth, Pollack; seventeenth, Bell; eighteenth, Stanton; nineteenth, Smith; twentieth, Klotz.

The California Rifle Association Board of Directors met at Col. Dickenson's office last Monday evening, at 8 P. M., to settle up the affairs of the late tournament. Those present were Ranlett, Dickenson, Kellogg, Fairbanks, Collier, Sprowl, Sime, Nash. The meeting was adjourned until last night at the same place, when protests in the matches of the late tournament were to be received, and finally settled. Other business of importance relating to the tournament was also to be settled. The protest against Linville's grand score of 40 out of a possible 50 was withdrawn, and the score allowed. It is to be hoped, for the honor of all concerned, that at our public matches, and especially at our State tournaments, the targets will be so sacredly guarded against fraud in any shape that it will be impossible for any such ugly questions to rise in future. This, more especially, comes within the range of the President's duty, and we feel quite confident he will see to it next year. We cannot give the proceedings of the meeting until next week.

The Swiss Rifle Club of this city celebrate their twenty-fourth anniversary to-morrow, by a picnic to Taylor's camp, on the North Pacific Coast Railroad. Next year this distinguished body of riflemen will be twenty-five years old as an organization, and they are already talking about the grand time they will have then. We hope to be alive to enjoy it with them.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ranlett has been appointed the representative of the Pacific States on the Executive Committee of the National Guard Association of the United States. A compliment well earned by unwearied activity and honesty of purpose.

The Eintracht Rifle Club this week remove their range from Harbor View to Schuetzen Park, Alameda. The club meets for practice to-morrow for the first time at their new range.

Woodard and Brasfield's three days' sale of trotters at Lexington, Ky., aggregated \$68,145, being an average of \$307 per head. Kenilworth, b g, 6 years, by Lothair, dam by Wilkes Booth, commanded the highest price, namely \$2,375.

Montauts made her first experiment of shipping horses this spring. These were sold in Dakota.



## STABLE AND PADDOCK.

### The Best Ages of Trotting Sires.

Now that everything of merit relating to trotting sires is minutely recorded, it behooves every breeder, professional as well as amateur, to inquire into those periods of every great sire's career when he produced the largest number of winners eligible to entry as standard horses, from their own performances. The record of a horse's stud career is too often taken without consideration of controlling circumstances. What he has done in the past is taken as an absolute guide of what he can do in the future, without reference to loss of vitality resulting from increasing years. But these conclusions are often expensively delusive. The horse, like every other animal through whose veins courses warm, red blood, has his period of growth, maturity, reproductive vitality, and gradual decay. We have shown in former articles that the best ages for brood-mares—in which they produce the greatest winners—range from three to fifteen years. In the great number of trotters that have beaten 2:20, this fact of their being the offspring of mares in their prime must not be ascribed to accident, but to the well-established laws of physiology. If, then, no old mare, ranging from eighteen to thirty, has never yet dropped a first-class trotter, the correlative question becomes very important, "How much does age lessen the reproductive capacity of the sire?" Probably his incompetency does not come upon him as early as barrenness rests upon the womb of the mare, but the deterioration is certainly very striking in the incapacity of the produce of his old age to make great performances. Other unfavorable conditions may impose themselves upon him. He may be trained and campaigned while he is used as a sire, and then, as a physical consequence, his efforts will be comparatively worthless; for nothing is more definitely established than that the vitality which is expended to repair the waste of his own muscles and nerves, and entire vital structure, cannot at the same time be imparted to his produce. He may, also, be used to excess in the harem, as was shown by the two barren years following the well-known abuse in the career of Rysdyk's Hambletonian; and this may permanently enfeeble his procreative powers. But where none of these excesses are permitted, where the horse is properly fed, groomed, and exercised, and his capacities are scientifically developed and husbanded, even then there is a marked loss of procreative capacity from the on-coming of old age, that is full of valuable interest to the breeder. For the purposes of our investigations we will cite the two notable instances of stallions that have been otherwise abused. Ethan Allen and Rysdyk's Hambletonian, the one on the turf, the other in the stud. Ethan Allen has eight performers in 2:30 or better to his credit—taking Honest Allen's 2:28 to the pole, and Washington Irving's 2:30 to saddle—but not one of them was the issue of his old age. Undoubtedly the best of his get is Pocahontas, although both Hotspur and Billy Barr have a better public record than Pocahontas. She was begotten when he was nine years of age, while Hotspur came from his loins when he was eleven years old. All the others of his winning sons and daughters were begotten in the earlier years of his life. It is worthy of note that he lived to be twenty-seven years old, and was used the last ten years of his life exclusively for breeding purposes. During that period he was carefully cared for at the "Kansas Stock Farm" of Sprague & Akers. They were practical breeders. Everything necessary to promote the health and strengthen the vitality of this great horse was diligently observed by Mr. Akers. The horse was gently exercised daily, cautiously yet nutritiously fed, and laboriously groomed. He was remarkably hale and hearty in his old age. Sickness, except in the two instances when he was poisoned, never enfeebled him, and within a few weeks of his death his action was perfect, and his speed marvelous, as when, with a running mate, he lowered the colors of the great Dexter, who was thought, up to that event of his signal defeat, to be absolutely invincible. The very choicest mares that could be selected, embracing the various combinations of Hambletonian, Mambrino and Thoroughbred mares from Kentucky, that had produced trotters to other horses, and saddle-mares from Kansas, and pacing and racking mares that had dropped such trotters as Kausas Chief and White Stockings, from Missouri, were brought to his harem. Moreover, he was very prolific in his old age. The large stock-farm of Sprague & Akers swarmed with young Ethan Allens. They were stout and healthy, and of admirable proportions. They were all tenderly cared for, as if they would each one become famous on the turf. Many of them had dams that had produced swift trotters. They had the advantage of probably the first miniature trotting track that had ever been constructed for baby trotters. Long before Governor Stanford had exercised Bonita and Wildflower as yearlings on his colt track at Palo Alto, the sons and daughters of royal old Ethan Allen had received the benefit of this early education at Lawrence, Kansas. Yet, strange to add, not one of them has ever trotted in 2:30 on a public course, in a public race. The cause cannot be attributed to his failure as a stallion, for in his prime he not only produced six that have become standard, but his sons, Daniel Lambert, De Long's Ethan Allen, Ethan Allen, Jr., Woodward's Ethan Allen, Bacon's Ethan Allen, and Frank Allen, foaled, also, in his prime, have taken rank in the list of stallions that have produced 2:30 trotters. His failure in the stud, after his turf career was ended, therefore, must be attributed to his extreme age. Sometimes he was walked for an hour, after he became twenty years of age, before he could be induced to do service as a sire; and this lethargy arose, not from a phlegmatic disposition, for at the same time he was all fire and ambition to trot if harnessed to the skeleton wagon, but simply from the deteriorating effects of old age. Sprague & Akers expected wonderful trotters from his loins. Probably no other stallion ever proved to be so great a disappointment to enthusiastic owners.

In a less degree, though equally well illustrated, the same conclusion is derived from the history of Rysdyk's Hambletonian as a stock-horse. Like Ethan Allen, he was foaled in 1849, and, like him, he died in 1876, twenty-seven years of age. He has thirty-six to his credit that have scored 2:30 or better in public races. But to accomplish this success he sired 1,350 foals out of choice mares. The first, and in all respects his most distinguished entire son, was George Wilkes, who was begotten when his sire was six years old. His next best son, Volunteer, was dropped when he was five years old, and his next best entire son, Edward Everett, was begotten when he was five years old. This fact is well worth a passing notice, for the prepotency of a sire, and his capacity to beget sons that are especially gifted with the power to reproduce speed seems to be confined to the years of his early prime. As Hambletonian advanced in years his entire sons were even more highly prized as stock-horses, but they failed to equal the record of his sons foaled during his earlier years. Thus, Volunteer, Edward Everett and George Wilkes, foaled when he was young, excel, as sires, Administrator and Aberdeen, foaled when he was fourteen and seventeen, respectively, and they, in turn, are superior to Norwood and En-

field, who were foaled when their sire was nineteen years of age. In his prime, thirteen years old, he sired Dictator, who has produced the three fastest trotters ever sired by the same horse. It is true that at twenty-one this remarkable horse produced Orange Girl, who has scored a record of 2:20, but where are the swift performers begotten after he was twenty-one years of age? If he begot any during the last year of his life, his youngest sons and daughters are now eight years of age; where are his performers that are now eight, or nine, or ten years of age?

We have thus taken two extreme cases, the one, Ethan Allen, who ceased to produce trotters at thirteen, and Rysdyk's Hambletonian, at twenty-one. Now, if the student of horse literature will examine the stud careers of the most noted trotting sires, he will ascertain that their usefulness ends long before that of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, with the single exception of George Wilkes, who, in all respects, is an exception to all rules and precedents and generalizations on the trotting horse. He produced Wilkes Boy when he was twenty-three years old, and Wilkes Boy made a three-year-old record of 2:30 last year. Blue Bull had produced all his swift sons and daughters before he was of that age, for he died when twenty-two, and he was incapacitated by disease two or three years before his death.

Clark Chief produced all of his swift sons and daughters before he was ten years old. Edward Everett lived to be twenty-three years old, but he produced no trotters after he was seventeen years of age. Gen. Knox is twenty-nine years of age, but where are his swift sons and daughters since he got Peaceful, in his fourteenth year? Volunteer is thirty years old, but no son or daughter of his, since Unalala, who was begotten when he was sixteen years of age, has trotted within the standard 2:30 circle. From these facts, therefore, to say the least, it is as precarious, with the chances of great success, as seriously reduced to the realms of chance, to breed to aged stallions as from old mares.—*Live Stock Journal.*

### Selecting Brood-Mares.

The importance of selecting good mares from which to breed, has been referred to often in these columns, but deeming it of much greater importance than many of our farmers imagine, we think the matter will bear constant agitation. A correspondent of a foreign exchange gives his views in regard to the selection of brood-mares, and for these and suggestions in regard to the same that we gladly make room, and would ask a careful perusal from all our patrons who are in any way engaged in horse breeding. He says: They should commence their inspection at the ground, and work upward. This is a good plan, as sometimes a buyer is attracted by a showy-topped animal, with a fine symmetrical outline, and is so fascinated that he neglects the more important points—the feet and legs. A brood-mare should be young and vigorous; her constitution not impaired by continuous years of excessive toil and hard feeding. Worn-out mares are not suitable to breed from; they should have good, tough, open feet, the pasterns strong, but not too perpendicular. The cannon bone should be short, flat, and broad from the side-view, with a flinty appearance. The hocks and knees broad, the latter from the front, and the former from a side-view; thighs and arms big and muscular. She should possess a good chest and crest, with a clean-cut head; the eyes lively, indicating docility and pluck; the neck fairly long, and set well into the shoulders, which should not be upright, but slanting. She should not be short-backed (a mare with length and room about her usually breeds the biggest and best foals). The ribs should be well sprung from the backbone, and deep both before and back, the quarters long and not drooping behind. They should be broad on top, tail well set on, and loins well arched; but above all it is essential she should be sound. No mare should be bred from that is a roarer or broken-winded, or has side or ring bones, bog or bone spavins, weak feet, badly-slipped hocks or calf-knees. Another matter which requires attention is the animal's temper, the offspring often taking the temper of the dam. The importance, therefore, of selecting a quiet-tempered mare of sound constitution for breeding purposes is apparent, and though last, not least, a mare should go straight and square in her action, as it is necessary in all cases, for whatever purpose they are used, that they should have good walking and trotting action. It is next to impossible to get a horse possessing as many good qualities and as few bad ones as one would wish, but it is well to remember that a mare should be free from all hereditary diseases to be suitable for breeding purposes. It would, therefore, be well to have the opinion of a veterinary surgeon as to the perfect soundness of a mare intended for the stud. Of course, it is not intended that breeders should only put to the stud mares up to the standard described—the object is to point out what is desirable in a mare, so that when opportunity to change offers suitable mares should be provided to replace objectionable ones. It often happens that when a farmer has a really good mare for breeding purposes he is too anxious to part with her if he can make a few pounds, retaining a comparatively worthless one in her stead, which reminds one of killing the goose that laid the golden egg. A great deal has been done towards improving the breeding of other kinds of stock, and with very praiseworthy and satisfactory results. Why not follow in the same track with the horse, which is so valuable to man?

### The Best Horses—A Prize Essay.

If I were called upon to name the two requisites most necessary for a farmer to possess, in addition to a good farm, I should say a good wife and a good team, and when a young farmer becomes possessed of these he has made a good start on the road to success. While no industry of the farm pays better than raising good horses, none is more unprofitable than that of raising inferior ones. It costs but little more to raise a horse which, when six years old, will command a ready sale at \$400 and \$500, than one which can with difficulty be disposed of for \$100, or than it does to raise a heifer or a steer which, at maturity, is worth \$50 or \$75. The best team for the farmer is one which will best answer all the purposes of the farm; plowing, hauling, taking the farmer and his family to town, or his boys and their sweethearts for a lively sleigh-ride, and, in addition to all this, will give him a pair of colts every year, which will earn their keep from the time they are two years old until they are sold for \$500 or \$1,000 at five or six. The team to do this is a pair of handsome bay mares, sixteen hands high, weighing 1,200 to 1,250 pounds each, with small, bony heads, large nostrils, broad foreheads, large, bright eyes, small, tapering ears, long necks, nicely arched, deep as they spring from the shoulders and small at the throat-latch; long, oblique shoulder-blades, moderately high withers; short backs, and deep but not overladen chests, because a horse with a very wide breast, although usually of good constitution and great strength, is seldom a graceful or rapid trotter, is apt to have a "paddling" gait, and if used for road work will generally give out in the fore-legs

from the extra strain put upon it by the weight of the broad chest. Our team must also have long muscular thighs; large knees and other joints, short cannon (shin) bones; legs broad below the knees, and hocks with the sinews clearly defined, fetlocks free from long hair, long, moderately oblique pasterns, rather small, though not contracted feet, broad loins, wide, smooth hips, and long, full tails. They must have plenty of nervous energy, and good knee action; must be prompt, free drivers, capable of trotting a mile in four minutes; be fast walkers, and good, hearty eaters; must not "interfere," and must carry their heads well up without checks when on the road.

It will readily be seen that these mares are neither Clydesdales, Normans, Canadians, Arabians, thoroughbreds, nor trotters; but they are a team which will pull the plow through two acres of land in a day, will pull a ton, yes, two, if the roads are good, of produce to the village four miles off in less than an hour, and trot back with the empty wagon in half that time without distressing themselves or their driver. Should the farmer have a trip of twenty miles to make on business or pleasure, he can hitch them to his spring wagon, take his wife and children with him, and they need not be away from home more than three hours, or should he choose to go on horseback, he can mount one of the mares and enjoy a ride on a very fair saddle-horse. A team of Clydesdales may pull a heavier load at a dead drag; Canadians will stand more exposure and poorer fare; Arabians are better saddle-horses; thoroughbreds can outrun them; trotters, when hitched to a light buggy, can pass them on the road; but neither of these breeds combine anything like the desirable qualities for a farmer that the team which I described possesses; and when it becomes desirable to dispose of their produce, the colts of such mares will find a readier sale than those of any of the others, being exactly suited to the wants of the rich city gentlemen for his family carriage, for which he must have a strong, handsome, showy team; and, as such teams are always scarce, he must pay a good price for them.

Large dray-horses usually bring remunerative prices; but few men will pay as much for a team to haul their bales of cotton or barrels of flour as they will for a team to draw their families in Central or Lincoln Park in winter, and at Newport and Long Branch in the summer, where each millionaire strives to outdo the others in the beauty and style of his carriage horses.

It will be useless for the farmers to try to get such horses as these for a very low price; but when he has found them, never mind the price. An extra hundred dollars or so invested in such a span will pay better interest than in the savings bank. When the farmer has obtained his team of mares let him look for a stallion of as nearly the same type as he can find. He must be full sixteen hands high, of good disposition, and have the bold, high-knee action which characterizes a fine carriage horse, for which rich buyers are willing to pay liberally. If this horse can trot in three minutes instead of four so much the better.—*A. L. Sardy, in Rural New Yorker.*

A correspondent of the New York Spirit, who has lately visited Maj. McDowell's farm, gives this sketch of Dictator: I carefully took my first look at the greatest sire of the age. I must say he is a much handsomer horse in every way than I expected to see. He stands 15½ hands, and is a beautiful seal-brown. Although in his twenty-first year, he is remarkably well-preserved, in fact, does not show the least indication of old age. His head and neck are as finely finished as a gelding's; shoulders, middlepiece and quarters strong, muscular, and formed in proportion. He easily takes first place as a sire in the minds of a majority of Kentucky horsemen. Enemies be has; what man or horse of merit has not? But Dictator has so far ascended the ladder of fame that they cannot touch him.

A far more practical way of teaching kindness to dumb animals than the distribution of pamphlets has been inaugurated in England. It consists in giving prizes for the different classes of tradesmen's horses, and for the best-groomed animals and the best-harnessed. The prizes are awarded at what are called "processions," that is, horse parades, through the towns at which the show is given. These affairs have become wonderfully popular in the north country, where they originated. The first exhibition of the kind took place on Easter Monday, at New York. Upwards of 270 horses were entered and formed part of the procession.

The character of a man is pretty well indicated by the condition in which his horses are found. In no one place will the man of careless habits show them any quicker than in the appearance of his horses. There are generally exceptions to all rules, as there may be in this, but to a careful observer very few exceptions will appear. The man who is indolent enough to allow his horse to go in a rough, negligent way is generally indolent enough to neglect his business and his own personal appearance.

### Chicken Training.

"More care is taken in the training of fighting cocks than was ever spent in getting Slugger Sullivan ready for a match," said an old chicken fancier in answer to the query of a Philadelphia reporter. The speaker banded the "birds" in nearly every prominent main that has been fought in or near the City of Brotherly Love. Neatly arranged coops, containing fine specimens of the feathered pugilists, occupy the whole of the third floor of his residence. When a match is arranged the training begins, and until the battles are fought the chickens are constantly under the trainers' direction. The first object is to harden the flesh and by exercise to increase their staying powers. This is done by running them back and forward on a wooden table by the pressure of the hand. They are then placed in a coop of sufficient dimensions to allow plenty of space for walking. After a certain amount of this exercise the chicken is weighed, and if its flesh has not been reduced enough to satisfy the trainer it is put through another process. The chicken is tossed several feet into the air and alights on a mattress placed upon the table. A hundred times, possibly, the feathered fighter goes up and down, when he is put in a dark but ventilated barrel. A couple of hours are allowed to elapse when he is again brought out, and two little soft balls fastened to his spurs. Another chicken is equipped in a like manner, and the two indulge in a sparring match. This continues several minutes, and while they strike each other viciously no harm can result unless one of the "gloves" flies off. A feature of the training is the feed given. If the chicken needs a little more weight he is fed on raw beef. Roasted corn and the white of hard-boiled eggs are the principal articles of diet, with a loaf of spiced bread, containing eggs, sugar, and candy and a variety of spices for dessert. The latter is eaten with relish. The maximum limit of weight for a chicken is six pounds, while the minimum weight pounds.



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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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Starmont, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.  
Aberdeen, " " " "  
Alecto, " " " "  
Ethian Allen, Jr., Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.

## Rancho del Paso.

For the first time since the San Jose Fair we have made a trip into the country. Others firmly fixed upon had to be given up, and so there was a good deal of novelty in being whirled along at a faster rate than the "local" is allowed to go, or Antevolo trot. The morning was beautiful. Out of bed when the gray of the dawn was breaking over the Contra Costa hills, the bay curtained with a neutral-tinted veil, and by-and-by the summit of Tamalpais was burished with golden rays. A May morning in Oakland is the finest season of the whole year. That is an early morning, for generally the sun rises clear, and the air is as still as though there was shelter on every side. The ultra-early arising was occasioned by a desire to see how the Anteco-Lady Viva foal was getting along, as the Sacramento train does not leave Sixteenth street until half-past eight, but the youngster had not passed the first critical period in its life, and it might be that it would require assistance in the shape of an enema. Happily that was not necessary, so that anticipated trouble was not met, and the journey was commenced in high spirits. There is a potent attraction to us in a rapid rate. When twenty years younger a gallop on a horse that could run a bit and set the air whizzing in the ears was worth all the medicines, all the exhilarants in the drug-store, and the most enjoyable railway ride we ever experienced was in the cab of a locomotive, when miles were knocked off a good deal inside of a minute each, and, notwithstanding sharp curves, nineteen miles in twenty-two minutes. The Sacramento train does not run that fast, however, but the hills along side of the straits were bright in their emerald dress, and the little ravines and glens still more gayly bedecked with varied-hued blossoms and graceful shrubbery. The whole of the way crops looked splendidly, and in the vicinity of Davis the vines and fruit trees gave tokens of a bountiful yield. A capital lunch at the depot was a welcome adjunct to the pleasures of the day, for we are on full feed now, and the extra-early breakfast had been assimilated hours before. When we reached the "Arcade" the signal was sounded to prepare for the auction sale, and while the force was getting in readiness the stallions were shown, Echo, Algonia, Alaska, and then came the

king of "The Grant," Kyrle Daly. We were prepared to see a fine horse. When Mr. Reber imported him he wrote us a long letter filled with praises, and we knew that he had the knowledge to understand what a fine horse should be and the candor to write what he thought. Since his arrival there have been nothing but encomiums from all who had seen him, and therefore expectation was on tip-toe. For all the eulogies written and recited that we have read and heard he surpassed our imaginings. It is seldom that a horse sixteen-and-a-quarter hands in height, and with corresponding bulk, is found without coarseness in some portion. It may be the head, legs, or feet, and very frequently in large massive thoroughbreds there is a coaching look, something lacking, an absence of high "quality" that is such an essential in a really first-class thoroughbred. Kyrle Daly is full of quality. His head is admirable, intelligence demonstrated in the lustrous eye and wide forehead, beauty in the clearly cut muzzle, delicate nostrils, and strength in the massive jaw, with space enough between the jawbones to ensure the best opportunity for the air to pass unimpeded through the windpipe. The setting on of the head is perfect. The union between it and the neck is so delicately moulded that in any position there is grace and the whole neck from the poll to the shoulders is as perfect as we ever saw. The shoulders, too, are capital and the barrel faultless. The scapula is wide, the upper portion falling well back into the sway, the brisket prominent, and the "fork" is well filled with muscle. The muscles on each side of the backbone are tremendous rising like huge hempen cables, and we cannot recall any horse that equals him in this respect, excepting Joe Hooker. He has a rare "middle-piece" all through. The true ribs are deep, so as to afford ample play for the lungs, and the backribs are long, swelling into more of a circle, a sure indication of a strong constitution and a "good feeder." The quarters are immense, long and deep, the framework covered with a mass of muscles without a particle of cloddiness. Arms and gaskins are large, and the tendons which convey the immense power indicated to the motors are as clean as a steel rod. Hocks and knees are strong, without a particle of puffiness, the ligaments showing clearly. The cannon bones are of good size, the back tendons so large as to give good width, and the fetlocks with plenty of "spring," and of just the proper length to be in harmony with the other parts of the limbs. His color is as good as can be, a blood bay with black points. He can scarcely fail to get race-horses of the highest class, as his blood is just right to mingle with that which prevails here. He has a double cross of Waxy on either side, in fact his sire Artillery had two strains of Waxy through Whalebone, and his dam Colleen Rhue had one of Whalebone and two of Whisker brother to Whalebone, so that there are five crosses of Waxy, the best grandson of English Eclipse.

It may appear a singular claim to assert that no matter how successful Kyrle Daly may be as the getter of race-horses, that there will be a still greater value to the Pacific coast in his services outside of the legitimate sphere of a blood-horse. Though he is likely to be restricted to thoroughbred mares, there will be sons who will follow his form, and, without doubt, of equal size. These united with mares of the same stamp, as the three and four-year-old geldings brought from Stockdale, will produce the finest big horses for coach, carriage, and business purposes. Coaches and carriage horses will predominate, and of such a class as will command a price at home and abroad that will make the rearing of them the most certainly remunerative of any department of horse-breeding. With a portion of the quality of the paternal side, the style, size, and action of the maternal, hundreds of pairs can be marketed every year in the cities of the East, and prices obtained that it would appear extravagant to prophesy at the present time.

It was late when we returned to Sacramento. Early the next morning, however, when we accompanied Captain Harris in a drive back. We have oftentimes dilated on the beauty of the early mornings at Sacramento. Pages could be filled with description, and then the sketch form merely outlines. The city is a garden of rare flowers and still rarer shrubbery and vines. Villas and cottages adorned with grounds and plats of wonderful beauty, and when there is not space enough for that there are masses of climbers which cover trellises and hang in brilliant festoons from the eaves, transforming even plain little houses into bowers of loveliness.

Were it not for the sickens-tainted color of the water there would be a strong resemblance in the American river, viewed from the bridge, and portions of the upper Mississippi. Islands covered with a dense growth of willows and cottonwood, submerged bottoms and low banks. There is a change of scene in a short distance, and when on the territory of Rancho del Paso the transformation is complete. Undulating plains, anomalous as that may be, with groups of trees, chiefly live oaks, and white

oaks, many of them gracefully draped with mistletoe. The herbage is short, though dense, and the "goldenfoot" of twenty thousand sheep are enriching it every year. There is scarcely a waste acre on the whole forty thousand. Further up the stream, where the breeding stock is kept, the bottom along the river is set to alfalfa two thousand acres, green as an "emerant sea" the whole of the year. It will be difficult to find a better natural location for a breeding farm, and the improvements are substantial and well adapted for the purpose. The training track is very good, the intention being to use the outer a mile in circuit for training the trotters; an inner is being constructed for the race-horse. Trials and fast work will be given on the main track and the soil is such that it can easily be prepared for either gallopers or trotters. The stabling is admirably arranged, securing complete ventilation without incurring any danger from drafts when "cooling out."

We were very much pleased and somewhat surprised to meet Captain T. G. Moore of Kentucky, who will take charge of the thoroughbreds in training, and a general supervision of that branch of the horse department at Rancho del Paso. It is safe to say that Captain Moore has had more experience with race-horses than any man in the United States. Though still as vigorous as ever, for upwards of forty years he has been an active participant on the turf, owning and handling many of the very best with consummate ability. We doubt if there is a race-course of any prominence between San Francisco and New York, and Chicago and Galveston, that he has not visited, and not only visited but raced his horses upon. When the Rancho del Paso horses return from the Eastern tour there will be lively times on the course among the "grand old oaks," and with the captain to train and manage "the stable" will be formidable at any "gathering of the clans."

As we allude to the sale in another column it is enough to say that the return trip was equally pleasant as when outward bound, though we greatly regretted the inability to stay for a day or two longer, in order to see the mares and foals which are kept some five miles away from the training grounds.

## Department of Agriculture.

We are highly gratified that the suggestions of the *Breeder and Sportsman*, in relation to the necessity of a department of agriculture with a member of the cabinet at the head of it, meets with unanimous approval. Not a dissenting voice that we have heard, and such a general concurrence that it is evident that it can be carried through. While the justice of the measure is conceded, there is danger that among "politicians" there will not be a hearty effort, and hence it is important that delegates be chosen who are identified with the interests depending. Every state and territory are interested, none more so than California. Not another has such a diversity of products, not a member of the Union that has the same promise of a glorious future, and yet all this promise may be so curbed by legislation as to retard development, and laws that are inimical throw encumbrances in the way which will cripple, and it may be destroy. There is little question that with proper encouragement the grape interest will dominate any other branch of rural economy, and with some assistance in the way of "protection," and a guarantee that protection will be the policy for a sufficient length of time, the planting of vineyards will increase in nearly arithmetical progression, and for every acre planted in 1884 there will be ten in 1890, and when the twentieth century is ushered in, the hill-slopes will be green with the thick foliage of the vine, and the plains adapted to the culture of the grape a mass of the richly-colored bunches. Twenty-five years hence California will be the great wine-producing country of the world, if laws are passed that will encourage development. No matter how extreme are the ideas of a man regarding "free-trade," it will be a bigoted believer in the doctrine who will deny the propriety of placing a modified embargo on the adulterations of European wine-makers. Probably nine-tenths of the voters of the United States who are engaged in agriculture, or dependent on what the land brings forth, are in favor of a modification of the revenue laws. So far, this class has been subjected to other interests of less importance, and forced to pay tribute to manufacturers and speculators. Though there are conflicting views among those who follow different branches of farming, there are no valid reasons why there should not be harmony. The large grain grower can look with equanimity on a tariff which will encourage the vineyardist and sheep-owner when he can purchase the machinery for his farm at a lower price. But in order to obtain laws that will harmonize the differences that exist, there must be a better knowledge of what is needed to reconcile the farmers of the whole country, and nothing will be so effective as a department of agriculture, the head of which will have a voice in the councils of the President. In presenting the tariff for an illustration, it is not the



intention to advocate either protection or free trade. That is used on account of the whole of the United States being interested, and is of general and great importance, though perhaps, not more so than state laws which levy direct taxation. Even then there will be a better foundation to build home laws upon. There will be a clearer understanding of the position agriculturists occupy, and a more thorough knowledge of the questions at issue. As the country is at present, the cities and large towns control the political field. The massing of voters in a dense body give "bosses" the opportunity. It is not beyond possibility that one man in the city of New York will have the power to dictate who shall be the next president, and that power will be exercised without a thought of the welfare of the country, the whole aim being the aggrandizement of the clique which he leads. It is of more importance to this class to secure the control of the city than bother about national affairs, and they are enabled to make bargains through the potency of the balance of power in their hands. When there is more independence among the rural population; when in place of being hound hand and foot with a name; when in lieu of a blind adherence to party there is a determination to throw off the shackles of servitude; when they become aware that the bondage in which they are held is through being led supinely by an abstract idea, the doom of the big and little bosses is sealed. It may be that we anticipate too much good from the organization of a department of the government commensurate with the interests to be guarded. Still, we have an implicit faith that it will accomplish a great deal in many ways. It must be beyond domination from any other department, and not made subservient to policies. When the products of this country are excluded by nations there must be firmness to sustain the producers, though the Secretary of State would rather bow and apologize, submit and cringe, snub the minister who sincerely labored for his country, and who would fain have ordered a recall had he the courage to do so. It must be placed beyond the guardianship of claw-hammer coats and white neck ties. It must represent the men of the country, and not only represent but aid in educating them to a proper understanding of their rights and how to maintain them.

With a delegation from California, pledged to do all in their power to effect the object, the first step is taken. A fair start, and the race will be won.

#### J. B. Haggin's Auction Sale.

Elsewhere will be found a list of the horses sold, and the prices they brought at the auction sale at Rancho del Paso, Friday and Saturday of last week. It was one of the most notable sales ever known in California, and in some respects is without precedent in any section of the country. The most striking feature was the Stockdale contingent of three and four-year-old geldings, which for size, style, form and action, we never saw equaled. A great majority of them from 16 to 16½ hands, with plenty of bone and muscle, and quite a number with finish enough for carriage horses. These are the get of Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.: Dana, Norwood, Western, Dickens, Kentucky and Bismarck. As Geo. M. Patchen is the sire of Sam Purdy, Starr King, San Bruno, Susie and Shoe Fly, with records in the twenties, and a whole lot of horses that could trot nearly as fast, it is not surprising that his sons foaled in Kern county showed a step that gave promise of speed. Norwood is a grandson of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and Kentucky and Dana descend from Whipple's Hambletonian, so that two of the great families of trotters were represented by the stalwart youngsters from Stockdale. It is not fair, however, to give all the credit to the sires. The dams are also superior, and the blood of California Belmont, Lodi, Rifleman etc., give finish and wiriness of texture in the muscles and tendons, and lustre to the coat.

It would be superfluous to comment on the prices further than to refer to the list, excepting to note that the prices run nearly as uniform as the animals. The pleasant feature was the mutual satisfaction of seller and buyer. Mr. Haggin realized larger prices than he anticipated. Purchasers were well pleased at obtaining animals so superior to the usual run, and offers of a liberal advance refused.

Saturday's sale, trotting youngsters, opened rather dull, but after a few were disposed of hidders appeared to recognize that great bargains were secured, and taken altogether the average was very good. That many of them will prove fast trotters is as certain as the future of youngsters can be predicated. Some are fast already, and in our opinion those which brought the most money were the cheapest. We are not given to prophetic announcements, but if Dixie, Pasha, Miss Muffin and Elsa among the two-year-olds do not "conquer fame," we will be much surprised, while so many of the yearlings showed capacity that we will not risk vaticinations which are so likely to be overthrown by the revelations of the future.

The sale was admirably managed. Killip & Co., gave

it proper publicity, and Whitehead added to his reputation as an auctioneer. Mackey and Timmins carried out their part of the programme splendidly, and the only thing lacking was a few of Dr. Herrs pupils to handle the stock a couple of weeks and show them "to the hridge" when the hidding was progressing. Mr. Haggin has determined to hold annual auction sales, and he informs us that in the interim none will be disposed of. This will insure against calling, and the best guarantee to purchasers that they will have the choice of the lot. There could not be a "squarer" sale. Not a suspicion of by-hidding, and when the manager of Rancho del Paso bought a filly which he knew was going far below her value, at Mr. Haggin's request, she was offered again so that there should not be any suspicion of going contrary to the averments. The characters of the stock and the fairness exhibited will induce a largely increased attendance at subsequent sales, attracting buyers from all parts of the country.

#### Oakland Trotting Park.

Since writing the article in relation to the Oakland Trotting Park, that appeared in the *Breeder and Sportsman* of last week, we have made a rough estimate of the lumber used in the fences, stables, sheds and pens, and there must be one quarter of a million feet, perhaps a good deal more. When it was resolved to hold the Golden Gate Fair there, Mr. Wiard agreed to build some extra stalls and pens. The hill for the lumber at this one time was \$5,000, and the building was a trifle in comparison with the whole of the work done. For a fair-ground and race-course the improvements are well worth \$30,000, and paradoxical as it may appear, if the land were entirely bare it would sell more readily. Sixty acres so eligibly situated, and without any improvements, would be held so cheap at \$1,500 an acre, that purchasers would seize the opportunity to purchase it in subdivisions. Had we thought of it before buying the place where we live—though we got it far below its rated value—\$3,000 would have been cheerfully given for an acre anywhere within the bounds included in the bond. That would make asquare of over two hundred and eight feet, whereas we paid \$2,100 for a trifle more than one hundred and twenty-five feet square, and the same amount expended in buildings, \$3,000, would make the acre a cheap property at \$10,000. Adjoining the track is the "Cricket grounds," which Mr. Emery valued three years ago at \$20,000, and which, in all probability, he would not sell now for less than \$30,000. There is a little over six acres in the enclosure. There is not a real-estate "expert" in Oakland who would rate the property as low as \$1,500 per acre without improvements, and the value of these, apart from retaining the property for the uses implied, can readily be calculated. When the contemplated additions are made the property will rent for at least \$6,000 per annum. This will pay taxes, interest on \$50,000, and leave a balance to keep up repairs. With fifty per cent. of the capital stock paid in, the remainder can be borrowed at less than six per cent., including mortgage tax, and there is not the least doubt that when ten years elapse the shares will have trebled in value. As a speculation, without a possibility of risk, it is certainly attractive. To those who are engaged in breeding there are still stronger inducements, and to the residents of Oakland, Alameda and Contra Costa counties the success of the project is of still greater moment.

#### Anteo Foals.

The first test of a sire Anteo has successfully passed. The few foals we have seen by him are remarkably fine. Not one that will not command attention from the most critical, and those we have heard of, with one exception, their owners pronounced "the best in the world." So much are they thought of that though the intentions were to send the mares to Santa Rosa the risk was considered too great to send them away from home so far, and Director, Monroe Chief and others got the benefit. Had Anteo remained in Oakland there would have been applications for at least one hundred, and without detriment to his powers three-quarters of these could have been accommodated. As nearly as we can figure we have heard of forty foals with only six fillies. This preponderance of colts is something unusual, and another good feature all are bays, though some, when they shed, may be brown. The 15th instant Lady Viva had a filly foal, and though somewhat disappointed in the sex, it would take a heap of money to buy it. Had it been a colt the intention was, when old enough, to mate it with a high-class thoroughbred mare, and a few generations in this way would reduce the black blood and increase the blue until there would be an approach to the lapis lazuli tint. Lady Viva has a double strain of the most fashionable blood in England, that of Newminster, as both her sire and dam are by Hurrah, and the dam of Hurrah was by Bay Middleton. But in addition to this her trotting action is capital, and she can show a fair rate of speed at that gait. With high blood, proper action and some trotting speed in the dam, capacity to trot fast in the sire, we have no fears in the progeny failing to justify any reasonable expectations.

#### Malcolm.

A grand horse is this stalwart son of Bonnie Scotland. Grand in his own right, as he ran more fast heats of a mile than any horse of his day or to his time; grand in form, and now he is gaining distinction from the performances of his progeny in the second generation. The only thoroughbred daughters we are acquainted with are Marion and Roxaline, both of which we bred, their dam Maggie Mitchell by imp. Yorkshire, and their grandam Charmer by imp. Glencoe. Marion is the crack broodmare of the Rancho del Rio Stud, and every colt of hers that has been trained is a "sure enough race-horse." Duke, Duchess and Prince of Norfolk have demonstrated their capacity beyond question, and a yearling and suckling of the royal horse show a form that betokens equal excellence. Wednesday last Princess, the four-year-old daughter of Roxaline, ran at Louisville five furlongs in 1:01, Premium getting third position. Princess has run in the neighborhood of sixty races within the last ten months' with probably thirty "brackets" to her credit. Should she escape ailments she will accomplish at least one hundred starts before the first of January, 1885. So far her work is without precedent in the history of the turf, with a likelihood of being still more wonderful. Could Malcolm mares be obtained now, there would be plenty of demand for them, and it is a great misfortune that his services were limited to so few thoroughbreds. We sold Malcolm to P. Gansel, Hyde Park, and it may be that he is still alive, and if so is well worthy of further trial. He is twenty-one.

#### Bay District Entries.

The day the entries to the purses of the Bay District Trotting Meeting, commencing next Saturday, close. In order that the classes shall not be overlooked they are repeated on this page. The purses are liberal, and the classification such as to justify the expectation of a liberal response in the way of entries. The track will be kept in the best possible condition, and the officers of the association will do all in their power to give satisfaction to owners and drivers. This "goes without saying" to all who are acquainted with the gentlemen in charge, and no endorsement is required by those who have participated in the popular meetings which they have had in charge.

May 31st, 2:27 class—Purse \$750; divided \$450, \$225 and \$75 to first, second and third horse.

June 4th, 3-min. class—Purse \$500; divided \$350, \$100 and \$50 to first, second and third horse.

June 7th, 2:22 class—Purse \$500; divided \$350, \$100 and \$50, to first, second and third horse.

June 11th, 2:40 class—Purse \$500; divided \$350, \$100 and \$50 to first, second and third horse.

June 14th, Free-for-all—Purse \$1,000; divided \$650, to first, \$250 to second, and \$150 to third horse.

June 21st, 2:24 class—Purse \$500; divided \$350, \$100 and \$50 to first, second and third horse.

All of the above to be mile heats, 3 in 5 in harness. National rules to govern. Entrance 10 per cent. of purses.

In every race five or more must enter, and three or more horses start.

#### Dr. E. H. Pardee on Rifle.

There have been many inquiries directed to this office, and still a greater number received by the author for the cause of the break in the articles. Every one included a petition that they be resumed, and we are happy to state that the wish will soon be gratified. Dr. Pardee has been indisposed for several weeks, a great part of the time seriously ill, but with the advent of warm weather his health is much improved, and now that he is able to send his high-headed chestnut at a thirty clip down the road, and heat with consummate ease the big hack of Mr. B—e, Captain W—n, and all of the road-drivers of Oakland, it will only be a short time to perfect his condition for the work. These articles have attracted a great deal of attention from the devotees of the rifle in all sections of the country, eliciting encomiums all around. Among others there have been inquiries from Australia and India, and many of our readers in these far-away lands have signified their approbation of the thorough handling of the subject.

#### P. C. B.-H. A.

There was a meeting of the Trustees of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association on Monday last, and among other things considered was a petition in regard to the expulsion of the riders of Jou-Jou and Harry Rose at the late meeting on the Oakland Course. Inasmuch as that meeting was run under the management of a "lessee," it was unanimously held that any rulings off by the judges could not be recognized by the association, and no action was taken on the petition. We understand that the judges after reviewing the evidence, concluded that they were in error in some points connected with the case, and have reinstated the parties implicated.

The Bay District Association will give a fall meeting as an antiatory of the circuit. The dates claimed are Saturday, August 9th, Wednesday 13th, Saturday Wednesday 20th and Saturday 23d.



## HERD AND SWINE.

### Ergot.

The following notes regarding the origin and effect of ergot in grass and grain is from the English *Live Stock Journal*:

Ergot is a cause of sudden and premature birth and abortion in animals. Being more or less common on nearly all grasses in meadows and permanent pastures, and especially on rye-grass (*Lolium perenne*) and its numerous varieties, it is almost impossible to calculate the damage and loss it sometimes causes. Farmers and breeders are to often quite unaware of the presence of this pest, and if they see it they too frequently know nothing of its meaning. It should, however, be most carefully sought for in meadows and pastures, and wherever seen destroyed. It is not always easy to see it on the smaller grasses, for not only is it frequently very small in size, but it is often entirely enclosed in the cheffy scales of the grasses. Breeders have in some instances recorded an annual loss of £400 from ergoted grasses alone. Its other effects on animals are sloughing of the flesh, rotting of the extremities and gangrenous inflammations. In cases where man himself has continually eaten bread made of ergoted rye the result has been fetal gangrene, the rotting away of the limbs at the joints, beginning at the extremities, and death. It also causes the loss of hearing and speech, and in the case of birds fed with ergoted food the tongue has rotted away at the extremity. A case is reported in the Philosophical Transactions for 1762, probably caused by ergot of wheat, where the flesh from the leg of a young woman speedily putrefied and fell from the bones, leaving the leg bones bare, the foot falling off at the same time. The mother of this woman lost both her feet, the leg-bones became here, and both legs fell off; the second daughter lost one foot, the third daughter lost a foot, a son lost both legs at the knees, the next son lost both feet at the ankles. At one time it was supposed that wheat did not produce ergots, but such is by no means the case, as the ergots are often small and hidden in the cheffy husks of the ear; when, too, they agree in size with the grains of wheat, as they often do, they are commonly overlooked. To the farmer ergot signifies abortion and elipping of the young in his herds and flocks.

Our practical readers will no doubt wish specially to know how to prevent attacks of this dangerous nuisance on their cereal crops and meadow and pasture grasses. There are two ways, one is to avoid planting ergots with the seed, the other is to pass a sharp scythe over the heads of grasses at the time of flowering, for if there are no grass flowers there can be no positions on which the ergot spores can fix themselves. It is not always easy to remove ergots, as some are the same in size, if not in color, with the seeds themselves; some ergots, too, so closely resemble the dung of mice that they get overlooked. However, with care, judicious sifting and well-directed examination, nearly all ergots may be removed by careful and honorable seed merchants. When a crop is once ergoted, special care should be taken not to let the ergots fall to the ground and so reproduce ergot the following year. An ergoted crop should not, if possible, be followed by cereals or grasses the following season. Ergots, as a rule, live for one year only. There is in this case, of course, as in all others, danger of infection from neighboring crops or infected grasses of field sides; but if all farmers would be equally careful, and all seed merchants equally painstaking for the exclusion of ergot, a marked improvement would be the result. As we said before, one of the worst features connected with ergot is—the results only are felt, for, as a rule, agriculturists know far too little of the common and dangerous foe we have here described.

### Increasing Lean Meat in Pigs.

We may well suppose that the habit of the pig in laying on an excessive quantity of fat has been caused by long and excessive feeding of fat-producing food, and it is not likely that any sudden transformation could be brought about; but it is well-known that the pigs of different countries differ in respect to fat. We have only to contrast fattened pigs of this country with those in Canada. There pork is fattened partly upon barley, but largely upon peas, a highly nitrogenous food, yielding a large proportion of muscle, and our pigs are fattened almost wholly upon corn, an excessively starchy and fattening food. The Canadian pork has a much larger proportion of lean meat, and less lard. The difference is very marked, so much so that in a market supplied with both kinds, purchasers easily select the one or the other as desired. Wild hogs do not have such excess of fat, and the southern hog, which is grown much slower than those in the northern and western states, and fed much less corn, is comparatively lean.

There can, therefore, be little doubt that the habit of depositing this excess of fat is caused by long-continued feeding adapted to that end. The hog is naturally a grass and root-eating animal, and in its domestication is fed almost wholly, in this country, upon concentrated food. Hogs fed upon skimmed milk have a less proportion of fat than those fed upon corn. If young pigs are kept upon food that will grow the muscles and bone, and develop a rangy frame, they will possess so much muscle when half grown that a moderate length of time in fattening, even on corn, will not pile on an excessive amount of fat.—*Live Stock Journal*.

### Frequent Milkings.

The influence of the frequency with which milking is practiced during a period of twenty-four hours, both upon the animal and upon the milk, has been extensively discussed, and still remains far from being settled. Whatever may throw light upon it, or furnish facts that may find practical application upon the farms, must be received with gratification on every hand. The results of experiments of Erlumeyer will, therefore, be considered with no little interest by those engaged in the dairy industry.

This able investigator made a series of experiments and observations with milking and feeding, to determine first the influence of the feed, and second the influence of the frequency of milking, or the time intervening between the several milkings upon the quality of the product. Contrary to the opinion accepted to no small extent, he concludes, from the first part of his work, that the quantity of milk produced depends not only on the activity of the glands but upon the quality and quantity of the food administered as well. When the animals are subject to three daily milkings, that drawn in the morning is greater in volume, but poorer in the valuable constituents, especially fat, than that drawn at other times. This is accounted for by the longer time intervening between the milkings. The milk drawn at midday is fat, and is, therefore, preferable to that drawn at other times.

The whole subject is worthy of further and more thorough examination than it has already received, and there will doubtless be found in it much of interest and value for dairy-men of every class.

### To Keep Hogs Healthy.

Keep your hogs in good, clean fields; give them access to pure water, even though you should be compelled to dig a deep well for that purpose—a good pump and plenty of suitable troughs, cleansed every week, will cost but little, and will always prove a valuable outlay. Provide, also, in the driest part of the field, a good shelter both from sun and rain. A few rails properly arranged, two or three feet from the ground, covered with a stack of straw or coarse prairie grass, will be an attractive place for the entire drove. In troughs near by their resting places, two or three times each week, place a composition of salt, soda, red pepper and gin-wick. To four parts of the first two articles add one part of the latter. Our common red pepper will do very well. They should, however, be well pulverized, and all the ingredients thoroughly mixed. Most healthy animals will readily devour salt. To obtain it they will also take the alkali end stimulant. The compound will not injure bird, beast, fish or men. It is not offered as a patent remedy, but simply as a preventive of the injurious effects of foul gases and the pestiferous filth in which hogs have been allowed to wallow. Continue their usual summer feed, whether clover, bron, meal or corn.—*Drovers' Journal*.

A movement is on foot in the east to compel the manufacturers of bogus butter to color their product pink instead of yellow.

## SHEEP

### Shearing in Australia.

The following is from a series of articles on sheep husbandry in the colonies, contributed to the *Breeder's Gazette* by Hon. A. M. Gerland:

All shearing is done under contract—not alone as to the price to be paid, but as to the manner in which the work is to be performed. Each man before beginning work is required to sign an agreement, in which is stated the compensation expected, and by which he obligates himself to remain until all the sheep on the station are sheared. If he voluntarily leaves, or is discharged for incompetent work, or violation of any of the rules of the barn, he is to accept as payment about two-thirds the amount that would otherwise be his due. The pay for shearing is now generally 20 shillings per 100 sheep, say \$5. Out of this the workman is to board himself, the employer obligating himself to furnish provisions at stated prices. The cook is paid by an equal assessment on all the shearers. This arrangement does away with the annoyance often experienced on ranches in the United States by reason of workmen complaining of the fair provided for them. The squad of Australian shearers have everything on their table that they choose to pay for, and know in advance of ordering it just what it will cost, and, in consequence, no complaint is heard. All helpers about the barn, as well as the rollers and sorters, are paid by the week, and are boarded by the employer. These live with the shearers, and the proportion of expense falling to them is charged to each assumed by the employer. Being is also done by contract, the owner supplying all necessary facilities. Three men work at this, and when once down to business will bale, weigh and properly mark the fleeces taken off by fifty shearers, say 3,000 to 3,500 sheep per day.

The tables on which the fleeces are rolled are made of slats about one inch square, placed with one corner upward—the openings at the narrowest part about half an inch wide. The boy who brings the fleece to the table, with a dexterous throw allows it to fall inside down, and stretched to its fullest extent possible without breaking. This frees the detached locks, considerable dust and the short particles made by second cuts of the shears, which fell into the bin beneath the table. At each table are three men—one to roll the fleece, when the other two, standing at either side of him, have skirted it. This is done by tearing off the neck, flanks and so much of the extremities as fail to carry wool not uniform with the body of the fleece. The belly wool is detached by the shearer, and goes to the bin of pieces.

As a rule, no string is used, the loose end of each fleece being tucked up to hold it in position. I found an exception to this in a few barns, where a single strand of white linen twine, not larger than druggist's twine, was tied once around the fleece.

From the rolling table the fleece passes to that of the sorter, who indicates the bin into which it is to be placed to await baling. Usually three, though sometimes four, lots are made—the differences being on fineness, length, and strength of fibre.

I have been thus explicit from the fact that, in my opinion, much of the popularity of Australian wools arises from the manner of their preparation. It will be noted from the foregoing that when the Australian fleece is put on the market it contains nothing but body wool, is freed from all skirtings and such short particles as the careless shearer is sure to make, and is exposed to no shrinkage on account of twine. Not this alone, but all the wool in any given lot, is uniform, having been assorted by an expert, and its grade marked on the bale. I have before noted that bellies, skirts and all loose wools are generally washed at establishments making that work a business; but whether washed or not, are baled and put on market as "pieces." The assorting is not only according to grade—the wool from each age and sex of sheep is also separated. Thus there goes out from the station the different grades from wethers, ewes, hoggets, etc. The lambs' wool, of course, is kept to itself.

There may be a difference of opinion as to whether all these precautions and manipulations, dictated by the buyer and in the line of suggestions, that yearly come to American wool-growers from the purchasers of their product, are really for the interest of the flock-owner. This is a question that I shall not here attempt to answer. Certainly a majority of Australian wool-growers believe they are well paid for the labor and care necessary to place their clips in the admirable condition in which they are marketed. If this was not so, they would pursue a different policy, for a more practical class of men I have never met. They have the courage to spend any amount of money, when beyond such expenditure they see an improvement in the standard of their flocks or the carrying capacity of their runs. One thing seems certain—the systematic care and honesty with which their wools are prepared insure for them a popularity in every market, and ready buyers at such prices as can be paid.

Brood-ows that will have early lambs are better in a yard and shed by themselves, as they need a more generous feeding than those coming in later.

It is reported that 8 per cent. of the sheep in Polk county, Oregon, were killed by coyotes last year.

### Bloat in Cattle.

For this difficulty so common in alfalfa pastures many remedies have been formulated of all degrees of efficacy. The veterinary asserts that the prompt administration of three drachms of chloride of lime will give the necessary relief. The favorite French remedy is ammonia. The volatile spirit of ammonia gives instantaneous relief, its action being chemical, in decomposing the gas in the animal's stomach by fermentation. The dose for a cow or ox is a tablespoonful, diluted in water or any convenient liquid. If not effectual, repeat the dose. In the early stages a stick put between the animals' jaws and held there like the bit of a bridle will generally be sufficient, the stick to be large enough to keep the jaws well open.

In severe cases the paunch must be punctured. This may be done with a sharp-pointed knife, but veterinary surgeons use an instrument called a trochar. The incision must be made through the left flank, about three inches below the spinal column, and midway between the hips and the last rib. A small tube or quill must be inserted to permit the gas to escape. But this is such a difficult operation that when the paunch is to be punctured the farmer should undertake it himself only when it is impossible to procure a surgeon, and not till he is satisfied all other remedies will fail.

## FISH.

The first thing we have to notice this week, in the absence of any very startling news from the interior streams, is the late meeting of the Academy of Sciences, at which some good points on fish and fishermen were made. The paper of J. D. Redding, though containing nothing especially new, was full of sound sense. This young gentleman has a better chance of doing good, if doing good in his day and generation is really his desire, in the Academy of Sciences than among his colleagues of the Fish Commission. In the latter body of officials the people generally have lost all hope, which an active protection of Sacramento river to the exclusion of all other points will not revive, as the impression is wide spread that there are certain interests there which it pays somebody to protect. If, as Mr. Redding says, the waters of California may be made equal to any in the world for variety and excellence in their fish, that desirable result can only come from continued planting, cultivation and protection. Suppose the Fish Commission has planted 15,000,000 young salmon within the last ten years, the great benefit of such a gift has gone to alien pirates, thieves, Chinese and voracious sea lions from the want of energetic and common-sense protection. Fish cultivation of necessity implies protection or it becomes a blessing to the people. Otherwise it is a useless expenditure of public money. For the want of this protection we doubt if the product of these 15,000,000 young salmon has cheapened the fish food of the masses to any appreciable extent. But we never desire to be unjust to any body of officers. For an honest, vigorous, commercial protection of our fish, which shall inure to the benefit of our own citizens, the Fish Commissioners are responsible, for it is strictly their duty to enforce that protection. If the present appropriation is not sufficient, we conscientiously commend the step they propose to take immediately, of exacting a license from every market fisherman, which in gross will amount to \$20,000 a year. This is a step we advocated years ago. The alien pirates and Chinese thieves should be made to take out a license, on every principle of justice, the same as our peddlers on the streets, before they are allowed to fish in our public waters. This is a grand forward movement with the Commissioners, for its benefits will be endless, especially in reference to enforcing protection. In concluding his paper Mr. Redding said he thought the time had come when a greater protection should be extended to our fish, and that their wanton destruction by Chinamen should be deemed a felony instead of a misdemeanor. Let us be thankful for this progress of conviction. It is always pleasant to record it among officials. With more firmness of purpose, and a keener vision, however, the conviction might have been reached some years ago. Now, let the Commissioner alone, if not with his colleagues, go before the next Legislature, clothed with official influence, and ask what he thinks to be right in justice to our people. He will lose no honor by doing so.

### The Sea Lions.

Much complaint is being made on all sides about the ravages of these voracious and ferocious brutes. It is said, by those who claim to know, that at least two thousand sea lions are now marauding our public waters, especially gathering round the heads after food, when the tide flows and ebbs. This large number is kept up because it benefits the proprietor of the Cliff House by pleasing his visitors. Such reason does not justify an unlimited and criminal destruction of our fish. Apart from the actual injury inflicted upon our fishermen and canneries, which is immense, we have been taking points for two months back on the amount of fish consumed by these animals. Mr. Woodward, of the Gardens, estimates the food of one seal, in captivity even, at 25 pounds a day. In the water, at large, it is probably 60 or 70 pounds. Let us put it at 45 pounds a day. This makes 335 pounds a week; 1,440 pounds a month; 4,413,600 a year to the single fish. This again multiplied by 2,000, the alleged number of sea lions ravaging our fish stock, makes the destruction of our fish, big and little, for nothing comes wrong to their mouths any more than to the Chinamen's net, \$82,720,000 pounds for the year lost to commerce and domestic use. It is the duty of the Legislature, not the Commissioners, to give us relief in this respect. Of course, we cannot get rid of all the sea lions any more than all the Chinamen, but by a united effort we can cut the number down, and the figures given show the benefit it will be to the people.

The Russian River *Flag* says, T. J. Riley, S. J. Hall, Al. Wright and Dr. Bibble were out fishing last Monday week, and caught 435 splendid trout. In the early season there are good trout to be caught in that section, especially if people go to the Pyramid district, but for 435 splendid trout to be taken at one time, we don't altogether. It is a pity the patent fishing rod we spoke of last week is not in existence round Healdsburg, for then we would get the exact character of those 435 fish.

Messrs. Benn and Butler of this city caught 150 trout on Sonoma Creek last Sunday. A friend, more candid than most trout fishers, informed us he saw several parties on Lagunita with about seventy trout amongst them, and there was not one fish in the lot that would reach six inches in length. Whence this rage for fingerlings?

During the current week a number of Oakland gentlemen fixed up their fishing pack, and left for the different streams in Alameda county for a few day's sport.



A nomadic angler writes that he found excellent trout fishing in the vicinity of Allen Springs, Lake county, where he also found that the hotel, now under a new management, was quite to his liking. Allen Springs are reached by the Northern railway to Williams, and thence by stage.

Mr. W. J. Shreve had a fine day's trout fishing in the neighborhood of Spanishtown last week, catching 108 good fish, many of them being very large ones, and all of them pure trout without any mixture of salmon.

The largest brook trout known ever to be caught weighed eleven and a half pounds. Mr. Baird, U. S. Fish Commissioner, very properly had a model taken of this rare fish.

Bay fishing was again generally poor during the week. A fair catch of rock cod, however was made at Tiburon.

The New Temple at Los Angeles.

That Los Angeles never does anything until she gets a good ready, and then does it in the very best of style, was never more fully illustrated than in the erection of her new theatre on Main street, just below First. This magnificent palace of amusement is being built by our deservedly popular citizen, Mr. O. W. Childs, under the management and direction of Col. A. M. Gray, who, after building eight theatres in the State, all of which having given perfect satisfaction, pronounces this one of the finest and most perfectly constructed in all its appointments of any theatre in the State. The entrance from the street is a grand conservatory of itself 18x80 feet, beautifully ornamented and furnished, opening at the rear into a grand court 24x65 feet and surmounted by a skylight 14x56 feet, and 70 feet above the floor. This court is handsomely ornamented and frescoed, and otherwise embellished with two bronze fountains and numerous tropical plants and flowers culled from the extensive exotic gardens of the proprietor. From this court on either side leads the stairs to the gallery, and opposite the main entrance are three wide double doors leading into the auditorium. The entire seating capacity is 1,500 roomy chairs, being made to order, considerable wider than the regulation size, besides the elevations being six inches wider than in any other theatre in the State—you see Los Angeles is a big country and its citizens must have lots of room. The divisions of the auditorium are four private boxes, draped in silk plush crimson and gold, an orchestra, dress circle and gallery. The interior is exceedingly rich, finished in ebony, maroon and gold, with handsomely frescoed ceilings and dome with stained glass windows on either side. The stage opening is 30x40 feet, richly embellished and draped, and fitted with a handsome curtain painted by the renowned Voegtlin, and instead of rolling in the usual way it is raised bodily on weights. The subject is Midsummer Night's Dream. The stage is 40 feet in depth by 72 feet in width, 40 feet to rigging loft and 70 feet entire height. The floor besides being furnished with all the regulation traps, is so arranged in sections that any portion or portions can be removed at will, producing wells, bridges and caverns of any size desired. It is most admirably lighted with both gas and electricity, has both rear and side entrances, and supplied with 13 dressing rooms. It is at present furnished with 25 sets of flats and wings, as well as numerous set pieces of various kinds. The location of this theatre, together with the liberal plan of its construction, has given it the most perfect ventilation that we have ever witnessed, and its egress both for comfort and in case of necessity is liberal even to prodigality, being 42 feet in width from the auditorium and 24 feet from the gallery. This temple of amusement is to be opened to the public on the 26th inst., by the talented Mlle Rhea and Company, for a season of one week.

As to Mr. Childs, whose enterprise and liberality has given Los Angeles this beautiful structure, words of praise are unnecessary, his reputation is co-extensive with the boundaries of the Pacific slope, being one of its first American settlers, and always found in the front ranks of those working for its interest and advancement, and while he has, though his energy and remarkable foresight, accumulated a good share of this world's treasures, his purse has always been the first to be opened to every enterprise in furtherance of the public good.

Los Angeles, May 20, 1884.

The Vanderbilts and Their Trotters.

A reporter on the New York Morning Journal gossips as follows of a collection of millionaires and high-priced trotters, seen recently on the road to Fleetwood Park:

At least \$300,000,000 in capital and \$200,000 in horseflesh could be seen at Fleetwood Park yesterday. But the most enjoyable sight was on the road thither, when all the Vanderbilts got abreast on the boulevard. There was Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, as fresh as a June daisy, trying to keep Early Rose from going like a cannon ball; young Mr. Fred Vanderbilt driving a bay, so long and lithe that it cut through the air and went faster than the wind; young Mr. Lionel Vanderbilt with a brown chestnut that went so fast as to keep the dust-cloud a quarter of a mile behind it, and four or five other Vanderbilts, each with a horse of longer pedigree than the family and swifter than an express train. Mr. William H. Vanderbilt loosened the ribbons on Early Rose as Captain Jacob Vanderbilt wheeled alongside of him.

"I'll make William H. look sick," said Captain Jacob, as he spun along like an Iowa cyclone, with Boston Boy neck and neck to Early Rose. Mr. William H. Vanderbilt snuck off his coat, let the lines drop, and tapped Early Rose right and left with the whip. Captain Jacob pretended to draw in the reins on Boston Boy, and to try to dissuade the animal from attempting anything like his full-speed. He drew away from William H. at a gentle jog. Boston Boy gambled on and threw dust in the eyes of Early Rose in apparent playfulness. Four lengths ahead of the procession of all the Vanderbilts was increased in forty or fifty seconds to a quarter of a mile. Captain Jacob Vanderbilt and his country horse were soon a little and rapidly fading cloud in the distance. When Captain Jacob entered Fleetwood Park at a slow walk Mr. William H. Vanderbilt pnt on his eye-glasses and saw a scarlet handkerchief waving like a dancing red dot in the far distance. The Vanderbilt family was strung out for two miles along the "road," William H. leading the wild chase along the road after "Uncle Jake." The railway magnate's eyes were as large as saucers.

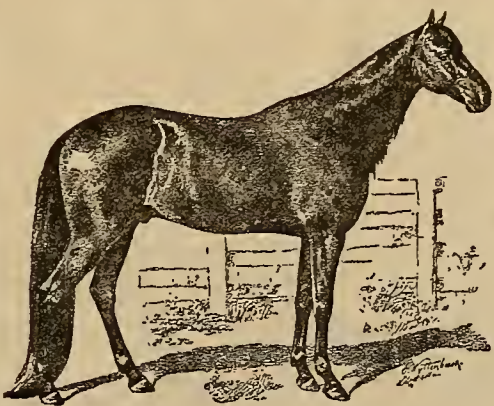
At Fleetwood Captain Jacob's best time was 2:22. Shepherd Knapp drove Charles Hogan and Sam Hill around in 2:21.

A correspondent in Paris writes that French horses are usually trotted over a course one mile and seven furlongs in length; that the Frenchman persists in overdriving young horses so that they rarely retain their trotting powers up to ten years of age. A speed of 2:42 or 2:45 to the mile is regarded as good.

Wm. Day, the veteran English trainer, has just been through the bankruptcy court. Although Plunger Walton is said to have paid the debts incurred last year, amounting to the enormous sum of £50,000, he has not paid Day his \$600 for training Girofle and other horses.

TROTTING STALLIONS.

Mambrino Trotting Stallion



ABBOTSFORD.

Record 2:19 1-2.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884, AT THE RANCH OF S. B. WHIPPLE; San Mateo, Cal.

PEDIGREE.

By Woodford Mambrino: his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino Paymaster; dam Woodbine, (dam of Wedgewood, 2:19), by Woodford, son of Kosciuszko, by Sir Archy.

Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodbine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks, by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty-nine colts and fillies sired by him at Woodburn, not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease, Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf, and he gained on a slow track, at Minneapolis, a record of 2:23 1/4. He has thirteen sons and daughters that have trotted in 2:30 or better—Abbottsford 2:19 1/2; Malice 2:19 1/4; Manetta 2:19 1/4; Mambrino Dudley 2:22; Convoxy 2:23 1/2; Magenta 2:24 1/2; Manfred 2:25; Pancoast 2:25 1/2; Rachel 2:25 1/2; Inca 2:27; Lady McFledge 2:28; Dacia 2:29 1/2; Geo. A. Ayer 2:30. Woodford Mambrino was also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket 2:11. It is proper to draw a comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first named stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,320 foals out of selected mares. Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettie, beat 2:30. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty-six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in seven. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is five times greater than Hambletonian.

Young Columbus, by Old Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harris' Hambletonian, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. Young Columbus was the sire of Phil Sheridan, sire of Phyllis 2:17 1/2; Adelaide 2:19 1/2; Commonweal 2:22; Hiram Woodruff 2:25; Valley Chief 2:26; Faustina 2:28 1/2; Phil Sheridan, Jr., 2:29 1/2; Tom Malloy 2:30.

TERMS.

One hundred dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season, free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes.

WASH. JAMES, Agent,  
San Mateo, Cal.

STALLIONS THOROUGHbred.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

WILDIDLE.

By imp. AUSTRALIAN. Dam Idlewild, by Lexington. This great race-horse and successful sire will make the season of 1884, from February 10th to June 10th, at Janson's Wildidle Farm, Santa Clara, Cal.

Wildidle is the sire of Gov. Stanford's Frolic filly (record of one mile, 1:42), at two years old, May D. (with a record of one and one-half miles in 2:76, the fastest on the Pacific Coast), Jim Douglas, Ella Doane, Wildidler, and others of note.

Terms of season, \$75, payable at time of service, and in all cases before removal.

Mares taken good care of at \$8 per month. No responsibility for escapes or accidents. For further particulars address

H. C. JUDSON, Owner, or  
W. L. APPLEBY, Supt.,  
Santa Clara, Cal.

THOROUGHbred STALLION

XX.

Pedigree.

XX (Doublecross), bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson at Atwood Cottage, Riverside, Illinois, foaled May 23, 1872, by MALCOLM.

First dam, Columbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland.

Second dam, Young Fashion, by imported Monarch.

Third dam, Fashion, by imported Trustee.

Fourth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.

Fifth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.

Sixth dam, by imported Medley.

Seventh dam, by imported Centinel.

Eighth dam, by Mark Anthony.

Ninth dam, by imported Janus.

Tenth dam, by imported Monkey.

Eleventh dam, by imported Silvereye.

Twelfth dam, by Spanker.

See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

XX (Doublecross) is of as big and fashionable breeding as any stallion in the country. His sire, Malcolm, is by imported Bonnie Scotland, his dam Columbia, also by imported Bonnie Scotland; hence his name. Malcolm was one of the best race-horses of his day, and Columbia was also a fine race mare. Columbia is the grandam of Anteco. Her dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland, Wauanita, Bonnie Kate (the dam of Bonnie Lizzie), Andes, Hock Hocking, Three Cheers, etc. The dam of Malcolm, Lady Lancaster, was the dam of Saganore, Ontario (the dam of McWhirter), Regent, Lady Fairfield, Lady Ananda, Lady Middleton, etc., and a reference to the racing calendar will show how distinguished the makers of these two families are. This is the only Bonnie Scotland stallion in California, and from his inbreeding bas as much of the blood as if he were a son of that renowned sire. He is a horse of immense substance, good size, big form, and of the best disposition.

Will make the ensuing season, 1884, from February 15th to June 15th, at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms, \$50 the season.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON,  
Oakland or 508 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

STALLIONS

—AT—

RANCHO DEL PASO.

For the Season of 1884.

Thoroughbreds.

LONGFIELD.

Chestnut horse, by MONARCHIST, be by Lexington.

First dam, Dame Gourlay (Blue Gown), by Planet.

Second dam, Flora G., by Lexington.

Third dam, Fanny G., by imp. Margrave.

Fourth dam, Lances, by Lance.

Fifth dam, Aurora, by Aratus.

Sixth dam, Paragon, by imp. Buzzard.

Seventh dam, Indiana, by Columbus (son of imp. Pantaloon).

Eighth dam, Jane Hunt, by Hampton's Paragon.

Ninth dam, Moll, by imp. Figure.

Tenth dam, Slamerkin, by imp. Wildair.

Eleventh dam, imp. Cub Mare, by Cub.

Twelfth dam, Aramantus's dam, by Second.

Thirteenth dam, by Starling.

Fourteenth dam, by Croft's Partner.

Fifteenth dam, by Greyhound.

At \$50 the season, due at the time of service.

JIM BROWNE.

Chestnut horse, by FOSTER, be by Lexington.

First dam, Flush, by Hiawatha.

Second dam, Fanny Bugg, by imp. Ambassador.

Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.

Fourth dam, Madame Bosley, by Sir Richard Tenson.

Fifth dam, Nancy Nicbol, by imp. Eagle.

Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilke's Wonder.

Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.

Eighth dam, by imp. Sterling.

Ninth dam, by Clodius.

Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.

Eleventh dam, by Jolly Roger.

Twelfth dam, by imp. Partner.

Thirteenth dam, imp. Monkey.

Fourteenth dam, an imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

At \$50 the season, due at time of service.

Trotting Stallions.

ECHO.

Bay horse, by RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN.

First dam, Fanny Felter, by Magnolia, son of Seely's American Star.

Second dam, by Webber's Kentucky Whip.

Third dam, by Shakespeare, son of Duroc, and out of a mare by Plato, son of imp. Messenger.

At \$100 the season, due at time of service.

ALGONA.

Chestnut horse, by ALMONT, son of Alexander's Abdallah, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam, Emma Kinkade, by Conscrip, son of Cassins M. Clay.

Second dam, Effie Dean, by Mambrino Chief.

Third dam, by Powell's Bertrand, son of Bertrand, by Sir Archy.

At \$100 the season, due at time of service.

ALASKA.

Brown horse, by ELECTIONEER.

First dam, by Washington, be by Geo. M. Patchen.

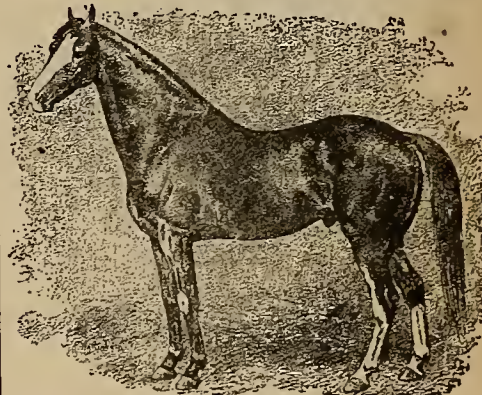
Second dam, by Williamson's Belmont.

At \$50 the season, due at time of service.

The season for thoroughbreds will commence February 10th and terminate June 10th. For trotting stallions, will commence February 10th and terminate July 1st. Good care will be taken of mares during the season at \$8 per month; after the season \$10 per month will be charged, but no responsibility for escape or accidents.

John Mackey, Superintendent,  
Sacramento, Cal.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,  
BY MONDAY.

First dam Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.

Second dam Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.

Third dam Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.

Fourth dam Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.

Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.

Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilke's Wonder.

Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.

Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.

Ninth dam, by Clodius.

Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.

Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Roger.

Twelfth dam, by Partner.

Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.

Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

TERMS, \$50 THE SEASON, TO A FEW MARES OF APPROVED breeding. Good pasturage for mares from a distance at \$4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

My place, where Joe Hooker will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freepoint road.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run.

Among them are Fred Collier and Jim Renwick. For history of Hooker see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN January 20th, 1883.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.



## THE KENNEL.

### The New York Awards.

The following are the prize winners at the late bench show of the Westminster Kennel Club, New York, in the classes deemed of interest on this coast:

**Greyhounds.** Dogs—1st, H. W. Huntington, (Bouncing Boy, by Walton Lad—Cremorne); 2d, Mrs. Henry Allen (Dell); V. H. C., J. Coleman Drayton (Slingsby, by Rapid—Sally); H. C., Edward Cullen (Moscow). Bitches—1st and V. H. C., H. W. Huntington (School Girl, by Schoolfellow—Sol-Fa, and Begonia, by Born-a-Demon—Bella); 2d, withheld.

**Greyhound Puppies.** Dogs or bitches—1st, withheld; 2d, H. Henderson (Flash); V. H. C., H. W. Huntington (La Belle, by Double Shot—Clio).

**Champion Deerhounds.** Dogs or bitches—Cloverwood Kennels (Roy, by Paddy—Lessie).

**Deerhounds.** Dogs—1st, A. Rogers (Bruce); 2d, W. D. Whipple (Bruce); V. H. C., A. Rogers (Boroa, by Wallace—Lorna). Bitches—No award.

**Champion Pointers, over fifty-five pounds.** Dogs—J. W. Munson (Meteor, by Garnet—Jill).

**Champion Pointers, over fifty pounds.** Bitches—Christopher Moller (Weter Lily by Skidmore's Don—Dolly).

**Pointers, over fifty-five pounds.** Dogs—1st, C. W. Littlejohn (Fritz, by Beaufort—Spot); 2d, Neversink Lodge Kennels (Drake, by Croxeth—Lass); 3d, L. and W. Rutherford (Danby, by Speck—Dinah); V. H. C., C. W. Littlejohn (Pilot, by Scout—Spot); J. W. Munson (Maxim, by Garnet—Jill); and (Bang, champion Bang—Luna); H. C., C. M. Munhall (Donald II, by champion Donald—Devonshire Lass); J. H. Stromberg (Guy, by Beaufort—Spot). Bitches—1st, Frank E. Rogers (Miss Merryman, by King Bow—Grace); 2d, J. O. Donner (Pan Fan, imported); 3d, G. W. Amory (Sal, by Dick—Ruby); H. C., Knickerbocker Kennel Club (Lady Mac, by champion Pete—Mab).

**Champion Pointers, under fifty-five pounds.** Dogs—Norbury Kennel (Bravo, by Brag—Kate). Bitches—J. W. Munson (Vanity, by Champion Bang—Pride).

**Pointers under fifty-five pounds.** Dogs—1st, W. Tallman (Pride, by Croxeth—Royal Fan); 2d, A. C. Collins (Fritz, by imported Bob—Gabb's Fly Shot); 3d, I. S. Crane (Don, by Robin—Sigler's Gypsy); V. H. C., G. F. Jordan (Booths, by St. George—Dinah); Knickerbocker Kennel Club (Craft, by Bang—Jean); R. C. Cornell (Match, by Sensation—Grace); Francis Lynch (Max); H. C., John A. Wells, M. D. (Puck, by Lewis Joe—Martin's Fan). Bitches—1st, Neversink Lodge Kennels (Jill, by Croxeth—Lass); 2d, F. R. Hitchcock (Vision, by Croxeth—Vinnie); 3d, J. W. Munson (Flash III, by imported Bang—Pride); V. H. C., Charles R. Cristy (Nina, by Nat—Susy Royal); J. N. Lewis (Jill, by Joe—Pan Fan); and (Lady Dufferin II); H. C., D. S. Gregory, Jr. (Belle, by Sensation—Grace); R. T. Vandervort (Joy, by Boon—Rena); W. R. Williams (Rose, by champion Don—Lamb's champion Elf).

**Pointer puppies, over twelve and under eighteen months.** Dogs—1st, Charles F. Murphy (Rox, by Dick—Belle); 2d, James K. Heyde (Don, by Jim—Allerton's Dione). Bitches—1st, C. M. Munhall (Dora, by Sensation—Devonshire Lass); 2d, W. F. Sage (St. Kilda, by Dilley's Ranger—Dilley's White Lily); V. H. C., Neversink Lodge Kennels (Bocup, by Croxeth—Lass); H. C., Thomas F. Ryan (Nell III, by Czer—Nell II).

**Pointer puppies, under twelve months.** Dogs and bitches—1st, Norbury Kennel (Daisy Bravo, by Bravo—Lily II); 2d, F. R. Hitchcock (Prince Hamlet, by Sensation—Lass); V. H. C., G. De Forest Grant and Elliott Smith's (Fresco, by Bang Bang—Daisy Dea); Dr. A. C. McCollum's (Faust II, by Faust—Gertrude); H. C., Julien Rosenblatt (Don, by Don Sr.—imported bitch); Garrett Roach (Lou, by Beaufort—Duchess); Knickerbocker Kennel Club (Jule, by St. John—Folly); Francis Lynch (Windsor, by Bang Bang—Daisy Dean).

**Champion English setters.** Dogs—C. F. Crawford, (Foreman, by Dashing Monarch—Fairy II). Bitches—T. G. Davey (Belle's Pride, by Paris—Harrison's Belle).

**English setters.** Dogs—1st, F. E. Lewis (Lock, by Waters' Grouse—French's Daisy); 2d, L. C. Clerk (Bob White, by Young Laverack—Lady May); 3d, Neversink Lodge Kennels (Laverack Chief, by Pontiac—Fairy II); V. H. C., Thomas F. Ryan (Count Den, by Carlowitz—Queen Bess); Dr. S. Fleet Speir (Marquis de Correz, by Emperor Fred—Lizzie Lee); Stewart McKay (Pride of Columbia, by Cossack—Opheila); H. Pape (Prince Messenger, by Thunder—Loui); A. H. Moore (Prince Al, by Leicester—Dodge's Rose); C., G. F. Jordan (Telford, by Darkie—Rosy Morn); T. G. Davey (Prince Phœbus, by Tam O'Shanter—Prue). Bitches. 1st, E. W. Jester (Dashing Bell, by Dashing Monarch—Blue Belle); 2d, E. W. Jester (Dashing Jessie, by Dashing Monarch—Blue Belle); 3d, C. A. Stone (Forest Dora, by Dick Laverack—Forest Fly); V. H. C., John G. Hecksher (Modjeska, by Leicester—Peerless); J. O. Donner, (Princess Helen, by Thunder—Donora's Bessie); Thomas F. Ryan (Linda, by Emperor Fred—Ceilia D.); E. A. Herzberg (Lucid, by Sim's Dash—Maid of Honor); John J. Scanlan (Flake, by Druid—Swazee); Howard Hartley (Daisy Queen, by Rock—Meg); T. G. Davey (Genevieve, by Harrison's London—Dawn); H. C., Dr. H. F. Aten's (Crook, by Carlowitz—Dell); Dr. F. B. Greenbough (Brier, by Coit—Greenhough's Beauty); Dr. S. Fleet Speir (Lady Sanborn, by Count Noble—Spark); W. A. Buckingham (Alice Dale, by Waters' Grouse—Daisy Dale); Lawrence Stuster, Jr. (Clementine D., by Dash III—Cornelia); C., Charles E. Husted, (Daisy, by Benedict's Dash—Galloway's Flirt); R. W. Dodd (Lily, by Matt); Locust Grove Kennels (Smut II, by Pratt's Trim—Earl Smut).

**English Setter Puppies, over twelve and under eighteen months.** Dogs—1st, W. R. Traver's (Rocket, by Wagner—Nell Kelly); 2d, J. J. Scanlan (Drake Carter, by Cashier—Flake); V. H. C., S. B. Foard (Brant F., by Dashing Monarch—Mollie Bawn); C. H. Stone (Royal); H. C., G. K. Haswell (Jock, by Promise—Abhey), H. Rodeman (Plunger, by Emperor Fred—Polka); C., Locust Grove Kennel (Paul, by Dash III—imported Blanche). Bitches. 1st, J. J. Scanlan (Cliney Carter, by Cashier—Flake); 2d, Ed. Lohman (Mistletoe, by Emperor Fred—Countess Belle); V. H. C., Lawrence Stuster, Jr. (Clarenda T., by Thunder—Cornelia); H. C. Bassford and Hall (Betsy Droid, by King Dan—May Queen).

**English Setter Puppies under twelve months.** Dogs or bitches—1st, C. H. Mason (Princess Phœbus, imported by Prince Phœbus—Pateb); 2d, S. B. Foard (Rosa F. by Dashing Monarch—Leah II); V. H. C., Dr. S. Fleet Speir (Windermere, by Druid—Countess Louise); T. S. Dumont (Pendragon, by Count Noble—Floy); R. de B. Smith (Peek-a-hoo, by Perfection—imported Beauty); H. D. Townea (Count Ranger, by Count Noble—Gertrude); J. H. Lee (Cashboy, by Cashier—Flake); H. C., Pierre Noel (Verra, by Bruce—Abhey); Dr. R. F. Tull (Dashing Prim, by Dashing Monarch—Armida); Dr. R. F. Tull (Dashing Armida, by Dashing Monarch—Armida).

**Champion Black and Tan Setters.** Dogs—G. A. Reed

(Flash, by Brown—Cute). Bitches—Dr. H. Tillingherst

(Perly, by Marble's Grouse—Queen Bess). Black and Tan Setters. Dogs—1st, Edwin S. Dixon (Little Boy, by Dixon's Pilot—Fly); 2d, Miss Lillian Woodworth (Phil); 3d, Miss Maggie E. Mann (Punch, by Dr. Speir's Romeo—Colburn's Fannie); V. H. C., T. Puckeridge (Ocolia), Ed. Maher (Duke, by Bob—Nell); H. C., L. W. Fye (Puck, by Dexter—Belle); C., Stony Point Kennels (Black Shoon); Neversink Lodge Kennels (Bruce, by champion Bob—Beauty). Bitches—1st, Malcom McLane's (Daisy Blossom, by Blossom—Bessie B.); 2d, J. L. Campbell (Diana, by Jack Gup); 3d, W. H. Mason (Daisy, by Glen—Fannie).

**Black and Tan Setter Puppies, under twelve months.** Dogs—1st and 2d, James T. Walker (Grouse, Jr., by Jock—Black Bess and Jock, Jr., by champion Jock—Black Bess). Bitches—1st, James T. Walker (Dora, by champion Jock—Black Bess).

**Champion Irish Setters.** Dogs—Dr. W. Jarvis (Echo, Jr., formerly Elcho VII, by champion Elcho—champion Noeren. Bitches—W. Kemble Lente (Trix, by champion Elcho—Fire Fly).

**Irish Setters.** Dogs—Hiram and William Harria (Jack, imported, by Barney—Rhoda); 2d, J. Henry Roberts (Bruce, by champion Elcho—Noeren); 3d, Rory O'More Kennels (Rexford, by champion Berkeley—Sampson's Nora); V. H. C., Charles W. Roedenberg, (Chip, by Chief—Doe); H. B. Goetschens (Chief II, by champion Chief—imp. Doe); C. E. Bunnell (Berkshire, by Chief—Kate); H. C., Charles R. Thorburn (Rory O'More, Jr., by champion Rory O'More—Nora O'More); F. L. Van Benschoten (Red Dick, by Elcho—Jessie); L. H. Bullard (Phil, by Derg—Kathleen); C., Max L. Ransom (Larry II, by Larry—Red Lassie). Bitches—1st, John F. Dwight (Noeren II, by Elcho—Noeren); H. B. Thomas (Fama, by Glencho—Nora); 3d, Charles R. Thorburn (Phoney Jane, by Berkeley—Nora); V. H. C., C. R. Squire (Ruby S., by Rory O'More—Nora O'More); James T. Walker (Reeta, by Elcho—Fire Fly); A. S. Guild (Dorcas, by Glencho—Syren II); E. M. Carrington (Hazel, by Elcho—Rose); John J. Scanlan (Lulu II, by Berkeley—Lulu); Rory O'More's Kennels (Laudy Edith, by Rory O'More—Lady Berkeley); Charles J. Stewart (Meg, by Chief—Bessie); H. C., Frank Leonard, (Bess, by Glencho—Syren II); C., C. E. Bunnell (Lady Berkshire, by Chief—Kate); C. E. Bunnell (Kate, by Lincoln & Hillyar's Dash—Bray's Kate); Rory O'More's Kennels (Gay, by Elcho—Fire Fly).

**Irish Setter Puppies, under twelve months.** Dogs—1st, Rory O'More's Kennels (Rory O'More II, by Rory O'More—Nora O'More); 2d, John J. Scanlan (Pride of Glencho—Lulu); V. H. C., Stony Point Kennels (Claret, by Dan—May); W. G. Brokaw (Pilot, by Dan—May); D. B. Freedman (Prince, by Dan—Moyle); Bassford & Hall (Garfield, by imported Zig—Fashion); C., W. S. Maddock's (Ladd, by Denis—imported bitch). Bitches—1st, John J. Scanlan (Lady Glencho, by champion Glencho—Lulu III); E. M. Carrington (Pattie, by Biz—Hazel); V. H. C., Ashmont Kennels (Noeren, by Elcho—Noeren); W. H. Mason (Nett, by Glencho—Fannie); W. H. Mason (Lilly, by Glencho—Fannie); W. H. Mason (Rose, by Glencho—Fannie).

**Chesapeake Bay Dogs.** Dogs or bitches—1st, J. H. Bradford (Rose, by Lena—Bell); Lonis C. Clark (Chess, by Sport—Rose).

**Champion Cocker Spaniels (any color) under twenty-eight pounds.** Dogs or bitches—J. P. Willey (Obo II, by Farrar's Obo—Chloe II).

**Cocker Spaniels (liver or black) under twenty-eight pounds.** Dogs or bitches—1st, B. F. Wilson (Peerless Glass, by Young Bewerlac—Nellie); 2d, E. W. Durkee (Jumbo, by Hornell Dandy—Dinah); V. H. C., Andrew Laidlaw (Woodstock Flirt, by Tippe—Toronto Jet); H. C., Wm. Dunphy (Bessie, by Beau—Fancy); C., James Watson (Flora, by Beau—Rhea II); Hornell Spaniel Club (Sam, by Bonanza—Fancy).

**Cocker Spaniels (any color other than liver or black) under twenty-eight pounds.** Dogs or bitches—1st, Hornell Spaniel Club (Rattler, by Dandy—Dinah); 2d, Wm. Dunphy (Fancy II, by Beau—Fancy); V. H. C., Captain J. E. Jones (Blossom, by Charley—Powder); H. C., Captain J. E. Jones (Powder); C., George Miller (Clutie, by Shot—Loni).

**Field or Cocker Spaniel Puppies (any color) under twelve months.** Dogs or bitches—1st, W. Johnson (Black Tournie, by Obo II—Critie); 2d, W. O. Partridge (Helen, by Obo II—Critie); V. H. C., Dr. J. S. Niven (Niven's Durkey, by Frank—Nellie); H. C., Hornell Spaniel Club (Darling, by Dandy—Topsy).

**Champion Foxhounds.** Dogs or bitches—Essex County Hunt (Vinegar, imported).

**Foxhounds.** Dogs or bitches—1st, Essex County Hunt (Cardinal, imported); 2d, Essex County Hunt (Warrior, imported); 3d, Essex County Hunt (Manager, imported); H. C., W. Ball (Brownie, by Sam—Flora); C., Essex Kennel Club (Sport).

**Champion Fox Terriers.** Dogs—Prescott Lawrence (Brockenhurst Joe, by Belgrave Joe—Tricksey). Bitches—John E. Thayer (Richmond Olive, by Olive Tart—Dickerson's Jess).

**Fox Terriers.** Dogs—1st, L. & W. Rutherford (Belgrave Primrose, by Belgrave Jerry—Wasp); 2d, Clovernook Kennel, (Scarsdale, by Joker—Ella); 3d, John E. Thayer (Raby Tyrant, by Bailiff II—Peach); V. H. C., John T. Cable (Vakeel, by champion Volo—Spiteful); New Brighton Fox Terrier Kennels (Marlboro Jockey, Jr., by Marlboro Jockey—Twinkle); J. B. McDewitt (Roderick, imported); Prescott Lawrence (Buff); H. C., New Brighton Fox Terrier Kennels (Grip, by Yorkshire Bill—Vanity); B. M. Cole (Terror, by Tyke—Fido); C., Hugh Hill (Boxer, by Corinthian—Cosey); New Brighton Kennels (Governor, by Grip—Nancy); H. L. Daggett (Nip, by Joe—Lady Teasel); George W. Haines (Tough, imported). Bitches—1st, L. & W. Rutherford (Dance, by Brockenhurst's Spice—Polonaise); 2d, John T. Cable (Village Belle, by champion Volo—Beauty); 3d, L. & W. Rutherford (Warren Testy, by Nailor—Diana); V. H. C., New Brighton Fox Terrier Kennel (Diamond, by Marlboro Jockey—Twinkle); Alex. Taylor, Jr. (Squeak, by Moslem II—Moonlight); H. C., New Brighton Fox Terrier Kennel (Twinkle, by Jester II—Thyra); C., Neversink Lodge Kennel's (Lady Gay, by P. Lawrence's Paulo—Nettle).

**Fox Terrier Puppies under twelve months.** Dogs—1st, L. & W. Rutherford's (Warren Joe, by Brockenhurst Joe—Swansdown); V. H. C., Alex. Taylor, Jr. (Aetoon, by Rutherford's Jocker—Squeak). Bitches—1st, Clovernook Kennel's (Clover Belle, by Rutherford's Joker—Warren Bessie); V. H. C., Alex. Taylor, Jr. (Azola, by Rutherford's Joker—Squeak); H. C., E. A. Hawe's (Betsy, imported); Alex. Taylor, Jr. (Daphne, by Rutherford's Joker—Squeak); Alex. Taylor, Jr. (Juno, by Rutherford's Joker—Squeak); C., Mrs. Mary W. Herzberg (Rosa Bouheur, by Peregrine Pickle—Gypsum).

A Frenchman's remedy for the cure of the distemper is, "keep the dog warm, give him plenty of black coffee; if there should be much discharge from eyes and nose, pass a seton, if on the contrary, the illness falls on the lungs, clip the hair off on each side of the chest and rub gently with one drop of croton oil. Give strengthening food, but above all, keep him warm."

### "X" Corrected.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—In your issue of yesterday, under the head of False Pedigrees, "X" undertakes to correct W. Bradford who is correct in regard to Mead's Dick and Daniels' Sancho, so called. I raised both dogs and know their pedigree. Belle, the mother of them was presented to me by Mr. Chas. Kaeding when about eight weeks old. She belonged to the same litter that Dr. Toland's Whiskey came from, and a more perfect specimen of an Irish setter was never whelped in California. She was shot at Alameda when about three years old. Dick and Sancho were from the same litter, by Lohse's Sport, he by Grissim's Bill (a pure white dog, and the handsomest dog I ever saw, and the best) out of Little's Beauty. "X" had the rest of the pedigree correct. Sport took first prize at bench show for Irish setters, though really only half bred, as old Belle was what I would call English. I presented Dick to Henry Lewis, and Mead got him from him. Sancho I gave to W. K. Sime, and after I lost Belle he returned her. Daniels had her for some time, but she never belonged to him, she is my property and has a fine litter of pups by Mr. Briggs' dog at Gilroy. San Jose, May 18th, 1884. T. R. H.

## THE DRAMA.

### Vienna Garden.

Another successful week has rewarded the efforts of the Gypsy Band, the audiences being larger, more intelligent and wealthy, than we ever saw in the hall at any previous time. On Sunday night some four hundred people could not get standing room. This proves the music is appreciated by our cultivated classes. We have already said all that can be said in principle about these wonderful musicians and their wonderful music that can well be said, but we wish to add a few words about their instrumentation. Like the Spanish Students they play all their pieces from memory, which makes the performance all the more agreeable and impressive. For perfect instrumentation we may mention, Franz Garay's solo on the violin, and I mme Barath's solos on the cimbal; then follow their waltzes, polkas, and aerenadea; the Miserere; the Radezki March; Hungarian and American airs arranged by Garay, the leader; and the overture from Meyerbeer's operas, all of these being perfect in instrumentation, and the best things we have heard them play. Meyerbeer, like Mozart, is always more or less devotional in his compositions, and they seem to suit the Magyar spirit and genius better than most others. It is a great treat to have such music to listen to at nominal prices. The interludes have been very good during the week, especially the new clown-genius Shilliti just arrived from the east. We have some notes about Miss Gonzales the pianist, and Miss Vasconcelas the vocalist, who have deservedly become very popular; about Paul Stanley and Frillman, but our space will not allow us to write them up for this issue. The Vienna has evidently a good prospect ahead.

### The Grand Opera House.

During the week No Thoroughfare has been presented in a very creditable manner, and in the earlier part of the week to good houses. Wright and Wessels take the leading male characters supported by Miss Charlotte Tittel as leading lady, as Marguerite. Wright is far superior to Wessels in all that goes to make the actor for special or general work. The truth is, Wright has many attractive features, and much more than average abilities. Of Wessels we cannot speak so favorably, for on the stage he is not an exaggerated villain, he is nothing. Miss Tittel, on Wednesday evening, received an earnest welcome when she appeared on the stage, and afterwards, on the same night, two equally earnest calls before the curtain. No other member received any such acknowledgement. The *Call* and *Alta* both commended her Marguerite. Next week Bertha, the Sewing Machine Girl, with Miss Tittel as Berthe, will be the attraction. The piece is to be especially well mounted.

### Oakland Theatre.

This establishment during the week, with the Sheridan combination, has again done a splendid business. The plays and the performance have been unexceptionable, except that at times towards the close, the star seemed wearied out and lost some of his usual vigor. It is pleasant all round, to know Sheridan has been so well recognized at Oakland, for we again assert it would be difficult to find his superior in high drama on the stage to-day. Next week the Galley Slave will be given with a strong cast, in which Grismer and Phoebe Davies will take the leading characters. We think the houses will be equally good.

In England at the present time the blood of Hermit is the most fashionable strain that can be looked for in a pedigree, and the success upon the turf of the Hermits during the past few years fully warrants the esteem in which the horse is held. A son of Hermit is now on his way to this country—a horse that in 1879 was backed by his owner, Lord Aylesford, to win over \$300,000 in the race for the Stewards' Cup at Goodwood, which race, by the way, he failed to capture. The animal referred to is Stylistes, and Lord Aylesford, who is now devoting his energies to the management of a cattle ranch in Texas, has arranged to have him placed in the stud in Westchester county, N. Y., where his blood will certainly be appreciated. Two years ago Mr. James Keene purchased for importation to this country Blue Gown, a son of Hermit, but on the way across the Atlantic the horse died and at the present time there is none of the Hermit blood in the direct male line in this country.

An autopsy upon a horse owned by a Bridgeport, Conn., man revealed the fact that death was caused by pieces of zinc which he chewed from the lining of his manger and swallowed, producing inflammation.

King William IV when asked which horse he would start in a certain race replied "Oh! start the whole fleet and let the best heggar win." Three of the royal stud came in first, second and third.

For bronchial, asthmatic, and pulmonary complaints, "Brown's Bronchial Troches" manifest remarkable curative properties. Sold only in boxes.

## SUPERINTENDENT.

Situation wanted by an Englishman, thoroughly competent, as superintendent of a stock ranch or breeding establishment. Understand the business. Highest references given.

Address,

J. M., this Office.



# STOCK AGENCY.

S. D. Bruce of the TURF, FIELD AND FARM, and author of the American Stud Book, offers his services in the purchasing of thoroughbreds and stock of all kinds. He selected and purchased Harry Bassett, Monarchist, Freakneck, Joe Daniels, Hubbard, Katie Pease, Foxhall and many other good ones as yearlings. He will attend the sales of Chas. Reed, Belle Meade, Woodburn, Elmendorf and Runnymede. Address at New York, Box 274, until April 20th, Maxwell House, Nashville, to May 3d, and Phoenix Hotel, Lexington, Ky., until sales end.

S. D. BRUCE.  
Box 274, New York City.

## Stick-Fast Toe-Weight.



This Toe-Weight, wherever introduced, has effected an unparalleled every other kind. All prominent saddlers and horse-men in the U.S. recommend them in preference to any other.

Size 2 to 12 oz. Ask your dealer or send to MILES & ANDREWS, Fentonville, Mich. SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

## Speed Programme

—OF—

## THIRD DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

—AT—  
CHICO, CAL.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1884.

First Day, Tuesday, September 2d, 1884.

No. 1.—TROTTING RACE.—For two-year-old colts owned in the District. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of \$200. First colt to receive \$120, second \$80, and third \$20.

No. 2.—TROTTING RACE.—2:30 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of \$400. First horse to receive \$240; second \$120, and third \$40.

Second Day, Wednesday, September 3d.

DOOLEY STAKE.

No. 3.—RUNNING RACE.—Three-quarter dash for two-year-olds. Entrance \$25, p. p. \$125 added.

UNION HOTEL STAKE.

No. 4.—RUNNING RACE.—One-and-a-half-mile dash for all three-year-olds. Entrance \$25, p. p. \$200 added.

No. 5.—RUNNING RACE.—Three-fourths of a mile and repeat for all. Entrance \$25; \$175 added.

No. 6.—TROTTING RACE.—For yearling colts owned in the District. One mile, to harness and to rule, for a purse of \$150. First colt to receive \$90; second \$45, and third \$15.

Third Day, Thursday, September 4th.

No. 7.—TROTTING RACE.—2:35 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of \$300. First horse to receive \$180; second \$90, and third \$30.

No. 8.—TROTTING RACE.—For single road horses to be driven by the owners, best 3 in 5, for a purse of \$150. First horse to receive \$90; second \$45, and third \$15.

Fourth Day, Friday, September 5th.

No. 9.—RUNNING RACE.—For all, one mile dash. Entrance \$25, p. p. \$150 added.

No. 10.—RUNNING RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile dash, for two-year-olds. Entrance \$25, p. p. \$150 added.

SOCIETY STAKE.

No. 11.—RUNNING RACE.—For all, two mile dash. Entrance \$30, \$25 forfeit, \$300 added.

No. 12.—TROTTING RACE.—For two-year-old colts owned in the 3d and 11th Districts. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of \$250. First colt to receive \$150; second \$75, and third \$25.

Fifth Day, Saturday, September 6th.

No. 13.—TROTTING RACE.—For all, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of \$400. First horse to receive \$240; second \$120, and third \$40.

No. 14.—PACING RACE.—2:20 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of \$400. First horse to receive \$240; second \$120, and third \$40.

## REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

National Trotting Association Rules to govern all Trotting and Pacing Races. But the Directors reserve the right to change the order of the programme so as to alternate if necessary to save time, and furnish more than one race the same day.

In all Trotting and Pacing Races, five to enter, three to start. Entrance ten per cent. of purse, to accompany all nominations.

Horses distancing the field will be entitled to the first and third money only.

Horses entered for purses can only be withdrawn by consent of the Judges.

The Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association Rules to govern all Running Races.

Non-starters for Running Races will be held for entrance.

Non-starters must be declared on the day previous to the race they are engaged in, before eight o'clock P. M.

In all Running Races the second horse saves entrance.

No money paid for a race without a contest.

All entries for Races to close with the Secretary or President, at Chico, July 1st, 1884, at ten o'clock P. M.

The Board of Directors will have absolute charge of the Track and Grounds during the week of Races, and guarantee that they will be kept in first-class condition.

The above rules in regard to entries and conducting the Races will be strictly enforced, and all purses and stakes will be paid when the Judges have rendered their decision, and before leaving the Stand.

C. C. MASON, President.

ROLAND DILLER, Secretary.

BIRCHES KEY AND NOT  
WILLING ANYWATCH WEAR OUT  
SOLD by watchmakers. By mail 25c. Circulars  
free. J. S. Birch & Co., 23 Day St., N. Y.



## Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs.

I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to

Wm. Corbitt,  
218 California St.,  
San Francisco.

## Bay District Association



## Summer Meeting

1884. 1884.

## ENTRIES FOR TROTTING SEASON.

May 31st, 2:27 Class.

Purse \$750; divided \$450, \$225 and \$75, to first, second and third horse.

June 4th, 3-min. Class.

Purse \$500; divided \$350, \$100 and \$50, to first, second and third horse.

June 7th, 2:32 Class.

Purse \$500; divided \$350, \$100 and \$50, to first, second and third horse.

June 11th, 2:40 Class.

Purse \$500; divided \$350, \$100 and \$50, to first, second, and third horse.

June 14th, Free-for-all.

Purse \$1,000; divided \$650, to first, \$250 to second, and \$150 to third horse.

June 21th, 2:24 Class.

Purse \$500; divided \$350, \$100 and \$50, to first, second and third horse.

All of the above to be mile heats, 3 in 5 in harness. National rules to govern. Entrance 10 per cent. of purses.

In every race five or more must enter, and THREE or more horses start. Entries close with the Secretary, Saturday, May 24th, 1884.

T. W. HINCHMAN,  
Secretary.

1435, California Street.

## THE NEW ZEALAND

# Stud and Pedigree Stock Co.

LIMITED.

AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

The objects of the NEW ZEALAND STUD AND PEDIGREE STOCK COMPANY, LIMITED, are the breeding of pure-bred Cattle, Clydesdale Horses and Sheep, and disposing of same by sale or otherwise in New Zealand, the Australasian Colonies, San Francisco, and elsewhere.

The whole of the pedigree herds, the Clydesdale horses and sheep, are well known, and consist of first-class imported stock, judiciously selected in England by the best judges, without regard to cost, and their progeny, wherever exhibited, have secured the highest prizes.

The celebrated short-horn Bull, DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, was awarded First and Champion Prizes at the Intercolonial Exhibition, Sydney, for the best bull of any breed, and for which the whole of the Australasian Colonies competed with both Imported and Colonial Bulls. This bull and many of his progeny are amongst the herd.

The Herefords are deserving of special mention. Six hundred in number, they form the largest herd of pure Herefords in the world. Their progeny have always met with a ready and remunerative sale in the Australasian Colonies.

The Thoroughbred Horses and Clydesdales of this Company are well known throughout the Colonies and Great Britain; their equal does not exist in the Australasian Colonies.

## Fastest Time on Record.

Martini-Henry, by Musket-Sylvia, was bred by this Company and sold when a foal to the Hon. J. White for 1,250 guineas. He is now three years old, and has just achieved the wonderful feat of winning the Victorian Derby, one mile and a half (the great southern weight-for-age race), carrying 122 pounds, and beating a field of nine in 2:39, thus lowering the previous record of 2:41½; and also the Melbourne Cup, two miles, carrying 103 pounds to victory in 3:30½, and beating a field of twenty-nine, thus lowering the previous best record of 3:30½, by Darriwell (5 years), carrying 102 pounds, in 1879.

Musket—The Company have for sale some twenty-five colts (this season's) by this wonderful sire, from imported thoroughbred English mares.

During the present racing season nearly all the important two and three-year-old events in Auckland have been won by his progeny. A draft of his yearlings, which have just been disposed of in Sydney, New South Wales, realized from £150 to 1,250 guineas.

Orders entrusted to the Company will receive prompt and careful attention, the Company guaranteeing to find careful and efficient men to take charge of stock, and to insure shipments against all risks at five (5) per cent.

Any information regarding stock may be obtained on application to

P. H. BOURKE, Secretary,  
Auckland, New Zealand.

The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co., Limited.  
412 California Street, San Francisco.  
HUGH CRAIG, Agent.

## HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

## John A. McKerron,



MANUFACTURER OF

## FINE HARNESS

AGENT FOR

Famous Whitman Saddle and Halter Bridle.

HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK

A Specialty.

232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

## J. O'KANE,

367 Market Street, - - - San Francisco.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealer in  
Harness, Saddles, Blankets,  
English Race Goods,  
And everything necessary for horse or carriage use.

Horse Boots a Specialty.

Agent for Dr. Dixon's Condition Powders. Repairing promptly attended to.

## DIETZ'S PATENT



## CHECK HOOK.

Simple in its Structure and Practical in its Use.

The horse never loosens the check-rein when this Check Hook is used.

Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-Hook of this kind.

There being no springs or hinges to break connected with it, makes it serviceable and easily appended, as the check-rein passes through a solid ring attached to the front of the hook.

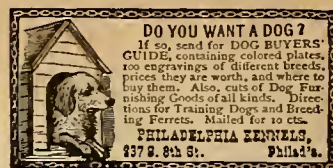
Orders sent to

A. C. DIETZ,

No. 9 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Will receive prompt attention.

When ordering state whether gold or silver plate required.



## DO YOU WANT A DOG?

If so, send for DOG BUYER'S GUIDE, containing colored plates, no engravings of different breeds, prices they are worth, and where to buy them. Also, cuts of Dog-Fur clothing, coats of all kinds. Directions for Training Dogs and Breeding Ferrets. Mailed for 10 cts. PHILADELPHIA PENNELS, 437 S. 8th St. Phila.

## Notice.

HERBERT H. BROWN, M.P. | GEO. H. HOLMES,  
NUGENT W. BROWN, | C. BRUCE LOWE,  
TRADING AS

## BROWN BROS. & CO.,

STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,

Auctioneers, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesmen.

Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

BROWN BROS. & CO.,

Wright, Heaton's Buildings, Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.

## FOR SALE.

## Holstein Bull

NERO OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 2209.

Calved October 21, 1880. Sire BLITHE, No. 2208. Dam JEANETTE, No. 150. Weight 1,875 pounds.

## Ayrshire Bull

GENERAL SHERMAN.

Calved April 10, 1877. Sire SCARBORO CHIEF, No. 1706.

Dam KITTYE BERNIE 2d, No. 4179.

Address ARIEL LATHROP,

Room 69, C. P. R. R. Building,

Cor. Fourth and Townsend streets, San Francisco, Cal.

## S. K. THORNTON & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

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## 'Singer' Sewing Machines \$15

Including an \$8.00 set of extra attachments of 9 pieces and needles, oil and usual outfit of 12 pieces with each. Guaranteed perfect. Warranted 5 years. Handsome, durable, quiet and light running. Don't pay \$30 to \$50 for machines no better. We will send ours anywhere on trial before paying. Circulars free. Save \$15 to \$35 by addressing GEO. PAYNE & CO., 47 Third Ave., Chicago, Ills.

## AMUSEMENTS.

## GRAND OPERA HOUSE

MISSION STREET, ABOVE THIRD.

Monday Evening, May 26th.

BERTHA, The Sewing Machine Girl.

Popular prices until further notice. Dress Circle and Orchestra (reserved)... 75cts  
Balcony..... 50cts  
Gallery..... 25cts

FRED'K W. BERT,  
Lessee and Manager.

## OAKLAND THEATRE

TWELFTH STREET NEAR WESTER, OAKLAND, CAL.

Monday Evening, May 26th.

THE GALLEY SLAVE.

SATURDAY MATINEE!

SPECIAL NOTICE—For the accommodation of the residents of Berkeley, Alameda and Brooklyn, curtain will rise at 7:45, performance terminating at 10:45.

Admission..... 25cts.

Reserved Seats..... 50cts.

Secure your seats in advance.

## The Vienna Gardens,

Cor. of Sutter and Stockton Sts.

THE POPULAR

## FAMILY RESORT

OF THE CITY.

The Ladies' Orchestra, composed of accomplished musicians is the feature of the Entertainments, with the talented Miss Bertha Neuber as leader.

Refreshments of all kinds the best the market affords.

G. F. WALTER,  
Sole Proprietor.

ADMISSION FREE.



## Standard Trotting Stallion

BILLY HAYWARD, 489,

At NILES, ALAMEDA COUNTY.

Terms \$20.00. Good pasturage \$3.00.

JAS. J. MARTIN, Agent.

## THE TROTTING STALLION

## SILVERHEEL

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884 AT THE DASHAWAY STABLES, 370 Eleventh street, between Franklin and Webster streets, Oakland.

Silverheel is a dark bay, foaled July 5th 1876; bred by R. B. Chisholm of Kane County, Illinois. Sired by Wilson's Blue Bull, his dam Maggie Rice by Gage's Logan; granddam Fanny Stratford, a mare which had every mark of big breeding, and was the dam of John A. Rice that showed a 2:40 gait when two years old.

Logan by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; his dam Lady Wallace by Ohio Eclipse.

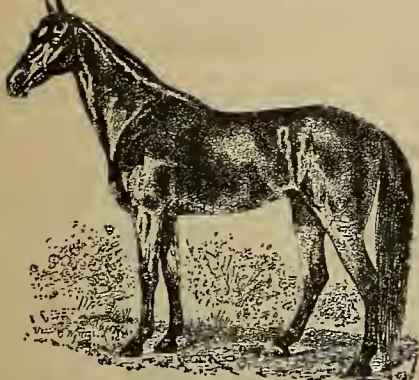
With little training when four years old, Silverheel showed three beats inside of 2:40.

## TERMS.

Twenty-five dollars the season; will make terms for insurance. Season to end July 1st.

SACKRIDER &amp; CHISHOLM.

## Hambletonian Trotting Stallion



## BOB MASON

By ECHO. His dam Belle Mason by Belmont, thoroughbred. Echo by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Fanny Felter by Magnolia (by American Star). Belle Mason by Belmont (Williamson's). First dam, Lucy Johnson, by the Pony (son of imported Levathan). Second dam Catalpa, by Frank. Third dam, by John Richards.

Will make the season of 1884 for a limited number of mares, at the OAKLAND TROTTER PARK.

## Description.

Bob Mason is a mahogany bay, with inside of off hind ankle white and star in forehead; sixteen hands, and weighs 1,100. Foaled May 10th, 1879. He is of fine kindly disposition, a natural trotter, and has shown great speed, but as yet has no public record. For a fine portrait and full description of the horse see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of June 30th, 1883.

For full history of his sire Echo, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN July 29th, 1882. See also, for his full brother Exile, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN issue of September 16th, 1882.

## TERMS.

Fifty dollars the season, payable at time of service. All mares at risk of owners. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasture at \$5 per month.

CHARLES J. ELLIS, Owner.  
WM. DONATHAN, Agent.

## The Trotting Stallions

## Baywood and Fleetwood

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884, COMMENCING FEBRUARY 15th, and ending July 1st, at the corner of Third and Empire streets, San Jose.

## BAYWOOD

Is five years old, dark bay, with black points, 16 hands high, and weigh 1,200 pounds, fine bone, level-headed and a good mover.

Sired by Nutwood; first dam by Geo. M. Patchen; second dam by Champion; third dam by Belmont.

## FLEETWOOD

Is four years old, sorrel, with both front feet white and white stripe face; 15½ hands high, and weighs close to 1,100 pounds. He is a model perfect horse; high life, fine style and action, and looks like thoroughbred.

Sired by Nutwood. First dam Copper Bottom Mare, by Young America; second dam the Thelston Mare, pedigree unknown but she was reported to have been bred in Kentucky.

Terms. \$25 for the season, or \$40 to insure.

E. S. SMITH, San Jose.

## THE ELECTIONER STALLION

## STANFORD

Will make the season of 1884, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, at my stable near the Oakland Race Track.

## TERMS.

\$50 for the season, payable at the close of the season. No responsibility assumed beyond reasonable care.

## Pedigree and Description.

Stanford was bred by George Faylor, late of San Francisco, foaled in 1879; is dark bay, no marks, 15½ hands, and weighs 1,050 pounds; was sired by Electioneer, and closely resembles him in form and color; was not broken until last year; has been handled very little, but enough to show that his action is excellent and peculiar to the get of Electioneer.

First dam, Annie Laurie, by McCracken's Dave Hill, Jr. (sire of Geo. Treat, record 2:25½), by McCracken's Dave Hill, he by Red Lion, and he by Vermont Black Hawk.

Second dam, Kitty, by Owen Dale, son of Belmont.

Dam of Dave Hill, Jr., by old St. Lawrence, grandam thoroughbred.

Dam of Dave Hill by Vermont Hambletonian.

Dam of Red Lion by Vermont Hambletonian.

Oakland, January 18, 1

J. J. FAIRBANKS,  
Agent.

## The Trotting Stallions

## DIRECTOR AND MONROE CHIEF

Will make the season of 1884 at

## Oakland Trotting Park,

Commencing February 1st and ending June 1st.

## TERMS.

Director \$200, Monroe Chief \$100, the season. Good pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Due care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no responsibility assumed should any occur.

## Director, 2:17.

Black horse, foaled July 18, 1877, by Dictator (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10½; Phyllis, 2:15½); first dam Dolly (dam of Thorndale, 2:22½; Onward, 2:22½), by Mambrino Chief; second dam by Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiemar.

Thorndale, 2:22½, is the sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16½; and Daisy Dale, 2:19½.

## Monroe Chief, 2:18 1-4.

Two-mile record, 4:46.

Brown horse, foaled 1870, by Jim Monroe (son of Alexander's Abdallah, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, first dam Madame Powell, by Bay Chief (son of Mambrino Chief); second dam by Toronto (son of St. Lawrence); third dam claimed to be of Whipstock. For a very lifelike portrait of Monroe Chief and a full account of his pedigree and performance, see the holiday number of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, issued December 29, 1883.

For further information address

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,  
OAKLAND TROTTER PARK.

## The Trotting Stallion

## BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Penniston, Philadelphia, Penn. By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr. Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus's Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1884 from February 10th to July 1st.

## TERMS.

\$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at \$3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

February 2d, 1884.

J. B. McDONALD.

2:20 1-4.

## The Fast-Trotting Stallion

## ANTEEO.

Dark bay colt, near hind foot white; foaled May 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

By ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.

Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.

Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.

Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.

Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.

Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.

Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.

Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.

Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.

Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.

Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.

Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.

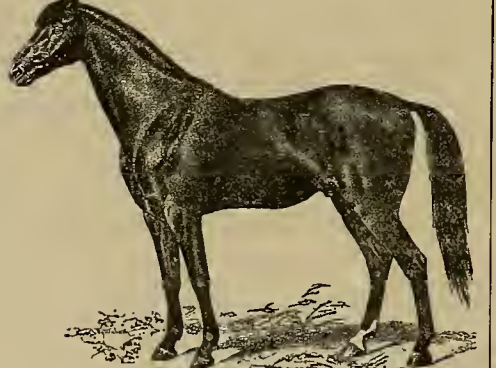
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 10th to June 15th, 1884, at the Fair Grounds at Santa Rosa.

## TERMS.

\$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents. Anteeo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20½, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the tens.

For further particulars address,

M. ROLLINS, Agent,  
Santa Rosa.

## MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE WILKES, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christina by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes (weighing 1,200 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 27 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 14 have records of 2:25 or better, 5 of 2:20 or better, and 8 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H., and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the coming season, commencing February 1st, 1884, at the Drew Stable, STOCKTON, and L. M. Morse's near LODI.

\$40 for the season, or \$25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

## The Trotting Stallion

## STEINWAY,

With two-year-old record, third heat, of 2:31½, and three-year-old record, fourth heat, of 2:25½.

## TERMS.

He will serve mares the present season, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, 1884, at the

Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County.

At \$100 for the season, payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage \$5 per month, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McClevery & Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, or of S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S. Smalley's Stable, Haywards, will be forwarded immediately to the farm.

## Description.

He is a bay, 15½ hands high, weighing 1,175 pounds, long flowing main and tail, two white hind ankles, remarkable style and lofty carriage; has a good, resolute head set on a stout neck; his shoulders do not mount very high on the withers. He has great length and a capacious middle piece, plenty of bone and substance; his gait is big and square; his disposition is the very best.

## Pedigree.

Steinway, by Strathmore; first dam Abbess, by Albion, the sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24; second dam by Marshall Ney, by imported Emancipation; third dam by Bertram, he by Sir Archy; Albion by Halcyon, a pacer; he by Virginian, a son of Sir Archy. Steinway's dam is the dam of Solo, five-year-old record 2:28, and Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, two-year-old record 2:31½, winning the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall, beating the Palo Alto colt and others. Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway. Steinway's dam is also the dam of W. S. Buckner's colt Currency, that trotted as a yearling, the fall of 1882, in 2:46. See New York "spirit of the Times" of November 18th, and "Turf, Field and Farm" November 18th, 1882.

Strathmore is the sire of Santa Claus, 2:17½; and Tucker, 2:19½; Chestnut Hill, 2:22½; Alice Stoner, 2:24; Steinway, three-year-old, 2:25½; Nannie Talbert, five-year-old, 2:27; Solo, five-year-old, 2:28; Monitor, 2:28½; Henderson, 2:28; Strathlin, three-year-old, 2:29½; and Stuart, three-year-old, 2:28. Stuart is full brother to Belmont, who trotted a mile in 2:52½ at fifteen months old. Bedford trotted in the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall; was timed the second heat in 2:32½; is by Strathmore also. Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, the sire of Dexter, 2:17½; first dam by North American, the sire of Whitehall, he the sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23½, and he in turn got Governor Sprague, record 2:20½; and he got Kate Sprague, record 2:18. The dam of Scott's Thomas, record 2:21, and Scott's Chief, record 2:23, was by Whitehall; also North American, by Sir Walter; he by Hickory, sire imported Whip; North American's dam is a pacer. Strathmore's second dam is by Harris's Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by imported Messenger.

## Performances.

Steinway has trotted four races; at two years old he won the Lexington stake, mile heats, beating Memento, Jewett, Verhena, Admiration, Mystery, in 2:39, 2:32, 2:31. Memento won the first heat. As three-year-old, at Sharsbury, Ky., August 8th, 1879, over a miserable half-mile track, he beat Bushwhacker, record 2:27, and Blackwood, Jr., record 2:22, in four heats, 2:38, 2:37, 2:37, 2:35. Bushwhacker winning second heat. At Lexington, August 18th, 1879, he trotted six heats, 2:38, 2:35, 2:36, 2:25½, 2:30½, 2:23½. Steinway winning fourth, fifth and sixth heats, beating Jewett, Catchdy and two others. At the fall meeting of the Horse Breeders' Association for the Kentucky stakes for three-year-olds he was beaten in three heats by Jewett, in 2:26½, 2:23½, 2:26½, but Steinway was lame in this race, and really not in fit condition to start; he was timed second, in 2:27½, 2:23½, 2:27½.

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## SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

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Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15½ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, and foaled in the spring of 1875.

## PEDIGREE.

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Enslin's thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:45½) by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grandam by Leffler's Consul, by Schepper's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

## LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built, weight, 1,380 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks, and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star (son of Platt's Western Star by Blacknose). 1st dam by Bonacres, 2nd dam by Gallatin (son of La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Promoter, 2:30). 2nd dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. 3rd dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. 4th dam by Leffler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

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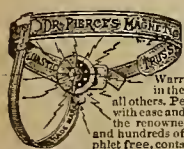


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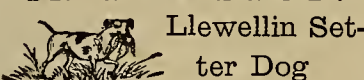
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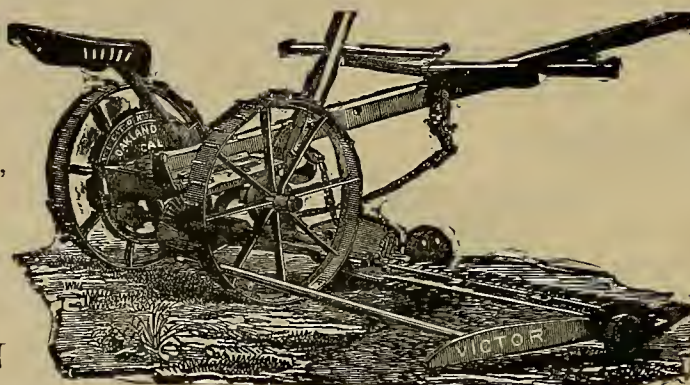
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NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET.

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## The Educational Project of Governor Stanford.

Among all the great projects with which ex Governor Stanford has been connected, none have awakened more favorable criticisms than that which has been lately made public. Apart from the greatest work of this generation, the connecting of the Pacific with the East, reducing the long journey from weeks to a few days, replacing the tedium and dangers of crossing the plains, rounding Cape Horn, or braving the dangers of the Isthmus with a pleasure trip, he has been engaged in other matters of exceeding benefit to the Pacific coast. These have not been so well understood or generally known, and the millions expended in works of great interest to the State were so quietly invested that only those intimate with his affairs have a knowledge of what has been done. His late sad bereavement has only hastened the consummation of an enterprise which unquestionably he has entered into for a long time. In conversations with the writer, Governor Stanford has oftentimes alluded to the inefficiency of the present system of education in preparing men and women for the common duties of life, that in place of being prepared to enter into active service when the certificates of graduation were awarded, the hold of the diploma was actually more helpless than a boy of sixteen reared on a New England, New York, Pennsylvania or Ohio farm, his only book knowledge that which was acquired in the winter months at a district school, with a few of the more fortunate polished by a short sojourn at the village academy. The history of the United States proves that a large proportion of the men who have been instrumental in placing the republic in the lead of all nations have been reared and educated in this simple manner. Outdoor life gave strong muscles and a sound brain, and the stock from which they sprung being of the right blood, with maturity came powers which have astonished the world. There were great obstacles, however, in these primitive days, and could these be overcome without surrendering the advantages attending practical life, the object of the projector will be gained. It would certainly be premature to speculate on the plans of Governor Stanford, although there is scarcely a doubt that they will result in the most comprehensive system of education ever inaugurated in the United States. But notwithstanding the wide-spread reputation that Palo Alto has gained through the horses bred there, apart from it being recognized as the model breeding and training farm of the country, little is known outside of those who make frequent visits, and those not restricted to the horse department of the place. The *Call* representative, though fairly well posted in regard to the estate, a few days ago accompanied Major Rathbone in a drive through that portion on which the school buildings will be erected. In the whole of Palo Alto are six thousand acres. The eastern boundary is the railway along which the line runs from San Francisco to the village of Mayfield. The southern boundary is an irregular line marking the limit of El Matadero, and the western, also irregular, includes the foothills, and in places, extends up the slope of the mountain which separates the valley from the ocean. This gives almost unlimited water facilities, part of the late purchases securing the site for an artificial lake of sufficient capacity to supply a volume of water five times in amount of what will be required for many years. Although San Francisco creek is the northern boundary from the railway crossing for quite a distance up the stream, the lands acquired a couple of years ago embrace several hundred acres north of the creek, gaining full control of the water privileges. From the eastern boundary to the foothills the ground rises with a uniform slope, the grade being such as to give perfect drainage and facilitate irrigation. "The Arboretum" includes five hundred acres, one front of it being the San Jose road, and extending up the slope between another "country road," and the ornamental grounds of the residence. It is more properly a park, divided by drives into plats in which are planted so many specimens of the trees and shrubbery of America, and other countries, that it would require a botanist of erudition to give the names. Included in this park is a grove of oaks, magnificent in grouping, nearly every tree a study for an artist, and adding so much to the beauty of the whole as to form one of the most striking features of the picture. Before Governor Stanford started on his European tour he left directions to prepare the ground for the building of a country house which should be as perfect as architect and builder could construct. Following the plan the natural elevation was increased by a huge embankment of earth surrounding a square so as to place the foundation on solid ground. It is the supposition now that this site may be the location chosen for the school buildings. There could not be a better. In front there are three avenues radiating from a center within the square. The one to the right gives a view of the bay, the Warm Spring property belonging to

Governor Stanford on the other side, with the background of hills, which are now green to the summits. The central avenue affords a view of the Mission San Jose, and that to the left carries the eye directly to Mount Diablo, which, seen through a gap in the Contra Costa Range, appears more lofty than from any other point of view. Looking through the vista formed by the trees on each side of the avenue there is something indescribably grand in the whole picture, and pleasing too. The bright waters of the bay gleaming in the sunlight, the plains and slopes beyond dotted with cultivated fields, vineyards and orchards, the rounded hills clad in the bright colors of early summer, and the lights and shadows of the mountain, caused by the projections which are bare, and ravines with trees and chaparral throwing them into still deeper obscurity. When cloud-capped, as was the case at the late visit, the effect is increased, and there is a mystery in the pearl-tinted vale which the eye cannot penetrate, and leaves the imagination to portray what is beyond. While the intensely practical cannot see anything to be gained in beauty of locality, fortunately this is a small portion of the human family, and the advantages arising from pupils being domiciled where the outlook is so pleasing are too apparent to require even short arguments.

Near the park is a vineyard, and beyond that some two hundred acres planted to every variety of fruit grown in the United States—that is, specimens that have been proven to be of value. The object of this is to determine those that are the best adapted for California soil and climate, and the test will be so thorough that the information obtained will be full and reliable.

Fish culture is of absorbing interest at the present day, and it is scarcely possible that a better place could be found where experiments in this line could be more successfully pursued. A dam has been thrown across the creek which turns the water into a flume that carries it to the lake. There are at least sixty acres in the lake, with a depth of eighteen feet in places, this being an ample reservoir to provide for irrigation during the time when the natural supply fails. The dam is among the hills, the water clear, cold and pure, and with the present arrangement of flumes and ditches, the only thing required will be facilities for hatching and care of the young. The paramount interests of California are in the products of the soil, and nowhere in the world can there be superior opportunities for pupils to acquire all that can be taught in this department than at Palo Alto. From the waters of the bay to the mountain tops are nearly all the kinds of soil to be found on the Pacific coast. Salt marsh, wholly and partially covered by the tide; heavy adobe, which has produced eighty bushels of wheat to the acre; a lighter colored clay or mixture of clay and loam; gravelly soils; sediment, deposited by the overflow of the creek; the rolling foothills and rocky mountain sides. Beyond question, Governor Stanford will take especial pains for the thorough education of those who are destined to follow an agricultural or horticultural life, as no one has a fuller conception of the necessity of education to perfect them for the pursuit. To gain an insight into the mysteries of animal production there must be a close study of what others have learned, a still closer acquaintance with practical methods, and an intimate knowledge of results. Already has Palo Alto established a name in the scientific world as the first elucidator of animal motion, the first to show the manner of quadrupedal progression, the first to find out how limbs and feet were moved, especially at a high rate of speed, upsetting all previous ideas, proving, beyond the shadow of doubt, matters of the greatest importance to those who are interested in the breeding of horses, and of still greater moment to those who are engaged in developing the qualities of speed and endurance. Tangible as it has been to anyone who would think, palpably true as the illustrations are, the teachings have been of little avail, counteracted by ignorance and rendered nugatory by an obstinacy in following antiquated notions, a determination to stick to the ruts snrk centuries ago and adhere to the old, old superstitions rather than accept the truths which are so clear to anyone who has the capacity to think with any concentration or power to draw deductions from evident facts. Palo Alto, in the discoveries made through the aid of instantaneous photography, laid the foundation for a grand structure, and this will be completed by a course of studies which will make the knowledge available. Every graduate who has finished the course of tuition in this department will be a tutor to instruct others, and a class the members of which when distributed through the country, will have a potent effect in disseminating truths which at present are dormant. Governor Stanford not only planned and carried through the experiments that resulted in a correct knowledge of animal motion, but he also demonstrated that there could be improvements in breeding, a better system of education in the development of speed, by the best of all proofs, actual and acknowledged superiority, ex-

cellence beyond what was deemed possible before he exemplified that it could be reached. There is no branch of rural life that is more important than that which embraces the breeding and rearing of domestic animals. Up to the present time there is not an agricultural school or college that teaches more than the alphabet of the science. The great improvements which have been made in the art of properly mating the progenitors have resulted from individual effort, and have been disseminated by fairs and shows to a certain extent. Apart from brief essays, and now and then a volume, there is little to guide the seeker of knowledge, and though class journals afford valuable information, it is incomplete in comparison with a course of study, supplemented by actual experience, and made effective in the right direction by competent teachers. That Governor Stanford will incorporate something of the kind in the proposed school, is nearly an absolute certainty. The trouble to obtain men who are competent to take charge of a farm, or any of the departments of an estate where there are diversified pursuits, he has experienced, and the contemplated plan is to fit the pupils for stations that there are every day chances to fill, with a demand far beyond the supply. The residence of Governor Stanford at Palo Alto is not far from the location that was fixed upon for the erection of the house. That he has given up thoughts of building a private residence for himself there is evident from the building of the mausoleum which is to contain the remains of his son. That is near the old house, in fact, in the immediate vicinity. The house is in the midst of trees with a lawn in front. The grass extends all around the dwelling, the sod being particularly luxuriant under the shadow of the larger trees. There are carriage-ways and walks which divide the ornamental grounds into many plats, and in one of these the mausoleum stands. It was not the intention to build one of these stately extravagant tombs that are seen in cemeteries, but something that will be in keeping with the surroundings. It stands at present a plain brick structure, without any attempt at architectural adornment, but the brickwork is to be coated and made to resemble California granite, and the whole covered with a profusion of climbers. There will be none of the gloomy sepulchral effects in the exterior, and the interior will be decorated with allegorical paintings and frescoes. The first thought on seeing it is that it is too plain, and the smooth red surface appears an incongruity among the surrounding shrubbery and flowers, and in the shade of the trees. But when draped with appropriate climbers, with patches of gray in place of the red, it will be far more pleasing than if constructed of polished granite or marble, and the simplicity of design more in accordance with the situation—a pleasant resting place for the remains of the bright lad who spent so many blithe hours where he now sleeps, and with little of the gloom of the grave.

## Answers to Correspondents.

Question answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

Dubious, Red Bluff.

1.—Goldsmith Maid's record of 2:14 has never been beaten in actual race, but that record was not made in a race. Her best performance, aside from the exhibitions, was at Rochester, N. Y., August 12th, 1874, when she trotted the second heat in 2:14. This has been beaten by Clingstone, who trotted in 2:14 in a race. 2.—The best authentic 100-yard record is 10 seconds. Standing start. 3.—To make a record a horse must trot or pace a full mile to rule. It must be a public race where a purse, premium, stake or wager is contended for, or gate money charged. The rule weight of 150 pounds must be in the sulky, and one or more judges in the stand. Time must be taken by at least two timers, and the proceedings recorded by a clerk, and attested by the judges. Time otherwise taken is not a record, although under the rules it does constitute a bar.

George, Petaluma.

It seems to us to be a very simple proposition. The judges assign positions by lot for the first heat. Section 7 of Rule 29 reads: The horse winning a heat shall take the pole (or inside position) the succeeding heat, and all others shall take their positions in the order assigned them in judging the last heat. When two or more horses shall make a dead heat, the horses shall start for the succeeding heat in the same position, with reference to the pole, that they occupied at the finish of the dead heat.

B., Portland, Oregon.

None of the get of either Inauguration or Milton Medley have records as good as 2:40 that we know of. Mr. I. Shippee of Stockton, has or had a colt by Inauguration, showed better than that in private, but he never made a public record better than 2:45.



## OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

## The Kentucky Derby—Starters and their Chances—Racing Notes from the West—Eastern Turf Gossip—Prospects of a Great Season, General Notes.

Next week, before these lines will be read by your readers, the backers of the various colts engaged in the Louisville will be out of their misery, and as only one can win, the chances are that the Malcontents will be in a large majority. A most uncertain race, more so than any year since its inception in 1875, when Aristides galloped over fourteen others, the present renewal has been a fruitful subject of gossip and speculation all the winter and spring. The first great "tip" on the race last January was Koscisko, late Louisville, the half brother to Getaway. On the strength of a statement that James McLaughlin, the premiere jockey, had been engaged to ride him on the 16th of May, Koscisko was heeded in less than a week from 25 down to 8 to 1. Last month the colt was taken sick at Mobile, and last week he was declared out of the race, so his overprudent backers are minus even a run for their money. About the same time letters reached here from Mobile that Ensign in Capt. Cottrill's stable was a better colt by far than Buchanan. Starting at 30 to 1, at which figures a New Yorker well known in sporting circles backed Ensign to win \$6,000, he was backed down to 5 to 1. On the colt being declared out of the Derby this week it has leaked out that it was all a ruse to better market their bets on Buchanan, for Ensign has not had a saddle on him until very recently. Eva S., the crack filly, also came with a boom in the betting marts last February. As the most consistent two-year-old winner in the race she has rightfully well supported from 15 down to 7 to 1. She did well until a little over a week ago when pneumonia nearly laid her under the sod, and the pen went through her name for the Derby. Conkling also went wrong. Exploit and Farandole were disgracefully beaten at Nashville, and Richard L. ditto at Lexington last week. Also Bob Miles and Buchanan at Nashville, until, of the expected starters for the Derby, the only ones unbeaten this year are Admiral, Audrain, Powhatan, Loftin and Bob Cook, the latter five having not yet been out. The others expected to start next Friday are Bob Miles, Buchanan, Richard L., and perhaps Farandole or Exploit. Bob Miles is still the favorite in spite of his poor form at Nashville. Since he was brought back to Louisville he has worked well, a mile and a quarter in 2:13, doing it easily, and people are fast making up their mind to ignore his running in Tennessee and remember only what a nailing good two-year-old he was. Then the engagement of James McLaughlin to ride the colt, the noted jockey leaving here next Tuesday for Louisville direct, whether the Dwyers already are, has censured a steady run on Bob Miles, until it is hard to get 2 to 1 in this city to-night. It is said that the Dwyers have bought the colt conditional on his winning the Derby, and Jim Williams bets every one now that his money is all on a five and 7 to 1 that Bob can't lose the race. He bet \$500 even in Louisville yesterday, that Bob would beat Admiral, the imported colt, after the latter had beaten Richard L. at Lexington. Buchanan is also well liked. His fiasco at Nashville was caused solely through bolting, but as Isaac Murphy will ride him in the Derby it is not likely that he will repeat the offense then. He has great speed, but there is a suspicion that the route is a little too far for him. The Admiral came with a bound yesterday into public favor by his win at length from Richard L. and others in the Phoenix Hotel Stakes. He fairly galloped the New Orleans winner to a stand-still, and the backers of the latter for the Derby now rate their bets at very little above zero. The Admiral is said to be a national pacer, so much so that a country horse dealer recently wrote Bowen & Co. asking the loan of him to breed to a few half-bred trotting mares. It is needless to say that the loan was declined with thanks. Admiral is the first imported colt that ever took part in the Derby, and if he wins, his reputation will be assured at the stand, Rummymede being his destination when through racing. He was sold two years ago at the American Horse Exchange in this city for \$800. To-day he cannot be bought for \$10,000. Loftin and Powhatan are expected to both do well in the Derby. Their backers are quiet, but confident, and say that Powhatan will very plainly win. From the best information at hand to-day it looks as if Bob Miles will win, and that his principal antagonists will be Powhatan and Buchanan or Audrain. The latter is doing finely, and is expected to beat Admiral next Wednesday in the Blue Ribbon of Lexington, which is by many regarded a race that forecasts the Derby. Last year Leonatus won both races. This week the Haggin stable from your state reached Louisville in good order, and Patsy Duffy has since ridden several times at Lexington. Baldwin's lot are expected at Covington next Friday, and the career of these horses will be noted with great interest. Jim Renwick is doing well at Jerome, and has been given 119 pounds in the Fordham Handicap. He has some good horses to meet, however, and it cannot be said that the handicapper has favored him any. All the horses at Jerome are doing well, and some fast trials have been run there. Many horses go from here to Washington on Monday, where the races begin next Tuesday. The Rockaway Hunt meeting to-day at the Rockaway was a grand success. Fully 6,000 persons were there and witnessed the most exciting steeple-chase ever run in America. No less than eighteen horses started, and the winner was a Baltimore horse, Tonkaway, carrying the bottom impost 140 pounds. He and his rider were greeted with a regular oration after the race. Next Saturday the Meadow Brook will have a similar meeting over Hempstead Heath.

New York, May 10th, 1884.

PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, May 20th, 1884.

With the great event of the Western Race Meeting, the Kentucky Derby a thing of the past, the racing season of 1884, may be said to be fully inaugurated, and the opening games fulfill its promise of being the most brilliant year in the history of the American turf. True, the yearling sales, if we except those of the young Billets at Rummymede, failed to bring as high prices as in former years, and many of the croakers are already saying, "that the bottom has dropped out of the breeding boom." But that this is a hasty conclusion, none will deny who remember that the sales of thoroughbreds this spring in the south-west were largely in excess of any previous year, causing for the moment, an overplus of stock. Those purchasers who have bought at the low prices reaped the benefit of this state of affairs, that is all; and before the season is over many will wish that they had been more enterprising in this direction. Buchanan's victory for the Derby at Louisville was a great triumph for Captain Cottrill and Bill Bird, the latter shrewd and careful trainer hav-

ing the colt in apple-pie order on Friday last. As I wrote you in my last letter Buchanan was expected by the Miles party to be their principal opponent, and their fears in this quarter were well founded. Bob Miles was well placed in the beginning of the last quarter of the race, but tired badly at the finish. He had either had too much work or not enough of it, most persons inclining to the latter reason. Even the prestige of McLaughlin's pilotage could not make the colt run, and his backers fell heavily, the Dwyer Brothers, losing, it is said, some \$12,000, and your Dave Johnson, of Appleby & Johnson, over half that amount. To-day the Cup was run in the presence of a large crowd. Seven horses ran and Barnum proved the victor in 4:07. This was the greatest blow the fancy have had this year, for no one, not even the party, believed Barnum could have expected that he would win. Only last week they declared him out of the Cup at Latonia Park, where he had a similar class of horses to meet as he defeated to-day. The Oaks yesterday was a victory for the Comyer filly Modesty, several of her principal opponents declining the contest in a heavy track. Last week the Washington Jockey Club held a very successful four days meeting. An average of 6,000 persons a day were present, and as six and seven races were run each day the sport could not be otherwise than good. Some good two-year-olds ran at the meeting, the best being Mr. W. L. Scott's filly Florio by Virgil, W. P. Burch's Telie, Doe by Great Tom and the Rancocas filly Petition by Falsetto. Strange to say, these three fillies, owned in different stables, as mentioned, ran first, second and third in the above order in each of the two stakes won at the meeting, the Youthful and Brentwood. As large fields contested both events this is an almost unprecedented event, and in the last race Florio carried five pounds penalty, in all 117 pounds. This is a superior two-year-old. To-day the Baltimore meeting began and will last four days. Knight of Ellerslie and War Eagle both followed up their Washington successes, and the former is probably the best three-year-old yet out in the east. He is by Eolus out of a mare whose grandam was Eole's dam, and is therefore nearly a full brother to that famous horse. The Knight of Ellerslie never ran as a two-year-old, and is now a thoroughly seasoned colt. He is expected to come very close to winning the Belmont Stakes at Jerome Park week after next. The second of the now celebrated Hunt Meetings of this vicinity was held on Saturday last, at Meadow Brook, near Garden City, L. I. Run on the turf over the Hempstead plain, the six races gave general pleasure and satisfaction to a large crowd of the elite of this city, Brooklyn and other cities. The principal event, the Hempstead Heeb Steeple-chase, was over a stiff course of four miles, with over twenty jumps to be encountered, and which test a horse in quite a conspicuous degree. The race had \$1,500 added money, and was a prize well worth winning, which the Canadian mare Rose accomplished in gallant style. These meetings have been so successful that the Rockaway Hunt and its associate confreres of Meadow Brook, the older club, by the way, are talking of holding a joint meeting of two days in September next. Such a meeting is bound to be successful, as the public interest and appreciation is very great. Baltimore and Louisville last this week and part of next, with next Saturday inaugurating the spring season at Brighton Beach, and the following Friday (Memorial Day) the June meeting. Over six hundred horses are now at the four tracks—Sheepshead, Brighton, Monmouth and Jerome, and the southern and western delegations this week and next will swell this total at least two hundred more. The Withers' Stakes and Fordham Handicap at Jerome are attracting much attention as the two first great races in this vicinity. For the Withers' Stake, ran May 30th, Panique by Alarm, and Benton by Billet are now equal favorites at 3 to 1 each. Both have improved greatly since last fall, and as they were close together as two-year-olds, the struggle between them will be a very close one. Himalaya and Thackeray are next in favor, while Reveler, Leo, Pampero, Rataplan and others are backed. The race promises to be a great one with Panique a likely winner. The Fordham Handicap has your horse Renwick an acceptor at 119 pounds. He has had nothing but praise from the critics regarding his work at Jerome, and if the distance is not too far for him, is likely to run a good race. He is likely, however, to find some hard nuts to crack in Monroe, 119; Greenland, 108; Bella, 103; Marshall, 100, and others in the race. The three-year-old fillies at Jerome this spring are a rare lot. Lonisette, Economy, Duchess and Issaqueua are going like the wind in their gallops, and the result of the Ladies' Stakes with the Brookdale filly Nonage also a contestant, is very uncertain. Altogether the June spring meeting has rarely promised better sport during the eighteen years' history of the track. At Louisville your Mr. Haggin's Mark Daly and Premium are both coming into places, and should win races soon. Patsy Duffy is doing some good riding. The Baldwin string arrived safely at Latonia Park last week, and at that meeting, which begins on the 28th, may be expected to acquaint themselves with credit. Poor Louis Martin was found guilty here yesterday, and will be sentenced in a few days. He has lost completely the sight of one eye since he has been incarcerated in jail, and the good eye is also affected. His plight is so pitiful that there is an expectation that his sentence will be a light one, for it would seem that he has already suffered enough.

PACIFIC.

## A Photograph.

A wandering scribe gives the *New York Spirit* this dry plate impression of Dr. Herr of Forest Park, Kentucky, owner of Mambrino Patchen:

We found the Doctor and his three sons attending to his large breeding interest. He is one of the most practical horse-breeders in the State, a veterinary surgeon of considerable ability, a trainer of rare intelligence, and a plucky driver. To those who have never seen him, I may say he is a gentleman 68 years of age, a little undersize, but a man all over. He is full of young ideas, and acts on them. He drives a race with as much style and finish as either of his sons, which is saying a good deal. Go out any fine morning and you will see the old gentleman breezing himself out lively behind a trotter, and "sings the news to them very firmly," but never swears. Strange as it may appear for one of the driving profession, no one ever heard an oath pass the Doctor's lips. He is frank and upright in all his dealings, and his sons are walking in his footsteps. They have none of that bluster and swagger of many of the rising generation of horsemen; their quiet, unassuming manner won me. They showed us their stock with as much air and grace as a merchant exhibits his finest fabrics, accompanied by a few words fitly spoken.

Those complaining of sore throat or hoarseness should use Brown's Bronchial Trochoc. The effect is extraordinary, particularly when used by singers and speakers for clearing the voice.

## TURF AND TRACK.

## Dates Claimed.

Bay District Association, San Francisco, May 31st to June 14th.  
Bay District, San Francisco (Fall Meeting), August 2d, 5th, 7th, and 9th.  
Santa Cruz Fair Association, Santa Cruz, August 12th to 16th.  
Sonoma County Agricultural Association, Santa Rosa, August 18th to 23d.  
Sonoma and Marin District Association, Petaluma, August 25th to 30th.  
Thirteenth District, Marysville, Aug. 26th to 30th.  
Golden Gate Fair, Oakland, September 1st to 6th.  
Chico Fair Association, Chico, Sept. 1st to 6th.  
State Fair, Sacramento, Sept. 11th to 20th.  
San Joaquin District Fair, Stockton, September 22d to 27th.  
Santa Clara District Fair, San Jose, September 23d to October 4th.

## Observations at the Islands.

HONOLULU, May 14th, 1884.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:

Dear Sir—Being somewhat fond of horse-flesh, I very naturally wander about, and for several weeks past have heard considerable horse-talk; and, knowing that the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN is "open to all" on this subject, I will try and tell you what I have heard and seen since my arrival in Kala-kaua's Kingdom. The track is located about five miles from the city, and is surrounded by driveways, being almost in the center of what is known as "Kapiolani Park," the road to which is far better than to our Park in San Francisco. Examining the stables and grand stand takes but little time, the former going to pieces through neglect, and the latter should be taken down and rebuilt. Arriving at the gates I found them locked, and having a trotter from the Fashion Stables, which I hired for the occasion, you can imagine my disappointment. Making inquiries from a young man in the vicinity, he informed me "that at present I was in a one-horse country where they did queer things." Before leaving this young man I gained considerable information of which I have since had substantiated by reliable parties. The Directors called a meeting some time ago, and passed a rule that \$10 per head would be charged for every horse trained on the track. Inquiring what fund this money went to the credit of (thinking perhaps it was under some Jockey Club), a small boy pointed to a gang of Chinamen making mud islands and duck ponds, and with a knowing wink said, "don't ask too many questions, stranger, about this Park business, for it is run by the 'click.'" On further inquiry I found that on race days they also charged \$10 for each of the stalls. In the vicinity of the track are several stables built by private parties, and at present occupied. Leaving the track I started for the nearest stable, where I found an old acquaintance George Treat, one of the old timers of California, who was in charge of Billy the Sponge, and who informed me that George was matched to trot on May 31st, mile heats 3 in 5, against Capt. Clinney's bay gelding Joe Dake for \$500 a side. About a quarter of a mile further on I stopped at a very neat little stable belonging to Charley Lucas, who has five in hand; among them is a bay filly by Shannon out of Cnba. This stable was very successful last year, and his gray gelding Poni Moi looks as if he might be able to give the Stanford colt a good rub this year. The others will be entered in the races for native-bred horses. Driving down the avenue I noticed a dun horse going at a 40 clip which, proved to be Thomas H., the property of Jim Dodd. Following this horse to his stable I found a string of seven or eight colts, which, upon inquiry, I found were mostly Waterfords, the property of James Campbell. In the lot I found a chestnut colt by Hubbard out of Texana, and a bay colt by Boswell, the latter belonging to the King. The men in charge of this stock informed me that they had another horse, but they had orders to keep him dark, and being directed to another stable in the distance I hitched my horse to the fence and examined the stock. The first horse that caught my eyes was Garfield, who has the reputation of being the boss. His owners last year shipped him to San Francisco, where he ran in very good company, meeting such horses as Jim Renwick, Jim Douglas, Forest King, Jocko, Premium, and May D., but they had better staying qualities. Next came a tall brown horse which, upon inquiry, I found to be Gov. Stanford, the property of John Cummings, who has also several good ones in the same stables. The man in charge started off to the track with Joe Dake in hand, and following him we found quite a number of good-looking horses taking their exercise, i. e., Gen. Hancock by California—Puss; sor. filly by Hooker—Nevada; bay filly by Wildside—Robin Girl; chestnut filly Flamma by Monday—Abbie W.; bay gelding by Wildside—Kate Gift; bay gelding by Wildside—Montana. My information in regard to the pedigree of these colts I gathered from a man with a tall hat who seemed to know them all. I tried to make his acquaintance, but he did not have much to say. He seemed as if something had gone wrong. Having plenty of time on my hands I lounged about the stables and stands, and in a short time I learned from the conversation of those present that something had gone wrong with all of them, and from what I could gather there was good cause for a general kick among those who had the best right to kick concerning the shabby, mean way that the "click" formed their new Jockey Club, the full particulars of which I will find out and let you know next trip.

HOOFILIMEAI OLE.

## Trotting at Vallejo.

AGRICULTURAL PARK, VALLEJO, May 18th, 1884.—Match for a set of harness, valued at \$50; owners to drive.  
John Williams' b g Ben. .... 1 2 2 1 1  
Quarney's blk s Mambrino ..... 2 1 1 2 2  
Time—3:14½, 3:17½, 3:15, 3:00½, 3:07½.

## Trotting at Portland, Oregon.

CITY VIEW PARK, May 18th.—Purse \$100; 325 to second; mile heats.  
Kelly, m g ..... (Geo. Misner) 2 1 1  
Florence E., ch m ..... (Waterford) 1 3 2  
Johnny Blue, b g ..... (Ruiter) 3 2 d  
Time—2:35, 2:40, 2:37.

Robert McGregor, the stallion whose owner hopes will lower Smuggler's record this year, is a rich, golden chestnut, standing sixteen hands high, bred by Samuel Whitman, Chester, Orange county, N. Y., foaled in 1871, got by Major Edsall; dam Nancy Whitman by Seely's American Star. Major Edsall was by Alexander's Abdallah, his dam being a daughter of Harris' Hambletonian. Major Edsall has a record of 2:29. He was foaled in 1859, hence was eleven years old when he got Robert McGregor. Lady Whitman, McGregor's dam, was ten years old the season he was foaled.

Dr. Mack of Walla Walla, has sold two yearlings, Magenta and Harvester, by Alwood, out of mares by Millman's Bell-founder, to B. E. Snipes of the Dalles, for \$700.



## Woodburn Yearlings.

The annual sale at Woodburn took place on the 15th. Of the forty-two catalogued four were withdrawn, one being dead, two crippled, and the other too small to be offered. The remaining thirty-eight sold for a total of \$14,435, an average of a trifle under \$380 each, compared with an average of \$519.24 obtained last year. The New York element did but little buying. Messrs. Appleby & Johnson paid \$1,050 for a half brother to Fellowcraft, Rutherford and Spendthrift, while the Dwyer Bros. paid \$425 for the Fanchon colt, and Col. Bruce paid \$800 for a full brother to Glenmore. The full sale is as follows:

## By King Alfonso, he by Imp. Phaeton.

1. Bay colt, April 28th, dam imp. Invercauld, by St. Albans; J. H. Morris, \$375.
3. Bay colt, May 24th, dam Desolation, by Devastation; F. Smith, \$175.
4. Chestnut colt, May 30th, dam Jersey Belle, by imp. Australian; L. Curran, \$280.
5. Bay colt, May 31st, dam Hester, by Lexington; L. H. Todhunter, \$375.
6. Bay colt, April 9th, dam Simplicity, by imp. Eclipse; S. D. Bruce, \$375.
7. Chestnut colt, May 27th, dam Fanchon, by imp. Australian; Dwyer Bros., \$425.
8. Brown colt, May 6th, dam Virga, by Virgil; J. & J. Swiger, \$200.
9. Chestnut colt, May 24th, dam Galanthus, by imp. Australian; L. H. Todhunter, \$325.
27. Bay filly, April 15th, dam Aerolite, by Lexington; Appleby & Johnson, \$1,050.
30. Bay filly, March 5th, dam Molly Wood, by Lexington; J. L. Harris, \$400.
31. Chestnut filly, April 24th, dam Ultima, by Lexington; J. L. Harris, \$300.
32. Bay filly, May 10th, dam Quickstep, by Lexington; J. L. Harris, \$410.
33. Bay filly, April 8th, dam Idler, by imp. Leamington; T. H. Swope, \$460.
34. Bay filly, May 13th, dam Favorite, by imp. King Ernest; T. H. Swope, \$775.
35. Chestnut filly, May 25th, dam Ethel, by imp. Leamington; J. L. Harris, \$330.
36. Bay filly, May 3d, dam imp. Inverness, by Macaroui; L. H. Todhunter, \$410.
38. Bay filly, May 14th, dam Zephyr, by Lexington; J. L. Harris, \$700.
39. Chestnut filly, May 15th, dam Miranda, by Lexington; G. H. Kernaghan, \$550.

Total for 18 head—8 colts and 10 fillies—\$8,115, of which the colts averaged \$333.33, and the fillies \$538.50 each.

## By Imp. Glen Athol, he by Blair Athol.

2. Chestnut colt, May 2d, dam Lotta, by Hunter's Glencoe; S. D. Bruce, \$800.
12. Bay colt, March 16th, dam Cachuca, by King Alfonso; J. & J. Swiger, \$275.
13. Chestnut colt, April 11th, dam Orelia, by Waverley; J. L. Harris, \$225.
22. Chestnut colt, April 7th, dam Little Miss, by imp. Sovereign; T. D. Stacy, \$125.
23. Gray colt, April 29th, dam Geneva, by Lexington; E. Corrigan, \$500.
24. Brown colt, May 24th, dam imp. Britannia IV, by The Flying Dutchman; J. H. Harris, \$200.
25. Bay colt, April 11th, dam Night Rose; J. & J. Swiger, \$220.

Total for seven head, all colts, \$2,345; an average of \$335 each.

## By Lisbon, he by Imp. Phaeton.

10. Bay colt, May 31st, dam Maggie Hunter, by imp. Australian; Appleby & Johnson, \$525.
15. Bay colt, March 25th, dam Penelope, by Commodore; J. Colton, \$275.
16. Bay colt, May 10th, dam Peaceful, by Planet; J. T. Williams, \$225.
17. Bay colt, May 14th, dam Flenrilla, by Dick Cheatham; J. T. Williams, \$200.
18. Bay colt, May 17th, dam Emma Hunter, by Lever; T. D. Stacy, \$100.
19. Bay colt, April 19th, dam Glene, by imp. Glenelg; J. T. Williams, \$210.
20. Bay colt, May 19th, dam Fairy, by imp. Knight of St. George; J. & J. Swiger, \$190.
21. Bay colt, May 9th, dam Nora, by imp. Sovereign; J. & J. Swiger, \$300.
29. Chestnut filly, April 13th, dam Flash, by Lightning; L. Frederick, \$400.
40. Bay filly, March 26th, dam Austria, by imp. Australian; J. E. Kelly, \$420.
41. Bay filly, April 1st, dam Asterie, by Planet; J. W. McClelland, \$325.

Total for eleven head—eight colts and three fillies, \$3,170, of which the colts averaged \$253.12 and the fillies \$381.66.

## By Ten Broeck, he by Imp. Phaeton.

14. Chestnut colt, May 16th, dam Rebecca, by Longfellow; T. H. Swope, \$425.

## By Pat Malloy, he by Lexington.

42. Bay filly, June 2d, dam Jennie H., by imp. Knight of St. George; H. H. Ormsby, \$380.

## Racing on Sundays.

To go or not to go to the races on a Sunday is now being discussed by the admirers of both running and trotting in Chicago. The Chicago Driving Park Club have arranged for a series of meetings which will extend from early in June to nearly September 1st. Its directors have also unanimously adopted a resolution introduced by the club's president, Mr. Washington Heaing, providing for both running and trotting on Sundays during the season. The resolution is somewhat lengthy and cites the success of all classes of Sunday amusements, and the inability of thousands to enjoy the sport on any other day of the week. It finishes as follows:

"What can the youth in a large city do Sunday afternoon—I mean such as are without family ties of any kind—better than to frequent some place of innocent amusement? You cannot expect them to stay at home and read; they must go somewhere, and it is not better that they frequent a race-track, enjoying God's free air, than to sit in a theatre on a sweltering day in July or August? Or, better still, than if they frequent the saloon, the gambling hall or some place of questionable resort? Let the Chicago Driving Park, therefore, inaugurate a people's day of racing; let us throw open our gates Sunday afternoon to the masses, charging but 50 cents admission for adults and 25 cents for children, so that the middle classes can take their families out, bring their lunch with them, and spend the better part of the day on our grounds. Always believing in a proper observance of the day, and certainly not wishing to offend the feelings of any-

one, I would not allow any pool-selling or game of chance of any kind on the grounds, nor would I allow any whisky to be sold, and in order to observe the strictest decorum I should recommend the employment of a large extra force of police, so that not even the slightest disturbance could take place."

It is understood that Mr. Hesing has talked with a number of owners on the subject, and they all favor the idea. It is doubtful, however, if the owners of large stables will come into the plan.

## The Kentucky Derby.

The Derby was run at Louisville on the 16th, and the result has been telegraphed to all points. The details of the race are as follows:

The Kentucky Derby, a sweepstakes for three-year-olds, at \$100 each, half forfeit; \$20 if declared by May 1st, 1883, and \$40 if declared May 1st, 1884, with \$1,000 added, of which \$200 to the second; closed with 51 subscribers; mile and a half.

W. Cottrill's ch c Buchanan by Buckden, dam Mrs. Grisby, 110 pounds.....(I. Murphy) 1  
R. A. Johnson & Co.'s b c Loftin, 110 pounds.....(Sayers) 2  
T. J. Megibben's ch c Audrain, 110 pounds.....(Fishburn) 3  
J. T. Williams' ch c Bob Miles, 110 pounds.....(J. McLaughlin) 0  
R. M. McClellan's Bob Cook, 110 pounds.....(Gorham) 0  
R. M. McClellan's Boreas, 110 pounds.....(O'Brien) 0  
Bowen & Co.'s The Admiral, 110 pounds.....(Taylor) 0  
Wooding & Co.'s Exploit, 110 pounds.....(Conklin) 0  
R. A. Johnson & Co.'s Powhatan, 110 pounds.....(Williams) 0

Time—2:40.  
Pools.—Audrain, \$700; Bob Miles, \$600; Buchanan, \$530; Johnson's pair, \$270; Admiral, \$125; the field, \$90. Post odds 3 to 1 against Buchanan.

At the start Bob Miles, attended by Powhatan, Buchanan and Loftin, was the quickest away, with the remainder in a bunch and close up. Before they had run a quarter Admiral and Loftin took the track and at the end of the odd half-mile they were a length or more clear of all, with Powhatan leading the remainder, lapped by Bob Miles and Exploit, with Buchanan back in the ruck. There was no change in the next quarter and but little until just as they finished the mile, when, with Admiral leading by a length, Bob Miles showed second, a trifle in front of Loftin, with Bob Cook, Audrain and Powhatan close up. In the run to the three-quarters Admiral dropped back and Loftin took up the running, and with Bob Miles second and Buchanan third, the scene became one of the greatest excitement, which quickly turned into wild enthusiasm when Buchanan, under Murphy's call, passed in turn Bob Miles and Loftin, and, running out strongly and easily, won by a length, with Loftin second, a length in front of Audrain, he the same distance in front of Bob Miles.

The Oaks was run on the 19th on a track deep with mud.

The Kentucky Oaks, a sweepstakes for three-year-old fillies, at \$100 each, half forfeit, \$20 only if declared May 1st, 1883, and \$40 if declared May 1st, 1884, with \$1,000 added, of which \$200 to the second; 50 subscribers, of which—declared by May 1st, 1884 and—by May 1st, 1884; mile and a half.

E. Corrigan's ch f Modesty by War Dance, dam Ballet, 105 pounds.....(I. Murphy) 1  
B. G. Thomas' ch f Hiflight by King Ban, dam Hira, 105 pounds.....(Withers) 2  
G. W. Bowen's b f Binette by Billet, dam Mirah, 105 pounds.....(Conklin) 3  
J. G. Greener's ch f Easter, 105 pounds.....(Yetman) 0

Time—2:48.  
Pools.—Modesty, \$500; Hiflight, \$150; Binette, \$60, and Easter, \$40. Mutuels sold \$8.

Easter ran in the lead nearly to the stand, when she gave place to Modesty, who was quickly followed by Binette and Hiflight. In this order they ran the first mile, when Hiflight changed places with Binette, but had no chance to reach Modesty, she winning in a gallop by six lengths, with Hiflight second away in front of Binette.

## The Turf at Stockton.

[Stockton Herald, May 22d.]

A few persons in on the secret enjoyed a horse race at the Agricultural Park track yesterday forenoon, more than a little. Three months ago Thos. H. Williams, Jr. and J. Naglee Burke made a race. Williams matched his chestnut gelding Byron against Burke's bay gelding Spiff. They put up \$175 each. The race was to be trotted mile heats, best two or three, Byron to sulky, Spiff to cart, owners to drive, and Williams given the privilege of jockeying as it was conceded that Byron was not so speedy as Spiff. Last Friday night Burke and W. B. Norman put up another hundred on Spiff and Williams promptly covered the coin with an equal amount. The race was appointed to occur yesterday afternoon, but to avoid the crowd that would have been in attendance, the principals and a few intimates repaired to the track early yesterday morning. Arrived there Burke and Norman offered to wager another hundred on Spiff which Williams accepted.

The preliminaries were soon settled by selecting R. W. Russell and Jack Douglass as judges, Frank Hatch and William Douglass as timers. At 11 o'clock the horses were called up and given the word for the first heat. They got an even start, but the speedy Spiff quickly drew ahead of Byron and was about to take the pole when Williams began his jockeying privilege. He let out a wild, Apache-like yell, that sounded as if all the tules on Union island had caught fire, or the spirit of some ark-dweller had returned to plague the living with shrieking demonology. Burke's Spiff quivered as the unearthly creak smote the affrighted air, his tail flew up and the cords in his neck bunched like as if he had an attack of apoplexy. His beautiful trot was instantly changed to a stagger that lost him much ground.

Steadily old Byron (fifteen years of age last Christmas), glided along past the frantic Spiff and the ruffled Burke. Before the latter got his horse to a trot again old Byron's tail was bobbing along twenty-five yards ahead. To overcome this distance the speedy Spiff settled down at a determined gait, and when the half-mile pole was reached he was trotting alongside of old Byron who was traveling as if he was leaving all the hay and oats in Christendom behind him with no prospect of either ahead. Around the far turn and into the homestretch the horses came at about even pace, but Spiff began to forge ahead as the strait was reached. Again Williams let loose the fearful artillery of his lungs and poor Spiff came as near fainting as a horse ever did. In vain Burke invoked blessings on various things. Spiff was unequal to withstanding the nerve-destroying creaks that old Byron's driver poured into his ear. The result was that while Spiff was being pulled to a trot old Byron came under the wire winner of the first heat in the remarkable time of 3:17.

Mr. Williams began congratulating himself on the ease with which he was to win the \$750 purse. Mr. Burke lighted a fresh cigar and thought seriously of introducing about a gallon of celery bitters into Spiff's jugular, as celery bitters has a reputation as a remedy for nervousness. Mr. Norman endeavored to bribe Mr. Williams to maintain silence by offering him \$25 to keep his mouth shut while driving the next heat, but he declined because he realized that the greater portion of old Byron's speed lay in the strength of his driver's

voice. However, Williams offered to compromise by which Burke and Norman would lose only about \$100, but they declared that nothing short of a clean-cut victory would satisfy them. No old rick-a-hones like Byron should get away with the speedy Spiff, although all the Apache-whoops in creation were whooped into his ears. So the second heat was trotted, and it was a repetition of the first, only more so, Spiff proving the speedier horse, but unequal to stand the attack upon his tympanums. Old Byron came in winner of the second heat in 3:15. The time of both heats was carefully noted, not only by several costly gold watches, but as the record was important in this respect Jack Douglass marked the quarters and half miles by the unerring gleam of his diamond pin.

After the race had been decided in favor of Byron, Mr. Burke proposed to make another match to be trotted by the same horses, for the same amount, under similar conditions, two months hence. This Mr. Williams declined to do. It was generally understood that should such a match have been agreed to Mr. Burke intended to hire a German picnic hand and several river calliope to be present when training Spiff. Doubtless Mr. Williams believed that Spiff could be educated up to withstand his superior skill as a driver, and, moreover, he doubtless took into consideration the fact that Byron is aged, and most anything might happen to him within two months.

## Buchanan's Way.

Broadchurch, the western correspondent of the New York *Spirit*, tells the following story of how a race was turned inside out by the bad behavior of Buchanan. It occurred at Lexington, a few days before the Louisville Derby, and if it caused the colt to recede in the betting he did his backers a favor, for in the latter event he ran as true as the locomotive to the rail, and won in good style.

Talk about sensational racing, the sensational event of the whole meeting came off on the closing day. The Belle Meade Stakes furnished the surprise, and Tim Carlisle was the hero of the occasion. The result was a "fluke," pure and simple, such an occurrence as one would not be likely to see repeated in years. There were only three starters, Buchanan, Exploit and Tim Carlisle. It was considered as a possibility that Buchanan might bolt in the race, but their being only three starters, and he so far outclassed the other two, the possibility occasioned very little apprehension. Tim Carlisle ran in the Memphis Derby, and was beaten by very inferior animals in a very inferior race, and his Belle Meade chances were considered in the same light as being liable to be struck by lightning. There was one thing in his favor—he had that accomplished jockey, Blaylock, on his back. Buchanan and Exploit ran almost lapped for the first half mile, after which the former drew away, and rounding the last turn he had nearly two lengths the best of it, Carlisle at this time being fully five lengths in the rear, and driving. When straight work commenced in the run for home, Buchanan was in the van by at least three lengths, and running easily, Carlisle eight lengths away, apparently irrevocably out of the hunt. Between the quarter and eighth poles, when it was apparently a hundred dollars to a nickel that the Buckden would win, he suddenly bolted to the outside, abruptly coming to a stand-still. Exploit, running on the outside, on coming up, was knocked off his stride, losing four or five lengths, Buchanan losing ten or twelve. In the meantime, Blaylock, seeing what was going on ahead of him, sent Carlisle along for all he was worth, and at the eighth pole he was almost on even terms with Exploit, Buchanan eight lengths away, and once more getting under full headway. He made a wonderful burst of speed down the stretch, nipped Exploit near the string, but could not catch Carlisle, who beat him out by a scant neck. Conkling, on Exploit, made complaint of being fouled by Buchanan at the time of the bolt, and the claim was allowed, Exploit securing second money. Such a combination of mishaps, where the worst horse wins, is sometimes seen in a hurdle race, but it is very rare on the flat, especially in a valuable stake.

The Downey *Signal* says: "There is a move on foot to organize a company to purchase land and improve it for a race-track in the suburbs of Downey. We think that such an enterprise would be a success since a great deal of attention is being paid just now to the improving of the horse kind. If we had a good track in this vicinity it will stimulate stock-raisers to new efforts to improve their stock. The grounds back of the livery stable have been suggested as the most suitable for the enterprise, and can be bought at very reasonable figures now, but if it is not taken advantage of shortly in will take considerable money to buy it, as property is rapidly advancing in this locality. Let not the golden opportunity slip.

The Directors of the San Joaquin Valley Agricultural Society have had plans and specifications drawn for a pavilion. The proposed building is to be two stories high, with a ground floor 100x260 feet, with two wings, 100x40 feet. The plans provide for four entrances—one on each side of a block. The amount of money to be expended in erecting a suitable building and improving the grounds, if the work is carried on, is estimated at from \$20,000 to \$30,000.

The chestnut mare Columbia by Bonnie Scotland, dam Young Fashion by imp. Monarch from Fashion by imp. Trustee, died at Monmouth, Ill., on April 6th. She was foaled in 1865. Columbia was formerly owned by Jos. Cairn Simpson, and was the dam of Columbine, by A. W. Richmond and granddam of Anteo and Antevolo.

The Lexington correspondent of the New York *Sportsman* gives this opinion of one of Mr. Haggins' colts: The grandest two-year-old is Tyrant, all over a race-horse of high pretension as to form. I believe his late owner sold him for \$5,000, but if he owned him now he would not take \$10,000.

The Phoenix Jockey Club was instituted at Phoenix, Arizona, on May 10th, with 25 members. Ismel Miller was elected president and P. K. Hickey secretary. Various committees were appointed for furthering the organization and business of the club.

An association has been organized at Phoenix, Arizona, with the object of holding an annual territorial fair. Fifty-seven solid citizens signed the membership roll, and the society has been incorporated.

The trotting mare Lady Hong, familiar to Californians as the Stark mare, has been bred to Jerome Eddy. She is owned by Milton Hoag, of Seneca Falls, N. Y.

Jay Beach, Dilley, Or., has sold to J. L. Hallet, same place, bay colt Cadet, foaled 1882, by Graduate, son of Cassius M. Clay, Jr., dam Altasia by Altamont; \$500.

Joseph Buchtel of East Portland, Oregon, has sold David Cole, Portland, the black filly Cescnola, four years old, Altamont, dam by Mikefon of Vermont. Price \$400.



# THE KENNEL.

## "X" Correct.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—In your last issue "T. R. H." charges me with error in the pedigree, which I gave in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of May 17th last, as that of Mr. Calvert Meade's Dick, and Mr. Daniel's Sancho. "T. R. H." says he raised both dogs and knows their pedigree, and that it is as given by a correspondent in your paper of May 10th, viz., by Lohse's Sport out of a sister of Doctor Toland's Whiskey. "T. R. H." further says he knows Lohse's Sport to have been by Grissim's Bill out of Liddle's Beauty. "T. R. H." says also that Sancho never belonged to Daniels, and inferentially charges Daniels with duplicity in entering Sancho at the show of 1881, in his own name and as his own property. It will occur to most readers that if "T. R. H." knows what he says he does, and is right, I sinned in my strictures upon the correspondent of May 10th, and owe him an apology for charging him with giving false pedigrees to both Dick and Sancho. Please let me present some evidence that I was right in every proposition which I made in my last communication, and that "T. R. H." is quite uninformed and in error. It is admitted that Dick and Sancho were litter brother and sister by Lohse's Sport out of Hart's Bell. Mr. John F. Lohse, of this city, has now a note from Colonel Stuart M. Taylor, written in October, 1877, in which Colonel Taylor says, unqualifiedly that Sport was by his own (Col. Taylor's) imported Irish red setter Dash, out of Mr. Robert Liddle's Beauty. This is good evidence, being from one of those most interested, viz., the owner of the sire of Sport. Subjoined is a note from Mr. Liddle.

"Dear Sir:—Mr. John F. Lohse's setter dog Sport was bred by me out of my red setter bitch Beauty, and was by Col. Stuart Taylor's red Irish setter Dash. Beauty was by Mr. Bill Grissim's Bill, out of Mr. Charley Fairfax's old Beauty, ROBERT LIDDLE."

This evidence, from two such gentlemen as Col. Taylor and Mr. Liddle, is conclusive to my mind, and shows that "T. R. H." does not know when he gives Grissim's Bill as the sire of Lohse's Sport. Now, about Hart's Bell? It is admitted that Bell was presented to Mr. Thos. R. Hart, then of this city, by Mr. Charles Kaeding, of the firm of Liddle & Kaeding, gunsmiths, then and now an enthusiastic sportsman and lover of dogs, and well-known to about all sportsmen of the State. "T. R. H." says that Bell was a sister of Willard's Boh, and Toland's Whiskey. Mr. Kaeding is sure that there were but four puppies in the "pick-up" litter of which Boh and Whiskey were two, and he has a further recollection of having boxed up and shipped out of this city, the two remaining puppies of the litter. Mr. Kaeding remembers distinctly that he gave Mr. Hart a bitch puppy from a litter whelped by a Gordon bitch, which, together with a Gordon dog, the sire of the litter, had been imported by himself and Commodore Dick Ogden, from the east in the fall of 1876. The dogs were Belt and Bell, and were black and tan in color. Mr. Kaeding does not remember having given Mr. Hart any other bitch, nor for that matter any dog. A year or more ago Mr. Kaeding wished to purchase a good working field dog, and through Mr. Thos. R. Hart he bought Dick from Mr. Calvert Meade. When Mr. Hart brought Dick to deliver him, Mr. Kaeding asked about the breeding of the dog, and received from Mr. Hart the information given in the appended note:

Dear Sir:—Mr. Thos. Hart informed me that a red dog which I purchased from him, formerly owned by Mr. Calvert Meade named Dick was by Lohse's Sport out of a bitch named Bell, which I bred from my brace Belt and Bell, and presented to Mr. Thos. Hart. CHAS. KAEDING.

This note is evidence that Mr. Thos. Hart about one year ago believed that his Bell was by Kaeding's Belt out of same owner's Bell. But Mr. Hart's belief as to the pedigree of his Bell is an uncertain quantity, as is evidenced by the note copied below.

"My Dear Sir:—The pedigree of my old dog Dick I have well authenticated, with the exception of the pedigree of his dam Bell, who was whelped by Dr. Toland's Nellie and Dan, so I am informed by Mr. Hart, the owner of Bell. And Dr. Toland has informed me that the pedigrees of Nellie and Dan were published in the *Forest and Stream* in 1877, but he has not sent them to me, nor given me the date to forward for information. CALVERT MEADE."

This information was given to Mr. Meade in 1881. Thus, it appears that about three years ago that Mr. Thos. R. Hart did not hesitate to give one pedigree to his Bell, while about one year ago he as unhesitatingly gave an entirely different pedigree to the same bitch, and now comes "T. R. H." and writes that he "knows" the breeding of Bell, and gives a pedigree different from both of those previously given.

The statements are irreconcilable and two must fall. Each is at liberty to receive as true that which suits himself, after thinking the matter over.

As for myself, I believe Bell, the dam of Dick and Sancho, to have been by Kaeding's Belt out of Kaeding's Bell.

Mr. Kaeding's recollection is clear, and the fact that for many years he has owned and handled dogs, and been in a position to hear all floating dog talk, inclines me to accept as true his statement, that he did not give Mr. Hart a whelp of the Boh--Whiskey litter, but that he did give him a bitch pup from Belt and Bell, which Hart named Bell, and which was the dam of Dick and Sancho, as was stated in your paper of the 17th. I accept Mr. Kaeding's statement alone as conclusive, and do not at all rely upon Mr. Hart's confirmation as given in Mr. Kaeding's note, printed herewith. So much for "T. R. H." knowledge as to Sport and Bell. His statement that Sancho never belonged to Daniels has no interest, except that it raises the question whether or not Daniels did at the Bench Show of 1881 lie about his entry, and receive an award to which he was not entitled. It may be worth while, however, to offset the statement of "T. R. H." by one from Daniela, and let the two settle the matter as best they can. So I append the following note recently received.

"To whom it may concern:

This certifies that the red setter bitch Sancho, entered in the Bench Show of 1881, at San Francisco, was my property at that time, and that her pedigree as given by me then was correct, as vouched for by Mr. Thomas Hart to me. WM. T. DANIELS."

San Francisco, Cal., May 26th, 1884.

All this writing, Mr. Editor, is made necessary by the carelessness of our local dog lovers, and it shows a well the wisdom of keeping accurately, clearly and honestly the records of our breeding, since if so few years can raise so many questions, what could not three or four times as many do in the way of clouding what should be as clear as the noontime. Probably, upon reflection "T. R. H." will gladly withdraw his intimation that I was incorrect in my statements, because the intimation is an injustice to me. X.

The Westminster Kennel Club's show seems to have put the Philadelphia dog men in the show mood, and a great deal of talk is being indulged in about the proposed show at the Agricultural Society's fair September next. A special building for the dog show is to be erected, and some very attractive features never before had in connection with a canine show will be added, which cannot fail to be interesting. The list will be large, and already very many valuable special prizes have been promised. A field trial for members' dogs will be had next November, and a number of farms well-supplied with quail have been leased.

We have received from the Philadelphia Kennels, 237 South Eighth street, a copy of their Dog Buyers' Guide. It contains a finely executed colored frontispiece; well-drawn engravings of nearly every breed of dog, and all kinds of dog furnishing goods. We should judge that the book cost to produce a great deal more than the price asked—10 cents—and would advise all our readers who are interested in dogs to send for the book.

The gentlemen interested in inaugurating a hench show of non-sporting dogs have conferred with the Westminster Kennel Club, which has consented to give such an exhibition. The show will be held in the Madison Square Garden, New York City, in the third week of next October.

## ATHLETICS.

### Cold Ham and Sausages as Diet for Athletes.

In Dr. Sargent's recent lecture on "What Shall We Eat to Get Strong?" he said in the course of his remarks that it had been customary to train athletes on lean beef and mutton, but he thought this a mistake, as tissue-making food should be used in combination with these, and the diet should be so changed as to meet the requirements of the organism of the persons using it, for to establish one diet for all persons was ridiculous. Beef alone is not superior to meal, beans, or other farinaceous food, and the size of the muscles of a man is not indicative of his strength. Farinaceous food tones a man down, and will tend to give him more endurance. A man who can strike a blow equal to 400 pounds would be called a strong man, but this strength cannot be kept up for any length of time on animal food, as it comes from the base of the brain, and endurance must be sought for in other kinds of food. To reduce the weight of a man in training, lean meats may do, but when he is down in weight he must go back to food containing more carbon, such as ham and sausages, which should always be eaten cold. Three years ago this would have been considered ridiculous by trainers, but for a diet for running, walking, and rowing, it has been found that saccharine food, with beef or mutton, is the best; tea, coffee and alcohol, as well as condiments, are objectionable; indeed, it is not the quantity of food a person eats that strengthens him, but the amount assimilated and worked into the organism.

### A Promising Amateur.

The Yale College games were held on May 9th. The following paragraph, clipped from the New York *Spirit*, will be of interest:

The feature and the surprise of the games was the half-mile running of Mitchell, who proved himself a flyer, and who hide fair to become as prominent a runner at his distances as is Brooks, '85. He is of rather slight build, 19 years old, and his outdoor sport has been lacrosse, of which he is one of the best players. He had never trained for or participated in track sports, and that he should, on his first appearance, win the 100 yards, running in high-laced, rubber-soled shoes, and ten minutes later, in a pair of borrowed running shoes (his first attempt in spiked shoes), run a half mile only 8.17-20s. behind the best American amateur record, was, I think, an exceedingly creditable performance.

The story of his debut is interesting, and is as follows: The afternoon before the games Messrs. Bond, Dole, and myself were in the dressing quarters, when Mitchell presented himself, stating that he was sent out to be tried. He had no track shoes, and had never used them. Adjourning to the track the instructions were: "Run a half mile to suit yourself to show me what you can do." He proved himself a natural runner, and covered the half under 2m. 10s., with only one second difference between the quarters. Putting on spiked shoes he was given some instructions and exercise, and it was noticed that he lengthened his stride fully 15 inches. This was the extent of his track experience when he won his race as above stated. He will, of course, go into training and he entered in the inter-collegiate games.

### Trinity School Games.

Last Wednesday afternoon a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen were present to witness the annual games of the Trinity School. Some of the performances were unusually good. A result as follows:

One Hundred-Yards Race.—First class—Burt Davis, 1st; H. Seawell, 2d. Second class—P. Collier, 1st; W. Clark, 2d. Third class—R. King, 1st; S. Pond, 2d.

Potato Race.—R. Colman, 1st; D. Williams, 2d. Putting 16-pound Weight.—Seniors, King, 22 ft. 6 in; J. Irvine, 21 ft. 7 in. Juniors, H. Wadsworth, 17 ft. 8 in; J. Burdelle, 16 ft. 11 in.

Running Long Jump.—Seniors, B. Davis, 17 ft. 4 in; W. King, 16 ft. 11 in. Juniors, Page Collier, 13 ft. 8 in; J. Burdelle, 13 ft. 7 in. The take-off was a board 3 inches high.

Wrestling (Greco-Roman)—R. Hine defeated J. Irvine; R. King defeated W. Bagley; G. Hine defeated E. Kruger; J. Burdelle defeated H. Harrison. The winners in every case were the heavier men.

One-quarter Mile Race.—S. Reed, 1st; B. Davis, 2d. Reed won a splendid race, owing to superior judgment.

Pyramid Ladders.—By W. King, W. Deas, E. Townsend, P. Collier, W. Clark, S. Eva, H. Harrison, J. Burdelle, E. Kruger, F. Folis, W. Miller, W. Collier, R. King and H. Seawell.

Boxing.—H. Harrison defeated W. Collier. High Jump.—S. Reed, 4 ft. 10 in; M. Green, 4 ft. 9 in. The take-off was a board 3 inches high.

After the conclusion of the football match last week a race of 100 yards was instituted between the players in the game. Haley and Widder of the High School and Burt-Davis of the Trinity School, were the contestants. Davis won after a well-contested race.

Thompson, the winner of the all-round competition at New York, 21 years of age, and about 5 feet 11 inches tall, and weighs about 170 pounds.

The Adelpia Athletic Club of Brooklyn, have changed their name to the Long Island Athletic Club.

## CRICKET.

### Match at Portland.

A very interesting game of cricket, which was witnessed by a large number of spectators, was played at the Oaks, East Portland, Saturday, May 17th, and resulted in a tie. The following is the score:

MARRIED.	
W. M. Molson.....	c Black, h Smith..... 5
W. H. Kinross.....	c Black, h Andrew..... 9
Young.....	c Black, h Andrew..... 4
J. E. Greame.....	c Black, h Browne..... 8
A. Rome.....	c Black, h Browne..... 6
A. M. Crocker.....	c Black, b Browne..... 7
S. Gilman.....	run out..... 0
G. H. Andrews.....	b Browne..... 7
Harris.....	not out..... 1
H. Dohinson.....	run out..... 1
Creighton.....	c Readman, h Andrew..... 11
Extras.....	..... 20
Total.....	..... 79

SINGLE.	
Dray.....	h Kinross..... 2
Dixon.....	h w, h Kinross..... 20
Black.....	stumped Crocker..... 5
J. Readman.....	h Rome..... 14
Smith.....	h Rome..... 13
Brown.....	h Andrews..... 3
J. Andrew.....	c Creighton, b Rome..... 0
Thompson.....	stumped Crocker, h Andrew..... 2
McDonnell.....	h Rome..... 0
Wilcox.....	run out..... 1
Croft.....	not out..... 0
Extras.....	..... 19
Total.....	..... 79

### Cricketers' Association of California.

On Wednesday night the Cricketers' Association adopted a constitution and by-laws. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, W. Greer Harrison; vice-presidents, C. Wilmot and George Theobald, Jr.; secretary, C. B. Hill; treasurer, A. Waterman; legal adviser, C. Creighton; committee, W. G. Carr, Ben Clark, J. Sanderson, J. T. Cross and Ben Benjamin.

### Occidents vs. Merions.

The opening game between the above clubs will be held to-day at the Olympic grounds, Oakland. Both clubs are endeavoring to put their strongest team in the field, and the spectators will no doubt witness a close and well-contested game. Wickets pitched at 11 A. M. and drawn at 6:30 P. M.

## ROWING.

We have received a letter from a gentleman who signs himself William Durrant, and who gives his address as 22 Beatrice Road, Bermondsey. He says he is very anxious to row Edward Hanlan on the Thames for stakes of £500 a side. Mr. Durrant adds that he was born in 1841, at Croydon, and the honor of occasionally walking out with Robert Coombs, to whom he remarked that he should like to be champion sculler of England. He has announced that he is willing to place some money in our hands to bind the match, and so we hope Hanlan will respond in the earliest available opportunity. If he neglects to do so, we presume Mr. Durrant will claim the title of champion of England.—*London Sportsman*.

Sculling has not quite died out in England. George Thomas and W. Pearce rowed over the championship course (Putney to Mortlake, over four miles) for \$400, on April 28th. The race is described as one of the grandest struggles—well maintained right up to the finish—ever witnessed on the Thames, and was won by Pearce by about three lengths, in 21 min. 43 secs. It was the winner's debut in a race for a money stake, and though he is said to be anything but an elegant sculler he is a very powerful one.

It is seldom that there are so many scullers of ability in and about the bay of San Francisco as at present, yet things aquatic are, to all intents and purposes, dead. The agitators, those who usually take the lead in bringing about matches and keeping the sport alive, are out of town, and everything languishes in consequence.

A dispatch from Boston, May 15th, says: "Arrangements were completed this afternoon for a three-mile single scull race, for a prize of \$1,000, between Hamm of New Bedford and Hosmer of Boston, at the Point of Pines, near Boston, Saturday, June 15th. Hosmer is training at Princeton and Hamm at Fish Island."

J. H. Riley, John Teemer, Albert Hamm, Fred Plaisted, Nick Layherger, Pat McInerney, James Ten Eyck, George Hosmer and others among the crack scullers have entered for the Lake Washacum, Sterling, Mass., regatta, which takes place June 17th.

The eastern papers report that Petersen has gone to St. Louis to see about a match with Gaudaur. The latter is said to have rowed two miles lately on Creve Cour lake in 12:28.

John Teemer has become a Benedict.

## FOOTBALL.

The end of last week was enlivened by two football matches between the High School and Trinity School. The first game played on Sutter and Pierce streets, ten men a side, resulted in favor of Trinity School by three tries to nil. After the match another one was arranged, fifteen men a side, and was played on the same grounds a few days later, when a splendid game was the result. The only advantage gained by the High School was a safety touch by the Trinity School. The following players represented their schools: Trinity School, B. Davis, S. Reed, Palache (captain), King, Pond, Stoney, Haight, Sisson, Greenwood, Beam, Gibbs, Vernehr, Irvine, Wadsworth and Hine. High School, Richardson, Davidson, Heyle (captain), Bancroft, Haley, Widder, Taylor, Kessing, Erlanger, Sutcliffe, Batten and Fonda.

There is to be a four day's race meeting at Ft. Bidwell, Cal., commencing July 4th. Eight running races and one trotting race. The premiums aggregate \$1,700.



We call attention to the advertisement, in its proper department, of an auction sale of Spanish Merino rams. One hundred and fifty head will be sold, one and two-year-olds, stock selected in Vermont for shipment to Australia. The sheep have been stopped here by an order of the Colonial Government prohibiting the importation of American sheep, and as the only alternative is to ship them back to the east or sell them here, the owners have decided on the latter course. The sheep are at 524 Third street, where people interested are invited to inspect them. Catalogues may be had of Killip & Co., auctioneers.

A second match has been made between the Benicia horses, Ben and Mambrino, this time for \$300 a side, \$100 of which is up. The time and place has not been named, but the horses will be seasoned for this race, and handled by professional drivers.

At the horse sales held at Treacy & Wilson's stables recently, at Lexington, Ky., 300 head brought \$74,000.

It is said that the stud-fee of Godfrey's Patchen, when he got Hopeful 2:14½, was a bushel of oats.

The State Agricultural Society has ordered a layer of clay to be put on the new track.

An English horse owner finds his animals thrive on butter-milk.

## BICYCLING.

The Hampden Park Association of Springfield, Mass., evidently do not wish to encourage cycling. They have charged the local cycle club \$1,000 for the use of the grounds during the tournament which they propose holding next September, and in addition the club will undergo an expense of \$1,250 in building and fitting up a half-mile cinder track. Such enterprise as this is seldom seen, and should receive its reward.—*Boston Globe*.

At Washington on the 26th a ten-mile race for professionals was run by Prince, Higham, Woodside, and Morgan. Prince won in 32:46, Woodside second. Morgan stopped in the second mile, and Higham broke a spoke in the tenth mile and withdrew.

J. B. Marsh, in his account of the first tricycle ride over the Alps, states that the entire expense incurred in riding from Lucerne to Locarno was but \$20.

The Montreal Club will give silver badges each month to members scoring the longest mileage, and also to the one attending the largest number of drilles.

Higham has brought over his personal effects in the shape of his wife and five little Highams, and has purchased a home in the suburbs of Washington.

The system of conducting races according to the class system, instead of handicapping, will be tried in this country during the present season.

S. W. Lane, a Brockville (Ontario) bicyclist, rode from there to Cardinal, recently, a distance of 21 miles in 2 hours and 10 minutes.

Prince is trying to get up another six-day horse vs. bicycle race, and hopes to have it come off at New York in a few months.

'Cycle races will be among the principle attractions of the New England agricultural fairs this season.

Over 100 daily papers in this country regularly devote a column of their space to 'cycle matters.

Armando and Eck were in Chicago at last accounts.

## POULTRY.

### Management of Young Chickens.

It is wonderful, the unerring instinct manifested by chicken in a day or two after coming out of the shell. They will quickly begin to scratch and dig and roll in the soft earth and grass—if you offer them the opportunity. Naturally they are exceedingly fond of earth worms, little grubs, epiderme and many insects to be seen or dug up from the ground's surface. The mother encourages them to make this search from the hour that they are fairly launched upon their new state of existence; and they will follow this habit to the hour of their death, whenever and wherever they have a chance to enjoy this luxury. It affords them exercise. It furnishes them (in the grass or pasture run) with a thousand little particles or insect life that can in no other way be supplied, and which are not only grateful and conducive to their thrift, but which help to feed them with what no artificial hand or cunning can provide.

Varied food, in all cases, is most desirable, and this plan should neither be neglected nor slighted, if the best results are aimed at. Ample supplies should be furnished regularly, and the early feedings should be frequent. They should have milk, too, if possible. When the corn-meal mash is made up it should not be very wet, sloppy, scouring swash.

All the sunshine they can have, from early morn to sunset, warmth in the coops at night, and security from rate and cats should be afforded. These provisions are required, in order to rear good healthy chickens. In the northern states they may be allowed to run abroad and forage during the pleasant days of April and May. The grass will have fairly started, the ground is alive with insects, and the chick will grow rapidly, if we continue to feed them regularly, and afford them their liberty to range, also.

The hen-mother will "wean" them in the course of the second month after hatching, and she will go to laying again. The chicks will continue to thrive, and all will progress prosperously, barring the little accidents that may occur.

At from two to three months old, they will need more spacious quarters than they have heretofore enjoyed at night. The old coop will by this time be crowded, when the brood gather together at evening to roost. During the period previously mentioned, the coop should have been frequently moved about—from place to place—to give the growing chicks a fresh, clean bit of ground.

These suggestions are intended to apply to no particular kind or breed of chicks, although there are fanciers who have found certain varieties more delicate than those of other colored birds, and noticeably more difficult to raise.—*Poultry World*.

### Feed for Young Chicks.

Just before the chick emerges from its shell, the last of the yolk is taken into the stomach and is sufficient to supply its wants for some eighteen to twenty-four hours, and during the time nothing more than warmth and quietness is needed. For the first few days a diet of hard boiled eggs, or eggs and oat meal moistened with sweet milk is about as good and as strengthening a diet as can be given.

After several days old a more inexpensive diet may be given, and I have found nothing better than what is generally called egg-bread, made about as follows: one gallon corn meal, four eggs, one-half teacup lard, or any kind of meat grease, one tablespoonful salt, one-half tablespoonful soda, and enough sour milk to mix to a batter. I have found such a diet wholesome, and the chicks thrive and grow rapidly on it. I also frequently cut up fine and mix in the dough a quantity of onion tops.

It is very necessary that chicks should have some animal or insect food, and if they are confined to coops or yards, so that but little such food can be obtained, a handful of lean meat, finely minced, and added to the dough will be beneficial. Young chicks should not be fed much at a time, for if such a course is pursued a large per cent. of the food is wasted, but they should be fed often, say every two hours between daylight and dark, until they are a month old; from one to two months old feed every three hours, unless there are but few on the premises and they have a large range; in such cases three times per day will be often enough to feed after they are a month old.

After they are two months old the bread may be discontinued, and each fed as wheat screenings, oats, cracked corn, etc., may be used.

If properly fed until they are two and a half or three months old, those intended for the market should at that age be sold. Until they arrive at three months old they will not consume more than one-third to one-half as much food as they will during the period of from three to six months old, and frequently, especially early in the season, sell for as much at three months old as they would if kept until six months old; besides, when sold at three months old, all further risk of loss from disease, accidents, etc., is avoided, and the younger ones will have more room and be more thrifty than if all are kept until winter.

Some of the early batched and most thrifty pullets that show signs of early maturity should be kept for fall and winter layers.

They should be kept in a healthy, thrifty condition, but should not be made overfat, especially if intended for next year's breeding purposes, but should be fed with a view of building up a strong, well-matured frame, and a hardy constitution. Feed principally oats, wheat and various kinds of feed that are not of a very fattening nature.

If they have a free range, encourage a shifty, foraging disposition as they will then find many worms, bugs and the like, which will assist in building up a good, healthy, thrifty constitution.

If confined in yards, scatter their whole grain food among straw, so as to make them scratch for it, as the employment is conducive to health and thrift.

If they get but a meagre supply of insect food, they should be supplied with bone meal, which will assist in building up a strong and healthy frame, and to some extent promote maturity and the production of eggs.

Noticing Roundaway's cure for chicken cholera, I give you mine, which is—extract of logwood dissolved in the chickens' drinking water. I know this to be not only a cure and a good one, but also a first-class preventative. It is a splendid thing to produce red combs, and is good for chickens at any time. Dissolve just enough in the water to color it red, when used as a preventative. When it is used as a cure, the water should be made quite black.

## FISH.

### Camp Tinware.

My entire outfit for cooking and eating dishes comprises five pieces of tinware. This is when stopping in a permanent camp. When cruising or tramping, I take just two pieces in the knapsack.

I get a skillful tinsmith to make one dish as follows: Six inches on bottom, 6½ inches on top, side 2 inches high. The bottom is of the heaviest tin procurable, the sides of lighter tin, and seamed to be water-tight without solder. The top simply turned, without wire. The second dish to be made the same, but small enough to nest in the first, and also to fit into it when inverted as a cover. Two other dishes made from common, pressed tinware, with the tops cut off and turned, also without wire. They are fitted so that they all nest, taking no more room than the largest dish alone, and each of the three small dishes makes a perfect cover for the next larger. The other piece is a tin camp-kettle, also of the heaviest tin, and seamed water-tight. It holds two quarts, and the other dishes nest in it perfectly, so that when packed the whole take just as much room as the kettle alone. I should mention that the strong ears are set below the rim of the kettle, and the handle falls outside, so, as none of the dishes have any handle, there are no aggravating "stick-outs" to wear and abrade. The snug affair weighs, all told, two pounds. I have met parties in the North Woods whose one frying-pan weighed more—with its handle three feet long. How ever did they get through the brush with such a culinary terror?

It is only when I go into a very accessible camp that I take so much as five pieces of tinware along. I once made a ten days' tramp through an unbroken wilderness on foot, and all the dishes I took was a ten-cent tin; it was enough. I believe I will tell the story of that tramp before I get through. For I saw more game in the ten days than I ever saw before or since in a season; and I am told that the whole region is now a thrifty farming country, with the deer nearly all gone. They were plenty enough thirty-nine years ago this very month.—"*Nesmuk*" in "*Woodcraft*."

To every person in a community like ours the cultivation and propagation of fish is a subject of the greatest interest, because, more or less, at all seasons, it affects his mode of living. Having, under the old commissioners, made a good beginning in this direction, it is always in place to inquire to what extent it has been carried on by their successors. If we approach the subject of fish cultivation in this spirit, and compare the work done in California with the work done in other states, we shall certainly of late have no reason to be satisfied. In truth, public feeling is getting exceedingly strong on the subject of the inefficiency and inactivity of the present Commissioners, at least with those known "as the majority," and if the Governor does not interfere with them in the meantime, their conduct will certainly be brought be-

fore the next Legislature, and thoroughly investigated. This disregard to public opinion and public interests will ever be found when men are selected for office from political reasons, rather than personal fitness. We know no sadder case of this truth than in the present Fish Commission. It is not only that the Commissioners, through the action of the majority, have not planted a single foreign fish in our waters, or distributed but very few of those indigenous to our State, or neglected all districts marauded by violators of the law to concentrate their efforts at protection on a limited portion of the Sacramento river, which self-interest may suggest, but other and more serious complaints have recently reached us of one of the Commissioners, about which it is only right the public should be informed. It has come to our knowledge, indirectly but creditably, that this gentleman, in a spirit of nepotism, is filling all the places he can in the Commission with his relatives, and that he is in the habit of sending enormous bills to the Commission, as high, sometimes, as \$1,100, without a single voucher or item of explanation, and that in this way the funds of the Commission are consumed. If this be true, and we have every reliance in our authority, such bills should not be passed, or if passed, the matter should be brought before the Executive. In failure of both we bring it before the public. For incompetency, extravagance and selfishness the Commission has become the butt of the whole State.

The better class of citizens of Sonoma Creek have complained to Mr. Commissioner Redding of the injury done to the fish in the creek by the refuse from the wineries on the creek. The gentleman immediately addressed a circular to the offenders, calling their attention to Section 635 of the Code, which makes the depositing of lime, gas, tar, cocculus indicus, or any substance deleterious to fish a misdemeanor, "provided sawdust was not deemed a deleterious substance. Why sawdust, one of the most deleterious substances to fish, was excepted, has been a wonder to the State ever since. There is no wonder about it. The man who did it was the purchased tool of the saw-mill-men. We know streams in this State where trout and other fish are unrecognizable in color from the effect of sawdust upon them. Of course, the flavor must be affected as well as the color. But, then, manhood does not go far with some legislators when money is flying loosely around. Thus, it comes that sawdust is not a deleterious substance.

The *Record-Union* says that never within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant has the run of salmon been so light in the Sacramento river as in the present season. Some fishermen are abandoning the business and seeking other occupations. And so it will remain, if even it does not get worse each year, while the present Fish Commission exists, and we cultivate (believing Chinese, alien pirates, and ferocious sea-lions to destroy our stock of salmon on their way to the spawning grounds. Even while our citizens invest half a million dollars in the fish business, we have no right to complain of the want of stock if we do not compel the officers of the law in all seasons to enforce the law. In this connection let us have less grumbling and more protection. It will be vastly more sensible.

We spoke last week of making the market fishermen pay a fine for the privilege of fishing in our public waters, the same as peddlers selling their wares on our public streets. The matter in the shape of Assembly Bill 61, was introduced into the last Legislature by Mr. Cutter, but defeated. The bill originated with the "majority" of the Fish Commissioners, and they inserted a provision that a portion of the money so raised should be applied as a "fair compensation" to the Commissioners themselves. Such, in fact, was the real object of the bill, and it was, therefore, very properly rejected. So an important reform was lost by the selfishness of its promoters. Is it not about time that the "majority" step down and out of their own accord?

Mr. Woodbury, of the Del Monte hatchery has placed 100,000 trout in the lake this season, and he has 60,000 in the hatchery. He is engaged at present in transplanting water-creeks and other water plants along the margin of the lake to furnish shade for the fish, and says they ought to do well in the lake. Trout fishing will soon form one of the many attractions at the Hotel Del Monte.—*Monterey Argus*.

It is this the Mr. Woodbury who had charge of the State Hatchery under the old Commissioners we are not surprised at the results given above. The first thing the present Commissioners did was to get rid of Mr. Woodbury, because they knew he would not stand any "funny business."

A Susanville press telegram of the 20th inst says: "Five men from Fall river valley recently captured eleven hundred trout in Pine creek, this county, in a few days' time. They run up the creek from Eagle lake to spawn, and will average three pounds each." Those five men should have their names published all over America as a disgrace to their country, and about the dirtiest, lowest down curs we have heard of for a long time. In their natures they are little better than such men as Majors, Jewell & Co. Trout are spoken of as plentiful in Pritchard as well as Eagle creek.

Charles Wormer, of the St. Charles Hotel, Monterey, is credited by the *Monterey Democrat* with taking a pure, brook-trout in Carapatos creek that measured twenty-eight inches, and weighed over five pounds. The paper says: "It is the largest brook-trout we ever heard of, and may be compared with a prize ox; a trout seldom exceeds 17 or 18 inches in length."

Judge Towle, of Napa, is reported of having caught a seven and a half pound trout while fishing in Milliken canyon. Four pounds, it is true, makes quite a difference in a fish, but this trout of Judge Towle's gets well up towards the one of Professor Baird's, said to be the largest ever caught. If this was a pure brook-trout the judge is much to be congratulated.

Several parties went out last week, and more are going this week, after the trout. But we have no reports yet. Most men, if at all observant, can collect much information during such trips to the interior. We shall always be glad to receive letters from any gentlemen who will write up their fishing trips. In fact, we desire them.

The *Gilroy Advocate* says: "Henry Holloway caught 53 trout last Sunday. They were all large, averaging eight or nine inches in length, and would weigh in the aggregate at least 20 pounds. This is the best catch we have heard of this season."

Boulder creek, in Santa Cruz county, is again spoken of as yielding well. Out of a party of city anglers visiting it, Mr. George F. Dornin is reported taking one fourteen inches in length.

Many persons started out last Sunday to their fishing places on the bay; most of them, we learn, caught nothing.



## THE RIFLE.

## ANCIENT AND MODERN ARMS.

A Short Reply to the Wilcox Critic, the Modern Tubal Cain, greater than the first Artificer in Metals. His Theory not Worthy of Refutation, a Contradiction of his Own Position, by His Own Hand, Becoming His Own Executioner.

BY DR. E. H. PARDEE—No. 22.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—After an omission of three months, on account of sickness, to contribute to your valuable paper, I again resume the pleasant task of my semi-monthly correspondence. Since my last communication, I see that my friend Mr. Warner, of Wilcox, Penn., has honored me with a criticism on a portion of my last article, he being an advocate of the choke-bore. I am free to say that from quite a lengthy correspondence with him some ten years ago, I found him quite well up in some things pertaining to the manipulation of the rifle. And while giving him this credit, I must also say that his theories would not bear the test of natural philosophy, and consequently his practical workings were not steady, and therefore not satisfactory, even to himself. Ten years ago he wrote me that he had two or three rifle matches, and having heard of my skill as a marksman he wished me to coach him, and give him some points as I thought might be of use to him, as much depended on the winning of these matches to establish a first-class reputation at a rifle maker. I did all I could to make him successful in those matches, but I found him, like all unskilled men in this branch of science, too willing to trust to chances, and weighted down with self-reliance. He underrated the ability of his opponent, went into the contest half prepared, without method or system, and the result was a Waterloo, a Bull-Run defeat. I do not say this with any disparagement to Mr. Warner, for his competitor was an old telescopic rifle target veteran, a disciple of the late-world renowned Mr. Billingshurst of Rochester, N. Y., and had got the workings and fittings and construction so systematized that to a novice it was like the spider inviting the fly into his parlor. It was almost sure death. After this short introduction of Mr. Warner to the readers of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, I will give a passing notice to a small portion of his article in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of March 15th, under the heading of "A Long Range Shot at Dr. Pardee," to which I invite the curious to peruse. In the first place Mr. Warner thinks that I abused a confidence by making a short quotation from one of his letters written in reply to one of my articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. I did not think that I was betraying a trust, as his letters were not marked confidential, while on the contrary, all of his late letters were in direct reference to my public contributions, and I merely referred to his, as I have often done to letters from other correspondents, with nothing but a universal feeling of goodwill and fellowship toward all. For I assure the gentleman that I have never in all my life betrayed a confidence, either in private or public capacity, and I trust that this explanation will be an apology, if an apology be necessary. As to Mr. Warner's criticism to that part of some former communication in reference to "Old Pioneer," I will only say that if the gentleman from the smoke-infested cities of Pennsylvania had been a reader of all my former communications he would not have put himself in the roll of a critic. Pope says a critic is one keen with wit, etc.

"Some have at first for wits, then poets pass'd,  
Turn'd critics next, and proved plain fools at last;  
Some neither can for wits nor critics pass,  
As heavy mules, are neither horse nor ass.  
One science only will one genius fit;  
So vast is art, so narrow human wit.  
Much was believed, but little understood,  
And to be dull was construed to be good."

And when Mr. Warner gets down to his work he makes an attack on one of my positions, viz.: that the more highly polished a gun-barrel is inside, the less the friction, and so plain a proposition I did not think would be called into question by any school boy, much less by a man who writes over his own signature "that he has been a gun-maker for thirty-eight years, mainly of the choke-bore variety." I console rather than congratulate the gentleman, having spent more than a third of a century on the knotty little problem of choke-bore, and still adhere to it with that determined tenacity "like the dog to his bone." I will, for the benefit of the readers of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN make a short quotation from this distinguished worker of metals in the Orient. "In his article No. 20, wherein he discusses the relative merits of cylinder and choke-bored guns, and puts the makers and advocates of the choke-bore in the position of saying that the guns are so made in order to obtain the maximum of friction and thereby secure the proper upset of the bullet. As though the makers of that style of rifle considered friction and upset indispensable in the make-up of a good shooting rifle. I have been a maker of rifles for thirty-eight years," poor fellow, "mainly of the choke-bore variety. Have conversed with many other gun-makers upon this topic, and do not remember ever having heard one of them advocate friction as a desirable feature in any gun. The best that can be done is to reduce it to its minimum, and this I try to do by the very means which the doctor most condemns; namely by giving to the inside of the gun a moderately coarse finish, rather than the extremely high polish which he so strongly advocates."

Now, Mr. Editor, if the above quotation does not blow hot and cold in the same breath, if it is not "Philip drunk and Philip sober," if he does not say that the paper he wrote the article on is white and black in the same sentence, in other words if he has not been self-executioner in the assailable position he has taken, then there is no philosophy on earth or comfort in heaven. It would have been in good keeping for this modern artificer in metals if he had more fully illustrated his position by saying that the wood rasp that is so much used by the craft in his trade would create less friction to his hand by rasping it, than would the most polished piece of steel with similar strokes over the same surface. Is it possible that a man who has worked more than a third of a century in metals dare say in a public journal that to create a minimum friction you must roughen the surface of metals that come in juxtaposition? and to create the maximum friction the surfaces must be highly polished? I appeal to the disciples of the shot gun, and refer them to this labored article by this Oriental gentleman in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of March 15th, and ask them to give it their serious thought and consideration, and after reading it, and they become convinced of this man's philosophy, run a rasp through your gun barrels and make their inside as rough as a brick wall, and test the theory of this learned gun-maker of Wilcox. I commend him to my very genial friend and author of *The*

*Still Hunter*, Mr. Van Dyke of San Diego, a gentleman who has written more good and common sense things about the rifle and how to use it, than any man of my acquaintance. I also commend "the still-hunter" to my very good friend Mr. Warner, by which introduction I know he will be much benefited. In concluding this part of my reply to unfinished and polished-finished inside rifles, I will refer the reader to my argument in my articles No. 20 and 21 in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. In fact, no argument is necessary, the common sense view of all matter, germain to the philosophy of friction and its causes, must be enough to settle the matter beyond all cavil. What matters it to me how long this modern Tubal Cain has been a hewer of wood and a worker of metals? Suppose he had, for the argument of the thing, been a gun maker twice thirty-eight years, would that fact have disturbed any of the long-established laws of universal philosophy? Suppose he had worked at his trade one hundred years. Would that make you, Mr. Editor, believe him any quicker if he should tell you that rough things were smooth, and smooth things rough? As for me, I don't care how many gun makers he has conversed with, for, as a rule, they are not a class of men with a high order of intelligence, and a very large majority of them have learned their trades in about the same way that Poll Parrot learned to talk. Mr. James B. Chapman, in his work on the "Improved American Rifle," published nearly forty years ago, has many good things, and what was true then holds good now. Mr. Chapman said in his introductory, "I do not feel at liberty to swell my pages expressly for the benefit of bungling mechanics; for if nature has deeded him the gifts necessary to form a moderate workman, all the writing in the world will not avail him. If, on the other hand, he be gifted, I have written enough for him to get a general insight, and which in his case is all that is requisite." I have had quite an extensive correspondence with many of the best rifle makers in the world, and I am free to confess that I have never found but two who are read and learned in the theory and science of gunnery. The most of them are cranks. They claim to have discovered some new "kink" that they have not imparted to any one else, and he is very shy and cunning, and will only impart the great secret to his son when he is called from earth to heaven, and then with an express understanding that he shall only give it to his eldest son, so that the secret may be kept in the family as an heirloom for generations to come. I remember that a Mr. Billingshurst of Rochester, who had become somewhat celebrated as a rifle maker, and meritoriously so too, had announced that he had made an important discovery in the construction of a compound bullet, and that he would not give it away to any one unless with one of his make of guns, and then it must be under the most solemn pledge that the purchaser would keep the thing dead for all time, that neither love nor relationship could get the hidden secret. At last some recreant cuss gave it away, when, lo and behold! it was merely a revival of the hard point and soft butt which had been used and discarded time and again by most all the nations of Europe. And the same kind of a bullet had been used by George H. Ferris, of Utica, New York, but who had laid it aside and had taken in its place tempered lead, because he could obtain better performance with his guns with that kind of bullet. When a man of genius in his line be found, it matters not what his occupation may be, he is most sure to make a success of it. How many makers could, and can, be found with deductions of Dr. Hutton and Robbins in their work shops. They work by imitation not from construction, and the height of their ambition is to imitate "the boss," and, in fact, the role of imitation does not stop in the model and shape of the gun, but the apprentice tries to acquire the gait of "the boss's" gyrations in his walk, to talk like the old chap, and smell what he smells, see what he sees, and taste what he tastes. When all of these little demi-semi-quavers have been obtained, like the young bird fully fledged he is ready to leave his nest and become self-reliant, and start a shop in some neighboring town; and as the passer-by wends his way through some little street, he looks over the door of some former deserted tenement, and reads "John Smith, Gun Maker."

But Time, the great leveler of all things, has brought a flag of truce, and to-day the hum of machinery may be heard in several states of the Union, taking the place of the tradesman, and turning out better work at greatly reduced prices. And to so great an extent is this being done that very few, if any, new guns are ordered to be made at any of our gun shops. And now may be seen as a continuation of "John Smith, gunmaker, locksmith, bell-hanger and saw-filer. A few more years will close out the business entirely, and at the end of another quarter of a century, a hand-made rifle will be kept in the cabinet of the gentleman merely as a curiosity.

## At Shell Mound.

The unusual rain of Sunday had the effect of keeping the attendance limited. Few, but veterans, whom nothing in the shape of weather can daunt, put in an appearance. Matters in our rifle world will be more interesting and lively from this time. Some good scores, however, were made on Sunday.

Company C. Fusiliers, Second Artillery, under command of Captain John Bruer, held its monthly medal shoot, and the number out was creditable to the company. With the exception of Thierbach's, the scores made by the winners were not particularly good. They were as follows:

FIRST-CLASS MEDAL.	
Charles Thierbach.....	444544444-42
SECOND-CLASS MEDAL.	
Sergeant Will.....	342444434-37
THIRD-CLASS MEDAL.	
H. Brooks.....	343453454-38

Sunday was also the regular day for competition for places in the Regimental Team of the Second Artillery, and those again in attendance for practice were also all members of Company C. The result gives the Fusiliers a preponderance of places in the team. This is only the just reward of punctuality. Mr. Kuhls, one of our two distinguished Frede, again made a fine record. The score:

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Fred Kuhls.....	43	44	87
Sergeant Leucke.....	41	43	84
Peter Robinson.....	46	37	83
Charles Thierbach.....	42	40	82
Capt. John Bruer.....	40	37	77
H. Brooks.....	38	38	76
Lieutenant Mangels.....	44	31	75
Lieutenant Huber.....	40	31	71

There was also a small delegation from Fifth Infantry Battalion present for practice. Among these Mr. Hovey, the "little sergeant," as he is called, again made one of his grand records. The shooting was off-hand at the 200-yard target. In five strings, of ten shots each, he made 225 out of a possible 250, or 90 per cent. Unfortunately, as we have said before, he dislikes to practice at the 500-yard range. The score:

Sergeant Ed. Hovey.....	45	46	45	45	225
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These figures show Sergeant Hovey's usual score at the

200-yard range. To prove, therefore, the respectability of his average, we have been looking over the eastern records, and find that the "little sergeant," for the distance, has few superiors at the eastern target. Two scores are enough for our purpose, being especially the result of a match between the crack Massachusetts men, and the crack Springfield Army Team, about two weeks ago. The range and number of shots were the same as Hovey's.

SPRINGFIELD.		BOSTON.	
T. B. Wilson.....	47	W. Charles.....	47
R. T. Hare.....	46	J. B. Fellows.....	46
J. Kimball.....	45	D. Kirkwood.....	44
S. S. Bunnstead.....	45	O. M. Jewell.....	44
L. H. Mayoit.....	44	J. A. Frye.....	44
M. V. Bull.....	43	J. N. Frye.....	42
F. R. Bull.....	43-319	H. G. Bixby.....	42-309

These figures show the average eastern scores at this range. Taken as a standard, a team of seven military men could be picked out any day in California and Nevada who equal it every time they shoot.

## At Schuetzen's Park, Alameda.

The attendance at this favorite resort of our riflemen was still less than at Shell Mound. On Sunday the Eintracht Rifle Club visited their new range for the first time, but even this body of sharpshooters which generally musters from a dozen to eighteen members, had only seven out. This club always use the twenty-five ring target, with twenty shots to each man, which makes a possible of 500. The score:

Klotz.....	336	Wolf.....	211
Stamer.....	335	Schwartz.....	204
Hagerup.....	313	Dreyer.....	167
Schubert.....	231		

## Eastern Notes.

It may interest our local riflemen to know the Creedmoor arrangements for the current season. From the report of the directors we learn the range would be formally opened on 21st inst, with the following matches. On the opening day the off-hand match, 200 and 300 yards, small-bore and military rifles, special prizes for each weapon. June 7th, the first of the Qualification and Champion Marksman's Class Match, 100 and 300, 200 and 500 yards, with the State Model Remington, will be shot. June 14th, the long range, any rifle competition, 900 and 1,000 yards, will be held, and June 28th, the special military will be given a chance to shoot at 600, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards.

The second of the Marksman's Matches will be held June 18th, and the second of the off-hand contests June 23d.

We shall endeavor to give our readers the scores in these matches. As a matter of record being the scores of the best eastern military riflemen, they will be worth preserving, to compare with our own.

The committee of management of the State Rifle Association met during the week and fixed the distribution of prizes won at the late tournament, to take place on next Monday evening, June 2d, at B'nai B'rith Hall. At a former meeting the Directors decided to give Mr. Linville of the police the champion medal. Whatever may be the real merits of the dispute arising as to the validity of the score, which gives Linville this honor, it could not, as we understand the case, be settled otherwise then it has been. Let us hope, however, for the honor of the State, that no such a question will ever arise again. The sanctity of the target must be placed above all technicalities in scoring.

It is not expected there will be any contest this year between the American and English national rifle teams.

## THE GUN.

## The Game Law.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Partridge.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Red.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Grouse.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Doves.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Trout.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Blank indicates open season.  
Star (\*) indicates close season.

## At Sacramento.

The local papers report there was a goodly gathering of spectators at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, to witness the last regular monthly medal shoot of the Forester's Club, but the attendance of the members was poor, only nine facing the trap. The shooting was at 21 yards, except in the case of Mr. Todd, who was handicapped at 26 yards. The same scarcity of birds generally complained of appears to exist at Sacramento as well as elsewhere, yet there is no better place for raising pigeons than there and in its suburbs. In this case the birds were a mixed and poor lot, the proportion being too young to fly well or even fly at all. Only a few were tailers and difficult to stop. The score:

Stevens.....	1101111111110-10	Young.....	001100111111-8
Zuver.....	0111111111111-10	Schnabel.....	101110010101-7
Schnabel.....	1111101111110-10	Schubert.....	110100111101-6
Todd.....	0101011111111-8	Verity.....	000000111101-6
Watson.....	110111110101-8		

The tie on 10 were shot off at three pairs of double birds, the result being as follows:

Stevens.....	101000-2	Schnabel.....	101111-5
Zuver.....	110111-6		

Zuver and Schnabel shot at three pairs more, Zuver winning:

Zuver.....	110111-5	Schnabel.....	111010-4
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Dr. Zuver thus gained the medal, and will try to hold it. The regular club shooting was followed by pool shooting.

On Sunday the Pacific Club of Sacramento held its monthly shoot at Agricultural Park, so we suppose the unusual rain visiting us did not prevail there to the same extent. In this case the birds as long as they lasted were a good lot. As will be seen, George Rontier, one of our champions at the trap captured the first medal. In the shoot-off for second medal, Pedler with eight kills to his credit won. The score:

Rontier, 26 yards.....	11111111-10	Nesbitt, 26 yards.....	10111010-7
Pedler, 26 yards.....	11111010-8	Bromer, 21 yards.....	11001011-7
Vaughn, 21 yards.....	01111110-8	Davis, 21 yards.....	11010110-7
King, 21 yards.....	01011111-8	Swanwell, 21 yards.....	10001110-6
Chapman, 21 yards.....	10101111-8	Graves, 26 yards.....	00010100-3



After the match the live birds were exhausted, and the day was finished with clay pigeons. We fear before the season closes the imitation bird will have to be used generally. With this anticipation, we visited the cellars of the Messrs. Pierce of Oakland, last week, (sole agents for this coast), and found their stock immense, in fact consisting of several tons. However, therefore, it may prove with live birds, there will be no scarcity of clay pigeons. The more they are used, too, the better we think they will be liked. It is really a fact that scarcely fifty per cent. of live pigeons offer a shot that a good marksman need be proud of making. The following are the scores with clay pigeons:

King.....	01111101111-10	Tebbets.....	011101110001-7
Routier.....	111010011111-9	Davies.....	011001011100-6
Pedler.....	110110111110-9	Chapman.....	110110010001-5
Flobr.....	100011011111-8	Hopper.....	000000111111-5
Kunz.....	100001111110-7	Morell.....	001000010110-4
Nesbitt.....	010011011110-7		

Another match followed, as follows:

Kunz.....	110110101110-8	Pedler.....	010000111110-6
Chapman.....	111010001011-7	Bronner.....	0011100011100-6
King.....	001111110010-7	Davies.....	001110001110-6
Nesbitt.....	110001010111-7	Tebbets.....	011010100011-5
Flobr.....	01001011110-6	Routier.....	010000101101-5

### At Beach's Grove, Sacramento County.

There was a glass-hall shooting at the Grangers' picnic, held recently at Beach's Grove. The prizes in each pool were \$3 for first and \$2 for second. Each contestant was allowed ten balls.

The first shoot resulted as follows: Geo. Neale, 7; I. J. Doty, 8; C. Sims, 7; Chas. Hack, 10; — Jobbs, 4.

The score of the second shoot was: I. J. Doty, 10; Louis Nicolaus, 10; George Neale, 8; Dr. Tebbets, 8; — Johnson, 6; — Vickers, 5.

Score of the third pool-shooting: I. J. Doty, 8; Louis Nicolaus, 10; Chas. Hack, 9; — Vickers, 9; Geo. Neale, 10; — Shiner, 8.

A freeze-out between Vickers, Neale and Hack resulted as follows: Vickers, 6; Neale, 0; Hack, 7. Another freeze-out between the same three was shot, and was won by Hack with a score of four.

The best shooting of the day was done by Louis Nicolaus. He broke thirty straight balls, all he shot at during the day.

### At Colusa.

We spoke last week of the shoot of the Colusa County Gun Club on the 11th, inst., regretting we had not particulars, as it contains some very able men at the trap. We have since obtained the particulars, which, though a little late, we have pleasure in publishing.

Watson.....	11111111-6	Burton.....	1110111-5
Magonigil.....	11111111-6	Herd.....	010110-3
Miller.....	11111111-6	McElroy.....	010010-2
Parker.....	11111111-5	Robinson.....	ew

Freeze-out ties were shot at 26 yards' rise, single birds, with the following result:

Magonigil.....	1	Watson.....	0
Miller.....	1		

Miller took first money, \$20; Magonigil second money, \$10; Watson third money, \$5.

The next shooting was a "freeze-out," \$5 entrance, two prizes, with the following scores:

Lopez.....	11111111-1	Watson.....	10
Magonigil.....	11111111-1	Spurgeon.....	0
Miller.....	11111111-0		

Lopez took first money, and Magonigil second money.

### At Gilroy.

The Gilroy Rod and Gun Club have lately been contending for a handsome rifle as the prize. In two former matches it was won by Mr. Frutig, who stands high in the club. Last week the club had another shoot when Mr. P. W. Robinson won with a clean score. Clay pigeons were used, 15 birds to the man, 15 yards rise, with the trap set in fourth notch. Mr. Frutig shot at 24 yards, the penalty imposed for winning twice. The score:

P. W. Robinson.....	15	H. Frutig.....	9
J. R. Payne.....	13	E. S. Harrison.....	8
D. Dunham.....	13	S. Short.....	8
E. Leavelley.....	11	John Paine.....	4

### Notes.

Quail are said to be getting quite numerous in Sierra county, as the breeding period approaches. Many are said to act so strangely that it looks as if they were crazed. A local paper, the Sierra Valley Leader says: "The quail that have arrived are apparently tame and are flying around door yards and feeding with chickens. They act curiously, seeming bewildered, flying into windows, bumping up against buildings, and are easily captured. The other day one of these birds flying swiftly along, and not knowing where it was going, suddenly struck a telegraph wire with such force as to cut its head off. Local ornithologists state that the birds coming from the lower country, and while crossing over the wide snow expanse covering the Sierra Nevada become snow-blind and cannot see. This is probably true, and accounts for their apparent bewilderment and helplessness." If snow-blind is as bad on birds as men, we don't wonder they should act as if crazy. We know that snow-blind perfectly.

A Gilroy paper says: "Mr. E. H. Farmer informs us that during a recent fishing trip to the Uvas he discovered a flock of English pheasants, and heard a large flock rise in an adjacent canyon. Five years ago a pair of these birds were turned loose at Menlo Park and another at Tennant's, and the birds seen by Mr. Farmer are undoubtedly their offspring. If permitted to live and propagate it will not be many years before the mountains of this section will be well stocked with these choice birds." We hope this may be true, but we never heard of English pheasants being turned out, as stated. Japanese pheasants were turned out, and probably this is the result. The latter are splendid birds. We hope that if those turned out have increased as stated, the true sportsman of the district will see they are carefully preserved. No better locality could be found for their propagation than the Uvae River mountains.

The match between Burbank and Fay, which comes off a week from to-morrow, Sunday, 8th June, at Oakland Race Track, we find is exciting more than usual interest. Since our last issue, public opinion in some quarters has veered right round and made Burbank a decided favorite, though we, ourselves, have bet him a prime cigar that if Fay aboots in his best form he will win. The match is with fifty birds, not twenty-five as stated. Any one desirous of betting \$25 or \$500 on the issue can be accommodated at once, if they will give Burbank a call. He has several commissions to fill. It will, no doubt, be an interesting match.

Inquiries are freely circulated as to the fate of the Garden City Rod and Gun Club. The last we heard about it was that some of the members contemplated admitting ladies, to see if they could not infuse more life into its proceedings. If this step has been taken, perhaps, the members may be found driving out on the Alameda as more suitable to their tastes. That Alameda has many attractions in fine weather, especially if a spanking team and handsome buggy-robe, with something pretty carefully wrapt up in it, are in the question.

The great Louisville tournament for the Champion Cup of America, which was to have commenced next Monday, has been postponed for want of birds. It is with pigeons as with game and fish, man cannot kill them off indiscriminately and still have them. The great law of nature, preservation, will exert itself. A law so universal in its operations should be more observed in America.

The Gun Club, of San Francisco, held its customary annual picnic at Laurel Avenue, Ross' Station, Marin County, yesterday. This is always one of the most delightful re-unions of our true sportsmen, and, as usual, the occasion was quite equal to those of past years. We cannot give the particulars until next week.

Last Sunday was arranged for the opening-day of the season for clay pigeon shooting at Adam's Point, Oakland. It was, however, postponed on account of the rain. It will take place to-morrow at 1 o'clock. The Messrs. Pierce extend a cordial invitation to all who desire to be present.

Mr. J. K. Orr and two young gentlemen friends from New York tried the "whirrers" last week, at Adam's Point. While they proved a little too much for his friends, Mr. Orr broke some thirty-three out of forty.

Owing to the rain last Sunday, the regular monthly medal shoot of the Pacific Club was postponed. It will take place at Bird's Point, Alameda, to-morrow.

The California Wing Club will hold their next regular monthly shoot at San Bruno, to-morrow.

### Fugitive Sketches.

My old friend Will Hoge, formerly of Tarrytown, N. Y., now of San Francisco, Cal., was one who had witnessed many turns of fortune's wheel, and he said to his credit, that in whatever position the fickle goddess deemed best to place him he was pleased to make the most of his lot.

Whether watching the Derby on Epsom Downs, or swinging a stage driver's whip in Idaho or Montana; whether eagerly waiting the result of a race at Jerome Park (in which one of his father's horses was entered), or herding sheep in the Wind River country; whether acting as secretary to his father, while that gentleman was manager of the old North Missouri R. R., or riding in the ranks of the Canadian mounted police, he was always the same cheerful fellow, ever sanguine of success, and buoyant of spirit; like a cork, no sooner was his head turned under water by adverse circumstances than he was seen to bob up again, ready for the next turn of the wheel.

The writer knows of no one who has buffeted the storms of this life in a more cheerful spirit than Mr. Hoge; from a home on the Hudson, supplied with every needed want, and scarcely knowing the want of money, he journeyed to the Pacific coast, where nearly a year was spent in pleasant travel.

In the then far away territory of Montana there came to him the news that his father's fortune had been swallowed up in the panic which followed the failure of Jay Cooke & Co. Not in any way disheartened, he wrote his parents informing them that he should remain in the territory and endeavor to sustain himself by his own exertions.

Soliciting employment, Will accepted the offer of an up-country sheep man to take care of a flock of short wools for the season. According to his version the occupation of shepherd in Montana could not have been an enviable position. In his case a pack horse and two dogs were furnished as soon as grass came, and with these companions he wandered away in the foothills and mountain valleys, bidding good-bye to civilization and human associations for an entire season.

Following the slowly feeding flock by day, the hours at length got to uncertain length; while rounding up his flock at night he watched the stars in a neighborly manner, while the cry of a coyote among the distant hills, or the solemn voice of some disconsolate owl in a neighboring tree, were sources of comfort to his thoughts, while towards the faithful dogs who lay at his feet, and the patient horse which cropped the grass near by, there grew a different spirit than he had ever experienced, for they daily came a part of his life. He avers that his comrades understood the language employed when conversing with them, and he became so accustomed to telling every plan formed for the future, that he half imagined the horse and dogs were to be his partners through life. Once in six weeks provisions were brought him, that being the only occasion when he enjoyed the privilege of looking at a human form or listening to the words of a fellow being.

Upon one occasion he had wandered so far from his wonted beat that the empty wagon failed to reach him, and thus for twelve long weeks he was left to his own thoughts. It is hardly necessary to add that a single season enticed in satisfying his taste for sheep culture, and once the herds were driven to winter quarters Will started for Helena.

Soon after arriving in the chief city of Montana he secured a position with the Wells & Fargo stage and express line, and occupied a seat on the driver's box until called to attend the funeral of his father. While driving in and out of Helena our friend was witness to a practical as well as fanciful bit of theatrical management.

Along in the early months of autumn an ox train arrived from Utah; among other freight brought up were two passengers, who being possessed of more time than money, endured the long trip with cattle. It was easily learned that the man and his wife were stage people, in fact they made haste in stating that they were ready to begin an engagement, and hinted that they were able to produce certain plays that had never been played upon the stage in Helena. An easily interested and progressive vendor of liquid lightning and vile cigars, offered them the use of his then useless burdy gurdy house (a dance house it would be called in the states) and as additional evidence of his good intentions arranged a small stage on the platform once occupied by the musicians; as their enlivening music quickened the steps of the dancers, while cow hide boots stamped the dust in clouds from the floor.

Not long after this kind but business-like offer, hurriedly arranged playcards informed the inhabitants and the wandering sons of Esau, that Madam Blank would begin on the following evening an engagement in Rourke's new Opera House, during which she would assume such characters as best suited a Shakespearian programme.

As the boys in a mining camp are slow to appreciate

anything having on its face the imprint of genius or novelty, and being as they were heartily tired of variety shows, the fraternity at Helena expressed themselves as being highly in favor of a short season of tragedy, and promised the artistic Madam a big night when she opened the new opera house. Right well did they keep their promise, for the first evening found that rude ball packed full of critical humanity, rigged out in holiday attire; red shirts, corduroy pants, bright gum boots and newly oiled and brightly polished bull dogs, while the show of sombreros would have made green with envy those admirers of wide brimmed hats.

Two dollars per head, was the tax levied at the door by the Madam's worthy husband, assisted by the thoughtful Mr. Rourke, while a crazy violin and a consumptive bass viol served as a check to the ardor of the enthusiastic audience who frequently called for Romeo and Juliet.

In the words of a big-whiskered miner, the reader may learn of the devotion those noisy fellows bore toward the much-asked-for Rome and his female pard. When spoken to by Mr. Rourke and asked if he would say a word to the boys that would tend towards preserving better order, the rough-voiced fellow replied: "See here, Mr. Rourke, you know the boys have not seen Romeo for a long time, and they're all great friends of him, you know; while as to Juliet, they all know that she stands head and shoulders above any other woman in this camp, and they're just aching to set eyes onto her. 'Aint any use to stop them, they want to see if Romeo looks natural after traveling so far, and then they want to see whether or not he wears a new kind of weapon, and whether he has forgot how to use that long knife he used to carry at his side." At length the hour arrived when the performance was to commence and the Madam's husband acting as stage manager, supe, etc., lighted the short row of tallow dips which served as footlights, and amid the frantic efforts of the orchestra, rolled up the curtain on the balcony scene in Romeo and Juliet.

Cheer after cheer greeted the entrance of the star, who, reversing the order of affairs, suffered Romeo to recline in the balcony, while Juliet bewailed her misfortune and asserted her constancy in the garden beneath.

The heretofore unattempted feat of playing Juliet to a lay figure, carried the audience by storm, and many were the methods by which the ardent admirers expressed their satisfaction.

Several enthusiastic fellows shied their wide-rimmed hats over the footlights, and demolished more than half the struggling dips; others flung silver pieces on the stage, and in a few seconds the desire to offer tribute became a maddening spirit, and for a while the dollars and half dollars fairly rained on and about the astonished actress, who by this time was becoming thoroughly alarmed.

Being assured by Mr. Rourke that the money, hats and revolvers were simply meant as a tribute of esteem, the star thanked her admirers in a pleasant manner, while her husband thoughtfully gathered together the shower of silver. For two weeks this woman entertained those rough mountain men, proving herself capable of furnishing them a new form of enjoyment, besides showing that she was more than an average actress by the variety of characters assumed, and the excellent presence of mind possessed in critical moments.

When the engagement was completed, or rather when the community began to tire of lay figures and Shakespeare, the couple shook the dust of Helena from their feet and rode away in a Concord stage.

While writing of theatrical matters, allow me the privilege of adding a short but spicy incident which occurred in connection with the St. Joseph Exposition for the year 1881. It so happened that the editor of the Rockfort, Mo., Journal concluded to accept the benefits held forth by his complimentary ticket, and likewise make use of his railroad pass, and accordingly he found himself in the Queen City bent upon having a good time. And who else had a better right? for if editors of country newspapers do not deserve a holiday once in a while, I know of no class of men that do. This particular editor was by no means a tenderfoot; rather, I should say, that he was a hard-hearted, cruel, cold-blooded man of the world, very much after the order of the sporting editors of the large daily papers; he was a man who had seen not a little of life, observing as well the dark as the bright side of physical existence. I should say, and in truth know, that he has drank long and deep from that cup of experience, which is the result of straining one's eyes looking for two pair or an ace full; has often placed his dollar on the lucky "five," which the seductive wheel of fortune man induces his patrons to believe is a sure and short way to fame and fortune; hath been heard to cry, "two dollars for the field," second choice was sold, and to speak from the card, he has seen a great deal for his money. Of course, his morals, like hide, are tough and not easily shocked or torn, but the circus at the Opera House completely threw him out of form.

This is what he said to his readers when he returned to his post of duty:

"Through the courtesy of Cary Craiff, we found a pleasant seat in the grand Opera House and patiently awaited the performance of the Rice Evangeline Company. We cannot speak of the performance, even at this distance, without a blush of shame. The star of the evening (?) made her appearance dressed in a gorgeous pair of hose that reached to her neck, and with one foot pointing at six o'clock and the other at high noon, smiled and blinked at that large and intelligent audience with a frozen idea of appreciation."

I am inclined to believe that this editor left his dollar with the ticket seller the next time he ventured within those classic walls.—Columbus, in Chicago Horseman.

The Nashville correspondent of the New York Spirit writes: Breeders looking for a thoroughbred cross, with trotting instinct, should not overlook the get of the great three-miler, Brown Dick. There are a number of borses here by Enfield and others, out of thoroughbred daughters of his, that can trot fast and stay all day, and the rule works both ways, for he has gotten several good ones out of trotting mares that can go fast. Col. J. W. Lawless owns a bay mare, six years, by Enfield, out of a thoroughbred daughter of his, that can trot close to 2:30 with road work. Col. B. F. Cockrill has a bay gelding, five years, sixteen hands, by Enfield, out of another thoroughbred daughter, that showed so fast that he has waited for him to develop before putting him into active training. A retired merchant of this place owns his son Burlington, out of Eliza Jane, record 2:40. This is one of the speediest horses in the state, and can heat them all on the road, but owing to his fine style and good qualities, his owner will not give him a chance.

Capt. Geo. A. Johnson is organizing a racing and fair association at San Diego, and writes us that he anticipates no difficulty in raising the money necessary to build a track and the necessary buildings and fixtures. His plan includes a pavilion in the city, and ample grounds in the suburbs.

Dennis Gannon is now located at Pleasanton.



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## Palo Alto.

We have oftentimes resolved to write a description of Palo Alto and the stock which is kept there. But this resolve has not been carried out, owing to there being a lack of time to perform the work. To give a full description of this celebrated breeding farm, it would be necessary to occupy every column of the paper, and a page per week would entail a serial running through as many chapters as the novels in vogue over a century ago. Occasionally there have been sketches in the *Breeder and Sportsman*, something about a few of the horses and what they were doing, a few of the salient points, a trifle of gossip of what was going on the fair fields, paddocks and courses of Palo Alto. The last visit, prior to that of a few days ago, was July 20th of last year, not counting a short visit on the way from the San Jose fair, so that there was much to see that was new, and unfortunately only a few hours to make observations. The time was well put in. In the company of Mr. Ariel Lathrop, we left San Francisco on the 3:30 p. m. train, and whirling along at a rapid rate in less than an hour were landed at Menlo Park. On these "long days" when there is sunshine and twilight until after seven, there was plenty of opportunity to see the mares and colts. As we drove up the avenue which leads to the trotting stall, the boys were driving a band of fifty from the field to the stables for their evening feed, and these were detained in the paddock to give a chance for closer examination. It is customary to write that the last seen are the best, and assuredly there will be no divergence in this case. Fifty foals by the side of their dams, and so uniformly good that with one exception it was difficult to select not only one, but a dozen that were entitled to preference. It is also safe to assert that there is not a breeding farm in the United States that can show such an array of foals, and just as certain that any five of them will fail to display such a collection of notables in the dams. Beautiful Bells, Lula, May Queen, Norua, Brunette, Columbine, so many celebrities that only a few of the fifty could be left out in a roll of honor. Foals by Electioneer, Picdmont, General Benton, Fallis, Clay and Bentonian, and again there was difficulty in awarding the premium when the merit, so far as could be predicated on form, was so nearly equal. The great-

est surprise was in the get of Clay. Rather on the chunky order himself, his progeny are not only of fine size, but rangy as well, and with so much similarity to those by Electioneer, that it was difficult to tell which were by the sire and which by the son. Our good friend Huntington will be positive that this double cross of Clay will bring the stars of Palo Alto, and we shall certainly not enter a protest at present. The old mare, Maid of Clay, has thrown a trotter every time, and in the first Clay, Captain Smith, Clay 2d, and Carrie C., can show a quartet that are hothersome to excel by any of the trotting matrons. We moved among the mares and foals too much interested to take notes if even there had been time, so that beyond saying that we like the appearance of the Beautiful Bells better than any that has preceded it, that those of Lula and May Queen are very nearly at the top of the tree, and that the first filly that Columbine has had is fully as handsome as the brothers were at the same age, will leave further description until there is time enough to mark peculiarities. In an adjoining paddock to where the mares were seen is the orphan foal of Midnight, under the care of a foster mother, and a stout shapely colt this more than half-brother to Jay-Eye-See is. As he is by Electioneer, and the sire of Jay-Eye-See having the same relationship to Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he is three-quarters the same blood as the crack five-year-old of the world. But in place of the short, compact horse the Eastern fellow is represented to be, this youngster gives indications of the reverse in shape, though with lots of muscle. We walk along the winter drive, on each side of which are paddocks, across the space which is surrounded by stables and the miniature tracks which are so important in the curriculum of Palo Alto. There is great extent of ground nicely coated with gravel, and it is kept as neatly as the walks of a city home. Not a straw, a piece of paper, a stone or clod to mar the surface. Not merely the gravelled space, every yard and paddock, though hidden from view, gives evidence of scrupulous neatness, and though this has always been a feature of the place, since Major Rathbone accepted the place of post commandant during the absence of Governor Stanford, it is still neater. There are spare minutes before dinner time, and these are employed in looking at a few of the celebrities. Hinda Rose is anxiously scanned, and there is not the least indication that the work which enabled her to trot in 2:36½ when a yearling, win her races as a two-year-old, and be the first discoverer of the teens when three has had any ill-effect. Her limbs are clean, the tendons standing out clearly out. There is not the least puffiness about the joints, no shrinking of muscles. More than that she has grown into a big mare, nearly sixteen hands and of great length of body. Altogether it would be difficult to find a handsomer or better-formed young mare, if the whole country were ransacked. Her brother, St. Bel is also very handsome, and then the sons of Lizzie Whippis and Annette, now four years old, show that the union of the thoroughbred blood has a potent effect in giving a heritage of good looks.

When Mr. Lathrop desires relaxation from the engrossing cares consequent upon the management of such an extensive and diversified business as that of Governor Stanford, or his presence is necessary at Palo Alto, he spends the time at a cottage on the other side of the creek from the trotting stables, one of the cosiest places imaginable. A "gem" of a place, with lawns, flowers, shrubbery, old oaks of huge proportion and the rapid brook singing a merry May song, and glistening through the interstices of the trees which nearly hide it from view. The cottage has been made still cosier by the addition of hay windows on every side, excepting the rear, and changes that add much to the comfort. There is a great temptation to lounge after the hearty dinner and enjoy the cigar, as the shadows are creeping up the hills on the far side of the hay. But every minute is precious, and in the field between the creek and the stables are fifty more mares with foals at their side ranging from a few hours to three weeks old. Excepting that the first which were seen are more rounded in form, some of them nearly ridden of their first woolly coat, which tells that their birth was early in the year, there is the same striking appearance, the same beauty, and the like general excellence. Celebrities everywhere, mares of high lineage and several of them with the additional recommendation of speed in their own right. There were the usual disquisitions in the office, when it became too dusky to distinguish the mares and foals, in which Mr. Lathrop, Major Rathbone, Marvin and McPherson took part, and after our return to the cottage the time was pleasantly passed in reminiscences of old times. Mr. Lathrop with his home in Albany and frequent visits to New York has an intimate acquaintance with the men who drove, and the famous trotters from the days of Lady Suffolk and others of contemporary celebrity, to the cracks of the present. The following morning was as beautiful as can be imagined. Clear, sunshiny, the air bland and without a current to quiver the leaves on the trees. The flowers and

huds filled the atmosphere with fragrance, and the linnets and thrushes chirped and warbled among the dense foliage of the alders which fringe the stream. Early as it was Major Rathbone had driven from his place in Menlo Park, and the first business was to accompany him to the racing stables to see three of the two-year-olds have a spin of five furlongs. It must be nearly two miles from the trotting track to the race-course, and when the latter was reached the trio were all ready for the play. Mr. Walsh gave short instructions and they were off. We had selected a sister to Jou Jou to win, but a smoothly turned and rather undersized colt, by Flood, carried off the honors. The course was deep, and the instructions were to let them stride along without any hustling, and yet the run was made in 1:03. Back in a hurry to see the trotters. Fearful that Marvin would be done with Hinda Rose ere we got there, even the attractions of the equine aristocrats had to rank second, for the present at least; so we urged a speedy departure, and fortunately in time to see the queen of the three-year-olds come through the stretch. So easily she trotted, so swiftly she flew past, that we are constrained to prophesy that if the trial he made, that during the season of 1884 she will knock off a good handful of seconds from Bonita's mark. That may be the rashest of predictions, and still it is offered with as much confidence as though it were easy of accomplishment. Bonita, too, must not be forgotten. She trotted through the stretch so easily in thirty-three seconds, one furlong of it in sixteen seconds, and only then appearing to exert herself for a hundred yards, that there is no telling where she will end, or a flight of speed that is beyond her capacity. The two sons of Electioneer from Lizzie Whippis and Annette showed that good looks was not their only inheritance, and that the blood of Enquirer and Lexington was not detrimental to trotting speed. Either of them can trot a mile in from 2:30 to 2:32 whenever called upon, and this is what few of the trotting-hred, on both sides, can do when four years old. In further proof of the efficacy of thoroughbred in the trotters at Palo Alto, the fastest two-year-old there is a son of Electioneer and Dame Winnie by Planet, and only a short way behind is an Electioneer of the same age from Mamie C. by imported Hercules. Both have fine action, and there is little question that without mishaps they will be among the fastest. The Dame Winnie some time ago trotted quarters in :38, :37½ and :37; the Mamie C. a quarter in :38½. There are twenty two-year-olds in training at Palo Alto which can show quarters in forty seconds or better, and at this season of the year that is equivalent to very fast work in October, November and December. A telephonic message from Henry Walsh informs us that he is ready to move the Norfolk—Glendow filly, and again we accompany Major Rathbone to witness the run. Two gentlemen from Australia are of the party, and little time is wasted, as the horses are ready and the riders mounted when we get there. We are always somewhat chary in writing of what we see race-horses do. It is different with trotting colts, and the trainers are usually pleased to show their capacity knowing that it will be published. With the runners it is different, and indiscreet revelations oftentimes so interfere with the purposes of the stable as to be a serious drawback. The run was satisfactory, and there is no breach of confidence in predicting that this highly-bred filly is likely to make her mark in the future. There was more trotting when we returned. A two-year-old sister to Adair, "as handsome as a picture," went so well that the Dame Winnie will have to keep improving, and that speedily, too, or she will pass him in the race for the honors of being the fastest at Palo Alto. "Big-Ears" and Helen took a fraction out of the twenties, and that so easily that there is a good chance for either to press the teens closely before 1885 is ushered in. After lunch was eaten, with an appetite which only fresh air and plenty of exercise can give, once more we were under way for the race-horse region of Palo Alto, Major Rathbone as usual the guide. The horses in training were led out, and a finer lot of youngsters it would be difficult to find. A choice among them was troublesome to make, and the short time that could be given to the examination was far too brief to permit anything like critical comparison. From the stable to the field to see the mares and foals, and again there was a problem to solve that would necessitate hours of careful study. Few, indeed, that were not superior, and we were pleased to see that the get of Young Prince was up to the expectations we had formed some six years ago. The foals by him, from Glendow and Lady Amanda, have all the points of race-horses, and are of fine size. The Shamons and Floods are remarkably well shaped, and the few Mondays are likely to keep up the high reputation of their sire. The boys were bringing the yearlings in from the paddock, and we found them well worthy of encomiums. Uniformly good, some of them of high excellence, but as was written before, a cursory examination of a few hours is de-



cidedly insufficient to give the slightest idea of the horses of Pala Alto. One hundred and thirty foals have been dropped there this spring, and on the place are over six hundred horses besides those which are used for work. It is manifest that with a full week allotted to the examination, there still will be a lack of time to obtain information sufficient to give a full description, and that even in these bright midsummer days every hour of daylight could be fully employed in taking notes. We were anxious to see the "arhoretum," and Major Rathbone kindly acted as chaperone, and drove through the carriage ways and all around explaining and describing *en passant*. In another part of this paper will be found a description of that part of the trip which was written for the *Daily Morning Call*, from which it is copied. To that we may add the hope that among other branches of study there will be a chair of veterinary science. For the present, if there were a preparatory school where pupils, who are designed for a life connected with breeding and rearing domestic animals, can obtain a knowledge of the best method of management in health and sickness, and those who intend to follow veterinary practice can lay the foundation to be perfected by a course of collegiate study.

### The Approaching Circuit.

In the ten years we have lived in California there has never been so good a prospect for the fall fairs as there is in this good year of A. D. 1884. Notwithstanding the turmoil and excitement of a presidential election there are sound reasons to warrant the prediction that everyone will be a success, and that from every point of view. Good crops of all kinds, with a prospect of fair prices, more good stock of all breeds, and a better appreciation of the advantages to be derived from active participation, warrant the rosier estimates of what is to come. But it is important that these bright prospects are not dimmed by adverse management, and one of the questions which bear is that of arranging the dates so that there will be as little clashing as possible. That some will conflict in spite of all that can be done to avoid collision is evident, though, by taking pains that when the dates are the same it shall be at distant points, there will be the minimum of injury. Thus, say the initial meeting of the circuit is held at Santa Cruz, then Bay District, Santa Rosa, Petaluma, Oakland, Sacramento, Stockton, San Jose, Los Angeles. Chico and Marysville will probably conflict with Petaluma and Oakland, as was the case last year, and Quincy, Salinas and others with later meetings. But there are so many horses now in training, and so much improved stock in all parts of the country, that there can be a division of forces without entailing any serious drawback. That is when so many miles intervene, but if the clashing should be between San Francisco or Oakland, and Santa Rosa or Petaluma, the effect will be disastrous. The fair at Santa Cruz should be held when there is the largest attendance of summer visitors. This is of more importance than the ripening of fruits and perfection of vegetable display. As the Bay District meeting will be confined to a speed programme, the major matters to take into consideration are how to secure the largest number of entries, and racing and trotting that will ensure the largest attendance. Santa Rosa has to anticipate the best time for holding the fair, and in order not to trench on dates that are allowed to others, give away the advantages that would follow a later period. There are other questions to be decided, such as classification, time of closing the entrance, etc., and it strikes us that a meeting of the presidents of the various associations for consultation would be a wise measure.

### Fresno Meeting.

All of those who attended the meeting at Fresno from this section have returned with high encomiums on their lips. The people, the course, and all pertaining to the new track are warmly eulogized, and the owners of horses unanimously declare that they will not miss future events. It is rare that an initial fair or race and trotting meeting goes off so smoothly as that at Fresno, and the success of the first endeavor is a bright token that those which follow will be still more satisfactory. The intention now is to hold the fall meeting after the close of the San Jose fair, and before that of the Southern District at Los Angeles. This will be a great benefit to the latter place, and if the citizens of San Diego complete their plans there will be still stronger inducements for the horses from this and the northern part of the State to make the southern trip. We learn from Captain George A. Johnston that a course will soon be built at San Diego, and the necessary buildings erected for a first-class exhibition, and that the preliminary steps have been taken to effect the purpose. Fresno, Los Angeles and San Diego can take up the ball and keep it rolling after the weather is unpropitious here, and then there is another attraction to many of those who own horses in having the choice of wintering in a more favorable climate than that of central and northern California.

The Santa Cruz County Agricultural Fair Association are preparing a programme for their annual meeting, and claim the dates from August 12th to 16th inclusive.

### The Agricultural Department.

Such has been the favor with which the idea of a department of agriculture has been received that it is almost a certainty that it will be ratified by the Convention at Stockton, and men chosen for delegates to Chicago who are identified with the interests at stake. While it is not a party issue in any respect, the party which adopts it as one of the "planks" in the "platform" adopted will certainly gain strength. It is a measure which every democrat, every republican farmer, can support, and is of more vital importance to the agriculturist, fruit-producer, vineyardist and wine-maker than any other issue at present debated. In all probability ninety-five per cent. of the classes mentioned are in favor of revision of the tariff, and so far as we can determine there is a unanimity of opinion among California producers which is not confined to either of the great parties. So far, whenever the question of a tariff is under discussion, those who form by far the largest class of American people are not taken into consideration at all. This will be changed when there is established a department of the government to look after the interests of the farmer, with a man at the head of it who will have broader views than to publish periodically a volume which is mainly a transcript of what appears in the agricultural journals, and who will have a higher ambition than the disseminating of seeds and the propagation of flowers to ornament the political highways at Washington.

There is a wide field for a man of ability in a position such as is contemplated, and his services sure to be of great value to the people he is chosen to represent. There is not a political question that farmers have not a large interest in, and in most of them an interest that overshadows that of all other classes. This is overlooked from the segregation which farm life entails. Scattered over the states and territories even in thickly settled countries, they are still separate, seldom congregated and then not in a position to council with each other about affairs other than something pertaining to their daily life. It was thought that the Grange would remedy this evil, but while it has wielded a potent influence it has been more of a sort of a co-operative union for immediate pecuniary benefit than a broad instructor. Manufacturers, merchants, financiers, railway managers, etc., are in compact hodies. Those who have the most influence are congregated in large cities, and there is concert of action whenever it is necessary to "protect" the business they are engaged in. Behind them is the immense power of consolidated money. Money gathered from the actual producers, those who create it from the soil, dig it from the mines, or who fashion the crude material into serviceable shape. When farmers—and by farmers we mean everyone who is engaged in obtaining a livelihood from the soil—become impressed with the greater importance of combined action, with the object of bettering their condition, than blindly sticking to party affiliation, when they resolve to assert their right to fitting representation in the councils of the nation in lieu of delegating the power to men who know little of what their wants are, and care less, after they have duped them into casting their votes; when, in fact, they are as independent as they should be, masters in place of servants, there will be no trouble in compelling favorable legislation. When this course is adopted it will be better for the whole people. An independent body, a phalanx of voters who are untrammelled in their actions, who are not to be coerced by party whips, who resolutely determine not to be controlled by party discipline, but at all times vote for measures, and men who will carry them out irrespective of the side which presents them. The recognition of the rights of the great hulk of the American people, so far as making more effective the department which will sustain them, is a moderate request which no party can safely refuse to grant.

### Bay District Meeting.

There is a general fear of a record among those who control the trotters of this coast. A least there is a dread of figures which are likely to make the fall tasks harder, and until the date of closing of entries to the fairs, there will be reluctance and a disposition to avoid the risks. This was the trouble which came in the way of the purses offered by the Bay District Association, and only two of them "filled." Those were the 2:24 and the 2:40. The 2:24 will be trotted June 7th, a week from to-day, and the 2:40, June 11th, the Wednesday following. For the following Saturday, June 14th, a purse of \$750 is offered for the 2:22 class, the entries to which will close on the 7th. There is little danger that any further disqualification will result from this, for, though Manon, Albert W., Allan Roy and others which are likely to take part, are of the improving kind, it is too early in the season yet for them to be in condition to show a reduction of previous records. The list of entries in the purses which filled has not come to hand, but we understand that in such are horses that are so closely matched that there is likely to be a sharp struggle of many heats before the winner is garlanded.

### The Oakland Trotting Park.

Our readers may think that we are somewhat too persistent in urging the purchase of the Oakland Trotting Park, but being so thoroughly impressed with its importance to the breeding interests of California, cannot do otherwise than urgently press the accomplishment of the project. As a safe and profitable investment there is no question. The land, without a board upon it, is at the present day worth more, by fifty per cent, than the amount asked, and in ten years from now will be worth treble the money. As was shown in a previous article the property can be rented so as to pay interest, taxes, and leave a margin for yearly improvements, and a payment of \$25 per share he all that will ever be required. No one disputes the soundness of the purchase financially, and if those who have money to invest will take the trouble to investigate they will find an opportunity which is rarely met. But there are other grounds to induce subscriptions to the capital stock. It is conceded to be one of the best points in California for training race-horses and trotters, and the advantages offered for fairs and race meetings cannot be surpassed. With the track broke up a great many horses will be thrown out of training, and without the incitement of meetings and fairs in a place so accessible, there will be fewer to compete at those which are held in other places.

Should the Bay District Course be thrown into the market, which is not at all unlikely, and without a track in Oakland, the entries at the State and District fairs will be reduced at least one-half. There will, in that case, be scarcely any demand for trotting-horses in San Francisco, for if there were roads even to drive them upon without tracks to test the speed, and measure it with accuracy, the greater incentive to ownership of harness-flyers would be wanting.

It is of nearly equal importance that the Oakland track be kept up if the Bay District, or some Course, be in active operation in San Francisco. "Two are better than one" in this case, there being greater interest in the meeting of horses which are trained on different tracks than when confined to one. When kept together their relative capacity is well known, when apart there is the element of uncertainty which is the potent attraction in racing and trotting.

The bond which is in the hands of Sheriff McLevery expires on the first of July. Should the conditions not be fulfilled by that time it is nearly certain that the property cannot be obtained without paying a much larger price, and should this scheme fail there will never be such a chance again. Ninety days will soon pass, and though the time is ample, if those who are the most interested will take hold of it energetically, dilatoriness will surely defeat the object. We hope in the paper of next week to report that stock enough has been taken to ensure success, and that by the 20th of June it has all been subscribed for.

### Mr. Winters' Coming Sale.

We publish with sorrowful feelings the advertisement which announces that Theodore Winters, on the 17th of July next, will offer at public sale a lot of yearlings, and two-years-old and over of his horses in training. There are regrets that the man who has been the most closely identified with the California turf for upward of twenty years should give up active participation, and who enjoyed the confidence of the public in the highest degree. Liberal in everything connected with it, straightforward and enterprising, he has been the life of the royal sport, keeping it up when it was languishing, and but for his endeavors there are strong probabilities that it would have come to an inglorious end. It is different now. He has labored effectively, and there are others who will carry on the work in the same spirit, and while his retirement a few years ago would have been a death-blow, it will not be so disastrous at present, when it is left in the hands of gentlemen who are all that can be desired to give the turf as high standing as it has in any country. Mr. Winters has contemplated giving up racing for some time, and confine his attentions in this line to breeding. The tendency is to separate the two branches of breeding and racing, and while men like Lord Falmouth and the proprietor of Rancho del Rio are missed, leaving a gap that is difficult to fill, there are counteracting advantages. As long as a large breeder races his colts there are doubts, when he offers a portion of them for sale, whether they are worth purchasing, especially if of an age that gives the opportunity for trials. When all the progeny are sold at public sale, especially when yearlings, there cannot be any misgivings, the buyers selecting what they want and fixing the price themselves. That the approaching sale will give buyers a chance to get as good as there is is certain, and hereafter we will give a full description of the animals embraced in the list.

The thoroughbred horse Stylites by Hermit, dam Corinbm by Kingston, from Calceavella by Birdcatcher, arrived in New York from England on the 21st, and began his American career by winning the first prize in the National Horse Show just one week after he landed. Stylites is eight years old and is owned by the Earl of Aylesford.



## STABLE AND PADDOCK.

### Hay for Horses—Quality and Quantity.

By N. H. Paaren, M. D., Ill., State Veterinarian.

Hay, for horses especially, needs to be of the very best quality. Nineteen out of twenty cases of broken wind result from the effects of bad hay. But even if good hay, upon the proper or improper qualities almost depend the eventual life or death of the horse. While the effect of feeding oats—being light, thick—skinned or taily, provided they are perfectly sweet—the result may be frustrated by increased quantity, but if hay is not nutritious, being of much greater bulk, increased quantity is merely filling the animal with what does him no good and may do a great deal of mischief by its bulk.

We have been frequently surprised at seeing many men, who were careful in other far less material points of their horses, careless, in an extraordinary degree, in this most essential one, namely, the quality of their hay. Nothing should induce me to permit a horse to eat a pound of bad hay; or, for a continued feed, any but hay that is not of the sweetest and prime quality. It is the first thing we look after in going into a stable, if we have a horse with us. We have visited friends who grew their own hay, and on remarking that it was not quite the thing, have been told, "No, it got a little wet in making; or, it hested and moulded a little in the rack;" and this by men who kept good horses. So, because they grew it, their horses must eat it. But even otherwise good managers of horses sometimes err as to what is the very best quality. The first indication of its goodness is, no doubt, its fragrant smell; but even this may be deceptive; for we have seen hay very fragrant to the smell that had been heated too much to be good for horses. They may like it, and some say it fattens them, but we suspect its fattening quality arises chiefly from their being allowed to eat a great deal of it. For fast horses (bad winded ones included) this great desideratum is to get into them the greatest possible quantity of nourishment in the least possible compass, and the most nutritious of its kind.

The age of hay is important. Some fancy hay cannot be too old. This is erroneous; for, however good the hay may be, age will lessen its nutritious qualities. Fresh, new hay is by no means proper for horses in work, but a little, even of this, as an alternative, is by no means a bad thing. Hay two years old is quite old enough for any horse. That cut in July is cured enough by September of the following year; in fact, we would prefer it to that any older. Two years after cutting, hay is old enough for any race-horse. Every day after this it deteriorates in its nourishing qualities.

Hay varies with the soils and seasons. In very dry summers the same weight of any green food will be much more nourishing than in a dripping season. So, likewise, any fodder raised on a rich, dry soil will be much more nourishing than that from a poor, wet one. The standard of comparison is the best upland meadow hay, cut as the flower expands, and properly made and stacked, without much heating. One hundred pounds of the best is equal to 120 pounds of a second quality to keep the same stock, or 140 pounds of a third quality, and so on, down to very coarse and hard hay, not well made, which will be scarcely half as valuable, and not fit for cows and store cattle, even when given in double quantity. While good hay alone will fatten cattle, inferior hay requires other foods connected with it. The desire for quantity, or appetite, results from habit; for a keen relish for what is eaten is a sign of health; eating enormous quantities is sometimes the result of disease. A fair quantity of good hay is a much better thing in a horse's stomach than wind; and if we do not give enough of the former for the stomach to feed upon, it is certain to get filled with the latter, which often leads to direful inconveniences, and, indeed, danger. The daily quantity of hay allowed to each horse must vary with its quality, and the work. If grain be limited, the horse will eat a greater weight of poor hay than of that more nutritious. If it be damaged, he must consume more than if sound; for some is rejected, perhaps half, and eaten, furnishes less nutriment. For speed there should be little distension of belly. Eight pounds of good hay in the twenty-four hours is about the usual allowance for fast-working horses, with 12 to 18 pounds of oats. Large draft-horses will consume 20 to 30 pounds, but for them the quantity is seldom limited. Much, however, depends upon the allowance of grain. When given uncut, hay should be shaken before feeding.

As to giving cut hay without ground feed to mix with it, it is not absolutely necessary to grind feed. By mixing cut hay with whole grain, the mastication of the hay is better insured. Many horses swallow their food in great haste, and if large, this is dangerous. The stomach is filled, overloaded, before it acts upon its contents. The food ferments, and the horse takes colic, which is often fatal. By adding cut hay to grain, the horse must take more time to eat it. Satiety takes place before the stomach is overloaded, and time is given for digestion to begin before fermentation can occur. In this way chaff is very useful, especially where the horse receives large meals after long fasts.

For old horses, having bad teeth, and for those at work all day, food easily eaten gives more time, for with long hay the horse's teeth do work that is done by the chaffing machine. Horses having bad teeth, particularly heavy draft-horses, seldom eat a large allowance of fodder. Their jaws tire before appetite is satisfied. Such horses, except when out of work, should have ground feed and cut hay. At first they may not eat it less heartily, but in general this happens only for a short time.

### Care of a Stallion.

M. T. Gratian, in answer to a correspondent, contributes to the *Breeders' Gazette* the following hints on the care of stallions during the season:

From one to three mares per day has been my practice, depending upon age, condition and vigor of the stallion. Naturally there will be days of rest from stud service, which would render needless the alteration mentioned. As to feed, good oats, clean hay, plenty of green grass, and no drugs, eggs or condiments should be the rule. I used to be shy of grass because wise grooms said horses would be slow that had much of it. I have not found them so, but have found that it increases a stallion's percentage of colts. I have never had a stallion that I could not grass-out with a halter, attaching a long strap. After the grass is high enough to mow it can be cut and fed, but even then I prefer the other method, and grassing-out early to give their feet the benefit of the dew.

A stallion should have a good-sized paddock to run in, or else be driven every day the weather is good. During the season I prefer the paddock if a horse is not too sluggish to exercise himself. A state of nature as near as it can be attained agrees best with the highest results to be attained from the procreative powers. I would not confine even a draft stallion to the exercise of a box-stall. My limit with a stallion of the age named, if in good health, is seventy-five

mares, but many of them will have to be served more than once. With a limit of two services per day three months is ample time to get through with that number if in this main easy breeders.

Young mares often stick with a first service; indeed at my establishment that is the rule, and it is waste-work to open them until they have proven the need of it.

Where a stallion serves two mares a day most breeders prefer to give him out in the morning and one in the evening. My choice is to breed both mares in the morning. Sometimes a double service will be required for a shy breeder. In this case the second service should be given as quickly as the horse is ready.

### Volunteer and His 2:30 Representatives.

Among the many sons of Rysdyk's Hambletonian that have gained merited prominence as sires of trotters Volunteer stands pre-eminent, and for the last half-dozen years has been considered second only to his sire as the representative stallion of the family to which he belongs. With twenty-three of his get in the 2:30 list—fifteen of these with records better than 2:25, five with faster records than 2:20 and one with a record of 2:11—it is not strange that this position has been given Volunteer in the estimation both of horsemen and the general public. Of the sterling qualities of his sons and daughters as race-horses there can not be the slightest question, and for years it has been a universally admitted fact that the Volunteers are, as a rule, as game a family of trotters as any of which we have knowledge.

Of the early history of Volunteer it is not necessary to speak at length in this connection. That he was overshadowed during the first portion of his stud career by the fame and prestige of his sire is well known, and the prejudice which then existed against him on account of the thorough-blood inherited through his dam had much to do with the undoubted ostracism to which for a time he was subjected by breeders. But when his sons and daughters began showing on the race-tracks of the country the material of which they were made, this prejudice was quickly dissipated, and for the past fifteen years no horse has been held in higher esteem or received a more generous patronage from the general public than Volunteer.

The fastest of his get, as is well known, is St. Julien, 2:11, whose dam was Flora by Sayre's Harry Clay, and in this connection it should be noted that it is with mares of the Clay and American Star families that Volunteer has achieved his best results. From the dam of St. Julien alone there have come, besides that horse, Unalala, 2:23, and that was a first-class two-mile horse, and St. Remo, 2:28, a horse that should really have obtained a faster record than is now to his credit. St. Julien's performances would of themselves have been sufficient to have given Volunteer marked prominence among trotting sires, but while they have been exceptionally good it is not upon them alone that the fame of his sires is called upon to rest. Gloster, 2:17, was undoubtedly one of our very best trotters, and it was a pity indeed when he was shipped to California only to die there before being given a chance to show the world the full extent of the speed possessed by him, as well as that which would have been developed with increasing age and under the tutelage of so skillful a reinsman as Budd Doble. Gloster was a horse of exceptional size and bone, and when he obtained his record of 2:17 at eight years old was not by any means filled out, and developed as he would have been two or three years later. Bodine, 2:19, that was out of a mare by Sayre's Harry Clay, was another good one, and in 1874, '75 and '76 ranked among the very best horses then on the turf. When Peter Johnston took him in hand in 1874 Bodine was anything but a promising specimen of horse-flesh. He had a record of about 2:30, which he was not at that time able to beat; was not a particularly good-gaited horse behind, and possessed a temper that did not in any manner enhance his prospects. By careful management and the exercise of that judgment which never leaves him, Johnston made Bodine a first-class horse in every respect, and in 1876, when he trotted in the free-for-all race through the Central Circuit against Goldsmith Maid, Smangler, Lucille Goldust, and Judge Fullerton, he was the only one of the entire party that took part in all of the seven races from Cleveland to Springfield, and in no one of them did he fail to get a portion of the purse. That year Bodine could trot his mile better than 2:18, but being outclassed by Smangler and the Maid it was not possible for him to win even a single heat in the long journey from the lakes to the sea. That he would have been a better horse the following year is not to be doubted had the best of judgment been used in his management by the gentleman who owned him, but after returning to Chicago from the arduous campaign referred to a foolish attempt to equal the 2:21 of Dexter, drawing a wagon and driver of the weight of 415 pounds was made, and directly after this, and before the horse had been given any chance to recover from the severe ordeal he had already undergone, Bodine was shipped to Cincinnati and started in a race against Rarus and other horses. Of course he was beaten, and from that time never seemed to be himself again, although in California the following winter he trotted a good wagon-race against Sam Purdy. Budd Doble, in whose hands he had been placed, brought him east during the spring of 1877, but in a race against Little Fred at Dexter Park in this city, he developed a lameness which necessitated his withdrawal from training, and prevented him from again appearing on the turf.

Alley and Driver, whose records are 2:19 and 2:19, respectively, were a pair of Volunteer's best. Bred by the owner of the sire and campaigned by him for many seasons, they never failed to make a respectable showing in the races in which they were engaged, and the number of victories placed to their credit is exceedingly large. Driver especially, was a horse of immense constitution—one of the steel-and-whalebone kind that seem to never grow weary and that trot on season after season until old age forces their retirement. Of Amy and Huntress, with records of 2:20 and 2:20, not much need be said, as their performances speak for themselves. In these days Amy would not be considered a first-class campaigner, as her uncertain temper manifested itself at such critical times that comparatively few races fell to her credit, and the immense turn of speed which she possessed could rarely be utilized. She was a strongly injured mare, being out of Belle Brandon (the dam of Governor Sprague) by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; and with these blood lines it is difficult to propound a theory which shall explain her erratic nature. Huntress will be remembered more for her three-mile record than that made by her at a mile, she trotting three miles at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, N. Y., in September, 1872, in 7:21, which still stands as the best performance on record at that distance; and it is doubtful if there are many horses possessing no more speed than she did that could equal her three miles.

Powers, 2:21, was another good one, and although a patched-up horse, was always dangerous in any race in which he engaged; and that it was within his power to beat 2:20 horsemen are well aware.

Of the other members of the Volunteer family that have beaten 2:30 it is not necessary to write in detail, as most of them are well-known and many are still before the public, but a word should be said as to the work accomplished by the sons of Volunteer as sires, and when viewed from this standpoint, it cannot be said that Volunteer is a success, as with very few exceptions his descendants in the stud have not exhibited a capacity for siring speed, even though they may have been fast at the trotting gait themselves. It did not take breeders long to discover this fact, and for years persons in search of a suitable horse to place at the head of a stock farm have not as a rule selected one with a strong infusion of Volunteer blood. Other sons of Hambletonian have transmitted speed at the trotting gait with great uniformity, and their sons have perpetuated this trait, but in the case of Volunteer this cannot truthfully be said.—*Breeders' Gazette*.

### Caring for Colts.

In order to have a colt come out really a strong, sturdy animal, particular attention must be paid to his growth during the first summer and autumn. If the mare's milk is insufficient to keep the colt in good flesh and thriving steadily, it is best to resort at once to cow's milk. Skimmed milk answers very well for this purpose, especially if a little flaxseed jelly or cotton seed meal is mixed with it. A heaped tablespoonful night and morning is enough to begin with, when the colt is a month old—this can be gradually increased to a pint per day by the time the colt is six months old, or double this if the colt is of the large farm or cart horse breed. Oats may also be given as soon as they can be eaten. Begin with a half pint night and morning, and gradually increase according to the age and size of the animal to four quarts per day. These, together with the meal above, should be supplemented with a couple of quarts of wheat bran night and morning. The latter is excellent to prevent worms and help to keep the bowels in good condition.

Colts should not be permitted to stand on a plank, cement, paved or any hard floor the first year, as these are liable to injuriously affect the feet and legs. Unless the yard where the colts run in the winter has a sandy or fine, dry, gravelly soil, it should be well littered so as to keep their feet dry. Mud or soft, wet ground is apt to make tender hoofs, no matter how well-bred the colt may be. The reason why the horses in one district grow up superior to those in another in hoof, bone, muscle, and action, is because it has a dry limestone or silicious soil. When the work season comes in the hot days of summer, do not let this colt run with its dam from morning until night, and when the mare comes home from her work heated, allow her to cool off before suckling the colt, or milk out a little with your hand, as her overheated milk is liable to give the colt diarrhea.—*Farming World*.

## HERD AND SWINE.

### Dairy vs. Creamery Butter.

A Kansas farmer, writing to the Cincinnati *Farming World*, plants himself squarely in opposition to the creamery boom in this wise:

I have long been annoyed at the lethargy of the dairymen of the United States in allowing the creamery men to monopolize the butter interests of our markets. While the dairies have been plodding along in the old quiet way, the creamery has been exalted and advertised and pushed to the front. Now, every good dairyman knows that dairy butter, properly made, is much nicer and better than that made at the creameries. But like every new thing, the creamery butter had a boom which sent it away ahead in the markets. Oleomargarine, butterine and cheap roll stuff shipped from country stores have all been sold as dairy butter, and are always quoted in the papers as dairy butter, and hence purchasers have become prejudiced against the real dairy butter. Now, I know for a fact that a neat, clean dairy, with a competent home butter-maker, will produce a superior article to that of creameries. Two years ago the creamery boom struck our county seat and they said they would soon supersede the dairies here. I told the proprietor we could make a better article and would sell it for a higher price in the same town. I let my customers first try his butter, then I took mine to them, and continued to furnish them at two cents per pound more than he could get anywhere in the same time. Others seeing my success, did the same, and in three months the creamery was "bushed." We could put our butter in pails five to ten pounds each, and ship to Denver and get ten cents per pound more than he could. Now this is the way to do it: Get small pails, make a good, even grade of butter, put your name and the name of your dairy on each pail, and ship to some reliable commission merchant on trial. In a few weeks, if you produce a really meritorious article, there will be a demand for all you can produce, and it will pay, too. I admit there is less work in selling your cream, but claim that the farmer has to pay too much to have the butter made up in that way. While some of my neighbors were selling their cream at twelve to fifteen cents per inch (pound), I was getting twenty to twenty-five cents per pound for my butter in a home market. I made it pay for all the extra work. The value of the buttermilk alone will pay the expense of churning. If the farmers of the country would study the "art" of butter making and not be afraid to advertise their product, they will soon see that there will be a demand for all they can produce at good, remunerative prices.

Cream from unsound milk, cream that has been long in rising, cream that has been kept too long after skimming—none of these can be made into first-rate butter by any skill in churning or after treatment. But good cream will give pale and spongy butter if churned at too high a temperature. Butter will come all the way up to seventy degrees, and even a little higher in winter, but it will be poor; and, further than this, if cream is churned six or eight hours and the butter has not come because the cream is imperfect, or the temperature is wrong, though the temperature may then be rectified and the butter brought, the product will be inferior in color, texture, or flavor, and generally in all three. It has been so hurt by overchurning that it can never be restored to anything like excellence.—*Mirror and Farmer*.

When a cow learns the trick of sucking herself she is rarely cured. The habit may be prevented by putting a girdle about the cow and a halter on her head, and fitting a wooden rod from a ring in the girdle to another in the halter, making it pass between the forelegs. She cannot then get her head around to her side. But generally it is best to fatten such a troublesome cow for the butcher.



## Cause and Effect.

No business man should make a change in his policy or management without good reasons therefor, and this certainly applies to the farmer as much as to any one else. The introduction of improved machinery, improved stock and improved methods, and the adoption of advanced ideas in agriculture, should be preceded by reflection and grounded on business principles. To make changes of this kind simply because it is fashionable to do so, and not on grounds which in themselves are clearly defensible and reasonable, to say the least of it, very foolish, and beneath the dignity of the first and most important pursuit in which men are engaged. The thinking man, however, needs to make but a short search indeed, in order to fortify with the best reasons a policy aimed at securing better farm animals, better farm tools, and better farm improvements of all kinds. The reasoning is as clear as logic can make it, and the conclusion as direct as that two and two make four. One need not hunt long, for instance, for sufficient grounds for buying improved stock for the purpose of elevating the standard of quality in his farm animals. The more closely he investigates the subject the more the thoughtful man is convinced that this is the one advisable course before him. In the first place, the ownership is in itself a matter of satisfaction, and while more important interests must not be sacrificed in order to cater to one's preferences, it is, nevertheless, much better to be working with something which one can admire and appreciate for its own sake than to give his care to stock for the keeping of which the money return is the only incentive. A point hanging on this one is that one will naturally make more effort to be successful with good stock than with something in which he can feel no pride. Having more money invested, he feels the necessity of increased effort to get a money return from it, and will be the better herdsman or flockmaster for having his stock elevated in his own estimation by its enhanced cost. It is well understood that the risks of stock-raising are largely obviated by the infusion of improved blood. He who produces something good always has a market, and, under ordinary circumstances, does not have to hunt a customer. The extremes of depression always fall most lightly on the man who is conscious of placing a first-class article before the public. In short, it pays, on all accounts, to have the best. With a fair opportunity the owner of high-class stock, with a sufficient knowledge of his business to manage it judiciously, never finds himself in a succession of years working without a reasonable return for his investment and labor. This has been so constantly demonstrated in agricultural experience that the farmer of to-day may class it among the axioms of his calling.—*Stockman.*

## Milk Fever in Cows.

[The following practical information is from Mr. O. M. Tinkham, Secretary of the Vermont State Dairywomen's Association.]

The animal is usually attacked with milk fever within 36 hours after dropping her calf, and unless relieved will probably be dead in 48 hours more. The deepest milkers and cows in high condition are more subject to it than those in poor flesh. The cause is the pressure of blood on the brain consequent on the increased amount in the circulation, forced to seek new channels by the expulsion of the calf. The symptoms are a sudden and entire ceasing of the flow of milk, the eyes become bloodshot, she loses all interest in her calf and all care for it, lies down and can be aroused with difficulty, loses all power of motion, and death ensues. Sometimes these symptoms are varied by violent mania, the cow being crazy, running against walls or other obstacles with entire carelessness.

Prevention is the first thing to be looked after. This can usually be secured by keeping the animal in a low condition. The bowels should be kept open by the use of roots, bran, and, if necessary, mild cathartics. For several weeks before calving the meal should be taken away if the cow is in full flesh, and rich foods avoided. Where the danger is considered great, bleeding may be resorted to soon after the calf is dropped.

After the attack, the only remedy which has been found tolerably sure is bleeding. I have never lost a case where bleeding could be done, but in advanced stages the blood is thick and dark and will not flow. In bleeding, cord the neck of the animal tightly well down toward the shoulder, when the vein will fill above the cord and show distinctly. Over this the fleam should be held and given a sharp blow with a stick to make the opening into the vein. The bleeding should be copious, and the blood he caught in some vessel so to be sure how much is taken, as a little blood makes a great show if left to flow on the ground. Two-thirds of a common pailful, or six or eight quarts, should be taken; if bled till they stagger, it will do no harm. The head should be showered with cold water or bags of ice applied to it. Move the bowels by physic—a drachm of calomel or a dose of epsom salts.

## Management of Hogs.

The only safe way to manage a lot of hogs is to keep off disease. Don't wait for cholera and then trust to drugs. Keep your hogs away from muddy feed lots; keep them out of wet heds and don't let them nest or pile up in beds of dust. There is no bog that

"Does not know his own, his native bed," and one of the best things we farmers can do is to destroy the "Hog bed" very often. Change your hogs from one lot to another as often as possible. If there are symptoms of disease or loss of appetite, coughing, etc., be sure to change your hogs even though you put them in your yard or garden. Now, if there is no improvement, stop your hogs from the water thirty-six hours, and at once reduce your feed to one-fourth the usual allowance. Then, your hogs being both thirsty and hungry, give every one hundred hogs ten pounds of sulphur, three pounds of copers (pulverized), three pounds of Spanish brown, one quart of salt, four ounces of black antimony, seventy-five pounds of ship stuff, one tablespoonful of concentrated lye thoroughly dissolved.

Make a barrel full of alops, stir it well, and let your hogs to it. It is well to divide the bogs into two or three gangs and give them 'this slop separately so that all get it. After this, put your hogs in a clean pasture with pure water. Change diet frequently and keep before them a trough of the above mixture, omitting lye, antimony and ship stuff. In the place of these put two or three bushels of asbes and one-half bushel of salt instead of a quart.

Take your hogs that cough out of the drove and keep them away. In a week kill all that have not improved. The rest will live and do well.

Carbolic soap liberally applied two or three times, at intervals of as many days, will, it is claimed, entirely destroy lice on hogs. It is also a good plan to mix a little sulphur with their feed at the same time.

## Packing Butter in Crocks.

The partial loss of a crock of our own best butter the past season or, what was about the same, the loss of its flavor and the consequent old taste, has led to the looking into the matter, and the supposed perfect glazing of the crock was found to be pierced with a great number of most minute holes, the result in some way of the turning. This let the air into the mass of butter, or, what was worse, the inside material of the crock simply acted as a sponge, and the finer aromatic oils of the butter were absorbed through these minute holes into the clay, and the outside layer of butter was ruined, leaving but a core of butter in the center of the crock. No poorer article was ever invented in which to pack butter than a poor crock, one either imperfectly glazed or a "second" that contains cracks, "blisters," or sealed off places. When the glazing is perfect, or glass-like, absorption can not take place, but unless it is perfect there is a great liability of a loss in aroma and texture, and what was put down as yellow butter will be taken up with edges bleached out and the flavor gone. If a broken crock is to be examined it will be found that the glazing at best is not thicker than a film, and might be easily destroyed by the action of the oil and the acids of which butter is composed. The genuine stone crock with its glazing of glass makes a perfect package of butter, but the common clay crock, with its salt wash, or vitreous glaze, is often a delusion in butter-keeping; but what consumer ever thought that it was the crock itself that worked the damage and charged it to the cause?—*Cleveland Herald.*

## STALLIONS THOROUGHbred.

## The Thoroughbred Stallion

## WILDIDLE.

By imp. AUSTRALIAN. Dam Idlewild, by Lexington. This great race-horse and successful sire will make the season of 1884, from February 10th to June 10th, at Judson's Wildidle Farm, Santa Clara, Cal.

Wildidle is the sire of Gov. Stanford's Frolic filly (record of one mile, 1:42), at two years old, May D. (with a record of one and one-half miles in 2:36, the fastest on the Pacific Coast), Jim Douglas, Ella Doane, Wildidler, and others of note.

Terms of season, \$75, payable at time of service, and in all cases before removal. Mares taken good care of at \$8 per month. No responsibility for escapes or accidents. For further particulars address

H. C. JUDSON, Owner, or  
W. L. APPLEBY, Supt.,  
P. O. Box 223. Santa Clara, Cal.

## STALLIONS

—AT—

## RANCHO DEL PASO.

For the Season of 1884.

Thoroughbreds.

## LONGFIELD.

Chestnut horse, by MONARCHIST, he by Lexington. First dam, Dame Gourlay (Blue Gown), by Planet. Second dam, Flora G., by Lexington. Third dam, Fanny G., by imp. Margrave. Fourth dam, Lancesse, by Lance. Fifth dam, Aurora, by Aratus. Sixth dam, Paragon, by imp. Buzzard. Seventh dam, Indiana, by Columbus (son of imp. Pantaloon). Eighth dam, Jane Hunt, by Hampton's Paragon. Ninth dam, Moll, by imp. Figure. Tenth dam, Slamerkin, by imp. Wildair. Eleventh dam, imp. Cub Mare, by Cub. Twelfth dam, Aramantus, dam, by Second. Thirteenth dam, by Starling. Fourteenth dam, by Croft's Partner. Fifteenth dam, by Greyhound. At \$50 the season, due at the time of service.

## JIM BROWNE.

Chestnut horse, by FOSTER, he by Lexington. First dam, Flush, by Hiawatha. Second dam, Fanny Bugg, by imp. Ambassador. Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar. Fourth dam, Madame Bosley, by Sir Richard Tonson. Fifth dam, Nancy Nicbol, by imp. Eagle. Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilke's Wonder. Seventh dam, by Chanticleer. Eighth dam, by imp. Sterling. Ninth dam, by Clodius. Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye. Eleventh dam, by Jolly Roger. Twelfth dam, by imp. Partner. Thirteenth dam, imp. Monkey. Fourteenth dam, an imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Bracon. At \$50 the season, due at time of service.

## Trotting Stallions.

## ECHO.

Bay horse, by RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN. First dam, Fanny Felter, by Magnolia, son of Seely's American Star. Second dam, by Webber's Kentucky Whip. Third dam, by Shakespeare, son of Duroc, and out of a mare by Plato, son of imp. Messenger. At \$100 the season, due at time of service.

## ALGONA.

Chestnut horse, by ALMONT, son of Alexander's Abdallah, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian. First dam, Emma Kinkead, by Conscrip, son of Cassius M. Clay. Second dam, Effie Dean, by Mambrino Chief. Third dam, by Powell's Bertrand, son of Bertrand, by Sir Archy. At \$100 the season, due at time of service.

## ALASKA.

Brown horse, by ELECTIONEER. First dam, by Washington, he by Geo. M. Patchen. Second dam, by Williamson's Belmont. At \$50 the season, due at time of service.

The season for thoroughbreds will commence February 10th and terminate June 20th. For trotting stallions, will commence February 10th and terminate July 1st. Good care will be taken of mares during the season at \$6 per month; after the season \$10 per month will be charged, but no responsibility for escape or accidents.

John Mackey, Superintendent,  
Sacramento, Cal.

## THOROUGHbred STALLION

## X X.

## Pedigree.

X X (Doublecross), bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson at Atwood Cottage, Riverside, Illinois, foaled May 23, 1872, by MALCOLM. First dam, Columbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland. Second dam, Young Fashion, by imported Monarch. Third dam, Fashion, by imported Trustee. Fourth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles. Fifth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy. Sixth dam, by imported Medley. Seventh dam, by imported Centinel. Eighth dam, by Mark Anthony. Ninth dam, by imported Janus. Tenth dam, by imported Monkey. Eleventh dam, by imported Silvereye. Twelfth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

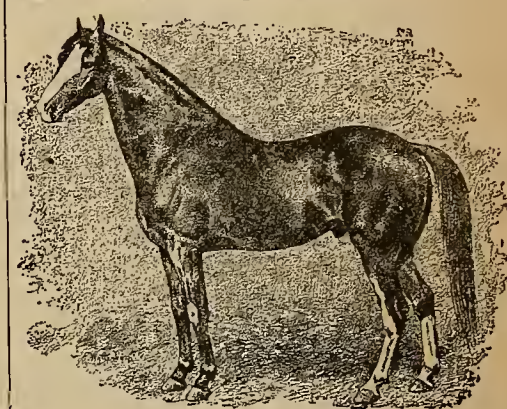
X X (Doublecross) is of as high and fashionable breeding as any stallion in the country. His sire, Malcolm, is by imported Bonnie Scotland, his dam Columbia, also by imported Bonnie Scotland; hence his name. Malcolm was one of the best race-horses of his day, and Columbia was also a fine race mare. Columbia is the granddam of An-teco. Her dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland, Wauanita, Bonnie Kate the dam of Bonnie Lizzie, Andes, Hock Hocking, Three Cheers, etc. The dam of Malcolm, Lady Lancaster, was the dam of Sagamore, Ontario (the dam of McWhirler, Regent, Lady Fairfield, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton, etc.), and a reference to the racing calendars will show how distinguished the members of these two families are. This is the only Bonnie Scotland stallion in California, and from his inbreeding issues much of the blood as if he were a son of that renowned sire. He is a horse of immense substance, good size, high form, and of the best disposition.

Will make the ensuing season, 1884, from February 15th to June 15th, at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms, \$50 the season.

## JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON.

Oakland or 508 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

## The Thoroughbred Stallion

JOE HOOKER.  
BY MONDAY.

First dam Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse. Second dam Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock. Third dam Ida, by imp. Belshazzar. Fourth dam Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard. Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle. Sixth dam Bet Bosley, by Wilke's Wonder. Seventh dam, by Chanticleer. Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling. Ninth dam, by Clodius. Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye. Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Roger. Twelfth dam, by Partner. Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey. Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

TERMS, \$50 THE SEASON, TO A FEW MARES OF APPROVED breeding. Good pasturage for mares from a distance at \$4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

My place, where Joe Hooker will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freepoot road. This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier and Jim Reunick. For history of Joe Hooker see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN January 20th, 1883.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

## TROTting STALLIONS.

## Standard Trotting Stallion

## BILLY HAYWARD, 489,

At NILES, ALAMEDA COUNTY.

Terms \$20.00. Good pasturage \$3.00.

JAS. J. MARTIN, Agent.

## THE ELECTIONEER STALLION

## STANFORD

Will make the season of 1884, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, at my stable near the Oakland Race Track.

## Terms.

\$50 for the season, payable at the close of the season. No responsibility assumed beyond reasonable care.

## Pedigree and Description.

Stanford was bred by George Faylor, late of San Francisco, foaled in 1879; is dark bay, no marks, 16½ hands, and weighs 1,650 pounds; was sired by Electioneer and closely resembles him in form and color; was not broken until last year; has been handled very little, but enough to show that his action is excellent and peculiar to the get of Electioneer. First dam, Annie Laurie, by McCracken's Dave Hill, Jr., (sire of Geo. Treat, record 2:24), he by McCracken's Dave Hill, he by Red Lion, and he by Vermont Black Hawk. Second dam, Kitty, by Owen Dale, son of Belmont. Dam of Dave Hill, Jr., by old St. Lawrence, granddam thoroughbred. Dam of Dave Hill by Vermont Hambletonian. Dam of Red Lion by Vermont Hambletonian.

J. J. FAIRBANKS.

Oakland, January 18, 1



## YACHTING.

## A Faithful Servant.

In the dailies have been brief notices of the death by suicide of John Halthusen, the steward of the Pacific Yacht Club. Poor John! a sincere desire to be appreciated was the cause of his death. He had been sick for a long time, and on the opening of the sailing season the crush of business hurried and excited him excessively. He was constantly in a state of fear that he would be complained of on account of any of his shortcomings, in regard to the quality of his viands.

This species of insanity reached the climax on last Friday night, a week from last night. He expected the following day a large company of "Good Samaritans" a branch of the Masonic order, and he was unable to get a sufficient number of clams to make his chowder. Some of his friends, noticing his excitement, volunteered to stay up all night with him, and sat up for some hours, during which time John was very restless and nervous; he finally quieted down and remained calmly in bed for quite a while, when his watchers dozed off, only to be aroused by the report of a fire-arm, and to discover John's lifeless body on the floor. He will be much missed as he always seemed to sink in his desire to please the members of the club, and he, moreover, was the prince of caterers. The club has, we understand, already made arrangements for a new steward, who will find it a difficult undertaking to entirely fill the place vacated by John. The flags were at half-mast at all the club houses, and on all the yachts, both on Saturday and Sunday.

## A Prospective Match Race.

The first race talk of the season has been heard this week. The yachts under discussion are the Aggie and Lurline. Outside parties, at least, the proposition comes from them, offer to back the Aggie against the Lurline for a stake of anywhere from \$2,000 to \$5,000, to race hest and hest boat, round the Farallones and return, or to the Santa Cruz Lighthouse and return. The interested parties in the Lurline have not, at the present writing, taken any action in the matter, but if they do, and the race comes to a head, it will be a most interesting test of speed, not only on account of the different models and builders of the vessels, but also because the Aggie is a centre-board vessel, while the Lurline is a keel boat. It may look out of place to speculate on an indefinite event, but we should imagine that if on the day of the race (always providing that it comes off), that the weather is light or moderately so, the Aggie will prove the victor, but in case of heavy wind and weather, the Lurline will go to the fore.

Much as racing gives a boom to yachting, the practice of racing for a money stake is to be condemned. Yachting is the only sport now distinctly left, on the coast at least, to gentlemen, but when coin considerations are a factor in yacht racing it will soon sink into a sport whereby gamblers and rones may make a living. We should suggest that the vessels race for a trophy, more especially as the owners of both crafts are fully able to get up a very handsome one without inconvenience to themselves.

## Cruise of the S. F. Y. C.

Owing to an omission the programme of the San Francisco Yacht Club for yesterday, today and to-morrow was not published last week. It is as follows:

Yachts of the San Francisco Yacht Club and those of its guests will assemble off Front street wharf, San Francisco, on Friday morning, May 30th, ready for a cruise to Antioch.

At 11 o'clock of that morning the preparatory gun will be fired from the flag ship, and five minutes later the starting gun will be fired, when the yachts will get under way, and make the best of their way to the southern end of Mare Island, where those first arriving will round to and await the arrival of the rest of the fleet. The yachts will then form two lines, the flag ship of the Commodore leading the starboard division, and the Vice-Commodore the port one. Yachts will be attentive to signals, as any manoeuvres will be ordered by them. Captains of yachts must hear in mind that when a manoeuvre is ordered by signal, they must not commence the execution of it until the signal is hauled down. The Yachts will pass Benicia in this order, and off Martinez the whole fleet will pass in review under the stern of the flag ship. The fleet will then proceed to Antioch. On arrival there they may either go alongside the wharf, or anchor as close to it as possible, taking care to ascertain that they are not in the way of the steamers. Should any of the larger yachts not wish to cross Suisun Bay, they can remain at Martinez, where they will be joined by the fleet on its return the next day. On Saturday, May 31st, at 9 o'clock A. M., the preparatory gun will be fired, and five minutes later the starting gun, when yachts will get under way, and "try rate of sailing to windward" until Martinez is reached, when they will come to an anchor as most convenient, but near the wharf. On Sunday morning, June 1st, the preparatory gun will fire at 9 A. M., and five minutes later the starting gun will fire, when the fleet will get under way, try rate of sailing to the club house at Sausalito, where yachts can disperse at their pleasure. During this cruise it is particularly requested that yachts will not commence hoisting their canvas until after the firing of the

"preparatory gun," and that they will not hoist the "head sails" until the firing of the "starting guns." Attention is also requested to "colors" at eight bells, and the sundown guns.

The cruise will be under the charge of Commodore Harrison, and from that gentleman's activity and energy should be a success. The only one of the big nuns that is sure to go through the whole way is the Fleur de Lis. Captain White, in spite of his lame arm, having announced that as his intention. He is one of our most enthusiastic yachtsmen.

## Out for an Airing.

The waters of the bay last Saturday presented an animated appearance, nearly all the yachts being out. The Dawn, Frolic, Lolita, Eva, sloop Nellie and Azalea all came out from the city front, but were set by the strong ebb tide far to leeward. They were joined by the Ariel and Rambler from Sausalito, and all together made quite a fleet. The vessels started out with kites flying, but as the breeze got increasing in force sail was reduced gradually on some, and by wholesale on others; the Ariel being the most noticeable in this latter respect, she soon reduced her canvas to full jib and reefed main-sail. This did not seem a sufficient reduction, as she pulled out a large brass pin to which the etanding part of her jib sheet is made fast, but no real damage resulted therefrom. We should imagine that a big jib, such as she now carries, would be impracticable on such a large vessel, and that she would work better with a boom on it. In the afternoon the wind blew very fresh, at a rough guess about twenty or twenty-five knots an hour, and this soon drove the fleet apart, and caused most of them to seek anchorages.

## A Chapter of Mishaps.

The Thetis, which has her moorings at North Beach, broke adrift some days back. The float to her mooring chain is properly shackled on, but where the line leads thence to the yacht it was only connected to the float by a common staple, so when the breeze freshened it pulled out. She went foul of Selby's wharf, and was taken back again by some soldiers who evidently had little conception of the usages aboard sailing vessels, as they made her fast by the end of the main-sheet. This, of course, gave her too much scope and she was within an ace of going ashore when she was picked up by some boatmen, who took her round to the southern end of the city and demanded \$20 salvage. Last Saturday whilst getting under way, she fouled a scow schooner lying at anchor; the latter's bowsprit going right through the mainsail of the yacht tearing it so as to render it almost useless for all time. *Experientia docet.* In regard to this vessel, we are informed by parties who were on board of her at the time of the Martinez cruise, that the reason she had her main boom dipped in the water, and acted so wildly, was because she had carried away her topping lift, and consequently had nothing to support the boom. We regret having, through the want of knowledge, cried down the young gentlemen's seamanship.

The Azalea made her how to the yachting public last Saturday, after hibernating in the Oakland creek for some months. She has been scraped and painted, and has a new snit of sails which seem to set admirably. The light green color she is painted is a welcome relief to the eye from the conventional white and black.

The Frolic, the flag ship of the S. F. Y. C., was out last Sunday in a most abominably dirty suit of sails; we were glad to see her heading a new suit last week.

Long Bridge seems deserted in favor of Sausalito for a place to "lie up," the majority of the yachts having moorings over there.

## The English Derby.

LONDON, May 28th.—The race for the Derby was a dead heat between St. Gatien and Harvester. The race took place at Epsom Downs. Sir John Willoughby's filly, Queen Adelaide, came in second. The other starters were Girards's St. Medard, Hamilton's Loch Ranza, Osborne's Waterford, Price's Bedouin, Walton's Richmond, McIntyre's Beauchamp, Jardine's Borneo, Long's Connor, Haldaway's The Hopeful Dutchman, Rothschild's Talisman, Lefevre's Breast and Rothschild's Woodstock. The betting before the race was 2 to 1 against Queen Adelaide, 5 to 1 against St. Medard, 13 to 2 against Talisman, 10 to 1 against St. Gatien, 12 to 1 against Beauchamp, 12 to 1 against Waterford, 14 to 1 against Borneo, 18 to 1 against Richmond.

There was an excellent start. After three strides Richmond assumed a slight lead. After a quarter of a mile had been covered Woodstock took up the running, Richmond second. They went through the furze in front of Bedouin to the mile post, where Richmond again took command. They ran thus to the top of the hill. Going down hill Borneo resumed the lead, followed by St. Gatien and Richmond. Entering the straight, Loch Ranza joined Borneo, Queen Adelaide and Harvester close up. When a quarter of a mile from home Borneo was still leading, followed by St. Gatien. The leaders continued in these positions to the distance pole, where Borneo was beaten. St. Gatien was here joined by Harvester and a tremendous race

took place, the pair running locked together, Queen Adelaide third, Waterford fourth, Breast, Talisman, Borneo and St. Medard following in the order named. Richmond was the ninth to cross the line, Woodstock and the Hopeful Dutchman last.

The race was not run off. The stakes were divided between the owners of St. Gatien and Harvester. Time 2:46 1-5.

The celebrated English stallion Doncaster has been sold by the Duke of Westminster to the Hungarian Government for five thousand guineas. This famous horse was bred in 1870 by Sir Tatton Sykes, and was first called All Heart and No Peel. He was a son of Stockwell, from Marigold, by Teddington; second dam sister to Singapore, by Rattan. Owing to a kick Doncaster did not start as a two-year-old, but was sold to the late Mr. Merry, in whose colors he made his debut as a three-year-old in the two thousand guineas, and was unplaced, but he won the Derby of 1873. But he was defeated in the Grand Duke Michael Stakes and Newmarket Derby. As a four-year-old he ran a dead heat with Flagelot (Rayon d'Or's sire) for second place in the Ascot Gold Cup, won by Boiard. Doncaster, however, won the Goodwood Cup with 129 pounds. As a four-year-old he was a great racer, probably the best in the world, as he won the Ascot Cup and the Alexander Plate, three miles. He was then retired to the stud, where in his first season he got Bend Or, who won the Derby of 1880. Doncaster brought the highest price ever paid for a stallion—the Duke of Westminster paid 12,000 guineas for him. He was one of the last sons of Stockwell, and resembled him more than any of his sons, of whom he was probably the best, as he seemed to get better with age, and was supreme over a considerable distance of ground. Outside of Bend Or he has not been a success, but a change of mares works wonders, and maybe, as the successor of Buccaneer in Hungary, he will, like that sire, cause the English to bitterly repent the day they sold him by sending a Derby winner over the channel.

That undefinable characteristic called "quality" frequently manifests itself in unexpected places. The success of Buchanan, the Derby hero, taken in connection with that of his full brother, Harry Gilmore, is only another instance of what a great prize the lottery of breeding often has in store for owners of unappreciated mares. At the time Harry Gilmore won the Omnibus Stakes, Mr. James Guest, who bred him, gave a history of the dam of the two great colts. She was one of the last of the Wagner mares, possibly, the last. She was bred in 1861, and owned by a gentleman in Mr. Guest's neighborhood for many years, drawing a buggy. Mr. Guest had often proposed to him to breed the mare to Buckden and get a race-horse, but his invariable answer was "no, she's too good a buggy mare, and I couldn't spare her." But Mr. Guest always had a high opinion of the old mare, and, by dint of persuading, at last succeeded in getting the gentleman to send her to Buckden, and the result was Harry Gilmore. The second time it was tried, and forth came Buchanan, the Derby winner. Since then, the old mare has had Jim Guest, in 1882, and Lewis Clark, 1883, both by Buckden. These are not isolated by any means, the dams of both Teddington and Sir Tatton Sykes were reckoned worthless mares for breeding, and the lame mare, by Androssan, and dam of Beeswing, was sold for a mere song.

The four-year-old filly Aunt Betsy by Hardwood—Peggy Ringold, Cyclone, three years full brother to Aunt Betsy, and Common Sense by Hardwood—Consu Peggy by Woodburn, all the property of J. W. Adams of Los Angeles, are now at Oakland Park in charge at Lee Shaner, to be trained for the fall races. Shaner has purchased a half interest in Cyclone.

E. H. Swift of Santa Cruz, has sold his old horse Sorrel Ben to a gentleman in Petaluma. Ben divided the honors with Father Serra's church, as an old-time institution of the south coast, but unlike the Mission buildings he couldn't be "restored"

Patsy Duffy's riding attracted much attention at Louisville and his services were in demand. Few jockeys recognized as first-class attended the meeting.

Mr. Winters has retired Callie Smart, and she has been bred to Joe Hooker.

## Bay District Association



## ENTRIES. ENTRIES.

Saturday, June 4th, 1884.

2:22 Class. Purse \$750, divided \$450, \$200 and \$100. Mile heats, 3 in 5 in harness; 5 or more to enter; 3 or more to start. Entrance ten per cent. of purse. Entries close with the Secretary Saturday, June 7th.

T. W. HINCHMAN.

1435 California St.

## Important Sale of Thoroughbred Horses.

BY DIRECTION OF

THEODORE WINTERS, ESQ.

We will Offer for Sale

Thursday, July 17th, 1884.

At the Stables of C. H. SHEAR, opposite Agricultural Park, Sacramento,

Seventeen Head of Thoroughbred Horses, COMPRISING

All his two-year-olds and yearlings, together with the crack three-year-old Prince of Norfolk and the famous hurdle mare Hattie E. It is Mr. Winters' positive intention to retire from the turf and confine himself strictly to breeding. Hence his entire string will be offered without reserve. The colts in training will be galloped until day of sale, that they may be kept in order for racing purposes. The horses may be seen previous to sale at the Winters' Ranch, Riverside Road, near Sacramento. A competent Veterinary will be in attendance, to make all examinations desired by purchasers. Killip & Co. will execute commissions for intending buyers who cannot be present.

Catalogues giving full pedigrees, etc., will shortly be issued. For information apply to

KILLIP & CO.,  
Live Stock Auctioneers,  
116 Montgomery Street, S. F.

## THE

Thirty-first Annual

## STATE FAIR

— AT —

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Commencing Monday, Sept. 8th,

— AND —

CLOSING SATURDAY, SEPT. 20th, 1884.

TWO WEEKS.

Speed Programme.

First Day, Thursday, Sept. 11th.

TROTTING.

No. 1.—THE OCCIDENT STAKE—Closed in 1882 with thirty nominations.  
No. 2.—PACING PURSE, \$1,000. 2:25 Class.  
No. 3.—TROTTING PURSE, \$4,200. 2:25 Class.

Second Day, Friday, Sept. 12th.

RUNNING.

No. 4.—THE INTRODUCTION STAKE—For two-year-olds. \$25 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$200 added; \$50 to second; third to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.  
No. 5.—THE CALIFORNIA DERBY STAKE—For three-year-olds. Closed in 1882 with sixteen nominations. One mile and a half.  
No. 6.—THE DEL PASO STAKE—For all ages. \$50 entrance; \$15 forfeit; \$250 added; \$75 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarter mile heats.  
No. 7.—SELLING PURSE, \$200—Entrance free. Second horse, \$50. Fixed valuation, \$1,000; two pounds off for each \$100 below, and two pounds added for each \$100 above fixed value. One mile and an eighth.

Third Day, Saturday, Sept. 13th.

TROTTING.

No. 8.—TROTTING PURSE, \$1,000—For four-year-olds. Closed March 10th, 1884, with ten entries.  
No. 9.—THE ANNUAL TWO-YEAR OLD TROTTING STAKE—Closed January 1st, with twenty-one nominations.  
No. 10.—TROTTING PURSE, \$1,200—2:27 Class.

Fourth Day, Monday, Sept. 15th.

RUNNING.

No. 11.—THE MATURITY STAKE—Closed in 1883, with nominations. Three miles.  
No. 12.—THE FREEMAN STAKE—For all ages. \$25 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$200 added; of which \$50 to second; third to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.  
No. 13.—THE CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For two-year-olds. Closed in 1883 with nineteen nominations. One mile.  
No. 14.—FREE HANDICAP STAKE. \$50 entrance; \$25 forfeit; \$15 declaration; \$450 added. \$75 to second; third to save stake. Weights announced September 8th; declaration September 8th, by 8 P. M. Two and one-quarter miles.  
No. 15.—FREE PURSE, \$300—For all ages. \$50 to second; \$25 to third. One mile and repeat.

Fifth Day, Tuesday, Sept. 16th.

TROTTING.

No. 16.—TROTTING PURSE, \$1,000—For three-year-olds. Closed March 10th, 1884, with thirteen entries.  
No. 17.—TROTTING PURSE, \$1,200. Three-minute Class.

Sixth Day, Wednesday, Sept. 17th.

RUNNING.

No. 18.—THE ORANGE STAKE—For two-year-old fillies; \$25 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$150 added; \$50 to second. Five-eighths of a mile.  
No. 19.—THE BREEDER'S STAKE—For three-year-olds. Closed in 1883 with seventeen nomination. One mile and a half.  
No. 20.—SELLING PURSE, \$250—For all ages; entrance free. \$50 to second; fixed valuation, \$1,000. Two pounds off for each \$100 below, and two pounds added for each \$100 above fixed value. One and three-eighths miles.  
No. 21.—FREE PURSE, \$400—For all ages. \$100 to second; \$50 to third. One mile and a half, and repeat.

Seventh Day, Thursday, Sept. 18th.

TROTTING.

No. 22.—TROTTING PURSE, \$1,200—2:22 Class.  
No. 23.—TROTTING PURSE, \$1,200—2:40 Class.

Eighth Day, Friday, Sept. 19th.

RUNNING.

No. 24.—THE SUNNY SLOPE STAKE—For two-year-olds. \$50 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$200 added. \$75 to second; third to save stake. Winner of Introduction Stake penalized 5 pounds. Winner of California Annual Stake penalized 6 pounds. Winner of both penalized 10 pounds. One mile.



No. 25—THE SHENDON STAKE—For three-year olds. \$50 entrance; \$15 forfeit; \$250 added; \$75 to second; third to save stake. Winner of Derby State penalized 5 pounds. Winner of Breeders' Stake penalized 5 pounds. Winner of both penalized 10 pounds. One mile and a quarter.

No. 26—THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE—For all ages. \$50 entrance; \$15 forfeit; \$200 added. Second, \$75; third, \$50; \$200 additional, if best time (1:41) in the State is beaten. Stake to be named after winner, if Night-hawk's time (1:42) is beaten. One mile.

No. 27—THE PACIFIC COAST HANDICAP—For all ages. \$100 entrance; \$50 forfeit; \$20 declaration; \$400 added. \$150 to second; \$100 to third. Weights announced September 16th; declaration September 17th, by 8 P. M. Three miles.

Ninth Day, Saturday, Sept. 20th.  
TROTTING.

No. 28—TROTTING PURSE. \$1,000—For two-year olds. Closed March 10th, 1884, with five entries.

No. 29—TROTTING PURSE, \$1,200—2:30 Class.

No. 30—TROTTING PURSE, \$1,500—Free for all. "Director" to wagon.

Entries for the following running events for 1885-6, were ordered to be closed with the above races:

No. 1—CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—For foals of 1882, to be run at the State Fair of 1885. \$50 entrance p. p.; \$300 added, of which \$100 to second, and \$50 to third. One mile and a quarter.

No. 2—MATURITY STAKE—For four-year olds in 1885, to be run at the State Fair of 1885. \$100 entrance; \$25 forfeit; \$300 added; second horse, \$100; third \$50. Three miles.

No. 3—CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For foals of 1883, to be run at the State Fair of 1885. \$150 entrance; \$25 forfeit; \$250 added; second horse \$100; third, \$50. One mile.

No. 4—CALIFORNIA DERBY STAKE—For foals of 1883, to be run at the State Fair of 1886. \$50 entrance, p. p.; \$100 added; second horse \$100; third, \$50. One mile and a half.

#### REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year old trot, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of fifty per cent. to first horse, twenty-five per cent. to second, fifteen per cent. to third, and ten per cent. to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66-2-3 to the first, and 33-1-4 to the second.

In all races, entries not declared out by six p. m. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 p. m. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance, under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races (except fixed events) to close with the Secretary on Friday, August 1st, 1884.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

P. A. FINIGAN, President.

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.

#### SUPERINTENDENT.

Situation wanted by an Englishman, thoroughly competent, as superintendent of a stock ranch or breeding establishment. Understand the business. Highest references given. Address, J. M., this Office.

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#### GRAND OPERA HOUSE

MISSION STREET, ABOVE THIRD.

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Sunday Evening, June 1st,

Herrie's HEART OF OAKS:

With a First-class Eastern Company.

Popular prices until further notice. 75c Dress Circle and Orchestra (reserved). 50c Balcony. 25c Gallery.

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TWELFTH STREET NEAR WEBSTER, OAKLAND, CAL.

Monday Evening, June 2d.

NO THOROUGHFARE:

A SPLENDID COMPANY.

SATURDAY MATINEE:

SPECIAL NOTICE—For the accommodation of the residents of Berkeley, Alameda and Brooklyn, curtain will rise at 7:45, performance terminating at 10:45.

Admission.....25cts.

Reserved Seats.....50cts.

Secure your seats in advance.

#### The Vienna Gardens, Cor. of Sutter and Stockton Sts.,

THE POPULAR

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The Ladies' Orchestra, composed of accomplished musicians is the feature of the Entertainments, with the talented Miss Bertha Neuber as leader.

Refreshments of all kinds the best the market affords.

G. F. WALTER, Sole Proprietor.

ADMISSION FREE.

## LARGE PUBLIC SALE SPANISH MERINO RAMS!

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, '84,

COMSTOCK'S STABLES, --- 524 THIRD ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

WE WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY HEAD OF SPANISH MERINO RAMS, one and two years old this spring, at the above time and place. These Rams were recently imported from Vermont, and were selected with great care from the Top of some of the Best Flocks in that State, and are all recorded in the Vermont Registers. They were started for Australia, but being prevented from going further by laws passed by that Government prohibiting further importation of American sheep, we take this method of closing them out, thus placing within the reach of Flock Masters on this Coast an Extraordinary Opportunity of obtaining some No. 1 Rams.

We are confident it will be for the interest of every Sheep Breeder to attend this sale. Remember, this is to be a Bona Fide Sale, as we intend to Close Out the Lot.

The Sheep can be seen at above place, and all are invited to call and examine them.

Sale to commence at 11 A. M., sharp. For Catalogue or particulars, address

GEORGE HAMMOND, Grand Hotel.  
OR MESSRS. KILLIP & CO.,  
Auctioneers, 116 Montgomery Street.  
F. D. BARTON & CO.

#### FOR SALE.

### Holstein Bull

NERO OF CALIFORNIA, No. 2209.

Calved October 21, 1880. Sire BLYTHE, No. 2208.  
Dam JEANETTE, No. 150. Weight 1,875 pounds.

### Ayrshire Bull

GENERAL SHERMAN.

Calved April 10, 1877. Sire SCARBORO CHIEF, No. 1706.  
Dam KITTIE BENNE 2d, No. 4179.

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### Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs.

I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to

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### Stick-Fast Toe-Weight.



This Toe-Weight, wherever introduced, has effectually supplanted every other kind. All prominent saddlers and horsemen in the U. S. recommend them in preference to any other. Sizes 2 to 12 oz. Ask your dealer or send to

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Fentonville, Mich.

### THE NEW ZEALAND

## Stud and Pedigree Stock Co.

LIMITED.

AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

The objects of the NEW ZEALAND STUD AND PEDIGREE STOCK COMPANY, LIMITED, are the breeding of pure-bred Cattle, Clydesdale Horses and Sheep, and disposing of same by sale or otherwise in New Zealand, the Australasian Colonies, San Francisco, and elsewhere.

The whole of the pedigree herds, the Clydesdale horses and sheep, are well known, and consist of first-class imported stock, judiciously selected in England by the best judges, without regard to cost, and their progeny, wherever exhibited, have secured the highest prizes.

The celebrated short-horn Bull, DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, was awarded First and Champion Prizes at the Intercolonial Exhibition, Sydney, for the best bull of any breed, and for which the whole of the Australasian Colonies competed with both Imported and Colonial Bulls. This bull and many of his progeny are amongst the herd.

The Herefords are deserving of special mention. Six hundred in number, they form the largest herd of pure Herefords in the world. Their progeny have always met with a ready and remunerative sale in the Australasian Colonies.

The Thoroughbred Horses and Clydesdales of this Company are well known throughout the Colonies and Great Britain; their equal does not exist in the Australasian Colonies.

### Fastest Time on Record.

Martini-Henry, by Musket—Sylvia, was bred by this Company and sold when a foal to the Hon. J. White for 1,250 guineas. He is now three years old, and has just achieved the wonderful feat of winning the Victorian Derby, one mile and a half (the great southern weight-for-age race), carrying 122 pounds, and beating a field of nine in 2:39, thus lowering the previous record of 2:41; and also the Melbourne Cup, two miles, carrying 103 pounds to victory in 3:30, and beating a field of twenty-nine, thus lowering the previous best record of 3:30, by Darriwell (5 years), carrying 102 pounds, in 1879.

Musket—The Company have for sale some twenty-five colts (this season's) by this wonderful sire, from imported thoroughbred English mares.

During the present racing season nearly all the important two and three-year-old events in Auckland have been won by his progeny. A draft of his yearlings, which have just been disposed of in Sydney, New South Wales, realized from £150 to 1,250 guineas.

Orders entrusted to the Company will receive prompt and careful attention, the Company guaranteeing to find careful and efficient men to take charge of stock, and to insure shipments against all risks at five (5) per cent.

Any information regarding stock may be obtained on application to

P. H. BOURKE, Secretary,

Auckland, New Zealand.

The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co., Limited.

412 California Street, San Francisco.

HUGH CRAIG, Agent.

## Notice.

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NUGENT W. BROWN, | C. BRUCE LOWE,

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## BROWN BROS. & CO.,

STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,

Auctioneers, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesmen.

Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggins, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

BROWN BROS. & CO.,

Wright, Heaton's Buildings,

Fitt Street, Sydney,

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**NEW 'Singer' Sewing Machines only \$15**

Including an \$8.00 set of extra attachments of 9 pieces and needles, oil and manual outfit of 12 pieces with each. Guaranteed perfect. Warranted 5 years. Handsome, durable, quiet and light running. Don't pay \$20 to \$40 for machines no better. We will send ours anywhere on trial before paying. Circulars free. Save \$15 to \$35 by addressing GEO. PAYNE & CO., 47 Third Ave., Chicago, Ills.

**Found at Last!** GOLD SEEKERS FRIEND. If you will send us TEN CENTS Silver, you will receive our NEW CASE & CONTENTS that will help you to more READY CASH AT ONCE, than any other method in the world. It never fails. World Mfg. Co. 122 Nassau St. New York.

## Speed Programme

— OF —

### THIRD DISTRICT

## AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

— AT —

CHICO, CAL.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1884.

First Day, Tuesday, September 2d, 1884.

No. 1.—TROTTING RACE—For two-year old colts owned in the District. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of \$200. First colt to receive \$130, second \$60, and third \$20.

No. 2.—TROTTING RACE—2:30 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of \$400. First horse to receive \$240; second \$120, and third \$40.

Second Day, Wednesday, September 3d.  
DOOLEY STAKE.

No. 3.—RUNNING RACE—Three-quarter dash for two-year-olds. Entrance \$25, p. p., \$125 added.

UNION HOTEL STAKE.

No. 4.—RUNNING RACE—One-and-a-half-mile dash for all three-year-olds. Entrance \$25, p. p., \$200 added.

No. 5.—RUNNING RACE—Three-fourths of a mile and repeat, for all. Entrance \$25; \$175 added.

No. 6.—TROTTING RACE—For yearling colts owned in the District. One mile, to harness and to rule, for a purse of \$150. First colt to receive \$90; second \$46, and third \$15.

Third Day, Thursday, September 4th.

No. 7.—TROTTING RACE—2:35 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of \$300. First horse to receive \$180; second \$90, and third \$30.

No. 8.—TROTTING RACE—For single road horses to buggy, to be driven by the owners, best 3 in 5, for a purse of \$150. First horse to receive \$90; second \$45, and third \$15.

Fourth Day, Friday, September 5th.

No. 9.—RUNNING RACE—For all, one mile dash. Entrance \$25, p. p., \$150 added.

No. 10.—RUNNING RACE—Seven-eighths of a mile dash, for two-year-olds. Entrance \$25, p. p., \$150 added.

SOCIETY STAKE.

No. 11.—RUNNING RACE—For all, two mile dash. Entrance \$50, \$25 forfeit, \$300 added.

No. 12.—TROTTING RACE—For two-year-old colts owned in the 3d and 13th Districts. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of \$250. First colt to receive \$150; second \$75, and third \$25.

Fifth Day, Saturday, September 6th.

No. 13.—TROTTING RACE—For all, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of \$400. First horse to receive \$240; second \$120, and third \$40.

No. 14.—PACING RACE—2:20 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of \$400. First horse to receive \$240; second \$120, and third \$40.

### REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

National Trotting Association Rules to govern all Trotting and Pacing Races. But the Directors reserve the right to change the order of the programme so as to alter if necessary to save time, and furnish more than one race the same day.

In all Trotting and Pacing Races, five to enter, three to start. Entrance ten per cent. of purse, to accompany all nominations.

Horses distancing the field will be entitled to the first and third money only.

Horses entered for purses can only be withdrawn by consent of the Judges.

The Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association Rules to govern all Running Races.

Non-starters for Running Races will be held for entrance.

Non-starters must be declared out the day previous to the race they are engaged in, before eight o'clock p. m.

In all Running Races the second horse saves entrance.

No money paid for a race without a contest.

All entries for Races to close with the Secretary or President, at Chico, July 1st, 1884, at ten o'clock p. m.

The Board of Directors will have absolute charge of the Track and Grounds during the week of Races, and guarantee that they will be kept in first-class condition.

The above rules in regard to entries and conducting the Races will be strictly enforced, and all purses and stakes will be paid when the Judges have rendered their decision, and before leaving the Stand.

C. C. MANON, President.

ROLAND DILLER, Secretary.



## THE TROTTING STALLION SILVERHEEL

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1881 AT THE DASHAWAY STABLES, 370 Eleventh street, between Franklin and Webster streets, Oakland.

Silverheel is a dark bay, foaled July 5th 1876; bred by R. B. Chisholm of Kane County, Illinois. Sired by Wilson's Blue Bull, his dam Magde Rice by Gage's Logan; granddam Fanny Stratford, a mare which had every mark of high breeding, and was the dam of John A. Rice that showed a 2:10 gait when two years old.

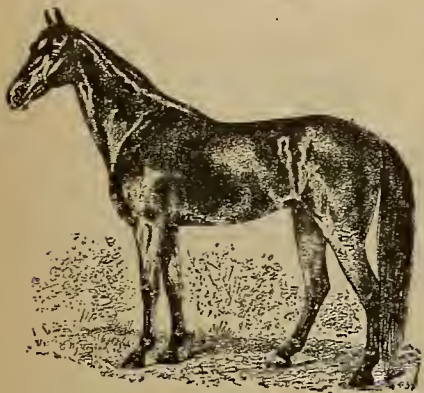
Logan by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; his dam Lady Wallace by Ohio Eclipse. With little training when four years old, Silverheel showed three beats inside of 2:30.

### TERMS.

Twenty-five dollars the season; will make terms for insurance. Season to end July 1st.

SACKRIDER & CHISHOLM.

## Hambletonian Trotting Stallion



## BOB MASON

By ECHO. His dam Belle Mason by Belmont, thoroughbred. Echo by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Fanny Felter by Magnolia (by American Star). Belle Mason by Belmont (Williamson's). First dam, Lucy Johnson, by the Pony (son of Imported Lexington). Second dam Catalpa, by Frank. Third dam, by John Richards.

Will make the season of 1884 for a limited number of mares, at the OAKLAND TROTting PARK.

### Description.

Bob Mason is a mabogany bay, with inside of off hind ankle white and star in forehead; sixteen hands, and weighs 1,100. Foaled May 10th, 1879. He is of fine kindly disposition, a natural trotter, and has shown great speed, but as yet has no public record. For a full portrait and full description of the horse see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of June 30th, 1883.

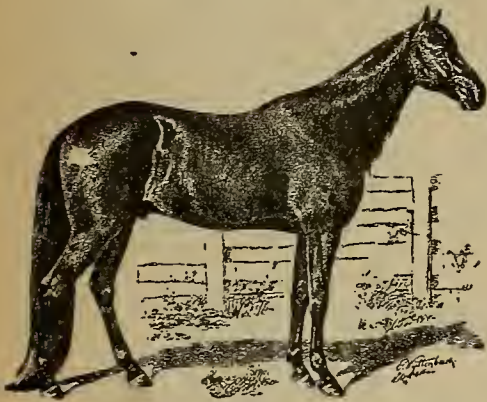
For full history of his sire Echo, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN July 29th, 1882. See also, for his full brother Exile, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN issue of September 16th, 1882.

### TERMS.

Fifty dollars the season, payable at time of service. All mares at risk of owners. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasture at \$5 per month.

CHARLES J. ELLIS, Owner.  
WM. DONATHAN, Agent.

## Mambrino Trotting Stallion



## ABBOTSFORD.

Record 2:19 1-2.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1881, AT THE RANCH OF S. B. WHIPPLE, San Mateo, Cal.

### PEDIGREE.

By Woodford Mambrino: his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino Pymaster; dam Woodbine, (dam of Weigwood, 2:19), by Woodford, son of Kocinsky, by Sir Archy.

Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodbine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks, by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty-nine colts and fillies sired by him at Woodburn, not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease, Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf, and he gained on a slow track, at Mineola, a record of 2:21 1/2. He has thirteen sons and daughters that have trotted in 2:30 or better—Abbotsford 2:19 1/2; Malice 2:19 1/2; Manetta 2:19 1/2; Mambrino Dudley 2:22; Convey 2:22 1/2; Magenta 2:21 1/2; Manfred 2:25; Pancoast 2:25 1/2; Rachel 2:28 1/2; Inca 2:27; Lady McEstridge 2:29; Dacia 2:29 1/2; Geo. A. Ayer 2:30. Woodford Mambrino was also the sire of Princess, the sire of Trinket 2:24. It is proper to draw a comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first named stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,330 foals out of selected mares. Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettle, beat 2:29. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty-six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in seven. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is five times greater than Hambletonian.

Young Columbus, by Old Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harris Hambletonian, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. Young Columbus was the sire of Phil Sheridan, sire of Phyllis 2:17 1/2; Adalide 2:20 1/2; Commonweath 2:22; Hiram Woodruff 2:25; Valley Chief 2:25; Faustina 2:29 1/2; Phil Sheridan, Jr., 2:29 1/2; Tom Malloy 2:30.

### TERMS.

One hundred dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season, free of charge. Good pasture at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes.

WASH JAMES, Agent.

San Mateo, Cal.

## The Trotting Stallions

## DIRECTOR AND MONROE CHIEF

Will make the season of 1884 at

## Oakland Trotting Park,

Commencing February 1st and ending June 1st.

### TERMS.

Director \$200, Monroe Chief \$100, the season. Good pasture for mares at reasonable rates. Due care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no responsibility assumed should any occur.

### Director, 2:17.

Black horse, foaled July 18, 1877, by Dictator (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10 1/2; Phyllis, 2:15 1/2); first dam Polly (dam of Thorndale, 2:22 1/2; Onward, 2:25), by Mambrino Chief; second dam by Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiemar.

Thorndale, 2:22 1/2, is the sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16 1/2, and Daisy Dale, 2:19 1/2.

### Monroe Chief, 2:18 1-4.

Two-mile record, 4:45.

Brown horse, foaled 1870, by Jim Monroe (son of Alexander's Abdallah, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, first dam Madame Powell, by Bay Chief (son of Mambrino Chief); second dam by Toronto (son of St. Lawrence); third dam claimed to be of Whipstock. For a very lifelike portrait of Monroe Chief and a full account of his pedigree and performance, see the holiday number of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, issued December 29, 1883.

For further information address

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,  
OAKLAND TROTting PARK.

## The Trotting Stallion

## BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Penniston, Philadelphia, Penn. By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr. Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1884 from February 10th to July 1st.

### TERMS.

\$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasture at \$3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

February 2d, 1884.

J. B. McDONALD.

2:20 1-4.

## The Fast-Trotting Stallion

## ANTEEO.

Dark bay colt, near hind foot white; foaled May 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

### By ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbia, by A. W. Richmond.

Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.

Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.

Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.

Fifth dam, Bonnets of Blue, by Sir Charles.

Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.

Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.

Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.

Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.

Tenth dam, by imp. Jans.

Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.

Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.

Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 10th to June 15th, 1884, at the Fair Grounds at Santa Rosa.

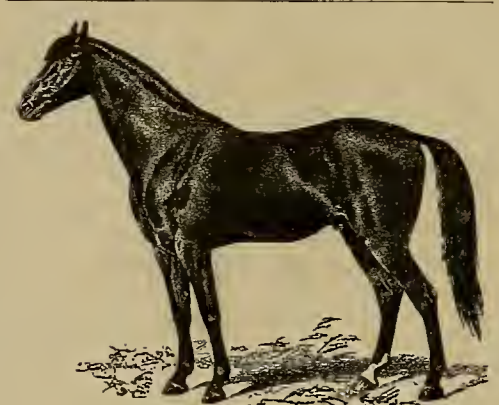
### TERMS.

\$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20 1/2, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

M. ROLLINS, Agent,  
Santa Rosa.



## MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE B. Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christmas by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripston's dam by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes (weighing 1,200 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 27 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 14 have records of 2:25 or better, 5 of 2:20 or better, and 3 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H., and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1884, at the Drew Stable, STOCKTON, and L. M. Morse's near LODI.

### TERMS:

\$40 for the season, or \$25 single service. This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

## The Trotting Stallion

## STEINWAY,

With two-year-old record, third heat, of 2:31 1/2, and three-year-old record, fourth heat, of 2:25 1/2.

### TERMS.

He will serve mares the present season, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, 1884, at the

Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County.

At \$100 for the season, payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasture \$5 per month, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McClevery & Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, or of S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S. Smalley's Stable, Haywards, will be forwarded immediately to the farm.

### Description.

He is a bay, 15 1/2 hands high, weighing 1,175 pounds, long flowing main and tail, two white hind ankles, remarkable style and lofty carriage; has a good, resolute head set on a stout neck; his shoulders do not mount very high on the withers. He has great length and a capacious middle piece, plenty of bone and substance; his gait is big and square; his disposition is the very best.

### Pedigree.

Steinway, by Strathmore; first dam Abbess, by Albion, the sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24; second dam by Marshall Ney, by imported Emancipation; third dam by Bertrand, he by Sir Archy; Albion by Halcyon, a pacer; he by Virginia, a son of Sir Archy. Steinway's dam is the dam of Solo, five-year-old, record 2:28, and Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, two-year-old, record 2:31 1/2, winning the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall, beating the Palo Alto colt and others. Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway. Steinway's dam is also the dam of W. S. Buckner's colt Currency, that trotted as a yearling, the fall of 1882, in 2:46. See New York "Spirit of the Times" of November 18th, and "Turf, Field and Farm" November 18th, 1882.

Strathmore is the sire of Santa Claus, 2:17 1/2, and Tucker, 2:19 1/2; Chestnut Hill, 2:24; C. M. Clay, two-year-old, record 2:31 1/2, winning the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall, beating the Palo Alto colt and others. Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway. Steinway's dam is also the dam of W. S. Buckner's colt Currency, that trotted as a yearling, the fall of 1882, in 2:46. See New York "Spirit of the Times" of November 18th, and "Turf, Field and Farm" November 18th, 1882.

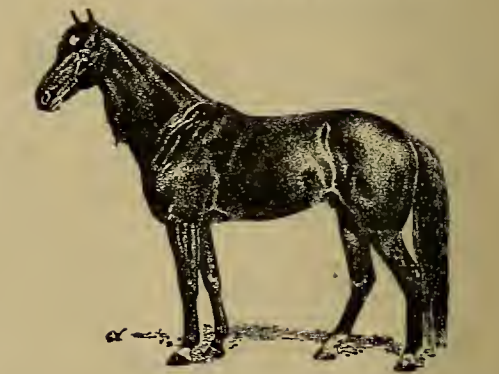
Steinway has trotted four races; at two years old he won the Lexington stake, mile heats, beating Memento, Jewett, Verbera, Admiration, Mystery, in 2:39, 2:32, 2:31 1/2. Memento won the first heat. As three-year-old, at Sharpsburg, Ky., August 8th, 1879, over a miserable half-mile track, he beat Bushwhacker, record 2:27, and Blackwood, Jr., record 2:22, in four heats, 2:38, 2:37, 2:37, 2:35. Bushwhacker winning second heat.

At Lexington, August 18th, 1879, he trotted six heats, 2:38, 2:35, 2:30, 2:25, 2:30 1/2, 2:30 1/2, Steinway winning fourth, fifth and sixth heats, beating Jewett, Catchfly and two others. At the fall meeting of the Horse Breeders' Association for the Kentucky Stakes for three-year-olds he was beaten in three heats by Jewett in 2:26 1/2, 2:23 1/2, 2:26 1/2, but Steinway was lame in this race, and really not in fit condition to start; he was timed second, in 2:27 1/2, 2:23 1/2, 2:27 1/2.

### Address

GEORGE WILEY,  
Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.

## THE TROTTING STALLIONS



## SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1ST TO JULY 15th, 1884, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Cal.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15 1/2 hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, and foaled in the spring of 1878.

### PEDIGREE.

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Busiris, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:44 1/2) by Flatball, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grand dam by Leifer's Consul, by Schepper's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

## LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built, weight, 1,180 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks, and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldenhilt Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star, (son of Platt's Western Star by Blacknose). 1st dam by Bonerages, 2nd dam by Galtball (son of). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flatball (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:33). 2nd dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. 3rd dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. 4th dam by Leifer's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

### TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty (\$50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five (\$25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasture. Further pasture will be charged three (\$3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on this farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. MCINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.



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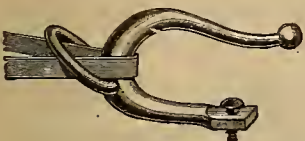


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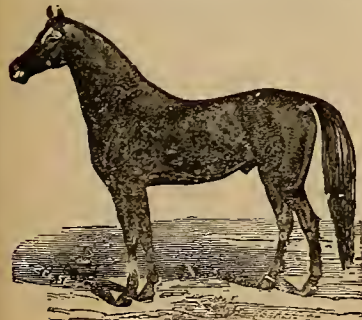
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vada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hin-  
kley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course;  
C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr,  
city; R. F. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lap-  
ham, Oakland.  
Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.



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## REFERENCES.

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those so successfully held at the East. We will be  
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repairing Carriages of all kinds.

## LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

## TIME SCHEDULE.



THURSDAY, APRIL 24th, 1884.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A.M.	Benicia	6:40 P.M.
8:30 P.M.	"	7:40 A.M.
9:00 P.M.	Byron and Martinez	10:10 A.M.
9:30 A.M.	"	10:40 P.M.
9:30 P.M.	"	12:10 P.M.
10:00 A.M.	"	9:10 A.M.
10:00 P.M.	Calistoga and Napa	10:10 A.M.
10:30 A.M.	"	10:40 P.M.
10:30 P.M.	Colfax	5:40 P.M.
11:00 A.M.	"	7:40 A.M.
11:00 P.M.	Denning, El Paso Express	9:10 A.M.
11:30 A.M.	" and East Emigrant	7:10 A.M.
11:30 P.M.	Galt and via Livermore	5:40 P.M.
12:00 A.M.	Stockton via Martinez	12:10 P.M.
12:00 P.M.	Lone	5:40 P.M.
12:30 A.M.	" and East Emigrant	7:10 A.M.
12:30 P.M.	Los Angeles and South	9:10 A.M.
1:00 A.M.	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P.M.
1:00 P.M.	"	10:40 A.M.
1:30 A.M.	Merced, Madera	12:10 P.M.
1:30 P.M.	Fresno and Tulare	9:10 A.M.
2:00 A.M.	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P.M.
2:00 P.M.	Mohave, Needles Express	9:10 A.M.
2:30 A.M.	" and Tehama via Woodland	6:40 P.M.
2:30 P.M.	Niles and Hayward	5:40 P.M.
3:00 A.M.	"	3:40 P.M.
3:00 P.M.	"	9:40 A.M.
3:30 A.M.	"	7:40 A.M.
3:30 P.M.	Ogden and Express	7:40 A.M.
4:00 A.M.	" East Emigrant	11:40 A.M.
4:00 P.M.	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P.M.
4:30 A.M.	" and Tehama via Woodland	6:40 P.M.
4:30 P.M.	Redding	5:40 P.M.
5:00 A.M.	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P.M.
5:00 P.M.	" via Benicia	6:40 P.M.
5:30 A.M.	" via Benicia	9:10 A.M.
5:30 P.M.	Sacramento River Steamers	6:00 A.M.
6:00 A.M.	San Bruno	7:40 P.M.
6:00 P.M.	"	7:40 P.M.
6:30 A.M.	"	9:40 A.M.
6:30 P.M.	Vallejo	6:40 P.M.
7:00 A.M.	"	12:10 P.M.
7:00 P.M.	"	9:10 A.M.
7:30 A.M.	"	10:10 A.M.
7:30 P.M.	Virginia City	7:40 A.M.
8:00 A.M.	Woodland	6:40 P.M.
8:00 P.M.	"	10:10 A.M.

Train leaving San Francisco at 7:00 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Oakland Pier; and that leaving at 8:30 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from The Needles and El Paso at Oakland Pier.  
\*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

## LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00.

TO BERKELEY—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00.

FROM ALAMEDA—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00.

FROM BERKELEY—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00.

## CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

\*Daily, except Sundays. †Sundays only.

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A. N. TOWNE.

Gen. Manager,

T. H. GOODMAN.

Gen. Pass. &amp; Tkt Agt

## LINES OF TRAVEL.



## SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Sunday, May 1st, 1884.

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,  
Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San  
Francisco Passenger Depot, Townsend Street, between  
Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:20 A.M.		6:40 A.M.
10:40 A.M.		9:40 A.M.
1:30 P.M.	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	10:40 A.M.
4:25 P.M.		10:40 P.M.
5:15 P.M.		11:50 P.M.
6:20 P.M.		12:50 P.M.
11:15 P.M.		1:15 P.M.
8:30 A.M.		9:00 A.M.
10:40 A.M.	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	10:40 A.M.
4:25 P.M.		6:00 P.M.
10:40 A.M.	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	10:40 A.M.
3:30 P.M.		6:00 P.M.
10:40 A.M.	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	10:40 A.M.
3:30 P.M.		6:00 P.M.
10:40 A.M.	Watsonville, Camp Goodall, Aptos, San Juan, Watson, So- quel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	10:40 A.M.
3:30 P.M.		6:00 P.M.
10:40 A.M.	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P.M.
7:50 A.M.	Monterey and Santa Cruz (Sunday Excursion)	7:50 P.M.

\*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M.  
Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and  
Redwood, and Pacific Congress Springs Stage via San-  
ta Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.  
SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to  
Monterey, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Pescadero; also to  
Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

## EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, † Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good  
for return same day.

For Saturday, † Sunday and SUNDAY only,  
Sunday and good for return until following Mon-  
day, † day, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	San Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	San Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	\$ 50	\$ 50	Mount St. View	\$1.50	\$2.00
Millbrae	1.00	1.00	Lawrence	1.50	2.25
Oak Grove	1.00	1.00	Santa Clara	1.75	2.50
San Mateo	1.00	1.00	San Jose	1.75	2.50
Belmont	1.00	1.00	Gilroy	2.75	4.00
Redwood	1.00	1.00	Aptos	3.00	4.00
Fair Oaks	1.25	1.50	Soquel	5.00	5.00
Menlo Park	1.25	1.50	Santa Cruz	3.00	5.00
Mayfield	1.25	1.50	Monterey	3.00	5.00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend  
street, San Francisco; Santa Cruz station, and No. 613 Market  
A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see  
C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

## Sportsmen &amp; Pleasure-Seekers.

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## SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING  
with speed and comfort the best places in the  
State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

## MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the

Pacific Coast.

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Tront  
in abundance can be obtained from the several streams  
in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting  
may be had in season.

## THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which  
abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Bar-  
acuda, Pompano, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder.  
The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with  
the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior  
accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE,"  
have made Monterey a paradise for sports-  
men.

## THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

## "HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white  
sand for sunbathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

## SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swim-  
ming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for  
individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

## THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known

Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ.

IS VIA THE

## Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San  
Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Mon-  
terey, in each of which game abounds in great variety  
NotablyQuail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer  
and Bear.Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are  
reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily  
at San Mateo for those well-known resorts, FURN-  
SIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We  
would particularly call attention to the unlimited ex-  
tent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMA-  
HON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.These resorts are but a short distance from San  
Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers  
of this inland sport.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets  
will be entitled toFREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS  
when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of  
Train Baggage-men. Train Baggage-men are instructed  
to issue CHECKS



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**RAWSON'S U. S. ARMY**



**Suspensory Bandages.**

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.  
Automatically Adjustable.

**DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.**

Treatise on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free.  
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Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.



**RUPTURE**

Absolutely cured in 20 to 30 days, by Dr. Pierce's Patent Magnetic Elastic Truss. Warranted the only Electric Truss in the world. Entirely different from all others. Perfect B. K. truss, and is worn with ease and comfort night and day. Cured the renowned Dr. J. Simms of New York, and hundreds of others. New Illustrated pamphlet free, containing full information.

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**HARDWARE, RIFLES, GUNS, PISTOLS,**

Of every make  
**CARTRIDGES, FISHING TACKLE, RODS and FLIES,**  
in every variety, and all articles belonging to the Sportsman's outfit on REASONABLE TERMS.

Thoroughbred  
**SETTER PUPPIES.**



ENGLISH SETTERS, FINEST breed imported. Irish Setters, from Champion stock, imported by R. W. Hill of Oregon. Pedigrees guaranteed. \$25.00 each at six weeks old. Apply to  
**E. LEAVESLEY, Gilroy.**

**TIPS.**

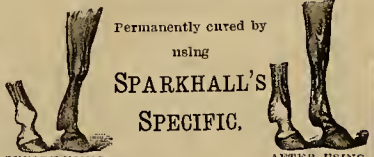
Tips of all sizes for Trotting, Running, and Road horses can be obtained by application to this office or to

**PAUL FRIEDHOFFER,**  
116 Washington St., San Francisco.

**Sprung Knees**

.....AND.....

**Cockled-Ankles**



PERMANENTLY CURED BY USING  
**SPARKHALL'S SPECIFIC.**

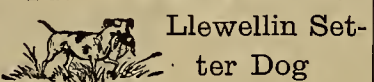
Valuable and undisputed testimonials from all points mailed free on application.

The Specific is sold in quart bottles, price \$2. New York City: John Carle & Sons, Wholesale Druggists, 153 Water Street, cor. Maiden Lane, Headquarters for New York City.  
Hartford, Conn.: A. Marwick, Jr., & Co., 376 Asylum St.  
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Philadelphia, Pa.: B. O'Brien, 1,600 South Tenth St.  
Savannah, Ga.: Solomons & Co.  
San Francisco, Cal.: Wakelee & Co., under Occidental Hotel.  
Cleveland, O.: F. S. Slosson, 223 Superior St.  
Baltimore, Md.: Louis Senft & Co., 22 N. Howard St.  
Chicago, Ill.: J. H. Fenton, 187 and 189 Washington St.  
Chicago, Ill.: Tompkins & Mandeville, 180 Wabash Av.  
Melbourne, Australia: James A. Roberts.

**R. H. SPARKHALL,**

Proprietor and Manufacturer, 101 Trumbull Avenue, DETROIT, MICH.

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Llewellyn Setter Dog

**CARL,**

BY LIECESTER OUT OF DART.

Color, Black, White and Tan; aged five years. Bred by L. H. Smith, of Strathroy, Ontario, Canada; broken by R. B. Morgan, now of Akron, Ohio, also handled one season by N. B. Nesbitt, of the Harvard Kennel Club, at Storm Lake, Iowa. Will be bred to a few first-class bitches.

Fee.....\$40.00  
Address: W. W. MOORE, Oakland, Cal., or J. Y. ROSS, 123 California Street, San Francisco.

**FAIRLAWN, 1884.**

**TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE**

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

**25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,**

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

**130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,**

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale*.

**THE ONE PRICE PLAN** Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

**ALMONT 33.**

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at \$300 the season.

**HAPPY MEDIUM 400.**

Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at \$150 the season.

**ABERDEEN 27.**

Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15 to 2:27½. Limited to 40 mares at \$150 the season.

**ALECTO 2548.**

By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at \$50 the season.

**STARMONT 1526.**

By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at \$50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:30 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

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THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM, FOR though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chieftains, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawks. At Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest, Blackwood, Sentinel, Bourbon Chief, Regular, Bal-sora, Howard's Mambrino and Homer. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed-producing trotting crosses, along all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred. For catalogues or further particulars address  
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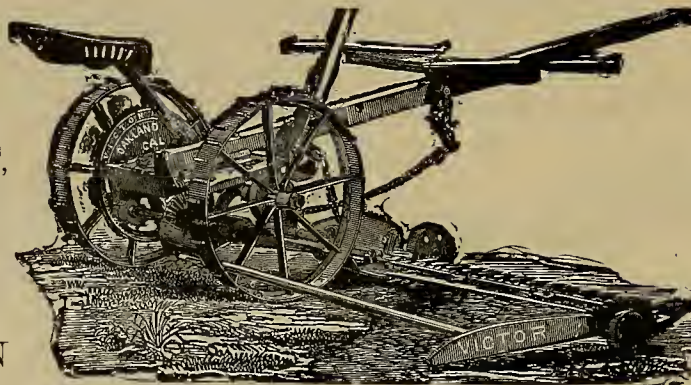
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Cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat and Lung affections, Coughs, Colds, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Soreness in the Chest or Lungs, Weakness in the Back, Pains in the Back, Bowels, Sides, Collie, Croup, Pneumonia, Measels, Whooping Cough and Indigestion. It heals the entire system. Pleasant tasted as ice cream. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle. Post-office box 1870.

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FACTORIES IN OAKLAND



# BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. IV, No. 23.  
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1884.

SUBSCRIPTION  
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

## A Divided Derby.

For the second time in a history extending over a century the English Derby, run on the 28th ult., resulted in a "dead heat"—a result scarcely satisfactory to anybody, as the money bets will have to be put together and divided, which for those who backed Sir John Willoughby's pair Harvester's partial success will scarcely pay their losses on Queen Adelaide, while for those who had the courage to back St. Gatien it will make a big hole in their earnings. Even professionals will scarcely be satisfied, for although they were heavy winners by the defeat of the favorite, Queen Adelaide, the fact that the place bets on her were won the additional trouble in settling upon two horses, especially on bets for which Harvester was backed at short odds, and St. Gatien at the long odds obtainable two weeks before, gave them no end of trouble.

The weather was cool and cloudy, but owing to an extended dry spell the course was very hard. The interest in the race this year seemed to be very much less than usual, partially owing to the disqualification of such colts as St. Simon and Archiduc by the deaths of Prince Bathynay and Comte Lagrange, and a belief that Queen Adelaide would prove so enormously better than all the other starters that it would be virtually no race. The race had fifteen starters, four more than last year, and the same as when Iroquois won in 1881. As expected, Queen Adelaide was the favorite, she going to the post with odds at 5 to 2 against her. The other quotations were 6 to 1 against St. Medard, 7 to 1 each against Talisman and Bedouin, 9 to 1 against Richmond, 11 to 1 against Waterford, 12 to 1 against St. Gatien, 14 to 1 each against Beauchamp and Harvester, 17 to 1 against Borneo, 25 to 1 against Loch Ranza and 50 to 1 each against Candor, Brest, Woodstock and the Hopeful Dutchman.

To an excellent start Richmond took the lead, but after running a quarter mile in front he gave place to Woodstock, but held second place, with Bedouin third, to the mile post, where Richmond again took up the running. There was no further change until running down from the hill, when Borneo assumed the lead, followed by St. Gatien and Richmond. As they entered the straight Loch Ranza closed up on them, followed by Queen Adelaide, with Harvester in attendance. At the beginning of the last quarter Borneo and St. Gatien were still leading, and they continued to do so to the distance (240 yards), where Borneo fell back, beaten, and as Queen Adelaide proved unequal to the task of reaching St. Gatien, Loates dashed up with Harvester, and a tremendous race ensued right to the post, which they passed locked together two lengths in front of Queen Adelaide. Waterford was fourth, followed by Brest, Talisman, Borneo, St. Medard and Richmond in the order named. Of the others, Woodstock and the Hopeful Dutchman came in with the crowd. Time, 2:46 1-5.

The 106th renewal of the Derby Stakes, for three-year-olds, at £20 each, half forfeit; the owner of the second to receive £300, and the third £150 out of the stakes; colts to carry 126 pounds, fillies 121 pounds; 189 subscribers; about a mile and a half.

Mr. J. Hammond's b c St. Gatien by Rotherhill or The Rover, dam St. Editha, 125 pounds. (C. Wood) 4  
Sir John Willoughby's b c Harvester by Sterling, dam Wheat Ear, 126 pounds. (S. Loates) 0  
Sir John Willoughby's ch f Queen Adelaide by Hermit, dam Adelaide, 121 pounds. (Wehh) 3  
Mr. W. Stevenson's ch c Waterford, 126 pounds. (Osborne) 0  
Mr. Gerard's ch c St. Medard, 126 pounds. (Archer) 0  
Duke of Hamilton's h c Loch Ranza, 126 pounds. (Wainwright) 0  
Mr. R. Carington's h c Bedouin, 126 pounds. (Giles) 0  
Mr. F. T. Walton's ch c Richmond, 126 pounds. (C. Loates) 0  
Mr. R. Jardine's h c Beauchamp, 126 pounds. (Bowman) 0  
Mr. R. Jardine's ch c Borneo, 126 pounds. (Platt) 0  
Mr. W. A. Long's h c Candor, 126 pounds. (Morgan) 0  
Mr. L. de Rothschild's h c Talisman, 126 pounds. (Cannon) 0  
Mr. C. J. Lefevre's h c Brest, 126 pounds. (Watts) 0  
Mr. L. de Rothschild's b c Woodstock, 126 pounds. (Goater) 0  
Mr. W. M. Holdaway's b c The Hopeful Dutchman, 126 lbs. (Rawlinson) 0

As usual with "dead heats" for so valuable a stake they were divided, as also were all the bets, under Rule 16, which provides that "when horses run a dead heat for a plate or sweepstakes, and the owners agree to divide all bets between each horse, or between either of them and the field, must be settled by the money betted being put together and divided between the parties in the same proportion as the stakes."

The first "dead heat" for the Derby was in 1828, when the Duke of Rutland's Cadland, by Andrew, beat the Hon. E. Petre's The Colonel, in the "run off." There were twenty-three starters.

St. Gatien.—The London *Field*, in beginning its annual review of the three-year-olds of the season, said: "At no period in his career is a horse more likely to lose form, or, on the contrary, acquire unexpected merit, as during the months between his two and three-year-old career." In this respect so little were the chances of St. Gatien thought of, that he was

not mentioned in the *Field's* review, while in the reviews of several other papers, he was dismissed with only a mere mention. He was entered for the Lincolnshire and City and Suburban Handicaps by Mr. John Hammond, and was handicapped at eighty-seven pounds for the former and eighty-four pounds for the latter, while for the Manchester Cup, to be run on the 5th prox., he is in at 91 pounds, or 13 pounds less than the Duke of Richmond, who is said to be not within 10 pounds of St. Simon. That St. Gatien's trainer, Mr. R. Sherwood, of Newmarket, could thus keep the colt's true form so quiet speaks well for him. But Mr. Sherwood is not a professional trainer. According to "Ruff" he only trains for Mr. Hammond, Miss Graham and himself. Even the Pink 'n's "low tont" was deceived, and said as late as the 17th inst.: "We are not likely to hear any more of St. Gatien; indeed he never had any pretensions to win a Derby." This is no doubt true from a "tout's" standpoint, but unfashionably bred three-year-olds are in form this year. Scot Free, by Macgregor, won the 2,000 guineas. St. Gatien is even worse, for he has a double parentage in Rotherhill and the Rover, (both well-bred sires). His dam is St. Editha, by Kingsley Vate, out of Lady Alice, by Chanticleer. Of the sires named Rotherhill is of the most repute, he being by Lord Clifden, out of Laura, the dam of Fraulein and Petrarch. The Rover is by Blair Athol, out of Crinon, by Newminster.

Although St. Gatien was considered of so little account, he has an unbeaten record as a two-year-old, and as he did not run at any of the Newmarket Spring meetings this year, the Derby as above was no doubt his first effort as a three-year-old. As a two-year-old he ran three times under the colors of his breeder, Major F. E. Brace, he winning the Teddington Two-Year-Old Plate at Kempton Park early in May, when he beat two others, the race being worth £126. At Manchester, on May 16th, he won the John O'Gaunt Plate, worth £197, when, with John Osborne, he carried the top weight, 128 pounds, and beat a field of six, winning by a length, with the odds at 5 to 1 against him. At Nottingham on May 28th he won the Little John Plate of the value of £146.17 at five furlongs. He was again ridden by Osborne; he had but four opponents and started favorite with the odds at 6 to 4 against him. He did not run again during the year. There is no record of a public sale, but when nominated for the Spring handicaps in January he was the property of Mr. J. Hammond, who appeared in the list of winning owners last year, with nine races to his credit of the value of £1,502. How little St. Gatien was thought of when a yearling may be imagined by the fact that he was only entered for the Derby, and that outside of whatever handicaps he may have been entered in this Spring his only present engagement is for the eclipse Stakes of £10,000, to be run at Sandown Park in 1886.

Harvester.—If St. Gatien was comparatively unknown, no such complaint can be made about Harvester, for since Sir John Willoughby paid 8,000 guineas for him at Lord Falmouth's sale on the 28th ult. no horse has been so publicly discussed. It will be remembered that on the Wednesday after the sale he was beaten by Scot Free and St. Medard for the 2,000 guineas, since which on the 4th inst., he handsomely turned the tables on Scot Free by beating him for the Payne Stakes run at the Newmarket Second Spring Meeting. That he would have started the favorite for the Derby there is not the slightest doubt had Sir John Willoughby "scratched" Queen Adelaide. That her presence in the race interfered with Harvester's chances, there is but little doubt, as well as that in his future engagements at Ascot and elsewhere he will show that he is nearly first-class. In breeding he is all that can be asked, being by Sterling out of Wheat Ear, she by Young Melbourne. Harvester made his debut in the Chesterfield Stakes at the Newmarket July meeting, and although only about half trained he managed to get second to Superba who only won by half a length with Talisman and Queen Adelaide behind. He ran twice at Goodwood, but was so lacking condition that he was unplaced for the Richmond Stakes and Rone Memorial. He was then given a rest until the Newmarket First October, when he won the Triennial Stakes in a canter from a field which included Knight Errest, Borneo, Clochette and Talieman. At the second meeting he won the Clearwell Stakes, when, with 128 pounds, he beat Condor, 122 pounds; Borneo, 125 pounds; Wild Thyme, 129 pounds, and Mr. Keene's Steerforth, 122 pounds. It was a great race and Harvester only won by a head. His last performance as a two-year-old was for the Dewhurst Plate, when he was unplaced, Lord Falmouth having declared to win, with his stable companion, Bushyody, who was beaten by a neck for it by Queen Adelaide. How well Harvester has done since his performances at Newmarket and Epsom show, and as he is in the Prince of Wales Stakes at Ascot, in the Sussex at Goodwood, St. Leger at Doncaster, and other rich stakes, he will no doubt be heard from again before the end of the season.

## Board of Review.

The Board of Review of the National Trotting Association, at their late meeting at Chicago, passed upon the following Pacific Coast cases;

1,243.—Pacific District Board vs. George Baylies, San Francisco, Cal. In the matter of complaint and application for an order by R. E. Burns, San Francisco, Cal.—This matter came from the Pacific District Board with a certified record showing it to have been dismissed for want of jurisdiction, which action was approved and concurred in by this Board.

1,259.—Capital Turf Club, Sacramento, Cal., *ex parte*. Application for an order.—Applicant, by its Secretary, W. P. Emery, informed the Secretary of the National Association that said club had expelled Chas. H. Shear for pulling his horse in a race, and had expelled Chas. Shear Jr., for fraudulent conduct; also, that the judges had expelled Patrick Coward for pulling his horse in a race. That, after ratifying the expulsion of said Coward by the judges, the club, at a subsequent meeting, reconsidered its action and reinstated all three, adding that a statement of the facts would be sent for consideration of the Board of Appeal. An ex-officer of the club, who was also one of the judges who had ordered the expulsion of said Coward, claimed that the club had no power to remove either of said expulsions. The arguments adduced are omitted as unnecessary. The questions raised being considered by the Board it was held to be a proper construction of Rules 51 and 52, that the judges, after their administration of a race has terminated, cannot remove or modify any fine or expulsion imposed by their order, and that the members of the Association cannot remove or modify any fine or expulsion imposed by the judges, and that when a member has imposed a fine or expulsion, the member cannot at a subsequent meeting either remove or modify the same. And it was ordered that the Secretary be and he is instructed to record and notify the expulsions recited in said communication of W. P. Emery.

At Covington, last Monday, Mr. Baldwin's three-year-old filly, Fallen Leaf, by Grinstead—Mollie McCarthy, finished second in the Hindoo Stakes, one mile and a half, with Buchanan, the winner of the Louisville Derby, behind her.

At San Jose last Sunday Deputy Sheriff Stone's Prince and Robert Edward's Tom Pepper, contested in a trotting race, at the Fair Grounds. Stone's horse being on easy winner, in 2:47. The race was for \$50 a side.

Among the Americans at Epsom Downs on Derby day was Billy Emerson, the minstrel, who was betting freely on Plunger Walton's candidate, Richmond, and losing his coin with his usual equanimity.

## Answers to Correspondents.

Question answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

J. B., San Buena Ventura.

Having read an article in your paper about the Charlier horse shoe, and having used it before in Scotland, I would like if you would tell me where I can get knives for it as I want to use it on some horses. If you could tell me where I could get a knife it will be a great favor. Answer.—We never saw a Charlier knife in this country and don't very much if they can be found. However, if J. B. will send us a drawing and description of what he wants we will have it made for him.

W. D. H., Brentwood.

Whipple's Hambletonian, by Guy Miller, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington, Guy Miller by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Nanny's Bolivar.

B. P. H., El Cajon.

Shilo gr. h. foaled 1862; bred by George Treat. By Cosmo, son of imp. Skylark. First dam Fanny Harper, by Grey Eagle; second dam Julia Ann, by Melor; third dam by imp. Eagle; fourth dam by Gallatin; fifth dam by Albert; sixth dam by Union; seventh dam by Tippoo Saib.

E. M. H., San Buena Ventura.

There is no rule covering your case. The challenged club has no right to arbitrarily name the umpire. The proper procedure is for the clubs to mutually agree on an umpire, but if they cannot do that, the only way out of the dilemma is to adopt the plan in vogue with professionals a few years ago, which was for each club to choose an umpire and umpires to name a referee.



## TURF AND TRACK.

### Dates Claimed.

Bay District Association, San Francisco, June 7th, 11th and 14th.  
 Bay District, San Francisco (Fall Meeting), August 24, 5th, 7th, and 9th.  
 Santa Cruz Fair Association, Santa Cruz, August 12th to 16th.  
 Sonoma County Agricultural Association, Santa Rosa, August 18th to 23d.  
 Sonoma and Marin District Association, Petaluma, August 25th to 30th.  
 Thirteenth District, Marysville, Aug. 26th to 30th.  
 Golden Gate Fair, Oakland, September 1st to 6th.  
 Chico Fair Association, Chico, Sept. 1st to 6th.  
 State Fair, Sacramento, Sept. 11th to 20th.  
 San Joaquin District Fair, Stockton, September 22d to 27th.  
 Santa Clara District Fair, San Jose, September 29th to October 4th.  
 Fresno Fair Association, Fresno, October 7th to 11th.  
 Los Angeles Fair Association, Los Angeles, October 13th to 18th.

### An American at Flemington.

Hon. A. M. Garland, who was at Melbourne when Martini-Henry scored his great victory for the Cup, contributes to the *Breeders' Gazette* this description of a Cup day at Flemington:

The Melbourne meeting for 1883 was held during the first eight days of November. Its principal events were the Victorian Derby, the Maribyrnong Plate and the Melbourne Cup. The interest that has steadily gained intensity during the earlier days culminates with "the Cup," which is witnessed by more people than the aggregate attendance at all other events of the meeting. The majority of those attending were, of course, Victorians, residing within a radius of 100 miles around Melbourne, though thousands gathered from New South Wales and other more remote colonies. From Sydney, nearly 500 miles distant, trains ran crowded for two or three days in advance; steamers brought other crowds across Bass Straits from Tasmania, and others came loaded from New Zealand, 1,300 miles away.

Realizing that an exceptional opportunity was thus afforded for studying an interesting phase of colonial life, and anxious to see a race that had never failed to call out good time from the best horses in the colonies, I moved with the tide of people, and Monday afternoon, November 5th, found myself at one of the overcrowded hotels of Melbourne. The sixth opened somewhat inauspiciously, but the prospect for a fair day improved with the advancing hours, and by the middle of the forenoon a bright sun looked down from a northern sky on thousands of the holiday-decked populace crowding the thoroughfares leading to the Flemington Course. A railway had been built from the city limits to the race-course, and its crowded trains attested the general appreciation of the Government's efforts to contribute to the public convenience and enjoyment. Official returns showed that by this means of transit something more than 47,000 people were moved from the city to the grounds. On the several streets verging toward the highway leading toward the race-course crowds were moving onwards, bringing into requisition vehicles of every size and description, from the commonest two-wheel cart of the baggage carry to the four-in-hand drag of the millionaire, and when these were all brought into line along the Flemington road a scene was presented well calculated to infuse the most indifferent observer with the prevailing enthusiasm of the occasion. The crowd was too dense to permit fast driving, while mounted policemen moved back and forth to enforce observance of the rules of the road, and clear away temporary blockades attending the occasional breakdown of some overloaded conveyance. Everything was orderly; everybody good humored and intent on the day's enjoyment, now fully assured. Nearing the grounds the roads diverged in the direction of the several entrances—the field, the grand stand, amphitheater, etc. This arrangement obviated all confusion and jam at the gates, as the crowd was well divided before reaching them, and, once inside, moved toward their several destinations without the least interference or confusion.

Paying my half sovereign (\$2.50) I entered the inclosure in front of the grand stand, and found myself face to face with as fine a crowd as I ever gazed over. Piled up the hillside to the rear, and swarming in the field inside the course; crowding every available space in the enormous stand, and moving in masses over the 200 feet wide promenade between the stand and the track—dressed in the bright colors and newest styles of an Antarctic Spring—were representatives of every class of every colony in Australia, and people from every country on the globe.

After two comparatively unimportant events—one of them the always popular hurdle race—an adjournment for an hour and a half was had for luncheon—an event in the day's enjoyment second in importance only to the Cup race itself. Everybody seemingly had come provided with refreshments for himself and friends. Families and acquaintances met around well-filled hamper, and together tipped glasses to the success of the winner of the day's honors—some glasses filled with champagne of the choicest brands, some with plain beer and others covering the entire list of beverages between these extremes.

The hour of 2:30 found everybody ready for the event of the day—the sporting event of the year—the event for which the thrifty squatter had brought his family from the far-off station; the event for which the frugal housemaid and the hard-working mechanic had saved their few spare shillings; the event on the result of which the sporting man had staked his last pound and on which a majority of visitors had thrown in "just enough to give interest to the race," was called, and the twenty-nine starters for the Melbourne Cup, that coveted prize of which all sportsmen had dreamed and for which some had dared to hope, appeared in front of the judges' stand. As the respective favorites came forward their backers filled the welkin with salutations long and loud, and ready caps went high in air in token of the success of which each felt assured, though contending in the race with the best horses in the southern hemisphere.

The start was readily effected—no such jockeying for advantage as too often disgraces the American race-course and disgusts American audiences—and at the first attempt all got off together. The confusion of voices and cheers for favorites now lulled into a murmur, and every eye was strained to discern the position of the horses as they began to string out at the first quarter-pole. Ten thousand hinochlers followed them around the course, and marked every change in position, until, in the home-stretch, the entire company seemed crowded into a mass as they came thundering toward the end of the first mile. A shout went up as they flew past and the crowd saw the splendid work that was being done.

During the second mile the speed of some of the weaker horses slackened. The terrific pace had begun to tell on some, and the lengthening line designated the few animals that had a possible chance for winning, as they were lined against the green hillside beyond. Nothing obscured the view, for the course was grass-covered, and so laid that not

for a moment were any of the runners out of sight of any one of the hundred thousand gazers. As they turned into the straight, and the distance between the foremost horses could no longer be seen by the crowd, the stillness became solemn—almost painful. Even the murmur that arose as the eager gazer chronicled to himself the changing position of the contestants, now ceased, as with bated breath the outcome was waited for. The muffled thump of the runners' feet on the grassy track grew plainer as the end was neared, and then could be heard the whick of the jockeys' whips as they essayed to bring a last grand effort from jaded and despairing steeds. The last turn was rounded; the race was ended, and the exciting throng of a hundred thousand men and women, on tip-toe, saluted with cheers and waving kerchiefs the winner of the best race ever run in Australia, if not in the world, as the now famous three-year-old Martini-Henry passed under the wire a length and a half ahead of his closest competitor. Distance, two miles. Time—3:30.

The same horse had won the Derby three days previously in a field of nine, running the mile and a half in 2:39. This makes a record, when considered in connection with the condition of the course—grass-covered, soft, with two short curves, the weights carried—103 lbs. in the Cup and 122 lbs. in the Derby—and the age of the horse—three years—that places Martini-Henry well to the front in the list of wonderful performers on the turf the world over. This pre-eminence is not accidental. His lineage is through some of the best runners of the old country, and reflects credit on the Auckland Stud Company, by which he was bred and sold as a yearling to Hon. James White, M. P. for New South Wales. His sire is Mnsket, whose reputation in England was an earnest of what could reasonably be expected from his get; dam Sylvia by Fisherman, a mare bred in Victoria. As Martini-Henry was not the favorite until he won the Derby, his owner and backers were enabled to lay quite favorable wagers on the result of his performances—an opportunity they were not slow to improve, as they are reputed to have taken in, besides the regular stakes of \$1,750 in the Derby and \$2,500 in the Cup, about \$120,000.

### San Jose Programme.

The San Jose Association have issued the following programme for their meeting this fall. The fair will open on Monday, September 29th, and continue to and include Saturday, October 4th.

FIRST DAY—No. 1—Running; three-quarter mile dash, free for all; \$25 entrance, \$10 forfeit, \$150 added; \$50 to second horse.

No. 2—Running; one mile dash; for two-year-olds; \$25 entrance, \$10 forfeit, \$150 added; \$50 to second horse.

No. 3—Running; two mile dash, handicap; \$50 entrance, \$25 forfeit, \$15 declaration, \$250 added; \$100 to second horse, third to save entrance; weights announced Monday, September 22d; declaration Wednesday, September 25th.

SECOND DAY—No. 4—Trotting; three-minute class; purse, \$500; \$300 to first horse, \$150 to second, \$50 to third.

No. 5—Trotting; 2:22 class; purse, \$750; \$450 to first horse, \$225 to second, \$75 to third.

No. 6—Trotting; 2:30 class; purse, \$500; \$300 to first horse, \$150 to second, \$50 to third.

THIRD DAY—No. 7—Running half mile and repeat; free for all; \$25 entrance, \$10 forfeit, \$200 added; \$75 to second.

No. 8—Running; one and one-half mile dash; \$25 entrance, \$15 forfeit, \$200 added; \$75 to second horse.

No. 9—Running; selling race; one mile and repeat, for all ages; purse \$200; entrance free; \$50 to second horse; fixed valuation \$1,000; two pounds off for each \$100 below, and two pounds added for each \$100 above fixed valuation.

FOURTH DAY—Ladies' equestrianism; purse \$100; for the most graceful rider \$25, second \$15, third \$10; for the most skillful rider \$25, second \$15, third \$10.

No. 10—Trotting; 2:40 class; purse \$500; \$300 to first horse, \$150 to second, \$50 to third.

No. 11—Trotting; three-year-olds; purse \$300; \$180 to first horse, \$90 to second, \$30 to third.

FIFTH DAY—No. 12—Walking race; for stallions over 1,200 pounds weight; one mile and repeat, hauling 2,000 pounds; purse \$50; \$30 to first, \$15 to second, \$5 to third horse.

No. 13—Running; one mile dash for two-year-olds; winner of No. 2 barred; purse \$200, \$50 to second horse.

No. 14—Running; free for all; one mile and repeat; purse \$250, entrance free; \$50 to second horse, \$25 to third.

No. 15—Running; novelty race; one mile; purse \$350; \$50 to first horse at first quarter pole, \$50 to first horse at half-mile pole, \$50 to first horse at three-quarter mile pole, and \$200 to the first horse at the finish.

SIXTH DAY—No. 16—Trotting; 2:26 class; purse \$500; \$300 to first horse, \$150 to second, \$50 to third.

No. 17—Trotting; free for all; Director, to wagon; purse \$750; \$450 to first horse, \$225 to second, \$75 to third.

No. 18—Buggy race; for district horses; purse \$200; mile heats, three in five to rule; \$120 to first horse, \$60 to second, \$20 to third.

Horses to be owned in District June 1st, 1884.

Conditions the same as the State Fair.

### Humboldt Races.

The Ninth District Fair Association will hold their annual meeting at Rhonerville, Sept. 23d to 26th. The following is the programme:

No. 1—Running; purse, \$50; one mile dash, free for all saddle horses that have no record under 2 minutes.

No. 2—Trotting; purse, \$50; huggy horses, one mile dash. Owners to drive.

No. 3—Trotting; purse, \$150; mile heats, 2 in 3, 3-minute class.

No. 4—Running; purse, \$40; for saddle horses with no record under 54 seconds, one-half mile and repeat.

No. 5—Trotting; purse, \$100, entrance money added, for 3-year-olds; mile heats, 2 in 3.

No. 6—Trotting; purse \$100, stallion race, mile heats, 2 in 3. Poscora Hayward barred.

No. 7—Running; purse \$100, free for all, one-half mile and repeat.

No. 8—Trotting; purse \$200, free for all, mile heats, 3 in 5. Poscora Hayward barred.

No. 9—Running; purse \$100, free for all, mile heats, 2 in 3.

No. 10—Trotting against time, purse \$100, if 2:25 is beaten.

At the annual meeting the old officers were re-elected, viz., president, G. C. Barber; secretary, S. H. Crabtree; treasurer, M. Leongier. The society carried over a surplus from the last fair, and all live stock premiums have been increased 20 per cent.

Poscora Hayward is barred from the race of the Humboldt County Fair. He is too fast for the district horses up there at present.

### Origin of the Kemble-Jackson Check.

Isaac Woodruff tells a representative of the New York *Spirit* the following as the true history of the overdrawn check:

In 1833 my father opened the old Harlem Park Trotting Course. He used to give a purse every week, sometimes twice a week, one for pacers, of which there were a great number in New York City at that time, and one for trotters—sometimes to harness, but most of them to saddle. Amount of purse, \$30, for which, I tell you, there would be quite a strife, and, as no specified weights were carried, my brother Hiram and myself rode a horse in nearly all of the trots.

I had a little gray horse at that time which I was too light to ride and keep his head up. A horseman, (as good a one as I have ever known, even up to this time), lived at Yorkville and kept a hotel for road riders on Third Avenue. His name was Geo. Hazzard. He picked up many nice pairs of carriage horses, also was handy at pricking and docking, etc., and bought horses for the Bradish family, also for Mr. Sheppard F. Knapp, who was Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank and father of our worthy friend, Shep. F. Knapp, of the present day.

Mr. Hazzard said to me one day, "Ike, bring your gray horse, saddle and bridle, down to my house, and I will fix it so you can ride him easy, and keep his head up, too." This horse belonged to Mr. Daniel Ainsly, a New York butcher. I took the gray to him as invited, and he did fix him, in the first place by passing a strap under the saddle, letting it come up through the crupper-iron at the back part of the saddle and over the top; buckled it together with a ring in it; then took a short standing martingale, had a piece of leather sewed on the brow band to keep it, and coupled it with the ring in front of saddle so I could take it up or let it out at my pleasure. When I tried it on the horse it worked like a charm, and I won a number of purses with him after that.

In 1853, just twenty years later, I had gone to Long Island to live. I left Harlem, where I kept a hotel for ten years, and moved to the Union Trotting Course. This was the year in which the great three miles and repeat trotting purse and stake came off to 250-lb. wagons. The horses entered were Kemble Jackson, Pet, Boston Girl, Lola, Honest John, and O'Blennis. I had at that time for Jas. Bevins and Mr. Joe Tucker a brown mare called Bet Bonnce. I was exercising her one day on the Union, and Hiram was driving Kemble Jackson. I then told him I thought from the way he was moving that he could beat O'Blennis and all the rest of them, as he could pull the wagon just a little faster than the mare could draw me to sulky, and I had driven her in 2:38. At this he made the remark: "If I felt sure of his not getting his head down with me when he made a break I think I could win it, too."

This horse, Kemble, had lost some races before by getting his head down when he broke, and was thereby distanced. I then said to him: "Why don't you rig such a check on him as I had for the Ainsly horse, which helped me to beat you three or four races on the old Harlem track?" "How was that rigged, Ike?" he asked, and I answered him in an off-hand manner, telling him how it was. He then said to me: "I wish you would come down to my house as soon as you put your mare up, Mr. Reynolds, the owner will be there, and you can give him the plan of it; you know it may help us." I told him I had not time to come down, but said: "I'll explain it to you now so you can make no mistake," and so I did. Mr. Reynolds got the check made, and Kemble was a different horse with it on when driven to a break, and caught his trot quick.

Here I interrupted him by saying: "It is strange such an interesting matter was not given in Hiram's book." "I can't help that," resumed Mr. Woodruff, "but for what I say as to the check and its use on the Ainsly horse, I refer with pleasure to Mr. George Perrin, Sr., who is in New York to this day, and who owned a number of old-time trotters himself, such as Americas, Norwalk, Lady Temple and others.

It has been thought by many people that my brother Hiram invented the check, but neither in his book or in any other place does he claim anything of the kind. Mr. Charles Oakley knows who got it up, and all about it, too, but I have not seen him for years. He used to attend all the trots in those days; I think he is living yet.

### Perfect Sight a Necessity in the Race-Horse.

The importance of perfect sight is a matter of vital consequence to the race-horse, but few trainers seem to think so, judging from the careless manner they act in cases of weakness of the eyes, and the speculative manner in which they are treated, imagining, as they do, that it is, perhaps, only a little cold or a slight blow, forgetting that the first symptom of cataract is opthalmia, and to the inexperienced this serious forerunner of blindness appears only to them as a slight cold, and is treated with indifference. Many a race-horse, from impaired vision, loses all his chances for a race by his uncertainty of the surroundings and a nervousness caused thereby—objects having made a wrong impression on his mind, causes the animal to be uncertain of everything, even of his own actions, and to become so nervous as to be unfit for racing purposes. If all defects of the eye, no matter how slight, be treated properly by an expert of eye diseases, many an animal would to-day be in a different condition as to his sight, and be of a greater value to his owner. As the commencement of amaurosis (glass eye) could be detected and perhaps cured by an expert of eye diseases, when many a valuable animal has been permanently destroyed from the want of knowledge of the disease on the part of the trainer.

There are many competent veterinarians that could be consulted on these cases, but Dr. Delisier makes a specialty of eye diseases, and the reputation that gentleman bears as a veterinarian, ought to render his opinion in these cases of great value to the owners of valuable running or trotting horses. There cannot be the slightest doubt that many a race has been lost from impaired vision, and the clearness of sight is as important as the soundness of legs; via true, the latter does the carrying and makes the speed, but without the former being in perfect condition, the legs will fail to perform their duties from a want of confidence on the part of the animal, as everything he sees has a double or blurred appearance, which will act in such a manner on his entire nervous system as to virtually kill all the chances he would otherwise have had for the race. I hope owners and trainers will give this important matter proper consideration, and not continue to treat it as lightly as they have done in the past.—*New York Sportsman*.

J. Beach has sold to H. A. Wright, Astoria, Oregon, a bay colt, two years old, by Altamont, dam Jennie S., by Post's Hambletonian; second dam Princess, by Mauburn Patchen. Price \$400. This youngster is yet unbroken, but promises well. Mr. Wright has named him Altamont, Jr.



## Harvester and Busybody.

The London correspondent of the New York *Spirit*, in his letter anent the Falmouth sales, makes this gossip reference to some horses and people prominent there and since:

We have had a busy week at Newmarket, with the sale of Lord Falmouth's horses on Monday, and the racing of the week. I was surprised to find so few representatives of your side of the water. Mr. Bathgate was at the sale-ring and so was Mr. Ten Broeck, but the former gentleman told me he could not see a third American present. Sir John Willoughby was so bent on having Harvester that Tom Cannon, who was bidding on behalf of Mr. Beird, gave in, the colt having at that time passed what Cannon thought it was worth.

"Shall I have another shot, Captain?" Sir John Willoughby said to Captain Macchell, when \$5,000 guineas was the bid against him.

"Just one more, I think, Sir John," Captain Macchell answered, and this shot elicited opposition.

He was galloped and much disappointed his new friend next morning; but the test to which he was subjected is not by any means a final proof, as he can be made much fitter by the Derby day, at least so Captain Macchell declares, though Matthew Dawson does not think so. The famous trainer and Archer had put down Harvester as likely to make about 5,000 guineas, so that the colt exceeded their hopes.

"In my opinion he is a very dear horse," Mr. Bathgate said to me. "I should put him down at about 2,000 guineas, if I had to price him."

Cannon would not be stalled off on Busybody, but, so far as I could make out without asking too many questions, the party do not like her now that they have got her quite as well as they thought they should; but this may be that she is not fit, at any rate I asked Baird's chief adviser whether I should plunge on the mare for the One Thousand, and he replied very doubtfully. She won her race, all the same, but if she had been really fancied in earnest she would have started at odds on, instead of 9 to 4 against, and the fact of the half-trained Queen Adelaide, who had disappointed her party, being second, half a length off, discounts the victory.

Baird himself is a very wealthy young Scotchman, who raced under the name of Abington and was "warned off" for two years for foul riding. The sentence has just expired. I know nothing of him personally, but am told that a few days before he came of age he said to his mother:

"I wish my birthday would come! I am looking forward to it anxiously, I can tell you!"

"Why, dear, what do you want it to come for?" his mother inquired.

"Because I want to turn you out of my house," this loving son replied, and I believe he acted up to his intention. He is, of course, certain to go straight so long as Cannon retains the charge of his horses. He also bought a colt out of Wheel of Fortune, which they tell me is very smart.

## Death of Echo, Jr.

Mr. L. Hewlett's promising young stallion Echo, Jr., died at Stockton last Saturday, the trouble being reported as colic. Mr. Hewlett is to be commiserated in his ill fortune. Echo, Jr., was four years old this Spring, and was a richly bred young horse. He was the subject of all illustration and descriptive sketch in this paper, issue of March 1st of the current year. He was by Echo, his dam Ila by Priam, second dam by Kentucky Hunter, third dam a pacing mare raised in Oregon. He had a double cross of Hambletonian through Echo and Priam, both of established reputation as sires, a strain of American Star through the dam of Echo, one of Glencoe through Revere the dam of Priam, and one of Kentucky Hunter through the dam of Ila. Both Ila and her dam were speedy and stout though never trained, and Echo, Jr., was himself a trotter, and one that gave every evidence of a kindly union of the different strains that made up his pedigree. He was a horse of fine size and substance, and was probably the best entire son of Echo in the State. His untimely taking off was a loss to our breeding interests. Mr. Hewlett valued him at \$4,000.

## Trotting at Portland.

PORTLAND DRIVING PARK, Saturday, May 24th, 1884.—Trotting for named horses: purse \$100, second to receive \$25.  
Black Hawk, blk b, 5, by Rockwood, dam the Fisher mare by the Jackson horse..... (O. Smiley) 1 2 1 1  
May Wintler, b m, 5, by Rockwood, dam by St. Louis (John Pender) 2 1 2 3  
Cora H., rn f, 4, by Kisher, dam by Pathfinder (L.B. Lindsey) 3 3 3 2  
Time—2:43, 2:44, 2:41, 2:41.

Pools—Black Hawk, \$30, Cora H., \$20, May Wintler, \$10.

CITY VIEW PARK, May 25th, 1884.—Trotting: purse \$100, second to get \$25.  
Gilt, ro g, aged, by Copperbottom, dam unknown (J. Misner) 1 1 1  
Florence E., cb m, aged, by Pathfinder, dam by Jack Misner (Waterford) 2 2 2  
Time—2:34, 2:37, 2:37.

Same Day—Trotting, 2 in 3. Purse \$50, \$12.50 to second.  
Kelly, ro g, aged, by Copperbottom, dam unknown (J. Misner)..... 1 1  
Johnny Blue, b g, aged, by Alexander, dam by Belmont (Ruiter).... 2 2  
Time—2:41, 2:37.

Gentleness and patience work wonders with many a horse thought to be incorrigible. The Portland *Rural Spirit* notes the following case in point: For several years Mr. Van B. De Lashmutt, of this city, has owned the little roan gelding Kelly, using him for a driving horse in his business; he was also used as a family roadster. A time or two Kelly has been on the track, but was so rattle-brained that he has been regarded as an unsafe horse in a race. This spring Mr. James Misner commenced to drive the old fellow, (he now being 16 or 17), and he has already shown a gain as well as steadiness that those who control him now offer to match him against any horse, mare or gelding in the state, 2 in 3 or 3 in 5, to harness and to rattle. The boys attribute his present success to Mrs. De Lashmutt, who they say has taught Kelly some sense.

The Eastern papers get a little mixed in Premium's pedigree. They give it as by Castor, dam by Flying Cloud. Flying Cloud was a mare by St. Louis, and was the dam of Premium, not the sire of her dam. Flying Cloud was the filly that Cy Mulkey claimed and ran a quarter in 20½ or somewhere about that figure.

D. W. Beach, of Helena, Montana, has lately arrived from the States with a select lot of horses. Among them is the stallion Sir Rocco, by Stephen A. Douglas; dam by Snaper, a son of Ethan Allen. Also Starlight Hambletonian, by Marlborough, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian; dam by Fortuna, son of Ethan Allen.

With the consent of all the subscribers to the Champion Stallion Stakes of 1885, at Monmouth Park, the nomination of Mr. B. G. Thomas' stallion King Ban, by King Tom—Atlantis by Thornamby, has been admitted.

## Louisville Excerpts.

[New York Sportsman.]

The Cup.—For months touts, correspondents and private communications had given tips, which resulted in causing first one and then the other of the long list of candidates to rise in favor among speculators, hence April Fool, Harry Gilmore, Blazes, Wallensee and others had their periods of prominence and, consequently, public favor. Towards the time for the race Wallensee had waited into the exalted position of favorite, and sold for \$900 as first choice, in which April Fool brought \$510, Harry Gilmore, \$310, Blazes, \$220, Barnum and Taggart \$105. Wallensee was so much the favorite that, in the pool in the morning of the race, his name was barred. Not a word was heard from Barnum's friends, though unquestionably he had no few, as the vociferous cheering after the end of the race could have only emanated from the throats of those whose worldly gains had been augmented by the performance of the son of Bonnie Scotland.

As the race was a long one little importance was attached to the relative positions of the horses during the run of the first mile and a quarter, except that I was satisfied that April Fool, who had set the pace at the start, (and kept the lead), could not hold out, and such proved the case. Murphy, who rode Wallensee, held him back, (as everyone supposed, in reserve), and Harry Gilmore remained near by him as though he alone was to be feared, notwithstanding the persistent leading of April Fool, and the rush to the second place by Rosaline; Barnum laid so far behind that his name was scarcely mentioned, (save by the crier of positions). As the turn around the lower side was reached, considerable hustling was observable among the bunch which the horses had gotten into, and it was amusing to hear the different cries of the interested crowd, "April Fool wins," "Gilmore will finish in a canter," "Oh! my Wallensee," and the like. Down the quarter they came pell mell, and it looked like anybody's race. All at once a shrieking voice down the stretch yelled out: "Oh! my Barnum; go on, and you'll take the money!" Sure enough, this horse had dashed through the bunch, and was fairly flying, Gilmore and Wallensee catching the whip and fighting for the lead. Theyer, on Barnum, was flourishing his whip as though punishing his horse, but, in reality, he never touched him until within a rod or two of the string, then he laid it on, and the gallant son of old Bonnie Scotland jumped like a bullet out of a gun and won by a short neck, about the same between Gilmore and April Fool for second and third. Wallensee was two or three lengths behind, and fourth in the race. Mutuels paid, \$107, and those who had chance a little money in the pools or books 20 to 1 was their reward.

It has been many years since I saw as much excitement over the winnings of one horse. H. Eleworth, owner of Barnum, had his hands filled with currency, and no few outsiders had secured from one hundred to a thousand dollars. Wine, beer, and stronger stimulants were applied as nerve settlers, but joy at success rode supreme, and the lucky fellows had a good boisterous time over the result.

The Tobacco Stakes brought out eight starters out of forty-one entries. Gnitars was the favorite, Mark Daly second choice, Exploit and Shelby West selling close on to the two first named. Murphy was on Gnitars, Duffly on Daly, and Wolfe on Exploit. As they took their preliminary canter I fancied Daly for the winner. He is a fine-looking colt, and was in excellent form. I had no idea that Exploit had a ghost of a show, though Madison looked so well, and being by Glengarry, I was rather inclined to think him good enough for a place. At the send-off Madison set the pace, and for nearly three-quarters of a mile led the gang. Here Mark Daly began running up, and when squarely in the home-stretch it was dollars to cents that he would win the heat, and so he did by a short length in front of Exploit, who was the same distance from Venture. Time, 1:46.

In the second heat Boreas took the lead, with Gnitars at his side, Exploit right at them two lengths in front of Daly, and Venture, Madison, and Shelby West being behind them. Down the backstretch these positions were maintained, but at the turn, Daly began going up, and passed Gnitars and Exploit; they stubbornly laid up to him, however, and gave him all the work he wanted to the finish. Time, 1:46. Mutuels paid on Daly, \$38.90, for a place, \$16.50.

Eighteen Starters in a race is rather a novel sight out West, but when the winner was regarded as an outsider and accomplished the remarkable feat of reducing the record on a run of five-eighths of a mile, the sight became all the more enjoyable. With such racehorses as Princess, Premium, Force, Gilt, Sadie McNairy, and the Admiral among the entries, it was not astonishing that the one which won had to put its best foot foremost. Premium sold for \$100 in the pools, Gilt, \$75; Force, \$65; the Admiral, \$50; Princess, \$38; and the others from that amount down to nothing. At least a half hour was consumed in getting a start, but when the flag dropped the lot got away evenly. From the jump off the pace was tremendous. At the quarter pole the struggle was between Princess and Premium, and down the run they came under the whip, reaching the string in the order named, Princess a short neck in front, and Premium a half length ahead of Force. Time, 1:01. Mutuels paid, \$57; for a place, \$28.60.

There is quite likely to be a lawsuit over Barnum's Cup winnings, as there is a dispute between Woodford and Eleworth as to his actual ownership—or, rather, as to the ownership of his racing qualities. These peculiar arrangements always end in trouble.

The bookmakers at Louisville have in most instances lost money, and regret having paid the \$15,000 for the privilege of doing so.

Green Morris seems to have lost his grip, at least his colors are not as often in front as of yore.

Marc Daly wears a bar plate in front.

Three years ago John A. Cardinel, while in Portland on a visit, made Billy Ayres a present of a colt. Billy wrote to Ab. Stemler, then associated with him, to go and get the colt and care for it, but Ab. wrote back that he had seen the colt, and it wasn't worth the having. So he didn't take it. That colt was John A. by Monday—Lady Clara now three years old and owned by H. C. Jndson. The *Rural Spirit* calls it a "good joke," but will venture that when Billy saw John A. win everything he started for this Spring, and led the field for the Peruvian Bitter's Stakes over a cup distance in 4:01, he thought it was the most miserable kind of luck without a symptom of a joke about it.

A reporter of the New York *Spirit*, who has been looking at Jim Renwick, calls Buchanan "a splendid specimen of western manhood."

Col. G. W. Dickey has a stable of trotters at Pittsburg Penn.

## The French Derby.

The Prix du Jockey Club or French Derby was run on Friday, May 25th.

The race had seven starters with Mr. C. J. Lefevre's Archiduc, a great favorite, he having won the Poule d'Essai (French 2,000 Guineas) when he beat the Duke de Castries' Little Duck with the greatest ease, and as he followed that success up by winning the Prix Daru and the Grand Poule des Produits, his success was deemed a certainty. But in the interval Little Duck improved immensely, and was able to beat Archiduc by two lengths quite easily. At the start Kiss, who is also owned by the Duke de Castries, with M. P. Ammont's Fra Diavolo, cut out the running. At the turn, Little less than half a mile from the end, Archiduc joined Little Duck and Fra Diavolo and a good race followed, with Little Duck gradually drawing away and finally winning somewhat easily by two lengths, Archiduc second, a neck in front of Fra Diavolo. The conditions are as follows:

Prix du Jockey Club (French Derby), for three-year-olds, at £40 each, £24 forfeit, with £2,000 added, the second to receive £100; colts to carry 133 pounds, fillies 130 pounds; a mile and a half.  
Duke de Castries' b c Little Duck, by See Saw, dam Light Drum..... 1  
Mr. J. C. Lefevre & Co's b c Archiduc, by Consul, dam Abbess..... 2  
M. P. Ammont's ch c Fra Diavolo, by Trocadero, dam Orpbelin..... 3  
Four others ran, including the Duke de Castries' filly Kiss.

In winning the Prix du Jockey Club two years in succession the Duke de Castries is following in the footsteps of the Comte Lagrange, from the executors of whom Mr. Lefevre and Tom Jennings bought Archiduc for £4,000. The Duke winning the race last year with Frontin, the dam of which, as also was Light Drum, purchased in England by M. Malapert and transferred to the Duke de Castries, and were sent to the Duke's stud near Moulins, where he was foaled in 1881. He is a bay colt with plenty of substance and on trial was found to be the best of the string this season. He did not run as a two-year-old, but made his debut at the Paris spring meeting, the Bois de Boulogne course, when on Sunday, March 30th, he won the Prix de Guiche, at a mile and a quarter, from a field of seven. On Monday, April 14th, he won the Biennial Stakes, at the same distance, from a field of five. On Sunday, the 27th, he met Archiduc for the Poule d'Essai, a mile, and was beaten by two lengths, on which occasion he was ridden by Tom Cannon, with Archer on Archiduc, since which he has probably not run in both the other races won by Archiduc. The bay filly Kiss, by Scottish Chief, was second. It is more than likely that Cannon was again on Little Duck, Archer having been engaged to ride Archiduc. Little Duck has no engagements in England, but he is in the Grand Prix on the 8th prox., when he will meet not only the best of the French horses, but some of the best of the English, including possibly Queen Adelaide, St. Medard, Loch Ranza and the Lambkin.

## Montana Notes.

[Rocky Mountain Husbandman.]

Col. Hurdley's stable of thoroughbreds are now in fine form. They are being daily exercised by Arthur, a very efficient trainer and fitter, as well as a thorough gentleman. Each animal is a fine individual specimen and the breeding of the six is as follows:

Red Boy, b. h., 1875, by War Dance, dam Neilson, by imp. Sovereign.

Kelata, ch. f., 1882, by Scotland, dam Calamity, by King Lear. Yogo, ch. f., 1882, by Red Bluff, dam Lady Bassett, by Asteroid.

Glendella, ch. f., 1881, by imp. Glenelg, dam Cordelia, by Lexington.

Anastroid, ch. f., 1881, by Red Bluff, dam Peggy Morgan, by Asteroid.

Lady Previtt, b. f., 1879, by King Alfonso, dam Veritas, by Lexington.

From reports received from different parts of the Territory we learn that the drivers, E. C. Nash, formerly of Iowa; Ed. Lafferty, of Bozeman; Jas. Stevens, formerly of Kentucky; Harry Smiley, from Oregon; Mr. Cochrome, from Kentucky; Wm. Bryan, of Kentucky; Mr. Pigeon, of California; Dave Johnson, Ed. Dnuphy, C. D. Coward, of San Francisco; Mr. Jeffree, of Kentucky, and Thos. Stuart are now going very fast.

Messrs. Hurdley & Clark, of Riverside Stock Farm, have sold to Wakefield & Hoffman, of Bozeman, their thoroughbred stallion Northland, 16½ hands high and weighs over 1,200 pounds. He is fashionably bred, being by Norton, (full brother to Norfolk) son of Lexington; 1st dam Katie, by imp. Glencoe; 2d dam by Medco; 3d dam by Kosciusko; 4th dam by Blackburn's Whip; 5th dam by Diomed.

Noah Armstrong's stable, of Madison county, consists of ten head of trotters and runners, all now in good fix and baying shaped for the fall meetings. We expect some lively races, that the Montana records will be beaten this fall, and in time most of the others.

Thos. Cruce has now in training at the fair grounds, Helena, bay stallion Leader, foaled 1879, sired by Headlight, (thoroughbred), dam Lucy, by Kentucky Chief; 2d dam Topsy. He is a fine specimen of a horse.

Geo. Wakefield, of Bozeman, one of the proprietors of the National Park Transportation Company, has purchased of Messrs. Hurdley & Clark, a chestnut two-year-old colt, sired by Ben Lombard, Jr., dam Chicago Maid.

S. E. Larabee, in addition to his trotters, has given Mr. Baker charge of his thoroughbred colt Vice Regent, by Regent, dam Christine, the dam of Bonnie Australian. He will be fitted for the fall races.

Archer was not only loudly hooted, but pelted with lumps of turf when he won the French Two Thousand in the Bois de Boulogne on Archiduc. He got it even hotter than poor Donohue caught it at Epsom over his "Hopeful" exhibition. The Tinman took it very philosophically. "I'd no idea what beastly black teeth Frenchmen had before," said Fred as he got into the scale. "How did you find that out?" said Bob Topping, as the clerk of the scales gave the welcome "all right." "Why, there wasn't a hegger of a Frenchman that wasn't howling and harping like an ass as I passed the post, so I amused myself by examining their grinders," replied the champion rider.

Col. William Doolan publishes in the Ukiah *Dispatch* the following challenge: "I will trot, at the fall meeting of the Ukiah Park Association, colts (by my stallion 'Young Elmo'), one, two or three years old, against any colt or colts, foaled in the county—the get of any other stallion. Race—V heats, for \$50 a race. These colts are out of common—One hundred and fifty dollars each would buy them."



## ATHLETICS.

## The Olympic Games.

REFEREE—Col G. C. Edwards. STARTER—W. C. Brown.  
JUDGES—E. S. Emmons, G. H. Strong and W. Leviston.  
TIMERS—P. McIntyre, D. McMillan and D. Eisenman.  
ATHLETIC COMMITTEE—J. Hamersmith, W. C. Brown, R. P. Doonan.  
CLERK OF THE COURSE—R. T. Stombs.

The Olympic Athletic Club held their Annual Spring Meeting at their grounds, Oakland, Friday, May 30th. The day was all that could be desired and the grounds were just comfortably filled with interested spectators, many of whom were ladies. The day's sport was excellent and the many close contests, particularly the one half mile bicycle race, fairly roused the enthusiasm of the assembled multitude. The management as usual was excellent. The non-appearance of a considerable number of the competitors rendered a great many of the trial heats uninteresting. Nearly all games suffer through the non-appearance of competitors, and we think the time has now arrived for Clubs to take stringent measures to prevent a repetition of this character. The severe handicaps account in a great measure for the absences in the handicaps, but there is little excuse for the competitors entered for the scratch events failing to appear. Undoubtedly the most meritorious performance of the meeting was the extraordinary running of Phillips who is just eighteen years old and making his first appearance captured the maiden race rather easily and secured the third heat in the 100 yds. handicap, from the 3 yard mark, defeating Lucas (2 yds.) in 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. and in the final was best beaten by Walker in 10 sec.; the 220 yds. handicap was also secured by the speedy Phillips in splendid shape. Lucas showed up very prominently, securing three victories, defeating in each event representative performers, viz.: in the 100 yds. scratch race, running wide jump and putting 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  shot. The bicycling riding of Cook—who is a rider of a few short months—was a perfect treat and his victory in the half mile scratch race was very popular. Cook is well strung together and with judicious development is the man who will reduce our records till they will bear favorable comparison with eastern records. The riding of Finkler, Tenney, Mohrig and Gibson was excellent, and showed a very marked improvement over any of their previous attempts. Finkler, although defeated in the one-half mile race, conclusively demonstrated that for a long distance, at the present time, he is *facile princeps*. Haley's reappearance was very unsuccessful as in the first race he pulled up lame. Probably the only surprise of the meeting was the defeat of Ray Locke by T. Jennings, in the two mile race, and it seems strange that a man capable of beating 4:50 for a mile, could not do better than 10:46 for two miles. It is a great pity that any doubt should have arisen regarding the decision in the one-hundred-yard scratch race, but we think, after mature deliberation, that the best man secured the victory. Lubbock in good condition could certainly have secured first place, and Jones, if he would only train, can make the best of them run. Flynn trained conscientiously and ran throughout the day with indomitable pluck, and his defeat in the one-hundred-yards scratch race by the shortest of distances, after a most desperate struggle, should not detract from his really splendid effort. Flynn will yet see the day that he will be able to vanquish his opponents of Decoration Day. It is a very open question in the minds of a great many, whether if Phillips started in the scratch race, he could not have landed it, and judging by the events of the day it looks inclined that way. Coast records were lowered in the one-half mile scratch bicycle race, five miles bicycle race, and by the second man in the one mile walk. The first mile in the five mile bicycle race, is claimed to have been made in 3:14, but it is not official, however. The obstacle race sent the spectators home in a pleasant mood, and well thoroughly pleased by the afternoon's programme of athletic sports. A summary follows:

One Hundred-Yards Maiden Race, (open).—A. C. Phillips, 1st; W. H. Newell, 2d; H. R. Hertel, O. A. C., 0; J. L. Allen, 0; M. M. Martin, O. A. C., 0. Phillips ran in splendid style and won handsily by a few yards. A hard race for second position. Time 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  seconds.

One-Mile Maiden Bicycle Race, (open).—First heat—W. H. Gibbons rode over the course alone in 3 minutes, 59 $\frac{1}{2}$  seconds. Second heat—F. R. Cook, 1st; J. A. Sheldon, 2d. Won with great ease in 3 minutes, 16 seconds. Third heat—None of the riders appeared. Final heat—F. R. Cook, 1st; W. H. Gibbons, 2d. Won easily. Time 3 minutes 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  sec.

One-Hundred Yards Scratch Race (open).—First heat—H. J. Lucas ran over the course, unopposed, in 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  seconds. Second heat—J. W. Flynn, N. A. C., 1st; W. C. Lubbock 2d; R. B. Jones, M. C. C., 0. Flynn and Lubbock beat the pistol at least 5 feet and raced down together to the 70-yard mark when J. Flynn forged ahead and won in 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  seconds. Final heat—Flynn and Lucas after a severe struggle breasted the tape so close together that the followers of each claimed a win for their man, but the referee decided a tie, a decision which met with the approbation of the disinterested spectators at the finish. Lucas got decidedly the worst of the start. In the run-off Flynn was penalized one yard and got a little the worse of the start, but it was evident that Lucas waited for him to close up, and then the pair raced home together with Lucas slightly in advance. Time 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  seconds.

One-Mile Handicap Walk, (open).—C. B. Hill, M. C. C., 125 yards, 1st; J. B. Benjamin, O. A. C., scratch, 2d; J. H. Spiro, M. C. C., 75 yards, 0; M. McIlwaine, 150 yards, 0; M. J. Lyons, 0. Hill walked in splendid style and finished first in 7 minutes, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$  seconds. Benjamin overhauled the other competitors and passed the winning post 14 $\frac{1}{2}$  seconds later. This would make the complete mile walked in 7 minutes 45 seconds, which is the best amateur time ever made on the coast.

Half-Mile Scratch Bicycle Race, (open).—First in each heat to start in the final. First heat—H. Tenney, M. C. C., rode over the course alone in 1 minute, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$  seconds. Second heat—H. C. Finkler, O. A. C., 1st; E. Mohrig, 2d; F. W. Gibson, 0. Mohrig started off at a rattling pace and led till coming down the straight when Finkler challenged the leader, and after a hard struggle Finkler won by a few inches to spare. Gibson kept up close throughout and rode very pluckily. Time 12 minutes 31 $\frac{1}{2}$  seconds. Third heat—F. R. Cook, unopposed, won the heat in 1 minute 39 $\frac{1}{2}$  seconds.

Final Heat.—F. R. Cook, 1st; H. Tenney, M. C. C., 2d; H. C. Finkler, 0. Cook rushed off with the lead at a terrific pace with Tenney and Finkler in close attendance, the grand stand was passed in the same order and the excitement of the spectators was fully aroused and midst the cheers of the crowd the riders continued exerting every muscle for the lead. At the back stretch Finkler made a great effort for the lead but his opponents answered gallantly and the same order was maintained when they entered on the last lap. Tenney and Finkler gradually gained on the leader and dashing down the home-stretch could not have been three yards be-

tween the riders and, despite all the efforts of Tenney and Finkler, Cook won the grandest race ever seen on the grounds by a few short inches. A very short distance separating the second and third man. Time 1:29 $\frac{1}{2}$ , which is the best ever made on the coast.

100 yds. Handicap Race, (open).—The first in each heat to start in the final. First Heat, A. B. Tennent, M. C. C., 6 yds., 1st; J. W. Flynn, N. A. C., 4 yds., 2d; O. A. Tolle, O. A. C., 14 yds., 0; W. R. Stewart, scratch, 0; time 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Second Heat.—J. H. Walker, 8 yds., 1st; A. L. Harris, 5 yds., 2d; P. Jacoby, O. A. C., 14 yds., 0; time 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Third Heat.—A. C. Phillips, 3 yds., 1st; H. J. Lucas, 2 yds., 2d; R. Luttringer, C. A. and L. C., 9 yds., 0; time 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Fourth Heat: G. E. Petterson, 9 yds., 1st; B. A. Benjamin, M. C. C., 5 yds., 2d; R. S. Haley, O. A. C., scratch, 0; H. R. Hertel, O. A. C., 0. Haley got a very bad start and pulled up lame early in the race. A close finish—time 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Final Heat: J. H. Walker, 1st; A. C. Phillips, 2d; A. B. Tennent, 0; G. E. Petterson, 0. Walker got a splendid send off slightly ahead of the pistol and won, though Phillips ran him very close; time 10 seconds.

Two Mile Handicap Race, (open).—T. Jennings, 25 yds., 1st; Ray Locke, scratch, 2d; C. B. Hill, M. C. C., 200 yds., 0; F. M. Day, M. C. C., 100 yds., 0; A. W. Brown, 125 yds., 0; R. Gibson, 150 yds., 0; E. Long, 150 yds., 0.

After negotiating half a dozen laps the long handicap men gradually sought the shelter of the dressing room, Gibson being the last one to leave the track, clean run out, but with a long lead. Jennings and Ray Locke finished alone, the former winning by at least 60 yds. in 10:30 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Putting 16lb. Shot (open).—H. J. Lucas, 32 ft. 4 in., 1st; J. B. Tennent, M. C. C., 29 ft. 10 in., 2d; R. M. Ross, 0; C. J. Shuster, O. A. C., 0; F. W. Randolph, 0.

220 yds. Handicap Race (open).—First Heat: A. C. Phillips, 7 yds., 1st; A. B. Tennent, 12 yds., M. C. C., 2d; Time 27 $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. Second Heat: J. W. Flynn, 8 yds., N. A. C., 1st, V. C. Driffield, O. A. C., 20 yds., 2d; W. R. Stewart, O. A. C., scratch, 0. Time 24 sec. Final Heat—A. C. Phillips, 1st; J. W. Flynn, 2d; A. B. Tennent, 0; V. C. Driffield, 0. Phillips ran round his men in fine style and won after a good race. Flynn secured second position. Time 23 sec.

Running Wide Jump.—H. J. Lucas, 19 ft. 7 in., 1st; R. B. Jones, M. C. C., 19 ft. 5 in., 2d; R. Gibson, 18 ft., 3d; W. R. Stewart, O. A. C., 0; C. J. Shuster, O. A. C., 0.

One quarter Mile Scratch Race (open).—Barney Benjamin, M. C. C., 1st; Ray Locke, 2d; T. McGovern, P. A. C., 0. Benjamin led throughout and won the race well in hand. Time 36 sec.

Five Mile Handicap Bicycle Race.—H. C. Finkler, O. A. C., scratch 1st; Geo. Day, scratch, 2d; Harry Tenney, M. C. C., 250 yds., 0. Finkler rapidly overhauled Tenney and after 2 miles had the race his own way. Tenney lost his saddle near the end or he probably would have occupied second position. Time 17 min., which is the best amateur time ever made on the Coast.

Obstacle Race (open).—Ben Benjamin, M. C. C., 1st; C. J. Shuster, O. A. C., 2d; V. C. Driffield, O. A. C., 0; B. A. Benjamin, M. C. C., 0. This race caused great amusement for the spectators, particularly when any of the competitors came to grief. Benjamin was the first to breast the tape, although Driffield could have done so if he had not stopped a few yards before the tape, but as Driffield forgot to overcome a few of the obstacles he was disqualified. Shuster, the next man home, protested Benjamin because the latter jumped into instead of over the ditch. Of course the protest was not allowed, as a competitor is fully entitled to jump into the ditch. As the ditch was rather deep the wet clothes is a greater hindrance than most people imagine.

## Inter-Collegiate Championship Meeting.

The ninth annual competition was held at the Manhattan A. C. Grounds, New York, on May 24th. The meeting was remarkable for the general improvement in a great many of the events; three college records and three American records were beaten. The sensational event of the day was the victory of Baker over Brooks in the one furlong race. Harvard again won the Silver Cup, emblematic of the college championship. The result follows:

One hundred yards race.—Final heat; H. S. Brooks, Yale, first; W. Baker, Harvard, second. Won by a foot. Time, 10 1-5.

Two mile bicycle race.—L. P. Hamilton, Yale, first; C. A. Reed, Columbia, second. Time, 6:48 1-5.

One mile run.—R. Faries, U. of Pennsylvania, first. H. L. Mitchell, Yale, second. A desperate race. Time, 4:45 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Running wide jump.—O. Bodelson, Columbia, 21 feet, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches, first; A. G. Fell, Princeton, 20 feet, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches, second. This jump beats the college record  $\frac{1}{2}$  an inch.

One-quarter mile race.—W. H. Goodwin, Harvard, first; C. Smith, Columbia, second. Won with ease in 52 3-5 sec.

Putting the shot.—D. Reckhardt, Columbia, 36 feet, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches, first; J. H. Briggs, Yale, 35 feet, 8 inches, second.

One mile walk.—E. A. Meredith, Yale, 7 min. 33 1-5 sec., first; R. V. A. Morris, Columbia, 7 min., 50 3-5 sec., second.

Pole Vaulting.—H. L. Hodge, Princeton, 9 feet, first; H. F. Wardel, 8 feet, 6 inches, second.

Running high jump.—C. H. Atkinson, Harvard, 5 feet 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches, first; H. L. Clarke, Harvard, 5 feet, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches, second. This breaks the amateur record of America.

One hundred and twenty yards hurdle race.—R. H. Mulford, Columbia, first; J. D. Bradley, Harvard, second. Time, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$  sec.

Throwing the hammer.—A. B. Cox, Yale, 83 feet, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches, first; E. E. Allen, Harvard, 77 feet, 0 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch, second. Cox is a regular giant.

One-half mile race.—W. H. Goodwin, Harvard, first; C. Smith, Columbia, second. Won easily. Time, 2:5 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Two hundred and twenty yards race.—W. Baker, Harvard, first; H. S. Brooks, Yale, second; C. F. Odell, Yale, 0; H. W. N. Phillips, 0. A good start was effected, Brooks assuming the lead and the 150 yard mark. Baker caught up, and the pair raced together at a great pace up to the 200 yard post when, to the surprise of every body, Brooks fell back beaten, and Baker reached the goal in 22 2-5 sec., which beats all previous records in America and equals the best English record. Brooks passed the 150 yard mark in 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  sec., which is also the best time made in America.

There is some talk that a match race between Harmon and Ryan, for one-hundred yards, will take place at Woodland. Harmon can defeat Ryan with the greatest of ease, and a square race between them would be entirely devoid of interest. *Nous verrons.*

Kenneth A. Skinner was defeated in a five mile roller skating match by Nate Clarke, of Pennsylvania, in the time 18 minutes, 13 seconds, which beats the best on record by 1 minute, 27 seconds.

A football match on roller skates was recently played at Denver, Col.

## Bombay Gymkhana Athletic Sports.

Judging that a short description of the last games of the above club, held early in April, would be interesting to the readers of this column, we have arranged the following account from our esteemed contemporary, the *Asian*:

A large and fashionable audience were present to encourage and applaud, including His Excellency and Miss Ferguson, to say nothing of the swarms of natives that thronged the ropes, and whose spontaneous patronage and ready applause added considerably to the liveliness of the scene.

Throwing cricket ball.—A. Newham, 109 yards 1 foot, first. A splendid throw, but favored by the high wind blowing at the time.

One-mile race.—Grantham, first. Although suffering from a bruised leg, Grantham won easily in 5 min. 6 sec.

Running wide jump.—T. C. Crawford, first, 20 feet 6 inches. Crawford was unopposed in this event and cleared the above distance in his first attempt.

One hundred-yard race.—F. C. Crawford, first; F. H. Lyle, second. Crawford won by 2 yards in the very fast time of 10 sec., according to the time returned by the three time-keepers, who held chronographs from Lnd and Blockley. A strong wind was blowing down the course behind the runners, which is an argument in favor of the time returned being correct.

One hundred and fifty yards handicap.—Lyle, 8 yards, first; Blackwell, 11 yards, second; Crawford, scratch, third. A hotly contested race with a splendid finish, in which Crawford got very close to the leaders.

Half-mile steeple-chase.—Allan Arthur, first. High jump.—Crawford, unopposed, cleared the beam at 5 feet 5 inches.

Putting Shot.—W. Murray, 32 feet, 2 inches first; Crawford, 32 feet 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches, second.

One-quarter mile race.—Lyle first, Grantham second. Won easily in 55 sec.

## Wrestling in Private.

A match at Græco-Roman wrestling has been arranged between Tom Cannon and Thiebaud Bauer's Unknown, to be decided in private. It is a novelty in San Francisco, and the more extraordinary, as being in a line of performance which the public had almost come to believe was not susceptible of a tinge of genuineness. If real matches have not, in fact, become legendary and are to be revived, then public interest is likely to be renewed in this acme of athleticism. The affair between Whistler and Cannon, last week, had all the features of a real contest, but, from a lack of confidence born of some years' experience, few people attended it. A private match for a stake with no possibility of any gate money considerations certainly offers no observable reason for a homodrome, except it is intended to prepare the way for future exhibitions in public. For this private match a portion of the money has been put up, and the balance is to be posted this afternoon, the match to be wrestled on the 25th inst., in the presence of six friends of each of the contestants and the representatives of certain newspapers named in the articles. Bauer is to name his man to-day, and we understand he declares it is not himself or Hughes.

## Our Athletic Reporter.

It is perfectly right and proper that newspaper accounts of athletic meetings, etc., should not be filled with meaningless praise, and that deficiencies should not be overlooked; rather that such affairs should be strictly criticised for their own benefit; but when a leading daily of this city, (which generally gives a two column account of a hippodrome wrestling match), has a short notice of one of the most successful athletic meetings ever held in the State, and one which compares favorably with eastern meetings, in which the programme was characterized as "lacking in variety," and in which one-half of the events were incompletely reported, and the other half incorrectly, it is time a protest was entered. In the account to which we refer, the inexperienced and careless work of a decidedly verdant, and apparently youthful reporter, was evident. It was bad enough to see the glaring blunder of records, but when the young man attempted to criticise and discuss matters and performances of which he was most painfully ignorant, then was the climax of immaculate gall reached.

## Whistler Triumphant.

The Græco-Roman wrestling match between Clarence Whistler and Tom Cannon, for \$250 a side, resulted in the defeat of the latter, last Saturday night, in two straight falls, the first in 27 min. and the second in 31 min. From the start it was apparent that the superior strength of Whistler would win him the match. The quickness and agility of Cannon, however, saved him on a great many occasions from what appeared sure falls. Cannon throughout the contest continuously fouled Whistler with his feet. There is some talk of a match between the men at catch-as-catch-can wrestling.

Some Scotch Yankee has invented a compound, known as "skating surface," which can be speedily and cheaply spread over any floor, and is not injured by extremes of weather. Experiments made recently at Lillie Bridge Grounds, London, demonstrated that, with ordinary ice-skates, great speed can be attained, and the usual figures described.

In our account of the Olympic Sports, we forgot to mention that the ground at the take-off for the running long jump was a little too soft, which, together with the poor arrangements, would increase the already creditable character of the jump a considerable amount.

A large audience witnessed the joint athletic exhibition of the Olympic and athletics clubs of Portland, on the night of May 29th. The entertainment was the best ever given in the city.

George F. Davidson, who ran second in the mile race, at the late Harvard sports, in 5 min., 6 sec., is the son of Professor Davidson of the Coast Survey of this city.

G. D. Baird, editor of the *Amateur Athlete*, has been re-elected official handicapper to the National Association of Amateur Athletes.

Brooks, two days previous to the inter-collegiate games, is reported to have run a trial 220 yards in 22 $\frac{1}{2}$  seconds.



## YACHTING.

## The Antioch Cruise of the S. F. Y. C.

The three days cruise of the San Francisco Yacht Club to Antioch was a complete success in every way. At the appointed hour on Decoration Day, eleven o'clock, the following yachts were anchored off Front street: Schooners Aggie, Fleur de Lis, Chispa, Eva, Rambler, and yawls Frolic, Emerald and Ripple. All the above mentioned vessels started promptly at the second gun fire, with the exception of the Chispa, which seemed afraid to try conclusions with the rest of the fleet, for which, however, there was no occasion, as there was to be no race as far as Mare Island Light House. The only vessel that set light canvas was the Eva, and she only carried hers for a short distance, while the Fleur de Lis only carried jib and mainsail and also towed her boat, a very heavy one at that. When between Angel Island and Alcatraz the fleet was joined by the Whitewing and the Casco, the former coming out of Sausalito, and the latter from Oakland Creek. Some amateur photographers were out in the steamer Rockaway, and, as usual, in the Emerald, and took pictures of the various yachts as they passed. Off Red Rock the Casco passed the Fleur de Lis; while ahead of her was the Aggie which had been the first place from soon after the start, and all the others came along bunched astern. When the Aggie was at Point Pinole the yawls and small schooners were at the Brothers, and with them the Chispa, which left the city about half an hour after the balance of the fleet had gotten under way. Off South Hampton Shoal the Rambler hauled the wind and stood over to the Marin shore where she anchored. The leaders of the fleet came in the following order: Aggie right under Mare Island Light; Casco, well up the Carquinez Straits; Fleur de Lis, near Spanish Point, on the Contra Costa shore; the Whitewing right after her and then the Chispa. The Aggie and the Casco got down their foresails after flattening home and the vessels kept reaching slowly to windward, and after going to windward about two miles the Commodore's yacht was seen off Pinole coming slowly along under jib and jigger. A signal was flying which was interpreted to read: "Proceed to Antioch without delay."

The vessels thereupon started sheets and squared away. It was afterwards found out that the Frolic had carried away some of the fixtures to the jaw of her main gaff, thus preventing her from carrying her mainsail. The Aggie squared away under the Fleur de Lis' stern, and soon passed her, carrying the same canvas as the latter, but with her boat hoisted on board. After getting well ahead of her she again sheeted home and waited for White to pass when she again put her tiller up and soon ran by the Fleur de Lis again, but White claimed that his vessel was dirty and that he had not put the foresail up and towed to boat to show other yachts conclusively that he was not trying to race. When Benecia was reached the Chispa fired her gun off several times, probably to let others know that she was there, and stood in to Turner's yard, where she went on the ways. The Aggie and Casco came to an anchorage at Martinez and the balance of the fleet proceeded to Antioch.

The Fleur de Lis by the time the rest of the fleet started up the straits had a large lead and off Bull's Head Point hoisted her foresail. She of course reached her destination long ahead of all the others which arrived as follows: Eva, Whitewing, Emerald, Ripple and Frolic. The Fleur de Lis and Frolic went along the northern end of the steamer wharf, and the Eva "tied up" on the eastern end.

The Ripple and the Emerald anchored while the Whitewing went to the coal wharf, from where she was compelled to shift on account of the river steamers making landings there. The sloop Lively, formerly of this city, but now of Stockton, was down to meet the fleet, with a party of ten on board of her, and was anchored in the river. An entertainment was given, that night, to which the majority of the yachtsmen went. This broke up at about 1 A. M., and then several of the Antioch ladies paid visits to the yachts. All hands "turned out" early the following morning in order to breakfast before the start.

Promptly at nine o'clock the Commodore fired the first Chinese bomb at the end of a pole and five minutes later the second one, when the yachts started down the river, with the Frolic and Eva leading.

When Pittsburg was reached the Fleur de Lis and Whitewing stood off on the port tack and went through the San Joaquin river and came out at its mouth, while the other vessels kept on through New Yorkslongh. When the mouth of the latter channel was reached by the two big schooners the Eva still led. The Whitewing here showed her ability in short work in "turning to windward" and made it very warm for the Fleur de Lis. These two vessels kept tack and tack until Point Edith was reached, on some tacks the Lily weathering the Whitewing and sometimes vice versa.

At this Point White kept on too long on the starboard tack and went aground very hard on the south shore. An attempt was made to get her off by lowering the mainsail and backing the foresail and jib, but this failed to accomplish the object.

A kedge was then carried astern and she was finally warped off, but not until the whole fleet, including the small fry, had got well to windward of her. She was lucky in not striking on the other side of the channel, the middle grounds, as there the bottom is very hard and "clayey," for the probabilities are that there she would have remained until the next high water. The Lively came down the north channel, but came to grief at the northwestern end of the middle grounds, where she stuck until about five o'clock. The yachts made Martinez as follows: Whitewing, Eva, Emerald, Frolic, Fleur de Lis, and Ripple with the Lively, of course, several hours late. The Whitewing made the trip in a few minutes over three hours, remarkably good time, taking into consideration the fact that the vessels had barely a chance to get moving before they had again to come about. The Aggie was still anchored off Martinez, but the Casco had departed early in the morning. The fleet was augmented during the afternoon and evening by the Nellie, Chispa, Rambler, Magic and Spray. The Chispa had been cleaned and "slicked up" during the intervention, and evidently thinking that she should never have such an opportunity of making a record, mustered up enough courage to start home with the others, a very unusual occurrence, indeed. The evening was spent in visiting, the most popular yachts seeming to be the Nellie and the Aggie, the latter having on board a new invention in the way of organs, which has this advantage over other instruments of its kind: that anyone able to turn a crank can extract music from it. The start from Martinez was also made at nine A. M., the difference in distance in high water between Antioch and Martinez about making up for the daily difference in time as regards the tide. In spite of the clause in the sailing orders that "yachts were earnestly requested not to hoist sail until the firing of the starting gun," some of the yachts had their after canvas hoisted at about 8:30. This

was particularly the case with the Aggie and Chispa. Some excuse may be made for the Aggie, as she has a very large and heavy gaff mainsail to get up, while the Chispa end Nellie were Bermudian rigged aft, the latter having discarded the gaff she carried on the last Pacific Yacht Club Cruise. We fail to see the use of a Commodore, if the yacht owners, after electing him, refuse to act under his orders and requests. When the fleet got under way, the Aggie and Chispa were in the van, followed by the Fleur de Lis, Frolic, Whitewing, Nellie, Eva, Ripple, Rambler and Emerald. The Magic had started some time before the appointed time and the Spray not until some twenty minutes later.

The Aggie kept her usual place as leader, and soon dropped the others "hand over fist." Off Eckley's the Chispa luffed and kept shaking until Capt. Eckley himself went on board and took command. While remaining in *statu quo* the Fleur de Lis, Nellie and Whitewing went to the windward of her. The only real racing was between the Fleur de Lis, Nellie and Chispa for second place, and between the Frolic, Rambler and Eva for sixth honors, the Aggie having the race in hand from the start, and the Whitewing acting as connecting link between the groups of yachts mentioned. Off Pinole the Fleur de Lis carried away the strap of her fore-sheet block, and the sail of course flew out to leeward and flapped vigorously. The sheets had to be started, and the yacht kept off until the sail could be secured and a new block substituted. Here the Nellie, Chispa and Whitewing caught up slightly, but failed to pass the Fleur de Lis. The wind continued steady to the Brothers, where it became very light and baffling. The Aggie went in stays near the Sisters, and held down on a long leg on the starboard tack. The Fleur de Lis, as soon as she was able to go to windward of the Brothers, went about, and barely weathered Red Rock, she evidently being on a hunt for "that slant out of San Quentin," which stood her in such good stead two weeks previously, but she failed to find it. The Chispa hugged the Marin shore, where she kept steady wind and had the last of the ebb tide, while the Nellie and Whitewing took a middle course between the Chispa and Fleur de Lis. The Aggie was first in the straits, followed by the Chispa, Nellie and Whitewing. The young flood tide was now making, and the Fleur de Lis having stood too far to the southward, got in close to the island at Fisherman's Cove, and found a calm with an ebb eddy that carried her along the eastern shore of the island, where she got a little breeze on the starboard tack, and stood out into the bay, and went to the south and west of the island. When the Aggie and Chispa got through, she, the Fleur de Lis, was seen pointing well up towards Sausalito with a good breeze. As there was no given point, either at the start or finish, for the yachts to cross no exact time can be given, but the leaders arrived, roughly, as follows: Aggie at 1:23.00, Chispa at 1:26.00 and Fleur de Lis at 1:31.00, followed by the Nellie, Whitewing, Eva, Rambler and Frolic; the Emerald proceeding direct to Oakland. Some time later the Spray and Ripple got through the straits, the former making Sausalito at about four o'clock, and the Ripple going home as soon as she was able to weather Angel Island. The Aggie of course made by far the best time during the time the wind was steady, and after her the Fleur de Lis should be credited with speed, in spite of the foul bottom she was said to have. She went on the beach near the Pacific Club House to clean, as soon as she got home, but this may be a little "bluff" of White's because he failed to get home first. The Chispa did not do as well as was to be expected from the condition of her bottom, and only for the superior judgment of Eckley would not have cut much of a figure in the race. The Nellie made such a poor showing, probably because Frank Murphy was not on board. The Whitewing and Eva showed remarkable speed during the whole cruise, and so too much credit cannot be given the Rambler on account of the tight race she made with the latter, a much larger vessel, more especially as she started some minutes later.

The Rambler and Eva, while off Spanish Point, came near having a collision. The vessels came very close together the Rambler being on the starboard tack, and in consequence thereof, having the right of way. The Eva, evidently believing that "might was right," endeavored to make the smaller yacht give way, and a collision was imminent, when both vessels put their tillers down and luffed up within eight or ten feet of each other, and in a very heavy tumble. Yachts, more especially when only cruising, should observe the rules regarding right of way, and not try to force smaller vessels out of their privileges.

To-morrow there will be a cruise of the Pacific Yacht Club. The yachts will assemble off the Club House to-night or early to-morrow morning, and on the firing of the starting gun, about 10:30 o'clock, they will get under way and proceed to Vallejo, rounding the U. S. Receiving Ship Independence and return home without stopping. This will form a nice finish to the San Francisco Club hop to-day. We hope to see a full fleet, more especially we hope to see the Lurline and Aggie again try conclusions, in spite of the fact that a test of speed in San Pablo bay is not always a sure indication of the capacity of a vessel. These two yachts seem to be fighting shy of each other, since the Pacific opening day.

Mr. C. M. Belshaw, a prominent capitalist here, who is fond of carrying out his own ideas as regards matters aquatic, more especially in the steam line, has built a steamer 92 feet long with only 17 feet beam, and has put in her an engine of his own invention. The engine is a triple one, and has a tubular boiler in which he expects to carry 200 pounds steam pressure, a very large amount. He hopes to get steam on her in about a week, when, if his expectations are realized, she will make from eighteen to twenty knots an hour. He does not seem to have made up his mind what to use her for, but we hope, for the sake of the sport, that he will use her as a pleasure vessel.

We regret having to announce the death by drowning of a young man off the Lolita, last Sunday. It is the first fatal accident that we had from a yacht for some years. Of course there have been accidents occur on small sailing vessels, but that is not so surprising. This, however, should not militate against the sport, as the Lolita on Sunday always has a large crowd on her, most of whom know almost nothing of the water.

To-day a social reunion will be held at the San Francisco Club House. The repairs are about completed, and the house is as staunch as ever. We are glad to see the older club shaking off its lethargy and again coming to the fore. Too much praise cannot be given to Commodore Harrison for his enterprise in waking up the members.

We fail to hear so much as was promised about the Bohemian Yacht Club. It seems to have been the case of "going up like a rocket and coming down like the stick." Five members are hardly sufficient to keep up a "boom" in a club.

The term "plank on edge," first applied derisively to anything whose moderate beam did not entitle her to the designation of "flattiron," seems likely to become almost literally true, if we may judge from the drawing of the new three-tonner Ne Plus Ultra, described by Mr. Dixon Kemp in a late number of the London *Field*. Length over all, 60ft.; length on L. W. L., 35.5ft.; beam extreme, 3ft.; draft of water, 11ft.; ballast on keel, 15 tons; displacement, 19.8 tons; center of buoyancy below W. L., 2.9ft.; ratio of sail area to wetted surface, 243; area of lower sail 1,500 sq. ft.; mast, deck to hounds, 25ft.; tonnage, Y. R. A. rule, 3 tons; tonnage, sail area rule, 12 tons. Of course the advantages such a boat enjoys are only possible under the arbitrary rule at present in vogue in England, and they would at once disappear under any rule that gages even approximately the size of a boat; but it is to be hoped that the mechanical difficulties attendant on such an extreme form may be successfully overcome, and also that a crew long and lean enough to live abroad and work her may be found, as her success will hasten the abandonment of the present rule of measurement.

The Azalene, on her maiden trip this year, foiled the wharf at Point Tiburon and carried away a good deal of rigging forward, but nothing to amount to anything serious. She seems to have adopted this locality, (Point Tiburon), as her lying-up place.

The Spray, last Sunday, beat the Ripple very handsomely from Martinez down, in spite of the fact that the yawl had a long lead at the start.

## THE KENNEL.

## Mr. Hart to "X."

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—If you will allow me I will try and convince you and "X" that he is "not correct," Mr. Kaeding and all his "Dear X's" notwithstanding. In the first place I will acknowledge that I was not correct in regard to the breeding of Sport, but that it was only carelessness on my part in doing so. I will refer him to Daniels and Mead as to whether I gave it to them correctly or not. My Belle seems to be the only bone of contention, and before I get through I think I will convince "X" that he is way off, and that Mr. Kaeding's recollection is ditto. Now, if Mr. Kaeding will remember, he gave me an order on Dr. Chas. Toland for the pup, (Belle), which order I delivered to the Doctor in person on a Sunday. He took me in the barn, told me which one to take, as there were two or three there, and they were all red. And he also showed me their father and mother, and they were red.

Now, Mr. "X," or whatever your name is, how are you going to make her a Gordon setter? I think I am as capable of telling the difference as you are, who never saw my dog. And I think I have owned, broke and raised as many good dogs as ever you have. And another thing: I never sold a pup or dog in my life, but always gave them to my friends, and why should I also present them with a false pedigree at the same time? Now, Mr. "X," if you will only take the trouble, I will refer you to Dr. Chas. Toland, so far as to what I have said in regard to Belle. And as to what I have said before about the ownership of Sancho, I will refer you to W. K. Sims, and I think he will state that Mr. Daniels' only title to her was possession, and give you the particulars, as I don't wish to.

T. R. HART.

Centerville, June 3, 1884.

The number of entries received for the Chicago dog show, to be held June 10th-14th, have far exceeded expectations. There are seventy-eight classes, nearly all of which will be well filled. The competitive exhibits of racing and leaping by the greyhounds and deerhounds will take place in a special ring, which runs the entire length of the building, during the second day of the show. These classes have attracted much attention, and Captain Woodson, of Fort Niobrara, Neb., will send four greyhounds of the Gen. Custer stock; while entries are promised also from the Cloverhook Kennel, Mr. John E. Thayer, Geo. S. Pardin, L. W. Hamline and others. The entries in the St. Bernard and the toy dog are also numerous, while the sporting classes will be largely represented. The entries closed May 31st.

Following is a list of the winners of the English Field Trial Derby for the past ten years, as given by a foreign contemporary: 1875. Mr. Purcell Llewellyn's Countess Bean, by Den (setter). 1876. Lord Downe's Y. Dan, by Sam (setter). 1877. Major Platt's Di, by Dash (setter). 1878. Sir T. Lennard's Priam and Scamp, by Young Bang (pointers, equal first). 1879. Mr. Lloyd-Pric's Luck of Edenhall, by Drake (pointer). 1880. Mr. J. Bishop's Bean of the Ball, by Buxton (setter). 1881. Mr. Purcell Llewellyn's Dashing Ditto, by Dash II. (setter). 1882. Mr. Purcell Llewellyn's Sable Bondhu, by Dashing Bondhu (setter). 1883. Mr. Purcell Llewellyn's Dashing Clinker, by Dashing Duke (setter). 1884. Mr. E. Bishop's Ranging Aaron, by Blue Boy (setter).

Domestic animals are turn to curious account in some parts of the world. For instance, in Spain a small dog is often used by housekeepers for turning the spits before the fire; and it is not at all to be wondered at that he doesn't take kindly to such employment. To say nothing about the heat of the work, it must be a terrible temptation to the poor animal to keep from touching the meat and fowls, which he would much sooner eat up in a raw state than assist in roasting for the consumption of others.

The Westminster Kennel Club has sent a circular letter to the leading kennel associations of the country, inviting them to a conference, to be held in New York on the 21st inst., to discuss the propriety of uniting in a national association, with the object of securing uniform rules for the conduct of bench shows, adoption of standards, consideration of protests within certain limits, and such other kindred matters as may be submitted.

G. G. Hammond, of New London, Conn., has presented Chesapeake Bay pups, one to Capt. R. S. Floyd, one to Jaa. L. Flood, both of this city, and one to Lieutenant-Governor Laughton, of Carson city, Nev. These pups are from a Foam-Ruby II, litter whelped Jan. 15th, 1884.

The Crystal Palace Dog Show, which holds the place in the estimation of English dog fanciers and sportsmen, that the Westminster Kennel club show holds among the lovers of the dog in America, will take place July 1st to 5th, and active preparations are being made for the event.

It is estimated that the total value of the dogs exhibited at the Westminster Kennel Club show is \$114,860.25, an average of \$96 per dog. Here is enough capital invested in flesh to float a bank.



The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.  
Star (\*) indicates close season.

[illegible]

## Pigeon Shooting.

The occasion of the week among our lovers of the gun was the annual picnic shoot of the Gun Club of San Francisco, at Laurel Grove, about five miles below San Rafael, Marin county. The occasion is always looked forward to with pleasurable feelings by the members of the club and the outside friends who are fortunate enough to receive an invitation, for it is always a picnic, in the true sense of the term—a limited number of old friends and choice spirits, who gather together with a determination to enjoy themselves thoroughly and make others do the same, while over all prevails that genuine, delightful hospitality ever conspicuous in the brotherhood of true and legitimate sportsman. The day, in this sense, was none the less noticeable than those of former years; the enjoyment of all seemed perfect; on such a spot, with such weather, and such sport, it could not, indeed, be otherwise. The only drawback we experienced, individually, was from the traditional and historical mosquito of Marin county. On the principle of making hay while the sun shines, for the mosquitos of that secluded spot do not often get such a chance, they went to work with a vim from the beginning and kept it up incessantly to the end. It was the old, old tale of the Petaluma mosquito, with patent, double-pointed forceps, and in spite of the extra feeding at the hospitable lunch tables, we found, on weighing next morning, we had lost a pound and a half in weight in solid blood. The sense of going so far for such a purpose doesn't seem quite clear to us. However, for the fun and pleasure of such a day we can stand even the Marin county mosquito and count it nothing. The first instalment of members left by the seven o'clock boat, and as we were amongst the second, leaving at nine, the first shooting was over when we reached the ground. In that shooting, which, like the shooting all day, was most excellent, there were scores of eleven already made, large enough, it seemed, to preclude the possibility of Mr. Orr winning the Ewing Trophy for the third and last time. But that gentleman was equal to the occasion, and again made a clean score in the most admirable style, completing a record of three consecutive clean scores in one match which has certainly no equal in this country, and as far as our present knowledge goes, no equal in any other. Of course, it was natural a general wish should prevail that Mr. Orr did not win the trophy, not from personal opposition to himself so much as that the contest might be prolonged. At this time Crandell had missed his third and fourth birds; Fuller his eighth; Berry, his twelfth; Babcock, his third; Black, his fifth; Grant, his second; Dr. Short, his ninth. Mr. Hanson, therefore, was sole hope against the champion, and up to his tenth bird he had shot in very fine form. At his tenth bird he looked anxious and walked nervously to the trap as he passed us, and we predicted he would miss. He did miss, badly too, as we predicted, and so nothing then but missing one of his last two birds could save the trophy from Mr. Orr. It was only the hope of a few moments, and then the handsome silver pitcher, valued at \$200, the present of Mr. Ewing, President of the club, was gone forever. We may here remark the club never did better shooting. Out of sixteen facing the trap there were one twelve; six elevens; three tens; four nines; one eight, and one seven, the lowest score made. These figures make over 80 per cent. Of those making remarkably fine shots, we may particularly mention Dr. Shorb, Howard Black, Harry Babcock, Ewing, Wilson, Fuller, Grant and Hauson. Several of the birds were killed at over 60 yards with the second barrel, and the best of these long shots must be credited to Messrs. Black and Babcock. Mr. Eyre acted as referee with great efficiency. The score:

Orr, 30 yards.	1	*1	*1	1	1	1	1	*1	1	1-12
Black, 30 yards.	1	*	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1-9
Graut, 26 yards.	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	*1	1	*1-11
Gabcock, 30 yards.	*1	1	0	*1	*1	*1	1	1	*1	1-11
Schorb, 26 yards.	*1	1	*1	*1	1	*1	1	0	*1	1-11
Fuller, 28 yards.	1	1	*1	1	1	1	0	1	1	*1-11
Berry, 28 yards.	1	*1	1	1	*1	*1	1	1	1	0-11
Ward, 30 yards.	1	*1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1-10
Ewing, 30 yards.	1	*1	1	0	*1	1	1	1	1	1-10
Crandall, 26 yards.	*1	1	0	0	1	*1	1	1	1	1-10
McShane, 26 yards.	*1	0	*1	1	0	1	1	0	*1	1-9
Griffith, 28 yards.	*1	*1	*1	0	0	1	*1	*1	0	1-9
A. Havens, 30 yards.	1	*1	1	0	*1	*1	1	1	1	*1-9
Ward, 30 yards.	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	*1-9
Butler, 30 yards.	1	1	*1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1-8
Bent, 26 yards.	1	1	1	0	*1	0	1	0	*1	1-7

After the trophy was won all adjourned to lunch, which, taken altogether, was one of the most sumptuous we ever saw spread at a picnic. If it had not been for the infernal mosquitos the thing would have been absolutely perfect. To oblige our friends, more than from a desire to be tempted by wonderful delicacies manufactured by dainty fingers, the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, being in demand, had to circulate round, and so we began with Fred Butler, whose table was presided over by Mrs. Butler, Mrs. R. E. Wilson and Mrs. M. C. Pierce. Here, the chicken, loaf, biscuits and deviled crab on shell were beyond praise, especially the last. Mrs. Pierce, who make a most charming lady-waiter, in answer to our inquiries, confidently told us Mrs. Wilson was the architect in these cases, and if so, it at once explained Ramon E's tendency to expansion of late. Adjoining on either side of the central spread referred to, were Mr. Babcock's table, presided over by Mrs. Abbott and the Misses Kittle; Mr. McShane's presided over by Mrs. John Flood and daughter, and then in a shady nook a little beyond, the table of Mr. Orr presided over by Miss Saffler and Miss Fanny Orr. Before we had well got under weigh in our investigations Mr. Orr took us over to his table, *volens volens*, and thereafter being tempted into all sorts of extravagance we gave up the ghost in sheer despair. In every respect it was a lunch worthy the day and the occasion. If we have since been living on blue bills and drinking magnesia, no one is to blame but the Guu Club, and before long we'll get even with it.

After lunch, pool shooting in the shape of freeze-outs, was the order of the day, and it is a strange physiological fact that, with the exception of Messrs. Jellett, Mat. Fuller, Dr. Knowles and Mr. Orr, few of the shooters saw half as well after lunch as before. Still some grand shots were made by the gentlemen named. The first pool had nineteen entrees at \$2.50 each. After very close shooting to the sixth bird, Knowles and Eyre then dropped out; Messrs. Ewing, Fuller, Orr, Emmett, Folsom and Babcock dividing to save birds and time. The second match, with same conditions, had sixteen entrees at \$2.50 each. This was divided by Babcock and Emmet with four kills each—Ewing, Sborn, Jellett and Eyre dropping out with three each. The third match had eight entrees at \$2.50. This was divided by Orr and Emmet with four kills each, Black, Fuller and Haveus dropping out with three each.

Perhaps here better than any where else in the gun department, is the best place to notice the constant nonsense uttered about the easy birds Mr. Orr is alleged always to have. We are often surprised to hear even experienced trapshooters talking in this strain. On principle, if not on the doctrine of chances, it is impossible for any one man, in the long run, to have more easy birds than his comrades at the trap. The same thing is said of Crittenden Robinson. The truth is these gentlemen don't allow their birds to become difficult, because, if possible, they always kill them dead at sight over the trap, and that is the secret of success in trap shooting. On Friday it is a fact that Mr. Orr shot at twenty-eight birds and killed *twenty-seven*. Is it possible the greater proportion of these birds could be easier than others? If they were easier than others he made them so by killing them at sight. Our observation leads to the opinion that the larger proportion of our local trapshooters are *too slow* with the first barrel. It is that alone which gives difficult birds in most cases.

We desire before closing to compliment the shooting of Mr. Folsom and Lieutenant Emmet, both recently from New York. The former gentleman soon leaves us again after seeing a little more of our glorious State. The other is stationed at the Presidio and expects to remain. Both are thorough sportsmen and know well how to handle a gun. Lieutenant Emmett informed us he is about joining the Gnn Cluh. He will be found quite an acquisition. In spite of the mosquitos and the rich pie and things we were seduced into eating, we would not care if the anniversary picnic of the Gun Cluh came every month.

New Gun Store.

Our old friend, E. T. Allen, has removed his gun store from the upper rooms to the ground floor of the same building, 416 Market St., as will be seen by his advertisement in another column. The change was desirable, as he has now one of the most roomy, best lighted, and best arranged stores of the kind in the city, with entrance easy and convenient from the street. Mr. Allen is well and favorably known to the sportsmen of the State, and his enlarged stock of goods in his new premises will be found worthy of their inspection both for character and prices. The stock is now as complete as it is large in all things relating to the outfit of the sportsmen, whether for land or water with every kind of firearm, rifle, gun and pistol of the most recent and popular patent, loading implements, cutlery, clothing, etc. It would take a column to specify all these particulars. The fishing department is equally good. The collection of flies, rods and other devices for capturing the crania inhabitants of our waters, embrace everything known in the American and English markets. In this connection there is a new folding fishing basket, which occupies no space when not in use, which is new to us and very ingenious in its design. The dog collars with locks and leathers form a feature in the store. Of the endless things to mention we must not overlook Le Page's liquid glue for mending broken fishing rods, etc., and which is invaluable to have along in excursions on land as well as water. San Francisco is well supplied with handsome gun stores which excite the admiration of strangers. By his removal Mr. Allen takes position with the best and may claim the patronage of our sportsmen with confidence.

### Clay Pigeons.

We gave some particulars of the clay-pigeon shooting at the picnic of the Chosen Friends, last week. We now give the closing matches, in which, at 25 birds each, it will be seen some very good scores were made:

Todd.....	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-21
Danny.....	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-21
Kenny.....	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-21
Flo.....	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	-19
Hack.....	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	-19
Stevens.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	-18
Lamountain.....	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	-17
Newbauer.....	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	-13

Prizes amounting to \$18 were divided among the shooters tying on 21, and those tying on 19 birds divided \$5. Todd and Stevens bore off the prizes in the matches which followed.

The amendments to the game law passed at the last session of the New York Legislature provide that non-residents of Richmond county, (Statens Island), must take out a ten-dollar license before shooting there. This is believed to be an unconstitutional law. Woodcock open season in Oneida and Delaware counties, September 1st-January 1st; elsewhere as before, August 1st-January 1st. Squirrels open season August 1st-February 1st.

A good step in the right direction. There is nothing like the "license system," in the absence of activity and strong convictions among society at large, for cleaning out the marauding element which so infests our national game and fish supplies. If the honest citizen can afford to enjoy the pleasure of hunting or fishing, he can afford to pay a small tax for the privilege of that enjoyment. As a municipal regulation, we can not see how this license can be no more unconstitutional than any other license. Somehow, everything nowadays that is just and right between man and man is always claimed to be unconstitutional.

We always find pleasure in recording cases of good shooting at the trap. A week ago last Saturday, Dr. Slade, Messrs. Brown and Stewart met at Bird's Point for a private practice at pigeons. Mr. Stewart is a member of the Pacific Club, and approaches 67 years of age. On the occasion referred to he made a clean score of twelve birds in the very finest style, a great performance at his time of life. His score, however, is always good. He is a Dane by birth, and blessed with a constitution which seems to defy time. His body is as sprightly as his eye is clear, and his nerve as steady to-day as it was at twenty years of age. Mr. Stewart is also a thorough sportsman and still enjoys the pleasures and bears the toils of hunting as well as ever he did. Long may he live to do us honor.

At San Bruno.

The California Wing Club, which has been somewhat dormant since its tournament, had a regular, monthly, medal shoot at San Bruno last Sunday, when the birds, supplied by Dick Cunningham, of the San Bruno hotel, were expected to be a most lively lot. If experience is as useful to birds as to man, Cunningham's pigeons ought to be lively in starting for home, for there are few in his cot that have not been well peppered at some previous time. This club very wisely varies its styles of shooting, holding one match at twenty-one yards, plunge traps; one at ten pair of double birds, at eighteen yards, and another at thirty yards, Hurlingham rules. The match Sunday was under the latter conditions, at twelve single birds.

Crittenden Robinson again came out winner, with a clean score of as well-killed birds as ever fell to a gun, and yet we expect to hear he had easy birds. If, on drawing the trap, a pigeon holds his head about, wags his tail, or puts on airs, indicating his vigor, depend upon it, with Robinson or Orr, that bird dies, if he dies at all, within three feet of the trap. That is where the easy birds come in, and there is nothing more in the matter. The shooting, upon the whole, however, was not up to the standard of the club. Kerrigan was again unlucky in having birds fall out of boundary, but this happens so often that, as he is known to be a true and steady shot, we think the fault lies more with the gun than himself. It would pay him to try its range and penetration. The only real creditable scores, besides Robinson's, were Fay's and Walsh's, who tied with eleven each for second medal. Even Slade went down to eight, and beyond that number, as a general thing, we do not care to go. Some wonderfully long shots were made with the second barrel by Fay, Lachman, Kerrigan, and Rice. We like to record these shots because they mean good men and good guns though they are more in place in field shooting than at the trap. Mr. C. McClusky acted as referee. The score:

Robinson.	1	*1	1	1	1	*	1	1	1	-12
Fay.	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	-11
Walsh.	*1	1	1	1	*1	1	0	1	1	-11
Kerrigan.	1	0	*1	1	1	1	1	0	1	-10
Slade.	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	*1	0	-8
Putzman.	0	*1	1	0	0	*1	0	0	1	-8
Jellett.	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	-7
Hompson.	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	-6
Rich.	0	0	1	0	*1	0	1	1	1	-7
Lechman.	1	0	*1	1	0	*1	0	0	0	-5
Bogart.	1	0	*1	1	0	1	0	0	0	-5

In shooting off the ties on eleven each for second medal, Fay won.

Fay.....	0	*1	*1	1-3
Walsh.....	*1	0	0	1-2

Then followed a handicap \$5 entrance, for which six entered, eight birds each. The purse was divided into two prizes of \$20 and \$10. In this match Slade beat the champion in good style by one bird. Thompson shot at 21 yards. The score:

Slade.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	*1	1-8
Thompson.....	1	*1	*1	1	*1	*1	1	1-8
Robinson.....	1	1	0	*1	1	1	1	1-7
Fay.....	1	*1	*1	*1	0	*1	*1	1-7
Bogart.....	1	1	0	0	1	*1	1	1-7
Walsh.....	1	1	*1	1	0	1	*1	w.

After this, five entered for a handicap under the same conditions as the one above. In this Slade again beat the champion by one bird, making a clean score of eight to Robinson's seven. Thompson with eight tied Slade and divided the pool. Thompson is a new member of the Club, and promising to make his mark when more experienced at the trap.

Robinson and Fay being ties in this match and Brown one to the bad, another match was arranged for four birds at an entry, (\$5), which resulted as follows:

C. Robinson.....	1	1	1	1-4
E. Fay.....	1	1	1	0-3
B. Brown.....	0	1	1	0-

In a letter to the *Sacramento Bee*, our old friend, Judge Dunn, under his *nom de plume* (Hoosier) says:

"This will be the season par excellence for water-fowl shooting. The water all along the Humboldt is unprecedentedly high, and so it is in all streams. This, of course, will assist the water-fowl in breeding and afford more feed for the young, as well as protect them from the Indians and beasts. The ducks especially, are more numerous than for some years, and all seem to be paying close attention to their needs. Therefore Nevada will furnish an abundance of ducks for emigration to California this fall.

Upland game is liable to be scarce. The large quantities of snow and frequent rains will greatly interfere with their nesting. A poor season for grouse, sage-hens and chickens may be looked for. Doves are very scarce as yet. Taking all in all, little or no shooting may be expected until the duck season opens, September 1st.

The Grass Valley *Tidings* says complaint is made in the agricultural part of Nevada county that deer are so abundant as to be a nuisance. The deer show a special fondness for clover fields, and run over and trample down the crop so as to make the harvesting of it a matter of difficulty. We doubt this tale altogether. Next thing, as a short time ago, the *Tidings* will be urging the slaughter of deer in season and out, according as man, being a law to himself, may see fit. The tale has a very suspicious ring to our ears. If true, it only confirms the wisdom and benefit of the law of protection being enforced. Even in the agricultural parts of Nevada county, wherever they are, there is no fear of deer becoming a curse to the farmer.

The Pacific Club, for some reason, did not meet last Sunday at Bird's Point. The arrangements for that place are now as follows: To-day, June 7th.—The Alameda County Club.

Saturday, June 14th.—The Gun Club of San Francisco.  
Saturday, June 21st.—The Neophyte Club.  
Saturday, 28th. The Pacific Club.

The match between Messrs. Burbank and Fay, to-morrow, at Oakland Trotting Park, is exciting much interest in gun circles, far more indeed than usual. Burbank still leads in the betting, but for all that, we think our cigar on his losing is safe. A large crowd will be present, and there will be plenty of birds for pool shooting after the match.

While on clay pigeons we may remark that Humboldt county, at its next fair, commencing September 23d, offers a purse of \$30 to be shot for with clay pigeons. We will add the Committee of Management will do well to apply to the Messrs. Pierce, of Oakland, who are sole agents for the coast.

On the first of June the season for dove shooting commenced. Several parties were out in adjacent localities, but all report birds scarce. The same news comes from more distant districts. This is as we predicted it would be found. Speaking of doves, we learn from a friend that he has seen more around Novato, Marin County, than anywhere else.



## THE RIFLE.

### Distribution of Prizes at B'nai B'rith Hall.

This handsome hall was only proportionably filled on Monday night by the officers of our National Guard and their friends, to witness the distribution of prizes won at the late tournament of the State Rifle Association, and it was evident at a glance, as every officer in his gay uniform came along was accompanied by a lady, that the traditional dance was to close the ceremonies. In the absence of Col. Ranlett, President of the Association, Capt. Ed. G. Sprowl, Adjutant of 2d Artillery Reg't, occupied the chair for the night and filled the position well. He was generally happy and sensible in his address, especially when he showed the good the Association had done by the warm support of its friends, that its success was earned in the past and that there was no room for discomfement in the future. Col. Geo. W. Grannis was also very happy in presenting the Gov. Perkins medal to its winner; and Major H. G. Platt equally so in presenting the California Powder Works medal, and in complimenting the company for the good taste and liberality in their donations to the Association since it was formed. Col. Dickinson presented the trophy won by the police team, and called forth a characteristic reply from the veteran Captain Douglass. The champion medal and other prizes were presented by Capt. Sprowl.

We have been desired, as a matter of record for preservation and reference, to give a full list of the prizes. We do so with pleasure, though we have published some of them before. We can, however, find room in full only for the first match—the Gov. Perkins medal—and we gave this in full only from the excellent score made by all the competitors.

#### First Match.

For the medal presented by Gov. Geo. C. Perkins. Open to all the members of the Association, the National Guard of California, Army and Navy. Entries unlimited. Rounds ten, with any military rifle. Distance 200 yards. Ten cash prizes, namely: \$10, \$9, \$8, \$7, \$6, \$5, \$4, \$3, \$2, \$1, in addition to the medal, which is the first prize. Score:

P. D. Linville (medal)..... 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5—49

#### CASH PRIZES.

1.—Lieut. S. I. Kellogg, 5th Battalion..... 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5—48  
2.—Priv. Barrere, Co. E, 1st Regiment..... 5 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5—47  
3.—Priv. Carson, Co. C, 1st Regiment..... 5 4 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 5—47  
4.—Serg't. Hovey, 5th Battalion..... 5 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 5—47  
5.—Lieut. Kuhnle, 5th Battalion..... 4 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 5—46  
6.—Serg't. McDonald, Co. A, 5th Battalion..... 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 5 5—45  
7.—Lieut. Brown, 5th Battalion..... 4 4 4 5 4 5 4 5 5 5—45  
8.—Lieut. Klein, Co. C, 1st Regiment..... 5 5 4 4 5 4 5 4 5 5—45  
9.—Priv. Waitman, Co. A, 5th Battalion..... 5 5 4 4 5 4 4 5 5 5—45  
10.—Priv. Cummings, Co. C, 1st Regiment..... 5 5 5 4 4 5 4 5 5 4—45

#### Second Match.

Short Range Match.—Open to all comers; distance 200 yards, seven shots with any military rifle at a ring target; entries unlimited. Entrance fee \$1. Ten cash prizes: \$10, \$9, \$8, \$7, \$6, \$5, \$4, \$3, \$2, \$1. First cash prize and keg Dupont powder.

Serg't Fred Kuhnle, 5th Battalion..... 10 10 11 10 11 10 12—74

#### Third Match.

For the California Powder Works Medal.—Open to all members of the Association, the National Guard of California, Army and Navy; distance 200 and 500 yards, seven shots at each distance with any military rifle. Entries limited to one each. To become the property of the marksman who shall first win it three times at regular meetings of the C. R. A. Competitors for this trophy to use powder manufactured by the California Powder Works. Four cash prizes namely: \$5, \$4, \$3, \$2. Entrance fee \$1. Medal won by officer P. D. Linville. Score:

200 yds.—4 5 5 5 5 4 4—32 | 500 yds.—5 5 5 4 4 5 5—35—65

#### Fourth Match.

Team Match.—Open to teams of six representatives from any military Company, Field and Staff, Board of Officers, Police Department or Rifle Club now in existence; with any military rifle at 200 and 500 yards. Rounds seven at each distance. First prize, a trophy. Individual prizes, \$5, \$4, \$3, \$2. Entrance fee, \$10.

Trophy won by Police Team. Score, 361.  
First cash prize, Siehe Medal, in this match won by Serg't. McDonald, Co. A, 5th Battalion. Score:

200 yds.—5 4 4 4 4 5 4—30 | 500 yds.—5 5 5 5 5 5 6—35—65

#### Fifth Match.

Team Match.—Open to teams of six men from any Company of the National Guard, or Army and Navy, with Springfield rifles, at 200 and 500 yards. Rounds seven at each distance. Individual prizes, \$5, \$4, \$3, \$2. Entrance fee, \$10. First prize, a trophy, and second prize, a trophy, to become the property of the winning teams.

First trophy won by Team Co. C, Second Artillery. Score, 303.

Second trophy won by Team Co. B, Second Artillery. Score, 296.

First cash prize and the keg California powder won by Serg't. Mangel, Co. C, Second Artillery. Score:

200 yds.—5 5 4 4 4 4 4—32 | 500 yds.—5 5 5 3 5 3 3—29—61

#### Sixth Match.

Collier Team Match.—Open to teams of six men from any Company of the National Guard who have never made more than 70 per cent. in any of the California Rifle Association matches. Individual prizes, \$5, \$4, \$3, \$2. Rounds seven, with Springfield rifles, at 200 yards. Entrance fee \$6. First prize a trophy given by Capt. Wm. B. Collier, Co. B, Second Artillery Regiment, N. G. C.

Trophy won by Team Co. C, Fifth Battalion. Score, 176.

First cash prize and set of loading tools won by Private Honz, Co. C, Fifth Battalion. Score:

5 5 4 5 4 5 4..... 32

#### Seventh Match.

Team Match.—Open to teams of six men from any company of the National Guard who have never made more than 60 per cent. in any of the California Rifle Association matches. Individual prizes, \$5, \$4, \$3, \$2. Rounds seven, with Springfield rifles, at 200 yards. Entrance fee, \$6. First prize, a trophy. Trophy won by team Company C, Fifth Battalion. Score, 172. First cash prize and one-fourth keg California powder, won by Private St. John, Company C, Fifth Battalion. Score:

5 5 5 4 5 5 4..... 33

#### Eighth Match.

Open to teams of five men from any regiment battalion, N. G. C., or N. G. U. S. Army, or Company of Police, any military rifle, at 600 yards. Rounds seven; 1st prize a trophy; individual prizes, \$5, \$4, \$3, \$2, \$1. Entrance fee, \$5. Trophy won by Police Team, No. 1. Score, 146. First cash prize and one-fourth keg California powder, won by officer Gano. Score:

4 5 4 5 5 4 5..... 32

### Champion Marksman of the Meeting.

The competitor making the highest percentage in any five of the foregoing matches, taking only one score from each match, shall be known as the "champion marksmen of the meeting," and a medal in recognition thereof shall be especially awarded. Medal won by officer P. D. Linville, who made an aggregate of 86.73 per cent. in five matches under the rules. The next highest competitors in said match are as follows:

Sergeant Fred. Kuhnle, Fifth Battalion, 85.43 per cent.

Sergeant S. I. Kellogg, Fifth Battalion, 85.11 per cent.

Sergeant McDonald, Company A, Fifth Battalion, 82.52 per cent.

The medals in Director's match were won by Lieut. S. I. Kellogg and Lieut. Hugh T. Sims, respectively.

The medals, trophies and cash prizes presented as above were valued at nearly \$600.

### At Schuetzen Park.

On Sunday the California Schuetzen Rifle Club met at their Alameda range to compete for their regular club prizes. The score:

Champion Class—A. Strecker.....	Rings.....
1st Class—F. Freese.....	427
2d Class—John Utschig.....	415
3d Class—McLaughlan.....	391
4th Class—Bell.....	400
.....	327

Utschig, having won his prize three times in succession, pockets the cash for good.

At the same time and place the Francisco Schuetzen Verein also held their regular monthly prize shoot with the following result:

F. Freese.....	26	A. Browning.....	18
P. Jacoby.....	26	J. L. Meyer.....	17
Wm. Ehrenforb.....	25	C. Nobmann.....	17
F. Krabman.....	24	F. G. Witt.....	16
J. Pratt.....	24	A. Babrs.....	15
T. Mengel.....	24	H. Fortmann.....	15
H. Seyden.....	23	W. Tetjen.....	14
K. Wertheimer.....	23	H. Finke.....	13
F. Boeckman.....	23	H. Prien.....	11
H. Zecher.....	23	P. Mohr.....	9
H. Rapp.....	22	H. Fenk.....	8

### The Eintracht Rifles.

This body of marksmen also met at Schuetzen Park for one of their regular shoots. The score:

Slamer.....	38	Wolf.....	263
Gumbel.....	35	Wirtner.....	249
Ropke.....	31	Kruger.....	229
Wehle.....	31	Klare.....	221
Tapken.....	29	.....	.....

In connection with this organization, we may state, they will have a prize shooting at Schuetzen Park a week from tomorrow, 15th inst., open to anybody who may wish to enter. The conditions will be ten shots for a dollar. There will be a \$20 medal and \$50 in cash prizes shot for.

Last Sunday the Stockton Guard rifle team made the following score at the target at William Tell Gardens:

Corp. L. F. Salbach.....	3	4	4	2	4	4	5	4	38
Serg't. C. A. Merrill.....	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	33
Private S. Magee.....	4	3	3	5	0	4	4	4	35
Private F. C. Eisen.....	4	3	4	4	3	2	4	4	32
Private R. E. Murray.....	0	4	4	2	0	4	3	4	30
Private L. H. Cook.....	4	3	0	4	4	2	3	0	27
Private F. E. Baker.....	4	0	3	4	3	4	2	0	25
Private H. Utt.....	3	0	2	3	2	3	3	3	25
Private J. H. Rhoden.....	2	0	4	2	4	3	4	0	23
Corp. H. J. Baker.....	0	3	0	4	2	4	3	3	21
Corp. E. D. Fogelsang.....	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	3	12

### At Shell Mound.

The attendance last Sunday was not as large as usual, still this favorite resort of our marksmen received a fair patronage. The principal shooting was by a large delegation from the Wolf Tone Guard, once celebrated at our rifle ranges. They are again paying more attention to practice and may, if they are steadfast, in a measure resume their old position. They will find the list of crack shots, however, much increased of late years. On Sunday Sergeant Watson won the first-class medal, and W. J. Burke the second-class.

In another column, will be found an advertisement from Messrs Winslow & Kelly, announcing the opening of the rooms of their Sportsmen's Headquarters at 871 Market street. As we have said before, the want of such a place, in thoroughly respectable hands, where sportsmen from all parts of the State can meet together at all times to exchange ideas, has long been felt in this city. Of course, at present, the accommodations are nothing to what they will be if the enterprise proves successful. They are simply a beginning, but they are quite comfortable and efficient for the present. The quarters will be thoroughly supplied with eastern, foreign and local sporting papers. There will also be a bulletin board, announcing the result of sporting events before they reach the press. Mr. Kelly comes before the sportsmen of this State in such form that there cannot be any doubt of his fitness to be at the head of such an establishment.

Sergeant Ed. Hovey and R. C. Moore, Company A, Fifth Infantry Battalion, will, on the 15th instant, shoot 100 shots each at the 200-yard target to beat the record. The top score for the string and distance is that of Lieutenant Fred. Kuhnle, of the same battalion, who made 457. Howard Carr is second best, with 456 points out of a possible 500. Both the Sergeant and Mr. Moore would like to have two other sharpshooters join with them. Yesterday Mr. Hovey made 225 in fifty shots at 200 yards, with a 44 in one of the strings. Mr. Moore made 46 out of 50, with a strange gun. Messrs. Hovey and Moore, at the distance, are as likely to beat the record of Kuhnle and Carr as any two men we know.

The project to send a California team to Nevada has assumed definite shape, and this week or next a preliminary meeting of those interested will take place to form a club to conduct the entire business. It would never do for our men to get down tamely under last year's defeat, and make no attempt to regain their laurels. We therefore fully endorse the plan proposed.

We understand it is not likely the American National Rifle team will repeat their contest with the British team at Wimbledon before the season of 1885. Some time, however, it must be done, and successfully too.

There will be some good shooting at the Shell Mound range to-morrow. Delegations from Co. C, 2d Artillery, and others will be out for team practice.

## SHEEP

### Sheep Husbandry.

During the last three or four years prices of wool have been so low that many farmers have become dissatisfied with sheep farming, and have determined to give up this branch of their business. Some have already done this, and others are trying to sell their sheep upon a depressed market; and it is probably true that the flocks of a majority of those who are not trying to sell receive far less careful attention than those flocks would receive were wool worth from 40 to 50 cents per pound. Thus flocks which might be made to yield a fair direct profit with careful keeping, become unprofitable through neglect. It is quite natural in almost any business to give the greater care and attention to that branch which brings in the greater immediate returns, but it may not be always wise to do so.

It will be found that taking any period of ten successive years' sheep keeping has averaged as well in appreciable returns as has almost any other branch of farming, and there seems to be no good reason for supposing that this will not be true of the next ten years. The wool market is depressed, but so is the wheat market. Potatoes form a large part of the farm products of this country, and farmers think the price of potatoes too low to pay. Oats and hay are selling for prices below those which farmers feel that they ought to get for these staples; and there are other farm products which are selling at figures which producers are ready to declare too low to yield a living profit. Yet it would be folly to refuse to plant potatoes, or corn, or sow oats or wheat this year because prices are low. In farming operations it is especially true that it is the general average results which must decide as to the profitability of any given crop, and not the result of one or two years.

It may be well to look carefully into the sheep-growing branch of farming before deciding that it is unprofitable. Even when mention is supposed to have comparatively little value—and that place can scarcely be found where sheep keeping forms but one of several branches of work on the farm—fair consideration of all the advantages arising from sheep husbandry will doubtless convince the farmer that "the hoof of the sheep is golden still." Liberal estimates place the cost of keeping sheep at \$2 per head per year. At current rates fair fleeces will average about \$2 each; lambs may be estimated at \$2 each when weaned. If it be assumed that the number of lambs carried safely through weaning be equal to 50 per cent. of the number of sheep in the flock, the direct annual income will be \$3 each for the sheep kept, or \$1 per head profit. To this should be added the profit which comes from the conversion of the forage of the farm, the husk and weeds, the grain and roots, into rich manure and into marketable mutton and wool. The exact value of the work done by the sheep in keeping fence rows and other places free from weeds, hrambles and brush, cannot be easily calculated, nor can that of their services in spreading rich fertilizing material evenly over the land; but these all have a practical and by no means small value, which should be considered in counting the income from sheep husbandry.—Pittsburg Stockman.

## STABLE AND PADDOCK.

In the catalogue of premiums offered by an agricultural society on Long Island is found the following sensible ideas: We recognize soundness, strength, style, speed and endurance as the valuable qualities of the horse. We believe it to be incumbent upon agricultural societies to encourage an improvement in each of these attributes. The horse best adapted to the general requirements of the Long Island farmer, and the horses which are developing the greatest fleetness, are the descendants of the same imported parentage. We therefore offer special premiums for sound horses that shall show the most perfect combination of rapid movement and staying power; believing that, however much these qualities may be perverted upon the track, they are not one whit the less essential to a complete attainment of the practical aims of agriculture.

Work-horse processions seems to be becoming more popular and are better patronized than ever in some parts of Great Britain. These processions, as they are called, are composed entirely of the work-horses of the country, which are decorated with wreaths of flowers and bouquets in an elegant manner. The day on which this takes place is set apart as a kind of a grand gala day, and especially enjoyed by the children and servants. One of its good effects is the awakening of the pride of the grooms and those who have the care of the horses.

Of the different methods of punishing a horse while working it, none is more detestable than jerking it with the lines, and it is practiced by many unthinking and unmerciful horsemen. At the least provocation the lines are brought in to service in a manner calculated to tear the mouth of any horse, thus making it tender in the month. Horses seldom need half the punishment they receive, and when it becomes absolutely necessary there is a proper way and a more appropriate place to administer them than by injuring their mouths.

Men who would complain if they would be compelled to labor eight or ten hours per day think but little of compelling their horses to work from twelve to fifteen hours out of every twenty-four, and think nothing of it. Driving horses are generally the class of horses that suffer the most from long hours, on account, perhaps, of the light labor of those who handle them.

If you have nothing for your horses to do for a day or two, don't think you are treating them well and resting them by keeping them shut up in a dark stable without exercise. Nothing suits a horse more for hard work than to stand idle for a while.

Tired horses will enjoy and are much benefited by having their legs and feet bathed in cold water. A low tub, which could be kept in every stable, will be found convenient for this purpose.

As a shoemaker is better able to fit a boot to a man's foot by first measuring the foot, so a saddler is better able to fit a collar to the shoulders of a horse by first measuring them.

Use a soft sponge in bathing your horses' sore shoulders.

Deserving of Confidence.—There is no article which so richly deserves the entire confidence of the community as Brown's Bronchial Trochee. Those suffering from asthmatic and bronchial diseases, coughs and colds, should try them. Price 25 cents.



# THE Breeder and Sportsman.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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San Francisco, - - Saturday, June 7, 1884.

## STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

Singleton, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.  
La Harpe, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.  
Director, Jno. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.  
Monroe Chief, Jno. H. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.  
X X (Doublecross), J. C. Simpson, 508 Montgomery St., S. F.  
Stanford, J. Fairbanks, Oakland.  
Mambrino Wilkes, A. L. Hinds, Stockton.  
Longfield, John Mackey, Sacramento.  
Jim Brown, John Mackey, Sacramento.  
Echo, John Mackey, Sacramento.  
Algonia, John Mackey, Sacramento.  
Alaska, John Mackey, Sacramento.  
Anteeo, M. Rollins, Santa Rosa.  
Stelnway, Geo. Wiley, Danville.  
Brigadier, J. B. McDonald, Marysville.  
Wildie, H. C. Judson, Santa Clara.  
Bob Mason, W. M. Donahue, Oakland.  
Abbotsford, Wash. James, San Mateo.  
Billy Hayward, Jas. J. Martin, Niles.  
Joe Hooker, Theo. Winters, Sacramento.  
Silverheel, Sackrider & Chisholm, Oakland.

## STALLIONS—EASTERN.

Almont, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.  
Happy Medium, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.  
Starmont, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.  
Aberdeen, " " " "  
Alecto, " " " "  
Ethan Allen, Jr., Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.

## Santa Rosa.

Pursuant to a determination to make short trips into the country, last Sunday morning we crossed the bay on the boat which should have left the western end of the Oakland mole at 7:25 A. M., but was delayed a few minutes longer. Still there was time enough to reach the James M. Donahue, as ten minutes were to the good after landing, and the vessels lay in adjoining slips. But there was such a press, such a jam at the ticket office, and without order or regulation, that it appeared doubtful if those on the outside of the circle could get the opportunity of exchanging coin for the pasteboard slips that would enable them to pass the gates. All of this is easily obviated by pursuing the plan followed at the Southern Pacific: placing a rail so that a single file is all that can get to the ticket window. A policeman to keep the crowd in line, opening the window a few minutes sooner, and the trouble would be ended. As the Sunday excursions are deservedly popular, there was a large number of people on the boat, cabins, guards, and deck being crowded, and on every countenance anticipated pleasure was plainly marked. A few had guns, many with fishing-rods, and still a greater number with baskets from which peered slender-necked bottles, and, doubtless, all the other essentials for a day's outing in the groves and ravines. It is an attractive sail from the wharf to Point Tiburon. Through the gaps between the vessels lying in the stream, past Alcatraz and along the western shore of Angel Island, glimpses of the ocean through Golden Gate, the fortified points on either side, the neat quarters in the glen, the green hills, the mountains, all uniting in forming a scene, which must awaken admiration in every one who has the least appreciation of the beauties which nature has bestowed.

The cars are still more crowded than the boat, though there are many coaches in the train, and the weight causes the locomotive to snort and strain to put them in motion. Up grades and through tunnels, rounding curves, and then hastening along tangents under the shade of Tamalpais, and then traversing marshes where the ground vibrates and the tall tules nod good wishes to the happy children that are so eagerly watching the

panoramic views. There are a succession of pleasant nooks along the mountain side and rocky points adorned with the symmetrical buckeyes, now covered with white blossoms, and on the plain to the right there is one place where the rocks rise in a pyramid, every crevice throwing out a shrub, the gray and the green mingling in harmony. There is a strong temptation to lay over a train at Petaluma, when the track enclosure is seen, and then comes the thought that the promise is given to be back home ere the shadows fall thick, and that it will be necessary to take another day to visit the celebrities that are domiciled on the course which is so close at hand. It is a rich valley that extends from Petaluma northward, and though the grain fields show that there has been an exuberance of water, there is a fine prospect for a good crop, though somewhat later than usual. As we near Santa Rosa the fields are smaller and there vineyards and orchards, and the hillsides are green, and snug cottages on every side. A ride in the 'bus to the Occidental and on either side are many new buildings and evidences of prosperity.

A few minutes delay and we are off for the track in company with Mr. De Turk. There is not much time to spend, as the intention is to visit Mr. De Turk's ranch up the valley, and the return train is due at 4:25, and it is now nearly high twelve. There is a mare near the entrance gate, and there is no necessity in giving us the information that the filly by her side is an Anteeo. It is after the pattern of all the others, if anything more "rangy," and with a carriage that would please the most inveterate stickler for style. Even with all the anxiety to see the sire, there is the desire to look over it again and again and after careful scrutiny come to the conclusion that it is hard to "beat."

We never saw Anteeo when he was looking so well. At times when the conclusion was reached that there never was a finer model of the fast-trotter, there was the doubt that the favoritism which followed the rearing and ownership might influence our judgment, and that there must be defects which were hidden by a too favorable bias. At least the leaning from ownership does not exist now, and after making due allowance for the partiality of a breeder, we reiterate that he is the best formed trotting stallion in all of our acquaintance. There are those which are more showy, there are several that are so nearly perfect in form that it is troublesome to pick a weak point, and yet taken from "the ground up," Anteeo comes nearer our idea of the model shape than any stallion not thoroughbred. That is, the best formation for speed and endurance at either the gallop or trot. Muscular without coarseness, every angle right, plenty of bone and tendon and with indications of "nerve force" as palpably distinct as that power can be shown. Accompanying this superiority of form is beauty in a high degree. Color that cannot be improved, his coat as lustrous as the feathers on the neck of our favorite game cock, and eyes as brilliant as an houries. It is not surprising that Mart Rollins shows him with an air of so much satisfaction. He certainly has done him justice so far, and if no ill luck befalls him we have not the least hesitancy in predicting that he will come up to and probably exceed his most sanguine expectations. In a field on the other side of the street was Nelly H. and her Anteeo filly, as handsome as can be, and with much of the configuration of the sire. Inside of the track Lady Turnbull and Daisy had each an Anteeo, both of them colts. Lady Turnbull is by Whipple's Hambletonian, and a noted roadster in her day, and Daisy is a daughter of Shannon from Myrtle by Lodi, her grandam by Cheatham, and the next dam imported Jane Shore. It is somewhat puzzling to write encomiums of the Anteeo colts without using the same phrases so often as to become tiresome, and yet we have not seen a single one of his get that is not well worthy of so much praise as to appear fulsome adulation when written. A drive around the course, which is in such admirable condition that it is apparent the very best care is taken of it, and then we accompany Mr. De Turk to his ranch up the valley. Over a hill, and then the road skirts what is now called Bennett's Valley, though the original name was Ylupa—we are not sure about the orthography—one of the most beautiful of any that we have yet seen. Where the road first touches it there is considerable width with fields of grain and dotted with fine trees. Narrowing up the stream the grain fields give place to vineyards, with smaller patches of vegetables and corn peeping from the ground, showing as fine a "stand" as a farmer could desire. It is a grand situation where Mr. De Turk's place is located. To the northeast is a peak some twenty-five hundred feet above the level of the ocean, and on a slope at the foot of it are the buildings. The house is a snug cottage at the end of an avenue of walnuts and with ornamental trees and shrubs surrounding it. Midway of the avenue is the winery and following the slope is a vineyard of fifty acres. The youngest vines have

eight years growth, and there is not a vacant space or one vine lacking in the whole extent. At this season the vines are erect and with the mass of green leaves and the buds ready to burst into full bloom, it shows at the very best. The valley has taken the character of rolling plains, with quite a distance to the mountains on either side, between the hills and glens which narrow into gulches, skirted with timber and above all the bare mountain tops. The soil of the slope is a red loam which is evidently the best for grape growing, as when the vineyard takes in some of the black alluvial deposit in the depressions the vines are not nearly so vigorous. On the side of the mountain at an elevation far above the house there is a reservoir from which pipes are run to conduct the water all over the place, and the supply is derived from a spring which bursts from the mountain side several hundred feet higher, so that any desired pressure can readily be obtained. There is not much time, however, for extended observation, and what little there is passes rapidly where there is so much to interest, and in listening to explanations of the proprietor regarding grape culture and winemaking. There is so little to spare that we are forced to forego a passing visit to the track on the return and make directly for the depot. A large and handsome building has been erected for a pavilion since our former visit, and large as it is, is inadequate to show properly the display at the fair. There is some consolation in the thought that a month hence Anteeo will be in condition to show what he can do on the track, and if there is a corresponding increase in his speed to what is denoted in his appearance, he will trot so fast that we are reluctant to venture on a prophesy of what will be done. At all events we shall make another visit some time before the fair, taking advantage of the train which leaves the city in the evening, which will give the opportunity to see him and the other flyers on the Santa Rosa track at exercise.

## The Judges' Stand.

We were pleased to see that the judges' stand at Santa Rosa had been moved to the right side of the track. It is one of the things not easily understood, why it ever should be placed in the wrong location. On the outside of the course the race is before those who are delegated to scrutinize every yard of the contest closely. There is nothing to obstruct the vision. Each of the trio of officials has a clear view, whereas, when the stand is on the inside there is a continual shifting of position, turning around as the horses are making the circuit, with a probability that some very important phase will be overlooked. From the outside a far better view of the first turn is had, and also of the turn leading into the home-stretch. It is true that the judges are not placed in as conspicuous a situation as when perched in full sight of the assemblage, but even vanity should be rendered subservient to utility when there is such important business on hand as determining a race on which large sums of money are depending. Were we to build a stand for the judges of racing and trotting, it should be constructed as light as possible, with metal pipes for supports. The floor would be broken into four terraces, the one next the track elevated about six feet, and the others rising some ten inches to each terrace. The width should be restricted to room enough for three chairs set exactly in line, and a passage way on one side. Five feet would be ample width, the rear terrace having a desk for the clerk of the course. The chairs turning on pivots will give an opportunity for an easy shifting of position, though if the stand be a few feet from the track that would not be necessary. The chairs being in a line with the winning score, and elevated so that the occupants in the rear could look over the heads of those in front, each would be in a position to judge accurately of the finish. The low, narrow and light structure would not obstruct the sight of those behind in the grand stand, and limit the use of the judges' apartment to its legitimate object.

## Jerome Eddy and Almont Lightning.

From the Messrs. Jewett we have received capital pictures of Jerome Eddy and Almont Lightning, and which are pronounced by those who know the horses to be accurate representations. Both are exceedingly handsome horses, and the hero of 2:16½, Jerome Eddy, is of a speedy formation, from which it is not unreasonable to look for further reduction. As a second and a half will place him in the front rank of stallions, there is not a great deal of improvement necessary to give him the premium position.

The fall circuit has been completed by the additions of Fresno and Los Angeles, the former taking for dates October 7th to 11th, and the latter October 13th to 18th. This will give stables plenty of time to make the transfers and rest the horses, as in these later meetings the associations will probably devote the first day to local and district races.



## Agricultural Department.

This will be the last issue of this paper before the meeting of the Convention, and we urgently solicit those of our readers who will be in attendance to make every effort to secure the selection of delegates who are identified with the agricultural interests of the State. A few days ago we learned of several who are likely to be candidates, and are extremely gratified that the names proposed belong to men who are the ones to "fill the bill" all through. In addition to L. J. Rose and P. A. Finigan, H. M. La Rue and Jesse D. Carr are mentioned for the place, and, assuredly, no one can deny them being representative men of the main California interest. Mr. Rose has a national reputation as a breeder of fine horses, as an orange grower, vineyardist and winemaker. In each of these branches he has achieved success. And in all probability there is not a man in the State who has a more intimate knowledge of the business. Beyond this, he is intelligent, energetic and straightforward, his character beyond reproach, a gentleman in every sense of the word. As the President of the California State Agricultural Society, Mr. Finigan will be peculiarly well fitted to represent all of the interests which are fostered by that Association. Without being so closely identified with agriculture as the others, he is not merely a theoretical farmer. He has shown his capacity in the management of his farm in Alameda county, and in the branches of general farming and the breeding of horses and cattle is fully posted. Sent to Chicago to assist in obtaining recognition of momentous issues, he will be indefatigable in his endeavors to accomplish the object of his mission. It is unnecessary to dilate on the qualifications of H. M. La Rue as an exponent of the agricultural interests. A farmer of progressive ideas, no one can more readily see the necessities that demand that the class to which he belongs shall have proper consideration, and with the ability to logically insist that these rights shall be guaranteed by proper legislation. Jesse D. Carr is of the same stamp, and from his long experience in all pertaining to the agricultural interests of California is eminently qualified for the position.

Were the whole California delegation of the stamp of these gentlemen it would be all the better. When farmers recognize the importance of sending to the national councils men of their own class, in place of giving their support to third class lawyers, and politicians of a still lower grade, there will be no trouble in carrying any reasonable proposition. Then they will have representatives not to be controlled by political considerations as to who shall be collector here and postmaster somewhere else, but men who will act for the good of the whole country and who cannot be cajoled by promises of preferment or led astray by the jingle of coin. So far they have admitted inferiority in subscribing to a creed which acknowledges incapacity, by their willingness to be hoodwinked in favor of those who have kept them in subjection by abjectly submitting to arrogant assumptions of superiority and taking a back seat when they should be in the van.

There will be few farmers in the Convention to meet on the 10th inst. There were few indeed in that which sent a jubilant excursion party across the Continent. Since then there has been the customary wheedling of the agriculturist, and it is likely that, stimulated by the necessity of action, something may be done. We sincerely hope to see both parties pledged to reform. Not the reform which signifies cutting down the salary of the clerk on a limited income, but that which will place the great interest of the country where it rightly belongs. An agricultural department with a Cabinet Minister at the head of it is the first step. That gained and others will follow.

Since writing the above the welcome intelligence has come that a resolution has been offered in the Republican Convention embodying the views expressed in the *Breeder and Sportsman*.

There is a double gratification arising from this action. In the first place that at last there is a probable chance that the farming interests will now receive due protection, and a minor satisfaction that our course has met with such significant approval. That the articles in this paper have been instrumental in leading to the result is manifest. It is the only journal that has advocated bringing the question before the conventions, and that a "plank" of the sound timber of Mr. Johnson's resolution be embodied in the platform. There are good reasons to believe that the Democratic Convention, to meet at Stockton, will give emphatic endorsement, and, by the selection of delegates pledged to its support and representing the interests at stake, put the final victory beyond the shadow of doubt. Both of the great parties committed, it is no longer purely political, and farmers can follow the bent of their ideas on other questions, when the most monotonous issue, to them, is settled without battle. This being the case there is another reason for

gratification on our part: should one party fail in supporting that which is so eminently just and proper, this paper would be compelled to forsake the plan marked out from the start, and advocate the election of men who offer a guarantee that their course will be for the benefit of pursuits which this paper was established to support. Ignoring politics, we do not give up the right to aid in promoting the interests that come within our sphere, and when questions arise that are so eminently connected with the welfare of all those directly dependent on the cultivation of the soil, and kindred pursuits, in fact on any of the topics that come within our sphere, the right will be exercised independently and without the trammels of party bias.

The following is the resolution:

Mr. Johnson, of California—I have a resolution which I desire to read and have it referred.

The Chair—The gentleman will send it up to the Clerk. Mr. Johnston, of California, offered the following resolution. The Clerk will read it.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

In behalf of those who represent the great and fundamental industry of our country, we demand that agriculture shall have a special representative in the President's Cabinet. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That a Commissioner of Agriculture be made a Cabinet officer.

The Chair—The resolution will go to the Committee on Resolutions as a matter of course.

## The Oakland Trotting Park.

We cannot permit a week to pass without urging the consummation of the purchase of the Oakland Trotting Park, in accordance with the terms published heretofore. The soundness of the investment is conceded by everyone who is conversant with the value of adjoining property, and the opinion of all the experts, with whom we have conversed, is, that in ten years, it will be at least trebled in value. But there are other reasons than those embodied in a safe investment to induce every one interested in breeding horses and cattle to aid in promoting the scheme. It is clearly certain that unless the contract is completed by the first of July, that the ground cannot be obtained, unless at a higher rate, with a strong probability that failure will result in the track being broken up in a short time.

There is certainly no location as near San Francisco that is so well adapted for a fair ground and race course, and this has been shown in the articles already published. That the whole of the State is interested in the project has also been demonstrated, and it certainly appears supererogatory to argue further. All that is necessary is to overcome the apathy, and that there should be active work, in which case ten days will be all that is necessary to secure the whole amount of the stock being subscribed.

## Bay District Races.

To-day there is likely to be a very good race on the Bay District course, and on next Wednesday another that will trouble the cute ones to know what to select for a winner.

The track is in a first-rate condition, and the sport-loving public can always rely on the Association to conduct the business so as to leave little room for complaint. Though there is a general disposition to hold back at this season of the year, on the part of trainers and owners, the horses engaged in the coming contests are sure to perform satisfactorily, and those who attend will be well repaid for the trouble. Now that two lines of cable cars run to the course, or so near that it is only a short walk from the termini to the entrance gate, it is practically as convenient as a trip from Montgomery street to the New City Hall. It is only a question of a few additional minutes and that amply recompensed by the pleasure of the journey. Golden Gate Park is in its gayest dress and a drive through it discloses beauties at every turn.

The entries for the 2:22, to be trotted next Saturday, close to-day and those who have horses that are eligible should not miss the opportunity of taking part for the liberal purse offered.

## The Fair Programmes.

All that we desire to do at present is to call attention to the programmes of the fairs which are published in the paper of this week, and delay remarks until there is more time to comment on them fully. That this is going to be a lively season in all pertaining to the autumnal exhibitions is already ensured, and we have not the least hesitancy in predicting greater successes than ever before.

Noted turf performers, as a rule, are not first-class roadsters. H. B. Winship, however, is said to be quite as much at home upon the road as on the track, and is in all respects one of the finest gentlemen's roadsters that can be found.

The veteran Captain T. G. Moore, is now in charge of the thoroughbreds at Rancho del Paso.

## Our Horses in the East.

There are good news from our horses in the East. Last Wednesday Jim Renwick won at Jerome Park, and that so easily as to augur that there are many victories in store for him. As the account states that he galloped in, hard held, in 1:47, beating Rica, Euclid and others there is little to fear when he meets with the eastern flyers of higher degree.

Fallen Leaf, the daughter of Grinstead, and Mollie McCarthy, ran second on the opening day of the Latonia Jockey Club, beating the great Buchanan and others of celebrity, and since then a telegram announces a win, though we have not seen the particulars. From the rumors which found their way from Santa Anita, we have placed a high estimate on this handsome filly, and trust to record many victories for her before her return home. There are, in fact, the brightest anticipations for all of our horses, and in the meantime we heartily congratulate our old friend, Walter J. Welch, on Jim Renwick's victory.

## Spring Meeting at Ukiah.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—According to promise, I give you the result of the first day of the Spring Meeting of the Ukiah Park Association.

The first race on the programme, an Indian foot race, did not fill, as poor Lo thought training hops better business than training for the white man's foot race.

The second race was a single dash of half mile for saddle horses, for a purse of \$25, \$5 entrance added. A. C. Perry named s. m. Velveteen, 1; W. Siddons named b. f. Fox, 2; W. R. Bronough named b. s. Bay Dick, 3. Fox drew the pole, with Velveteen outside. A very even start was had, Velveteen leading around the first turn into the back stretch, where a decided pull from her rider brought her back even with the stallion; down the home stretch they came, Velveteen crowding in and taking the pole, heat and race in 59½ seconds.

After an hour's delay for pool selling, in which Oriole was favorite, the horses were called on for the next race, half mile, 2 in 3, for \$100, entrance \$25 added, for three-year-olds. C. Underhill named b. m. Oriole, 1; W. A. Hagan named s. m. Goodie, 2; Aleck Perry named b. g. Aleck Perry, 3. They were tapped off at the first attempt, with Oriole two lengths to the fore, which advantage she could easily have kept but for a heavy pull. She maintained a good half length all the way round, winning the heat in 55 sec., with Goodie second, and Aleck Perry distanced, having left the track at the first turn.

Second heat.—Complaint having been made of the start in the first heat, the judges tried several times before a good send off was had, Oriole a half length in the advance. This she kept to the homestretch, under a steady pull, increasing her lead at the wire to about four lengths, winning heat, race and money. Time, :56. It is said she ran at Santa Rosa in :52, and she could certainly have made the half mile here in :53.

The attendance was small, owing to the haying season, hop training, Court, etc., keeping many away.

To-morrow the races are between the various Democratic candidates, in convention assembled. Friday there are to be two races for \$150 purses, 2 in 3, half-mile running, and mile heats, 2 in 3 trotting, and double team show for money. Saturday, running race, mile and repeat, for purse of \$150, and quarter dash for \$100, supplemented by ladies tournament.

Ukiah, June 4th, 1884.

## Names Claimed.

By Cas. Matlock, Pendleton, Oregon.  
BARR WIRE, for bay colt, left fore and hind foot white, star in forehead, foaled May 16th, 1884, by Osceola, dam Ad-die.

## Foals.

At Routier, Cal. Property of C. Halverson.  
Maggie S, by Bayonet, dam by Joe Stoner; second dam by imp. Sovereign, a bay filly, black points, a few white hairs in forehead, by Leicester. Mare bred to imp. Kyrle Daly.

Frequent inquiry has been made as to the fate of the bay horse Baywater, by Lexington, out of Bay Leaf, by Yorkshire, brought to this State some years ago by C. A. Merrick. In a private letter received this week from a friend in Sacramento county, we find a note that the horse died at Lemoore, Tulare county, on the 13th of last September. He was owned by J. R. Heinlen at the time of death. He was foaled in 1863.

The opening match between Lord Sheffield's eleven and the Australians resulted in a decisive victory for the latter team. The Englishmen scored 86 in their first and 120 runs in their second innings. Giffen and Palmer bowled throughout. The Australians in their first attempt scored 212, of which A. Bannerman made 94. W. G. Grace and Shaw were the most successful of the English bowlers.

A short resume of California cricket appears in the London publication of *Lillywhite's Cricketers' Companion*, sent by a correspondent in this city. The bowling and batting average are entirely incorrect, as well as certain other statements regarding the membership of the local clubs. The whole account is concocted by a personage of great imagination.

The match against Oxford University resulted, strange to relate, in the defeat of the Australian Y. C. O'Brien played magnificently for 92 runs, and the bowling of H. O. Whitby and E. W. Bastard was excellent. E. B. Nicholls, a short slip, caught out no less than seven men.

The cricket match set for this afternoon is a representative eleven of San Francisco against the next eighteen. The eighteen will include a great many untried players and there is every prospect that a large number of them will show well to the front.

Jim Renwick won a mile handicap at Jerome Park on Wednesday in a big gallop. Time 1:47. He was ridden by Donahue.

By cablegram we learn that the Marylebone Club dressed the Australians down in fine style.



## HERD AND SWINE.

### External Signs of Butter Capacity.

From advance sheets of the new book on Jersey Cows and Butter Tests, by Major Campbell Brown, Thos. H. Malous, M. M. Gardner and W. J. Webster, we take the following, being an extract from a paper by Major Brown, which forms a part of the introductory matter:

Some of these appear purely fanciful and have never gained much currency. Such is the "upper fount," a curl of hair on the spine back of the withers, considered by the few believers in it to be the more valuable indication the further back it is found toward the hips. One gentleman relies on the "fatty protuberances under the end of the lower jaw," another attaches great importance to the dandruff in the end of the tail; another to the length of the tail, and so on.

But there are others of these external signs which are more or less generally relied upon, and which it is worth our while to consider more in detail. First of these is the escutcheon.

In this new and accurate translation by Mr. Hand, of Guenon, on milk cows, I find this broad statement:

"The form or pattern of the escutcheon indicates the class to which the animal belongs, while the extent of surface covered by it denotes the milk-giving capacity. This extent, varying in a decreasing proportion, gives rise to several orders, in which I range the members of each class. The fineness of the hair of the escutcheon, and the color of its skin, indicates the quality and quantity of the milk."

"In all the classes and orders the escutcheon is the sole indicator of the internal capacity of the udder, so that, if the escutcheon is large, we can pronounce without hesitation that the internal reservoir is large and the yield of milk will be abundant; while if the escutcheon be small, the reservoir is small and the yield of milk will be small. Hence those cows which have large escutcheons, composed of fine hair, are the best milkers, especially if the skin, from the inner joining of the thigh to the vulva, is of a yellowish color, and if on scratching it with the nail we can detach little scales of a fatty substance. Those animals in which this latter characteristic is found in the skin of the switch and of the inside of the ear, yield a milk very rich in butter, whatever be the quantity, and whatever be the class or order to which they belong."

For several years after I began breeding Jersey cattle, I was a firm adherent of this system, never dreaming that there could be any question of the correctness of the statements so positively and dogmatically set forth. I worked hard to familiarize myself with the system, read with avidity everything that was published concerning it, and was rather dismayed then pleased when I found that it could not be adjusted to the facts which forced themselves upon my notice. It is not, therefore, from inattention or prejudice that I am forced to express my disbelief in the Guenon theory, as at present expounded by its advocates. Like all other purely empirical systems, it probably rests upon some foundation of truth, but until considerable progress has been made in perfecting it, the breeder who trusts it as a guide is likely to do so to his own pecuniary loss. If the escutcheons of a hundred or two of the best tested butter cows in the country could be accurately photographed and measurements made of them, we should have a starting point from which to begin an intelligent investigation of the theory. In the absence of such data, I give from several sources descriptions of the escutcheons of a few noted cows, which fail to fit in with the Guenon theory.

First of these is Mercedes, the great Holstein cow that won the *Breeder's Gazette* champion cup for best thirty days' yield of butter, in 1882. Prof. J. W. Saborin, dean of the Missouri Agricultural College, saw her at the St. Louis fair last fall, and here is what he says:

"In the different breeds I attempted to study the marks of a good cow, and especially the escutcheon. Each breed seemed to have a type of escutcheon peculiar to itself. Mercedes surely might be expected to carry a good escutcheon and milk veins. She certainly was not very strong in either of these respects, not strong at all in the escutcheon. My day's work did not settle a conviction regarding the escutcheon."

Col. M. C. Weld has just been to see Mary Aune, of St. Lambert, and winds up an excellent account of her appearance with these words: "Escutcheon, salvage of medium breadth."

Last year, in company with several other breeders, I made a visit to Darlington, and carefully examined the great cows there. My notes were made on the spot and submitted to one of my companions as we returned to New York in the train for his corrections. I believe they are fairly accurate, and make these extracts:

"Eurotas—Escutcheon good on thighs, with very peculiar downward running streak, like an immense oval, except that it is connected at the top with the hair of body. This is plainer on the right side than on the left. Escutcheon does not go out like a spread eagle on thighs, as has been said, but is only a good thigh escutcheon by no means phenomenal."

"Bomba—Escutcheon a good curve line, no tufts, curls nor ovals."

"Neither of these escutcheons was at all unusually good, nor was Jersey Queen of Barnet's any better."

About a year ago I had a visit from a friend who was a firm believer in the escutcheon, and after discussing it for awhile I proposed that we go out and examine a few tested cows. Our examination was made in the following manner: One carried Guenon's book, the other Hazard's. Each looked at a cow separately, and put down what he considered her escutcheon to be, without knowing how the other rated it. We then compared notes, and found but one or two discrepancies, which we reconciled. We examined some twenty cows, but I mention only the two which had given over 20 pounds, viz., Croton Maid, then here to be bred, and Duchess of Bloomfield. Of these the first had a bicorn escutcheon of the second class, and the second a nondescript escutcheon, more like a bicorn of the third class than anything else, but not agreeing with any of Guenon's classes.

Here are six cows, of which four would fairly be ranked as phenomenal, and the other two strictly first-class, yet not a first-class escutcheon among them. If I be told that the examiners were incompetent judges, I reply that a system which a man of barely ordinary intelligence cannot master in seven years—for I was seven years trying to learn it—is not likely to prove valuable to the average farmer, and needs revision and simplifying.

Other marks relied on are: yellow hide and ear; yellow horn; oily yellow dandruff at end of tail; large milk veins.

I examined Eurotas at the end of April. It must be remembered that her year's test is one of the richest ever made. It has been stated that her butter was of inferior quality, but Mr. Carpenter assured me that this was an error, and it was fully up to the average of the herd. It was not so

yellow as Jersey Belle's, which was peculiarly golden, but it was good in color and texture.

Now, in April, 1882, Eurotas had a palish hide, a pals udder, a very pals ear, and the dandruff in her tail was dry and dark, not golden or waxy.

Bomba had a chalky born, heavier than that of Eurotas, (though the latter had lost both shells), black tipped, a pals hide, which seemed a little thicker than Eurotas', but equally mellow, a pale udder and a pale ear.

Jersey Queen of Barnet had rather better colored hide and ear, but her udder was of a chalky white.

Next day I saw Coomassie and her grand family, including Oua. Their hides and udders were also pale, and while the Island scale of points shows one for length of tail, which is supposed in some mysterious way to be connected with milking capacity, a short tail is characteristic of the Coomassie family.

The color of hide, ear and udder is so largely influenced by the season of this year, the food and other considerations, (I have heard that a sea-voyage always made the hide white), that it will not do to attribute too much importance to it; while a golden-yellow skin is undoubtedly very attractive, and, I believe, usually indicates yellow butter. It has not, with me, turned out to be always a sign of rich milk, and in one case a cow of very yellow skin gave me paler butter than the average of the herd.

As to milk veins, young cows are apt to have small ones, and old cows large ones. I have never got beyond this: a good cow is pretty certain to have good milk veins when she is matured.—*Breeders' Gazette*.

A few Vermont dairies have introduced a new method of treating milk which is claimed to give very superior results. The milk is put into several horizontal cylinders of iron, around which steam is turned until the milk is raised to a temperature of 105 degrees. The steam is then turned off, and cold water is introduced, which brings the milk down to a temperature of 40 degrees, which requires about four hours' time, at which point the milk will have decreased in volume eight and a half gallons to every thousand pounds of milk. At the same time the cooling process is begun, air pumps, connected with the milk cylinders, are set in motion, exhausting the air until the gauge shows a pressure of thirteen pounds, when the operation ceases, and the milk rests in the vacuum the remaining part of the twenty-four hours. The benefit claimed to be derived from the vacuum is the freeing of the milk from offensive odors and destructive germs, and the securing of a more rapid and perfect separation of the cream by the removal of the pressure of the atmosphere. At the end of twenty-four hours the milk is drawn away from the cream into a vat for making cheese, and is treated as in the ordinary "acid process." Meantime the cream is churned sweet, and the buttermilk added to the skimmed milk for the cheese. The cream is churned at 53 degrees, salted an ounce to the pound, stands 24 hours, and is then re-worked and packed. The butter is colored, the buttermaker remarking that "the cream being raised in the dark made coloring necessary." By this method they secure from the same 100 pounds of milk four and one-half pounds of butter, and nine and one-half pounds of cheese.

The man who secures a thousand acres of alfalfa land in Los Angeles county, and who starts in on the proposition of raising graded cattle for beef, is bound to make a fortune. The profits of orange groves and vineyards have been so extravagant that one scarcely ventures the assertion that the man who devotes himself to the raising of graded cattle will exceed the profits of both; but, at the same time, we believe it. While the world may possibly become prohibitionist, it will never become vegetarian. Los Angeles county ought to become the mart where graded cattle and mutton for the shambles shall be a leading industry in the near future. That it is not so now is owing to the stupidity of people who are neglecting their opportunities.—*L. A. Herald*.

Speaking of the advantage of having good pasturage for hogs, a writer says: The longer hogs can be kept on green food the better condition they will be in to fatten and the less corn it will take to fatten them. I would recommend, therefore, on every farm, where hogs are the leading interest, that a field of rye be sown for early spring pasture. More than a month can be gained in this way, for the rye comes on very early, while clover is slow to start, and should not be turned on until in blossom. I have known hogs that were coughing and making no gain at all from the corn fed them, to become thrifty, and all signs of disease disappear in a few days when turned on rye pasture.

Of the use of oat meal for cows, says a dairy writer, mention is not often made in this country, but when spoken of it is always with praise. That it is better than corn meal there can be no doubt; it is richer in both albuminoids and fat, and the usefulness of these two nutrients, and especially the former, for making milk is shown, not only by the results of numerous careful experiments, but by the acknowledged usefulness of oil-cake meal. Were this meal used freely there would be less use for oatmeal, but under some circumstances it might be advantageously substituted for the bran in the favorite mixture for cows of Indian meal and bran.

In a well ordered dairy, says an exchange, where milk or butter is produced the year round, matters are so arranged that there is a constant succession of fresh cows, and thus the quality of the product is kept even without any difficulty. Other special arrangements in regard to feed and care must be made, or the quality of the milk will deteriorate as the cows approach the drying-up period. Very often the only provision made is to make this time coincident with the coming in of fresh grass, which provides the best coloring and flavoring matters. In such cases the cows are dried off in July and come in in September.

An exchange suggests that molasses may be fed to cattle for fattening purposes with advantage. If, however, it is fed to animals intended for breeding purposes, the effects are said to be the production of sterility just in proportion to the quantities fed. Stockmen over-anxious for the appearance of their cattle in the show-ring will do well to weigh this.

To cure scours in calves it is recommended to give two or three ounces of castor oil with flour gruel, or two ounces of salts at a dose, followed with small draughts of oak bark tea.

An advocate of ensilage claims that the area that formerly supported but two cows will now, by the use of this commodity, support fifteen.

Of the entire number of cattle in America, it is estimated that seventy-five per cent. are scrubs or natives.

### Exemption from Milk Fever.

Dr. Pratt, the well-known Holstein importer and breeder, of Elgin, Ill., when in the office of the *Farmer's Review*, Chicago, a few days since, said that since he commenced to feed ensilage, four years ago, he had not lost a single cow by milk fever, while before that time he thought himself fortunate if he got a herd of forty cows through the winter without the loss of one or more from this cause. His theory is that the feeding of ensilage keeps the bowels open and loose, and prevents the tendency to constipation which attends the feeding of dry food, especially if in large quantity, and of stimulating quality for milk production, and which causes a feverish condition of the system, and develops into milk fever at the period of parturition. During the coming season he will increase his silo capacity from 80 to 160 tons. His silos are simply pits dug in the ground, without masonry or planking. The weighting is a portion of the earth excavated. But the ensilage comes out as sound and fresh as from the most expensively constructed silo. There can be no question that all animals kept on highly-stimulating food, and especially milk cows, need a daily ration of succulent food to keep the bowels open and the system in good condition. This can be supplied by either roots or preserved green fodder. But for the successful growing of roots a cool, moist climate is required, entirely different from the hot, dry Summers which we usually experience in the prairie states of the west. To supply this want ensilaged corn fodder is the cheapest food of the kind that can be grown and prepared, and, since the keeping of it is so simple a matter, as shown by the experience of Dr. Pratt and others who have used the simple earth pits, we look to see a large increase in its use among the dairymen of the west, especially in the older settled portions where land has become high priced.

### Time to Cut Grass.

The report of the analytical chemist of the Department of Agriculture, summing up the results of analysis of nearly all the cultivated grasses, says: It is apparent, then, that in most cases the time of bloom or thereabouts is the fittest for cutting grasses in order to obtain the most nourishment and largest relatively profitable crops, and for the following reasons: The amount of water has diminished, and the shrinkage will therefore be less. The weight of the crop will be largest in proportion to the nutritive value of its constituents. The amount of nitrogen not present as albuminoids will be at its lowest point; fiber will not be so extensive as to prevent digestion, and the nutritive ratio will be more advantageous. If cut earlier the shrinkage is larger, although the fiber is less and albumen is a little larger. The palatability may be increased, but the total nutrients to the acre will not be so large, and the nutritive ratio will be more abnormal. The disadvantages of late cutting are evident in the increase of fiber, destroying the digestibility of the nutrients and the falling off of the albumen by conversion into amides. This is not made up by the larger crop cut.

When a green crop is ploughed down, says an advocate of green manuring, on account of its watery nature and the amount of unstable nitrogen it contains, it decays rapidly. The benefits are given to the immediate ensuing crops so that a quick return is made for the period of rest. The decaying roots, leaves and stems leave the ground more porous than before. The air circulates through these pores, and by its action the soil becomes loose and mellow. In this state it is well fitted for the plough and harrow. By the chemical action of fermentation the soil is made several degrees warmer than that in which there is no fermentation going on. This heat will have its effect upon the ensuing crop. It will render productive many a cold, clayey piece of land that would otherwise be barren or unproductive.

An exchange notes that Canadian cheese factories refuse to receive the milk of cows which are allowed to feed on slough grass or drink stagnant water, claiming such milk will always prevent the manufacture of good cheese.

Those who have tested out middlings pronounce them among the best of feeds for promoting the yield of milk.

English pork producers claim to make their sweetest pork by feeding potatoes and barley meal.

Do not allow your cows to drink water which you consider unfit for your own use.

## POULTRY.

A correspondent of the *Prairie Farmer* recommends the following method of getting double work out of sitting hens where sitters are too few in number: "Set two or more at the same time, and when the chicks come out give two families to one hen, and set the other over again. To do this successfully, the chicks must be taken from the nest as soon as dry and given to the hen that is to raise them; for if a hen once leaves the nest with her chicks, no amount of moral suasion will induce her to go back. Before giving the hen fresh eggs, the nest should be renovated and the hen dusted with sulphur or something to prevent lice." It would seem probable that extra care and food, especially that of a heat-producing and strengthening nature, would be essential to prevent bad results from such overwork.

The *American Agriculturist* very sensibly urges the adoption of the plan of selling eggs by weight, since there is a difference of from 20 to 30 per cent. in the weight of eggs of different sizes. It is argued that selling by weight will work beneficially for all parties, especially for the producer. It operates as a premium upon the cultivation of the most productive varieties of fruits, vegetables, and farm stock. The farmer who is painstaking with his poultry and gets the largest weight of eggs has a fair reward for his skill and industry. The present custom is a premium to small size and good layers.

Weakness in legs of chickens often comes from feeding Indian meal only, which forms an undue proportion of fat to muscle and bones. If after the chickens are a few days old, says a poultry grower, Indian meal, mixed half and half with wheat bran, or three-fourths oat meal is fed, it would be much better for strengthening the bones and muscles. Mix them up with skim milk, if to be had. If not, be sure that the water is pure and scalding hot. Some feed pure oat or barley meal, but it is doubtful whether these are better than the above mixture, if as good.

Nothing will prove more fatal to young chicks than cold, damp coops. If kept warm and dry there is but little danger from disease.



## FISH.

## Offutt's Meadows.

The sun shone hot on the river as the Thompson swung out of her dock for Kelama, with nearly 200 passengers on board, of whom more than two-thirds were new arrivals by immigrant trains from the east. Assume are ticketed through to Tacoma, they usually go and view the terminal city, whether they can find work there on their arrival or not. The boat was crowded, and among her passengers were thirty or forty clerks and bookkeepers, who took advantage of the early closing movement to get out of town for a Sunday in the woods. Arriving at Kalama at 5:20, we got aboard the train at 6 and were soon flying up the Cowlitz valley with the setting sun lighting up the foaming torrent and gilding the tops of the tall firs. And how these firs are disappearing before the woodman's ax, to be sure. Five years ago there were a few little dairy farms and logging camps along that stream, and as soon as you got back from the bank a half mile you were in a dense forest. But now the demand for logs has led to roadways cut away up into the hills, through which the Toutle and Cushman go dashing along as they bear the snow of St. Helen's crest to the bosom of the grey old sea.

Twilight shadows deepened over the valley as we crossed the bridge at Olegne, once known as "Pumphrey's Landing" in the days of dead-ax wagons and Indian canoes. We rattled by Winlock and Napavine, down through the valley of the Newaukum, past Chehalis and Skookum Chuck, and at nine o'clock the printing engine halted at Tenino station, where our party with rods and baskets alighted from the train. The day had been sultry in the extreme, but a cool breeze was blowing from the Sound, which caused recollections of the salt air from the Olympia tide flats. Huston, the boniface of that locality, was to be our guide to the fishing grounds, and we placed ourselves under his convoy for the night. He said it was a trifle early to go to bed, so we would go over to the lyceum which is held every other Saturday night in the school house. Accordingly we dropped in and heard a variety of dialogues, songs and recitations. There was a vocal trio announced, it being the old negro ditty of the "Camptown Races," in which all three gentlemen expressed their willingness to bet their money on the bob-tailed nag, regardless of whose money might be wagered on the bay. Nobody told us the touching story of "Mary Had a Little Lamb," and a similar oblivion seemed to surround "The Boy Stood on the Burning Deck." As we could not hear anything old and familiar, our party toddled back to the hotel, where we were soon under the blankets and bound for the land of Nod.

Half-past five o'clock of a cloudless morning, with evidences of a hot day ahead, saw us four seated in a little thorough-brace wagon, whirling out of town for the fishing grounds. The idea had been to go up the river toward John Ruth's or Tom Linkleiter's, but Huston had heard, just before we all went to bed, that John Thielson and a party of friends from Portland were camped in that neighborhood, and we were liable to come into collision with them. Hence, after a brief consultation over the matter, it was decided to try Offutt's Meadow, six miles distant. The drive occupied a trifle over an hour, and as we rattled down the old familiar lane toward the Des Chutes, memories came back from an old party of which I am the sole survivor. Den Bigelow, George Coggan and Jim Prey were the other three, and on this same ground we were camped thirteen years ago. I began to realize the deep wisdom of the Sioux brave whom somebody met in Washington and asked him if he was not lost. His reply was: "No: wigwam lost—Jugia here."

The deep haying of a dozen monstrous deerhounds woke the stillness of the early morn as the wagon rattled past the bachelors' cabin, where they had spent over a quarter of a century in their peaceful life. The brothers Offutt are frontiersmen for nearly seventy years. Born in the nest of mountains, where a corner-post marks the intersection of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, they have lived a border life for the greater part of this century. Moving westward with the great army of civilization, their tent has been pitched beneath the star of empire for fifty long years. Men who came into Washington Territory long after they did, have got rich and gone elsewhere to wreck the results of their ambitious schemes; while these two plian, old gentlemen have lived on in tranquility, contented to be known merely as honest men and good neighbors. For them the great world of politics had little or no allurements; for them no fortunes made in bonanza stocks or wrecked in blind pools, bore the slightest interest; for them empires might topple and thrones crumble into dust, all in vain. They have lived in a house hewn from the forest logs by their own hands, have produced their own milk, meat and vegetables, cooked their own meals and sold a few horses and cows to pay off their monthly debts. Other men have found wealth while they have found peace; and when the King of Terrors comes, as come he must to one and all of us, he will find these two brave old men not only willing and ready to go, but far more fit to look their Creator in the face than half the sages and heroes who have filled the pages of history during the same period of their quiet and modest lives.

The stream was high and swollen with the melting snows from Rainier's hoary crest, but I dashed into the rapids with bamboo in hand and a leader covered with hawthorne, brown heckle and jingle cock flies. At the end of an hour I had killed but five fish and concluded they needed a more attractive lure. So I put on a professor, grizzly king, and yellow drake and set them for a while with better success. But the fish were fat and lazy for the banks were covered with caddie worms of all sizes, and that told the story. The trout will never come to a fly when the stream is as full as at present of animal food. At noon I dropped into camp to find that Mr. Worth and Mr. Rickey were both far ahead of me in count, and as for Huston, he came near catching as many as all the other three. The lunch basket was opened and the Milwaukee beer brought out from the creek, where it had been cooling for hours. Cold fowl, hard-boiled eggs and ham sandwiches were dashed down with the sparkling malt, and then out came the pipes for a quiet smoke. As the weather had become intensely hot, we spread down the buggy robes under a vast spruce and snored until 4 P. M., when we got up and took another whack at the fishing. At 7 P. M. we had driven across the prairie again and reached Tenino with 223 fish, Mr. Huston heading the list with ninety-eight, while I was at the foot of the docket with forty-four. At nine o'clock along came the train and we started back for Portland, where we arrived at 8:10 next morning.

The running of the trains and boats on Saturdays so as to leave here at or about noon on that day, gives the clerks and operatives of this city a chance to spend Sunday in the country, and they should not omit to take advantage of it while the fine weather lasts. By the Oregon and California road there are the Molalla and the Pudding river from Dutchtown; and the South Santiam from Turner's, all of which will be better in June than they are to-day. By the Kalama boat you can reach any point between here and Puget Sound,

the Des Chutes and Tenaquon being particularly good just now. And by the eastward bound train for The Dalles, you can fish in any creek between here and the Gate City. Just now I recommend the White Salmon, in Washington Territory, and Phelps creek, near Hood river, as affording more than ordinary good fishing. Go and enjoy them as I have done.—Tom Merry.

Alluding to the large number of heavy salmon caught in British streams this season, the Manchester (Eng.) *Sporting Chronicle* says: "This year's spring fishing will be remembered for the unusual number of heavy salmon which have been landed, and, strange to say, the biggest fish have been taken from English rivers. The Tweed can boast of forty-three pounds; the Tay of forty-one pounds, and several salmon of about forty pounds have been captured on Irish rivers, but the other day a fish of fifty-one pounds was landed from the Ouse, near York, and another of forty-eight pounds was taken from the Wye at Redbrook, near Monmouth. The Hants Avon has yielded a salmon of forty-one pounds, and its neighbor the Stour, one of twenty-five pounds." Whatever other foolish things they may have or do in England they don't cultivate incompetent Commissioners, thieving Chinese, alien pirates and ferocious sea-lions to destroy their stock, consequently they have large salmon there, and plenty of them. Cannot we learn a lesson in this respect?

They have lately been catching salmon with hook and line on the Columbia river. They use salmon roe bait on "spoons." A gentleman took a thirty-five pound fish the other day with a "spoon" hook. Why not, pray?

## STALLIONS THOROUGH-BRED.

## The Thoroughbred Stallion

## WILDIDLE.

By Imp. AUSTRALIAN. Dam Idlewild, by Lexington. This great race-horse and successful sire will make the season of 1884, from February 10th to June 10th, at Judson's Wildidle Farm, Santa Clara, Cal. Wildidle is the sire of Gov. Stanford's Frolic filly (record of one mile, 1:32), at two years old, May D. (with a record of one and one-half miles in 2:36, the fastest on the Pacific Coast), Jim Douglas, Ella Doane, Wildidler, and others of note.

Terms of season, \$75, payable at time of service, and in all cases before removal. Mares taken good care of at \$8 per month. No responsibility for escapes or accidents. For further particulars address

H. C. JUDSON, owner, or  
W. L. APPELEY, Supt.,  
Santa Clara, Cal.

P. O. Box 223.

## STALLIONS

—AT—

## RANCHO DEL PASO.

For the Season of 1884.

## Thoroughbreds.

## LONGFIELD.

Chestnut horse, by MONARCHIST, he by Lexington. First dam, Dame Gourlay (Blue Gown), by Planet. Second dam, Flora G., by Lexington. Third dam, Fanny G., by imp. Margrave. Fourth dam, Lances, by Lancel. Fifth dam, Aurora, by Aratus. Sixth dam, Paragon, by imp. Buzzard. Seventh dam, Indiana, by Columbus (son of imp. Pantaloon). Eighth dam, Jane Hunt, by Hampton's Paragon. Ninth dam, Moll, by imp. Figure. Tenth dam, Slamerkin, by imp. Wildair. Eleventh dam, imp. Ch. Mare, by Cub. Twelfth dam, Aramant's dam, by Second. Thirteenth dam, by Starling. Fourteenth dam, by Croft's Partner. Fifteenth dam, by Greyhound. At \$50 the season, due at the time of service.

## JIM BROWNE.

Chestnut horse, by FOSTER, he by Lexington. First dam, Flush, by Hiawatha. Second dam, Fanny Bagg, by imp. Ambassador. Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar. Fourth dam, Madame Bosley, by Sir Richard Tonson. Fifth dam, Nancy Nichol, by imp. Eagle. Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder. Seventh dam, by Chanticleer. Eighth dam, by imp. Sterling. Ninth dam, by Clodius. Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye. Eleventh dam, by Jolly Roger. Twelfth dam, by imp. Partner. Thirteenth dam, imp. Monkey. Fourteenth dam, an imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon. At \$50 the season, due at the time of service.

## Trotting Stallions.

## ECHO.

Bay horse, by RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN. First dam, Fanny Fetter, by Magnolia, son of Seely's American Star. Second dam, by Webber's Kentucky Whip. Third dam, by Spokespeare, son of Duroc, and out of a mare by Plato, son of imp. Messenger. At \$100 the season, due at time of service.

## ALGONA.

Chestnut horse, by ALMONT, son of Alexander's Abdallah, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian. First dam, Emma Kinkead, by Conscript, son of Cassius M. Clay. Second dam, Edie Dean, by Mambrino Chief. Third dam, by Powell's Bertrand, son of Bertrand, by Sir Archy. At \$100 the season, due at time of service.

## ALASKA.

Brown horse, by ELECTIONEER. First dam, by Washington, he by Geo. M. Patchen. Second dam, by Williamson's Belmont. At \$50 the season, due at time of service. The season for thoroughbreds will commence February 10th and terminate June 20th. For trotting stallions, will commence February 10th and terminate July 1st. Good care will be taken of mares during the season at \$6 per month; after the season \$10 per month will be charged, but no responsibility for escape or accidents. John Mackey, Superintendent, Sacramento, Cal.

## THOROUGH-BRED STALLION

## X X.

## Pedigree.

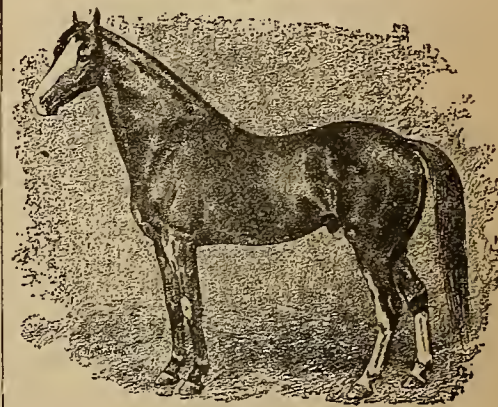
X X (Doublecross), bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson at Atwood Cottage, Riverside, Illinois, foaled May 23, 1872, by MALCOLM. First dam, Columbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland. Second dam, Young Fashion, by imported Monarch. Third dam, Fashion, by imported Trustee. Fourth dam, Bonnets of Blue, by Sir Charles. Fifth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy. Sixth dam, by imported Mealey. Seventh dam, by imported Centinel. Eighth dam, by Mark Anthony. Ninth dam, by imported Janus. Tenth dam, by imported Monkey. Eleventh dam, by imported Silvereye. Twelfth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

X X (Doublecross) is of as high and fashionable breeding as any stallion in the country. His sire, Malcolm, is by imported Bonnie Scotland, his dam Columbia, also by imported Bonnie Scotland; hence his name. Malcolm was one of the best race-horses of his day, and Columbia was also a fine race mare. Columbia is the grandam of Anteo. Her dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland, Wauwata, Bonnie Kate (the dam of Bonnie Lizzie), Andes, Hock Hocking, Three Cheers, etc. The dam of Malcolm, Lady Lancaster, was the dam of Saganario, Ontario (the dam of McWhirter), Regent, Lady Fairfield, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton, etc., and a reference to the racing calendars will show how distinguished the members of these two families are. This is the only Bonnie Scotland stallion in California, and from his inbreeding basas much of the blood as if he were a son of that renowned sire. He is a horse of immense substance, good size, high form, and of the best disposition. Will make the ensuing season, 1884, from February 15th to June 15th, at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms, \$50 the season.

## JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON.

Oakland or 508 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

## The Thoroughbred Stallion

JOE HOOKER.  
BY MONDAY.

First dam Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse. Second dam Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock. Third dam Ida, by imp. Belshazzar. Fourth dam Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard. Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle. Sixth dam Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder. Seventh dam, by Chanticleer. Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling. Ninth dam, by Clodius. Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye. Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Roger. Twelfth dam, by Partner. Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey. Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

TERMS, \$50 THE SEASON, TO A FEW MARES OF APPROVED breeding. Good pasturage for mares from a distance at \$4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks. My place, where Joe Hooker will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freepoint road. This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier and Jim Renwick. For history of Joe Hooker see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN January 20th, 1883.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

## TROTTING STALLIONS.

## Standard Trotting Stallion

## BILLY HAYWARD, 489,

At NILES, ALAMEDA COUNTY.

Terms \$20.00. Good pasturage \$3.00.

JAS. J. MARTIN, Agent.

## THE ELECTIONEER STALLION

## STANFORD

Will make the season of 1884, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, at my stable near the Oakland Race Track.

## Terms.

\$50 for the season, payable at the close of the season. No responsibility assumed beyond reasonable care.

## Pedigree and Description.

Stanford was bred by George Faylor, late of San Francisco, foaled in 1879; is dark bay, no marks, 15½ hands, and weighs 1,650 pounds; was sired by Electioneer, and closely resembles him in form and color; was not broken until last year; has been handled very little, but enough to show that his action is excellent and peculiar to the get of Electioneer.

First dam, Annie Lantre, by McCracken's Dave Hill, Jr., (sire of Geo. Treat, record 2:25), he by McCracken's Dave Hill, he by Red Lion, and he by Vermont Black Hawk.

Second dam, Kitty, by Owen Dale, son of Belmont. Dam of Dave Hill, Jr., by old St. Lawrence, grandam thoroughbred. Dam of Dave Hill by Vermont Hambletonian. Dam of Red Lion by Vermont Hambletonian.

J. J. FAIRBANKS,  
Agent.

Oakland, January 18, 1



## CRICKET.

### The Occidents Victorious.

The opening match between the old-time foemen, the Occidents and Merions, took place at the Olympic Grounds last Saturday afternoon. The game did not start at the announced time owing to the tardy appearance of a few of the Merions. The Occident captain winning the toss courteously, sent the Merions to bat, and they were all rapidly dismissed for twenty-eight runs. Barnett exhibited patience and good cricket for his thirteen runs; Banner played better than usual. Waterman bowled with great effect. The Occidents compiled fifty-nine runs before the fall of the last wicket. Sanderson, Bristowe and Wilkins played well for nine, ten, and ten respectively, while Purdy played a splendid not-out innings for eighteen including two drives over the fence. Banner bowled in his usual effective style, but he was not very well backed up from the other end. After an unusual delay the Occidents once again took the field, Hood and Hill batting, but the former was very soon caught out. Creswell, the next man, was bowled by Purdy with the score at one. Burnett with the score at nine saw Hill neatly stamped. Benjamin next made his appearance, and with Burnett hit the now very moderate bowling all over the field, until the time for drawing the stumps had arrived, the board showing three wickets down for fifty-nine runs. As the game was a one day's match, the Occident won on the first innings by thirty-one runs. Wilkins kept the wickets in excellent style, and is a great acquisition for the Occident Cricket Club. De Golia fielded in good form. The score follows:

OCCIDENTS.		MERIONS.	
J. Sanderson, b. Banner.....	9	McDougall, b. Banner.....	0
W. Carr, b. Banner.....	0	Wilkins, b. Creswell.....	10
A. Waterman, b. Banner Benjamin.....	0	Knocker, b. Banner.....	0
J. Knox, run out.....	1	Capt. Duckworth, b. Hill, b. Banner.....	1
J. S. Purdy, not out.....	18	Al. Havens, b. Banner.....	0
H. O. Bristowe, run out.....	10	Byes 5; Wides 1.....	6
Total.....	59		

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
L. Burnett, c. Wilkins, b. Waterman.....	13	not out.....	19
C. Goewey, b. Waterman.....	0		
Barney Benjamin, b. Waterman.....	0		
Creswell, b. Purdy.....	0	b. Purdy.....	0
G. Theobald, b. Waterman.....	2		
Ben. Benjamin, b. Waterman.....	0	not out.....	29
C. Banner, run out.....	4		
Hood, not out.....	2	c. Carr, b. Purdy.....	0
De Golia, b. Sanderson.....	0		
Wharton, b. W. Sanderson.....	0		
Hill, did not bat.....	0	St. Wilkins, b. Purdy.....	4
Byes 4; Leg Byes 1; Wides 1.....	6	Byes 6; Wides 1.....	7
Total.....	28		59

BUNS AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET.  
Occidents.—1st innings, 0, 15, 18, 41, 41, 55, 56, 59—59.  
Merions.—1st innings, 1, 4, 5, 12, 14, 25, 25, 26, 28—28. 2d innings, 0, 1, 9.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.			
Occidents—1st innings.			
	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.
C. Banner.....	57	21	6
Barney Benjamin.....	30	22	1
Creswell.....	10	3	1
Ben. Benjamin.....	15	8	0
Merions.—1st innings.			
	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.
Waterman.....	70	7	5
Sanderson.....	22	6	2
Purdy.....	35	5	1
Carr.....	10	4	0
2d Innings.			
	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.
Purdy.....	45	14	3
Carr.....	15	8	0
Waterman.....	56	21	0
Wilkins.....	10	8	0
Duckworth.....	5	2	0

### The Gentlemen of Philadelphia.

The team of cricketers, who represent Philadelphia in the approaching English campaign, sailed May 17th, on the City of Rome. The many friends and cricketers present when the vessel sailed, wished the team God-speed and success. Below will be found a resume of each player:

Brewster, Francis E., Young America C. C., and University of Pennsylvania. A good all-round player, with splendid hitting power; batting average for 1883, 16:12. Bowls slow round arm with great accuracy and judgment. A reliable fielder.

Brookie, William, Jr., Germantown C. C., and University of Pennsylvania. One of the most promising young players in America. Bats in beautiful form, exhibiting patience combined with a free style and clean hitting. A quick and reliable fielder. Does not bowl.

Brown, Hazen, Young America C. C. A judicious and patient batsman. A fine wicket keeper, taking slows very well. Will fill that position abroad. Does not bowl.

Clark, E. W., Jr., Young America C. C., and University of Pennsylvania. A plucky batsman with a splendid defence; a hard driver and leg biter. Bowls right-handed; a little faster than medium, with considerable curl from the leg. A good fielder.

Fox, J. M., Merion C. C., and Haverford College. Left-handed batsman, with a good defence; hits hard everywhere. Bowls medium pace, round hand, very straight with variation of pitch and pace, and considerable break. A splendid fielder, playing point irreproachably.

Law, Sutherland, Merion C. C., and University of Pennsylvania. A capital bat, particularly against fast bowling, with safe defence and good hitting abilities. Probably the fastest bowler in Philadelphia at the present time, and when the wicket suits is very dangerous. A hard-working, reliable and nerving fielder anywhere.

Lowry, William C., Merion C. C., and Haverford College. The sensational slow bowler of America. Bowls left-hand, slow round arm, with great spin; his hang and work away from the leg make him at times very difficult to play. Won the bowling Cup in Philadelphia, in 1880, and also last year. A weak bat, but brilliant fielder.

Morgan, William C., Jr., Germantown C. C. Plays the steady game to perfection. A most reliable man anywhere in the field; does very well at the wicket. The youngest member of the team.

MacNutt, Howard, Young America C. C. A very straight, round-arm bowler, with considerable spin. Won the bowling Cup in Philadelphia in 1882. Bowled with great success in the International match against Canada last year, securing 6 wickets for 15 runs. A moderate bat; hits finely to leg. A splendid fielder anywhere, and one of the longest throwers and fastest runners in Philadelphia.

Newhall, Charles A., Young America C. C. Has been for over twenty years, and is still one of the finest bowlers in America. Won the bowling Cup in 1881. Bowled with great success in all International Cricket matches from the time Willmer's Eleven visited America in 1868 up to the visit of the Australians, in 1882. A good and occasionally

brilliant bat; slow in the field, but has a sure pair of hands. Newhall, Robert S., Young America C. C. The captain of the team. The premier batsman of America, and a most invariable scorer against any kind of bowling. A brilliant biter all round, his driving, being extremely hard and well-timed. In defence depends almost entirely on his back play, which his keen eye enables him to use to advantage. A good fielder. Does not bowl.

Scott, J. Allison, Belmont C. C., and University of Pennsylvania. A very fine bat, with a sound and correct style, and good judgment; is patient but hits very hard; can punish the best of howling, and rarely fails to reach the coveted "double figures." Does not bowl, but is lively in the field, and filled the position of wicket keeper for All-Philadelphia last year very acceptably.

Sloevei, David P., Belmont C. C., and University of Pennsylvania. Bats in brilliant style, combining a sound defence with clear, hard hitting. Is without doubt the best leg hitter in Philadelphia. Bowls medium round arm, over-hand delivery, very straight, with considerable break back. A very reliable fielder.

Thayer, John B., Jr., Merion C. C., and University of Pennsylvania. With more practice would be at the head of American batsmen. Has an impregnable defense, a very pretty style, and great punishing powers, which, however, he is too fond of using at the earlier stage of his innings. Bowls medium round-arm with excellent judgment. One of the most brilliant fielders in the country.

## BICYCLING.

T. W. Eck and Louise Armaindo have returned to Chicago from their Canadian trip. Eck won the Canadian championship for professionals. He speaks highly of the track of the Toronto Bicycle Club, a four-lap track recently built, and considers it one of the best arranged in America. The champion says that riders this side of the line will need to look out for the Canadian amateurs this year, and believes Ross to be the fastest bicyclist in Canada.

A Mr. Terry, of England, has invented a tricycle which is capable of being converted into a boat. When used on the road the machine is an ordinary rear steerer. The operation of converting it into a boat is very simple, and takes but half an hour. All mounted, the apparatus forms a decked canoe, combining all the conditions necessary for proper buoyancy, even at sea.

The Citizens' club of New York has withdrawn from the League of American Wheelmen, and with the other New York clubs, who are also expected to secede, proposes to form a state league.

C. H. R. Gosset and W. J. Nicholson, of the Temple Bicycle Club, rode 135 miles, over roads, on a Humber tandem tricycle, in 12 hours, on May 7th.

Canary and Wood have signed articles of agreement for a contest to decide the championship at trick and fancy riding.

The League of American Wheelmen numbers over 4,000 members.

## THE DRAMA.

### Vienna Garden.

The Gypsy Band have enjoyed another successful and complimentary week, showing very plainly that the hold they have taken on our people is certainly on the increase. We have spoken of these wonderful musicians and their performance in every complimentary way it was proper for us to do, so that musically we have nothing more to add. Their grand performance this week has been that gem of musical writing, the *Miserere*, from *Trovatore*, by Verdi, and if it was ever better played we should like to know by whom. Mr. Urban and Miss Lynton have given some excellent singing during the week, especially "The Swallows," a duet. We are pleased to see Madame Gonzales, the accompanist, become so popular, for, at the piano, in that capacity she has no superior in the city. This was shown by her accompanying Madame Antonetta of the Peralta Opera Troupe. To ourselves, the playing of Madame Gonzales was much more acceptable and faultless than the singing of the diva. With Paul Stanley, like others, we have become thoroughly disgusted. When a man essays to sing the very same songs night after night for six weeks in succession, and only two or three at that, he must have more ability and attractions than Paul Stanley possesses. This old, disgusting minstrel repetition of the same thing is unjust to the house, the audiences, and a sad exposure of the mental poverty of the artist. If Paul Stanley, or any other man, cannot do better than repeat himself every night he had better do nothing, for the stage evidently is not his forte.

### Derby Day in Italy.

For this first Derby Reale, 31 brood mares were entered on the 31st of December, 1880, while the entries for next year's race were, respectively, 42 and 27; for 1886, 42 and 26, and for the Derby Reale of 1887 53 brood mares were entered last December. Most of the sires are well-known English horses. For instance, among the favorites for to-morrow's Derby Reale are Mr. Charles Plowden's Queen of Scots, daughter of Blair Athol, winner of the Epsom Derby, in 1864, by Priestess, born and bred in Rome. Signor Calderoni's Excelsior is a son of The Ganner, who won the Lincolnshire Handicap in 1875, by Piccina, an Italian mare, and Capt. Fagg's Fucino is a son of Ansterlitz, winner of the Liverpool Grand National Steeple-chase in 1877, by Rose. The first however of the four favorites for the race is Andreina, daughter of Andred, by Orphelina. She won the Neapolitan Derby, which I may call the Italian Two Thousand Guineas, on the 15th inst., and belongs to Mr. Tom Rook, an English trainer who was for a long time in Victor Emanuel's racing stables when he used to run horses. "Captain Fagg," I may mention, is a racing name for a partnership between Don Alphonso Doria and three of Prince Borghese's sons, Felice, Giulio and Giovanni, "Fagg" being a compound of the initials of their four Christian names.

To insure the success of the Derby Reale, King Humbert has undertaken to give an annual prize of 24,000*l.* to the winner, the amount of the entrance money going, two-thirds to the winner and one-third to the second, the third saving his stake. The King has also given a prize of 6,000*l.* for the steeplechase, to be run for by Italian horses, and his example has been well followed, for 33,000*l.* have been subscribed toward the prizes for the other races to be run during the two days—two-morrow and Saturday—as follows: Twenty-two thousand francs for the members of the Roman Racing Club, 3,000 for the members of the Italian Jockey Club, 3,000 by the Government, and 5,000 by the Municipality of Rome.

### The Medicine Chest for the Farm.

In the paper "On the Domestic Veterinary Treatment of the Animals of the Farm," in the *Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society, England*, Prof. Brown gives the following list of remedies for the domestic veterinary treatment of farm stock, arranged in alphabetical order, with the doses for different animals:

Aconite.—Tincture (Fleming's); action sedative; allays fever; and externally relieves irritation. Dose: Horse and ox, 10 to 30 drops; sheep, 5 drops; add water in proportion of a tablespoonful to each drop of tincture. For a lotion use one tablespoonful of the tincture to a pint of water.

Alcohol, in the form of whisky, or brandy, or at strong ale, is useful for cases in which the system requires to be temporarily roused from a state of depression. Doses: Horse or ox, whisky or brandy, 4 to 8 tablespoonfuls; sheep, 1 to 3 tablespoonfuls. Strong ale, horse and ox, 1 pint; sheep, ½ pint; repeat two or three times a day.

Aloes.—A purgative for horse or ox. The ordinary aloetic mass and a solution should be kept at hand; both preparations must be obtained from a druggist. Doses: Horses, 4 to 6 drachms of the aloetic mass as an ordinary purgative. Ox, half a pint of the solution, usually given in combination with linseed oil, in cases of continued constipation.

Ammonia Liniment.—Made by adding a strong solution of ammonia and oil of turpentine, an eighth part, to soap liniment. A pint-bottle, carefully stoppered, should be kept at hand. The liniment is useful as an application for sore throat, and for all cases in which an external stimulant is necessary. Must be applied with the hand, and well rubbed into the skin.

Area Nut.—A useful worm medicine. The nuts should be kept in a stoppered bottle in a dry place. When required for use, the quantity should be grated by means of a nutmeg-grater. Doses: Horse or ox, half an ounce to an ounce of the grated nut, mixed with the food, corn or bran. Sheep, 2 drachms, dog, half to one drachm.

Calves' Cordial.—A form of chalk mixture for calves and sheep. To be prepared by a chemist, as follows: Prepared chalk, 2 ounces; powdered catechu, 1 ounce; ginger, ½ ounce; opium, 1 drachm; peppermint water, 1 pint. Dose: Calves, 2 to 4 tablespoonfuls; sheep, 1 to 2 tablespoonfuls.

Carbolic Acid.—A powerful caustic and antiseptic, ordinarily used in combination with 50 to 100 parts of water, as an antiseptic lotion to unhealthy wounds, and for disinfection purposes.

Carbolized Cotton and Gauze.—To be obtained of the druggist. Valuable antiseptic applications to wounds.

Castor oil, also Linseed oil—purgatives. Doses: Horse or ox, 1 to 2 pints, sheep, 4 tablespoonfuls.

Colic Mixture.—Equal parts of laudanum and sweet spirit of nitre, and an eighth part of chloric ether. A half-pint bottle to be kept at hand. Dose: Horse or ox, 2 to 4 tablespoonfuls in three parts of a pint of water.

Electuary.—A soft mass, compounded with honey or treacle; must be prepared by a druggist as follows: Camphor two ounces; powdered myrrh, licorice root and nitre, of each, eight ounces; extract of belladonna, two ounces; treacle enough to make a soft paste. Dose: Horse or ox, a portion of the size of half a walnut to be put at the back of the mouth two or three times a day with a piece of stick. Useful in colds, sore throat, and influenza.

Ginger.—Stimulant; forms an essential part of all cordial powders for exciting appetite; may be given with strong ale in cases of prostration from over-work or disease. Dose: Horse or ox, one to two teaspoonful of the powder in a pint of ale; sheep, one-fourth of the quantity.

Mercurial Ointment (blus), to be purchased ready for use, valuable to promote the growth of hair, and in some forms of skin disease; only small quantities may be applied.

Mercurial Ointment (red), binoide of mercury. A good form for blisters in cases of splint or after sprain of tendons.

Nitre (nitrate of potash), diuretic and fever medicine. Dose: Horse or ox, two tablespoonfuls daily in the drinking water, or half the quantity in the food. Sheep, one teaspoonful in the food.

Salts, (Epsom or Glauber), common purgatives for cattle and sheep. Dose: Ox, 12 to 16 ounces, dissolved in a wine bottle of hot water. A tablespoonful of ginger may be added. Sheep 4 to 6 ounces.

Salicylic Acid.—A valuable antiseptic, effective in the treatment of foot-and-mouth disease. Dose: Four tablespoonfuls of the acid are to be put in an earthen vessel and dissolved in a quart of boiling water; hot water is then to be added to make a gallon. This solution is to be used to syringe the feet and lave the mouth and nostrils, and also to wash the udder, and finally to sprinkle over the litter; half a pint of the solution may be added to the gallon of drinking water every day. The dry acid, (powder), may be sprinkled on the feet after they have been syringed with the solution.

Santonine, used to expel worms, one of the most effective agents for this purpose. Dose: Horse, 15 grains, with 3 drachms of aloes, to be given in the morning before feeding, and repeated after two days.

Sulphur, (Flower of Sulphur), a very valuable alternative. Dose: Horse or ox, a tablespoonful, with a teaspoonful of nitre, may be given in the food once a day; sheep, one quarter of the quantity. Sulphur mixed with any common oil forms an excellent dressing for mange or surfeit in animals.

Turpentine, Oil of.—Stimulant to the skin. Internally used to expel worms, useful in "hnsk in calves." Dose: A tablespoonful daily in half a pint of a mixture of milk and eggs. Lambs, one-quarter of the quantity.

Vaseline.—Emollient to the skin, effective in irritation of the surface, chapped heels, mud fever, especially if mixed with an eighth part of trisnitrate of bismuth or carbonate of lead, (white lead), or oxide of zinc.

Zinc, Chloride of.—Mixed with 50 to 100 parts of water, may be used for the purpose for which carbolic acid is employed.

The training cart or modified road vehicle is now one of the regular features of training stables, and they are growing in favor wherever used. One of the best of these convenient arrangements is the single spring cart made by J. A. Bilz of Pleasanton. They are put up in weight varying from 85 to 100 pounds, and at prices from \$75 to \$85. They may be had of the builder, or of Frank Broe, of this city, his agents, Messrs. Hatman & Mornington, of San Jose, also carry Mr. Bilz's goods.

### SPORTSMEN'S HEADQUARTERS.

MESSRS. WINSLOW AND KELLY BEG TO ANNOUNCE THE opening of their Headquarters, in connection with their wholesale and retail liquor establishment, 871 Market St., San Francisco. All necessary materials for writing, and conveniences for keeping club books and records left in their charge, will be found. It will be the purpose of the proprietors to study the comfort of their patrons at all times.

WINSLOW & KELLY.



# Important Sale of Thoroughbred Horses.

BY DIRECTION OF  
THEODORE WINTERS, ESQ.

We will Offer for Sale  
Thursday, July 17th, 1884.

At the Stables of C. H. SHEAR, opposite  
Agricultural Park, Sacramento,  
Seventeen Head of Thoroughbred Horses  
COMPRISING

All his two-year olds and yearlings, together with  
the crack three-year-old Prince of Norfolk and the  
famous hurdle mare Hattie B.

It is Mr. Winters positive intention to retire from  
the turf and confine himself strictly to breeding.  
Hence his entire string will be offered without re-  
serve. The colts in training will be galloped until  
day of sale, that they may be kept in order for racing  
purposes. The horses may be seen previous to sale  
at the Winters' Ranch, Riverside Road, near Sacra-  
mento. A competent Veterinary will be in at-  
tendance, to make all examinations desired by purchasers.  
Killick & Co. will execute commissions for intending  
buyers who cannot be present.

Catalogues giving full pedigrees, etc., will shortly  
be issued. For information apply to

KILICK & CO.,  
Live Stock Auctioneers,  
116 Montgomery Street, S. F.

## Bay District Association



ENTRIES. ENTRIES.

Saturday, June 4th, 1884.

2:22 Class. Purse \$750, divided \$450, \$200 and \$100.  
Mile heats, 3 in 5 in harness; 5 or more to enter; 3 or  
more to start. Entrance ten per cent. of purse. En-  
tries close with the Secretary Saturday, June 7th.

T. W. HINCHMAN,  
1435 California St.

## SUPERINTENDENT.

Situation wanted by an Englishman, thor-  
oughly competent, as superintendent of a  
stock ranch or breeding establishment. Un-  
derstand the business. Highest references  
given. Address,

J. M., this Office.

## FOR SALE.

### Holstein Bull

NERO OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 2209.

Calved October 21, 1880. Sire BLITHE, No. 2208.  
Dam JEANETTE, No. 150. Weight 1,875 pounds.

### Ayrshire Bull

GENERAL SHERMAN.

Calved April 14, 1877. Sire SCARBORO CHIEF, No 1706.  
Dam KITTIE BERNIE 2D, No. 4179.

Address ARIEL LATHROP,  
Room 9, C. P. R. R. Building,  
Cor. Fourth and Townsend streets, San Francisco, Cal.

## S.K. THORNTON & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,

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# LARGE PUBLIC SALE SPANISH MERINO RAMS!

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, '84,

COMSTOCK'S STABLES, --- 524 THIRD ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

WE WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY HEAD OF SPANISH  
MERINO RAMS, one and two years old this spring, at the above time and place. These Rams  
were recently imported from Vermont, and were selected with great care from the Top of some of the  
Best Flocks in that State, and are all recorded in the Vermont Registers. They were started for Aus-  
tralia, but being prevented from going further by laws passed by that Government prohibiting further  
importation of American sheep, we take this method of closing them out, thus placing within the  
reach of Flock Masters on this Coast an Extraordinary Opportunity of obtaining  
some No. 1 Rams.

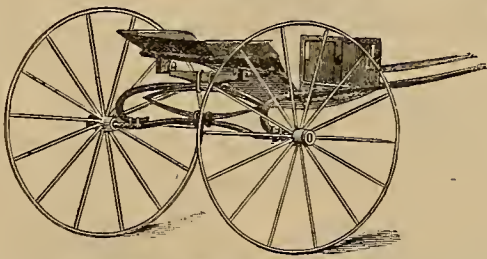
We are confident it will be for the interest of every Sheep Breeder to attend this sale. Remember,  
this is to be a Bona Fide Sale, as we intend to Close Out the Lot.

The Sheep can be seen at above place, and all are invited to call and examine them.

Sale to commence at 11 A. M., sharp. For Catalogue or particulars, address

GEORGE HARMON, Grand Hotel,  
OR MESSRS. KILLIP & CO.,  
Auctioneers, 116 Montgomery Street,  
F. D. BARTON & CO.

## THE CHAMPION One-Spring Training Cart.



WEIGHT, From 85 to 100  
Pounds. Price, \$75 to \$85.

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All Kinds of Vehicles,

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Catalogues on application. Le Pages' Liquid Glues.

Sole Agent for the Coast.

# THE NEW ZEALAND Stud and Pedigree Stock Co.

LIMITED.

AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

The objects of the NEW ZEALAND STUD AND PEDIGREE STOCK COMPANY, LIMITED, are  
the breeding of pure-bred Cattle, Clydesdale Horses and Sheep, and disposing of same by  
sale or otherwise in New Zealand, the Australasian Colonies, San Francisco, and elsewhere.

The whole of the pedigree herds, the Clydesdale horses and sheep, are well known, and  
consist of first-class imported stock, judiciously selected in England by the best judges,  
without regard to cost, and their progeny, wherever exhibited, have secured the highest  
prizes.

The celebrated short-born Bull, DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, was awarded First and Champion  
Prizes at the Intercolonial Exhibition, Sydney, for the best bull of any breed, and for which  
the whole of the Australasian Colonies competed with both Imported and Colonial Bulls.

This bull and many of his progeny are amongst the herd.  
The Herefords are deserving of special mention. Six hundred in number, they form the  
largest herd of pure Herefords in the world. Their progeny have always met with a ready  
and remunerative sale in the Australasian Colonies.

The Thoroughbred Horses and Clydesdales of this Company are well known throughout  
the Colonies and Great Britain; their equal does not exist in the Australasian Colonies.

## Fastest Time on Record.

Martini-Henry, by Musket—Sylvia, was bred by this Company and sold when a  
foal to the Hon. J. White for 1,250 guineas. He is now three years old, and has just  
achieved the wonderful feat of winning the Victorian Derby, one mile and a half (the great  
southern weight-for-age race), carrying 122 pounds, and beating a field of nine in 2:39, thus  
lowering the previous record of 2:41; and also the Melbourne Cup, two miles, carrying 103  
pounds to victory in 3:30, and beating a field of twenty-nine, thus lowering the previous  
best record of 3:30, by Darriwell (5 years), carrying 102 pounds, in 1879.

Musket—The Company have for sale some twenty-five colts (this season's) by this  
wonderful sire, from imported thoroughbred English mares.

During the present racing season nearly all the important two and three-year-old events  
in Auckland have been won by his progeny. A draft of his yearlings, which have just been  
disposed of in Sydney, New South Wales, realized from £150 to 1,250 guineas.

Orders entrusted to the Company will receive prompt and careful attention, the Com-  
pany guaranteeing to find careful and efficient men to take charge of stock, and to insure  
shippers against all risks at five (5) per cent.

Any information regarding stock may be obtained on application to

P. H. BOURKE, Secretary,

Auckland, New Zealand.

The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co., Limited.

112 California Street, San Francisco.

HUGH CRAIG, Agent.

## Speed Programme

—OF—

THIRD DISTRICT

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

—AT—

CHICO, CAL.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1884.

First Day, Tuesday, September 2d 1884

No. 1.—TROTTING RACE.—For two-year-old colts  
owned in the District. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to har-  
ness and to rule, for a purse of \$200. First colt to re-  
ceive \$120, second \$80, and third \$20.

No. 2.—TROTTING RACE.—2:30 class. Mile heats,  
best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of \$400.  
First horse to receive \$240; second \$120, and third \$40.

Second Day, Wednesday, September 3d.

DOOLEY STAKE.

No. 3.—RUNNING RACE.—Three-quarter dash for  
two-year-olds. Entrance \$25, p. p., \$125 added.

UNION HOTEL STAKE.

No. 4.—RUNNING RACE.—One-and-a-half-mile  
dash for all three-year-olds. Entrance \$25, p. p., \$200  
added.

No. 5.—RUNNING RACE.—Three-fourths of a mile  
and repeat, for all. Entrance \$25; \$175 added.

No. 6.—TROTTING RACE.—For yearling colts  
owned in the District. One mile, to harness and to  
rule, for a purse of \$150. First colt to receive \$90;  
second \$45, and third \$15.

Third Day, Thursday, September 4th.

No. 7.—TROTTING RACE.—2:35 class. Mile heats,  
best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of \$300.  
First horse to receive \$180; second \$90, and third \$30.

No. 8.—TROTTING RACE.—For single road horses  
to huggy, to be driven by the owners, best 3 in 5, for  
a purse of \$150. First horse to receive \$90; second  
\$45, and third \$15.

Fourth Day, Friday, September 5th.

No. 9.—RUNNING RACE.—For all, one mile dash.  
Entrance \$25, p. p., \$150 added.

No. 10.—RUNNING RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile  
dash, for two-year-olds. Entrance \$25, p. p., \$150  
added.

SOCIETY STAKE.

No. 11.—RUNNING RACE.—For all, two mile dash.  
Entrance \$50, \$200 forfeit, \$300 added.

No. 12.—TROTTING RACE.—For two-year-old colts  
owned in the 3d and 13th Districts. Mile heats, best  
2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of \$250.  
First colt to receive \$150; second \$75, and third \$25.

Fifth Day, Saturday, September 6th.

No. 13.—TROTTING RACE.—For all, mile heats,  
best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of \$400.  
First horse to receive \$240; second \$120, and third \$40.

No. 14.—PACING RACE.—2:20 class. Mile heats,  
best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of \$400.  
First horse to receive \$240; second \$120, and third \$40.

## REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

National Trotting Association Rules to govern all  
Trotting and Pacing Races. But the Directors reserve  
the right to change the order of the programme so as  
to alternate if necessary to save time, and furnish  
more than one race the same day.

In all Trotting and Pacing Races, five to enter, three  
to start. Entrance ten per cent. of purse, to accom-  
pany all nominations.

Horses distancing the field will be entitled to the  
first and third money only.

Horses entered for purses can only be withdrawn by  
consent of the Judges.

The Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association Rules to  
govern all Running Races.

Non-starters for Running Races will be held for  
entrance.

Non-starters must be declared out the day previous to  
the race they are engaged in, before eight  
o'clock P. M.

In all Running Races the second horse saves  
entrance.

No money paid for a race without a contest.

All entries for Races to close with the Secretary or  
President, at Chico, July 1st, 1884, at ten o'clock P. M.

The Board of Directors will have absolute charge of  
the Track and Grounds during the week of Races, and  
guarantee that they will be kept in first-class condi-  
tion.

The above rules in regard to entries and conducting  
the Races will be strictly enforced, and all purses and  
stakes will be paid when the Judges have rendered  
their decision, and before leaving the Stand.

C. C. MASON, PRESIDENT.

ROLAND DILLER, SECRETARY.

## Notice.

HERBERT H. BROWN, M.P. | GEO. H. HOLMES,  
NUGENT W. BROWN, | C. BRUCE LOWE,

TRADING AS

## BROWN BROS. & CO.,

STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,

Auctioneers, Horse, Cattle, and Property  
Salesmen.

Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in  
America to select and forward stock from the Aus-  
tralian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive  
and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents  
for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq.,  
and Major Rathbone, San Francisco.

BROWN BROS. & CO.,

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Pitt Street, Sydney,  
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NEW  
"Singer" Model Sewing  
Machines only \$15  
Including an \$8.00 set of  
extra attachments of 9  
pieces and needles, oil and  
usual outfit of 12 pieces with each.  
Guaranteed perfect. Wren-  
ted 5 years. Handsome,  
durable, quiet and light running.  
Don't pay \$30 to \$50 for machines no  
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Save \$15 to \$35 by addressing  
GEO. PAYNE & CO., 47 Third Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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GOLD SEEKERS FRIEND  
If you will send us TEN  
CENTS Silver, you will  
& CONTENTS that will help you to find GOLD  
AT ONCE, than any other method in the  
ever fails. World Mfg Co, 122 Nassau



THE TROTTING STALLION

SILVERHEEL

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884 AT THE DASHAWAY STABLES, 370 Eleventh street, between Franklin and Webster streets, Oakland.

Silverheel is a dark bay, foaled July 5th 1876; bred by R. B. Chisholm of Kane County, Illinois. Sired by Wilson's Blue Bull, his dam Maggie Rice by Gage's Logan; grandam Fanny Stratford, a mare which had every mark of high breeding, and was the dam of John A. Rice that showed a 2:40 gait when two years old.

Logan by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; his dam Lady Wallace by Ohio Eclipse.

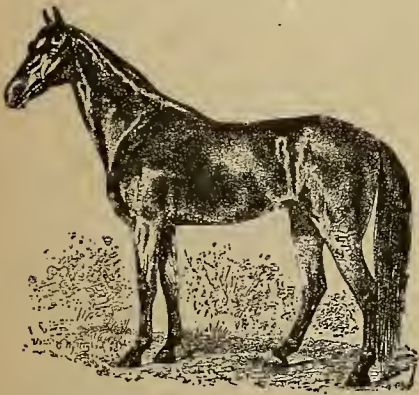
With little training when four years old, Silverheel showed three heats inside of 2:40.

TERMS.

Twenty-five dollars the season; will make terms for insurance. Season to end July 1st.

SACKBIDER A CHISHOLM.

Hambletonian Trotting Stallion



BOB MASON

By ECHO. His dam Belle Mason by Belmont, thoroughbred. Echo by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Fanny Felter by Magnolia (by American Star). Belle Mason by Belmont (Williamson's). First dam, Lucy Johnson, by the Pony (son of imported Leviathan). Second dam Catalpa, by Frank. Third dam, by John Richards.

Will make the season of 1884 for a limited number of mares, at the OAKLAND TROTTING PARK.

Description.

Bob Mason is a mahogany bay, with inside of off hind ankle white and star in forehead; sixteen hands, and weighs 1,100. Foaled May 10th, 1879. He is of fine kindly disposition, a natural trotter, and has shown great speed, but as yet has no public record. For a fine portrait and full description of the horse see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of June 30th, 1883.

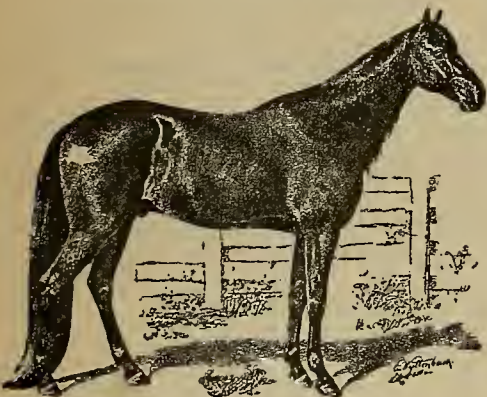
For full history of his sire Echo, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN July 29th, 1882. See also, for his full brother Exile, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN issue of September 16th, 1882.

Terms.

Fifty dollars the season, payable at time of service. All mares at risk of owners. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasture at \$5 per month.

CHARLES J. ELLIS, Owner.  
WM. DONATHAN, Agent.

Mambrino Trotting Stallion



ABBOTSFORD.

Record 2:19 1-2.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884, AT THE RANCH OF S. B. WHIPPLE, San Mateo, Cal.

PEDIGREE.

By Woodford Mambrino: his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino, by master dam Woodbine, (dam of Wedgewood, 2:19), by Woodford, son of Roscius, by Sir Archy.

Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodbine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty-nine colts and fillies sired by him at Woodbury, not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease, Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf, and he gained on a slow track, at Minneapolis, a record of 2:21 1/2. He has thirteen sons and daughters that have trotted in 2:30 or better—Abbottsford 2:19 1/2; Malice 2:19 1/2; Manetta 2:19 1/2; Mambrino Dudley 2:22; Convey 2:22 1/2; Magenta 2:21 1/2; Manfred 2:25; Pancoast 2:25 1/2; Rachel 2:25 1/2; Lena 2:27; Lady McFarridge 2:29; Due 2:29 1/2; Geo. A. Ayer 2:30; 2:31. It is proper to draw a comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first named stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,300 foals out of selected mares. Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettie, beat 2:20. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty-six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in seven. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is five times greater than Hambletonian.

Young Columbus, by Old Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harris Hambletonian, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. Young Columbus was the sire of Phil Sheridan, sire of Phyllis 2:17 1/2; Adelaide 2:19 1/2; Commonwealth 2:21; Hiram Woodruff 2:25; Valley Chief 2:25; Faustina 2:25 1/2; Phil Sheridan, Jr., 2:29 1/2; Tom Malley 2:30.

TERMS.

One hundred dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season, free of charge. Good pasture at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes.

WASH JAMES, Agent.  
San Mateo, Cal.

The Trotting Stallions

DIRECTOR AND MONROE CHIEF

Will make the season of 1884 at

Oakland Trotting Park,

Commencing February 1st and ending June 1st.

TERMS.

Director \$200, Monroe Chief \$100, the season. Good pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Due care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no responsibility assumed should any occur.

Director, 2:17.

Black horse, foaled July 18, 1877, by Dictator (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10 1/2; Phyllis, 2:18 1/2); first dam Dolly (dam of Thorndale, 2:22 1/2; Onward, 2:25), by Mambrino Chief; second dam by Potomac; third dam by Saxe Winmar.

Thorndale, 2:22 1/2, is the sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16 1/2, and Daisy Dale, 2:19 1/2.

Monroe Chief, 2:18 1-4.

Two-mile record, 4:46.

Brown horse, foaled 1870, by Jim Monroe (son of Alexander's Abdallah, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, first dam Madame Powell, by Bay Chief (son of Mambrino Chief); second dam by Toronto (son of St. Lawrence); third dam claimed to be of Whipstock. For a very lifelike portrait of Monroe Chief and a full account of his pedigree and performances, see the holiday number of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, issued December 28, 1883.

For further information address

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,  
OAKLAND TROTTING PARK.

The Trotting Stallion

BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Penniston, Philadelphia, Penn.

By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr. Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrew Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1884 from February 10th to July 1st.

Terms.

\$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at \$3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

February 24, 1884.

J. B. McDONALD.

2:20 1-4.

The Fast-Trotting Stallion

ANTEEO.

Dark bay colt, near hind foot white; foaled May 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

By ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.

Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.

Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.

Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.

Fifth dam, Bonnets' Blue, by Sir Charles.

Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.

Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.

Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.

Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.

Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.

Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.

Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.

Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 10th to June 15th, 1884, at the Fair Grounds at Santa Rosa.

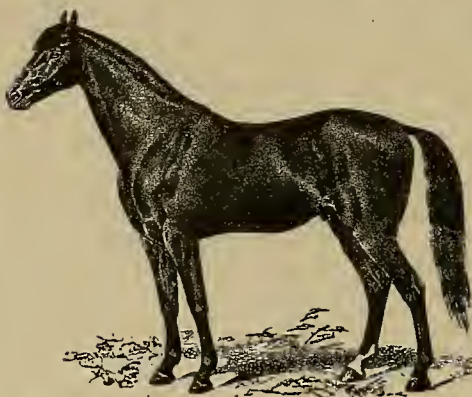
TERMS.

\$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

M. ROLLINS, Agent.  
Santa Rosa.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

LACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE D. WILKES, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christiana, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes (weighing 1,200 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 27 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 14 have records of 2:25 or better, 5 of 2:20 or better, and 3 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H., and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the coming season, commencing February 1st, 1884, at the Drew Stable, STOCKTON, and L. M. Morse's near LODI.

Terms.

\$10 for the season, or \$25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

The Trotting Stallion

STEINWAY,

With two-year-old record, third heat, of 2:31 1/2, and three-year-old record, fourth heat, of 2:25 1/2.

Terms.

He will serve mares the present season, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, 1884, at the

Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County,

At \$100 for the season, payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage \$5 per month, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McClevery & Noble, Fashion Stable, Oakland, or of S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S. Smalley's Stable, Haywards, will be forwarded immediately to the farm.

Description.

He is a bay, 15 1/2 hands high, weighing 1,175 pounds, long flowing main and tail, two white hind ankles, remarkable style and lofty carriage; has a good, resolute head set on stout neck; his shoulders do not mount very high on the withers. He has great length and a capacious middle piece, plenty of bone and substance; his gait is big and square; his disposition is the very best.

Pedigree.

Steinway, by Strathmore; first dam Abbess, by Albion, the sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24; second dam by Marshall Ney, by imported Emancipation; third dam by Bertrand, he by Sir Archy; Albion by Halcyon, a pacer; he by Virginian, a son of Sir Archy. Steinway's dam is the dam of Solo, five-year-old record 2:28, and Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, two-year-old record 2:31, winning the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall, beating the Palo Alto colt and others. Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway. Steinway's dam is also the dam of W. S. Buckner's colt Currency, that trotted as a yearling, the fall of 1882, in 2:46. See New York "Spirit of the Times" of November 18th, and "Turf, Field and Farm" November 18th, 1882.

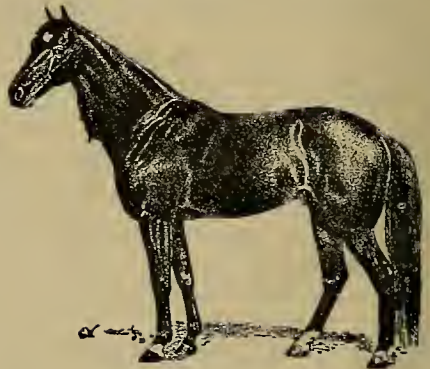
Strathmore is the sire of Santa Claus, 2:17 1/2, and Tucker, 2:19 1/2; Chestnut Hill, 2:24; Alice Stoner, 2:24; Steinway, three-year-old, 2:25 1/2; Nannie Talbert, five-year-old, 2:27; Solo, five-year-old, 2:28; Monitor, 2:28; Henderson, 2:28; Strathlin, three-year-old, 2:22 1/2; and Stuart, three-year-old, 2:28. Stuart is full brother to Belnor, who trotted a mile in 2:52 at fifteen months old. Bedford trotted in the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall; was timed the second heat in 2:32 1/2; is by Strathmore also. Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, the sire of Dexter, 2:17 1/2; first dam by North American, the sire of Whitehall, he the sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23, and he in turn got Governor Sprague, record 2:20; and he got Kate Sprague, record 2:18. The dam of Scott's Thomas, record 2:21, and Scott's Chief, record 2:23, was by Whitehall; also North American, by Sir Walter; he by Hickory, sire imported Whip; North American's dam is a pacer. Strathmore's second dam is by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by imported Messenger.

Performances.

Steinway has trotted four races; at two years old he won the Lexington stake, mile heats, beating Memento, Jewett, Verbena, Admiration, Mystery, in 2:39, 2:32, 2:31. Memento won the first heat. As three-year-old, at Sharpsburg, Ky., August 8th, 1879, over a miserable half-mile track, he beat Bushwhacker, record 2:27, and Blackwood, Jr., record 2:22, in four heats, 2:38, 2:37, 2:37, 2:35. Bushwhacker winning second heat. At Lexington, August 18th, 1879, he trotted six heats, 2:38, 2:45, 2:30, 2:25 1/2, 2:30, 2:30; Steinway winning fourth, fifth and sixth heats, beating Jewett, Catchy and two others. At the fall meeting of the Horse Breeders' Association for the Kentucky Stakes for three-year-olds he was beaten in three heats by Jewett, in 2:26 1/2, 2:23 1/2, 2:25 1/2, but Steinway was lame in this race, and really not in fit condition to start; he was timed second, in 2:27, 2:23 1/2, 2:27.

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THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1ST TO JULY 15TH, 1884, AT THE FARM OF THE OWNER, THREE MILES NORTH OF CHICO, BUTTE CO., CAL.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. 14 1/2 hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, and foaled in the spring of 1875.

PEDIGREE.

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Eustis, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:44) by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grand dam by Leflier's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

La Harpe is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Eustis, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:44) by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grand dam by Leflier's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

TERMS.

For Singleton, fifty (\$50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five (\$25) dollars the season, cash. Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three (\$3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

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the check-rein passes through a solid ring attached to  
the front of the hook.

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and counties in the State. We have in contemplation  
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those so successfully held at the East. We will be  
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## LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



THURSDAY, APRIL 24th, 1884.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San  
Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
6:00 A. M.	Benicia	6:40 P. M.
6:30 P. M.	"	7:40 A. M.
10:10 A. M.	"	10:10 A. M.
10:30 P. M.	Byron and Martinez	10:30 P. M.
11:15 P. M.	"	11:15 P. M.
12:10 P. M.	"	12:10 P. M.
12:30 P. M.	Callisto and Napa	12:30 P. M.
1:40 P. M.	"	1:40 P. M.
2:00 P. M.	Colfax	2:00 P. M.
2:30 P. M.	"	2:30 P. M.
3:00 P. M.	Denning, El Paso, Express	3:00 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	" and East (Enigrant)	3:30 P. M.
4:00 P. M.	Galt and via Livermore	4:00 P. M.
4:30 P. M.	Stockton (via Martinez)	4:30 P. M.
5:00 P. M.	"	5:00 P. M.
5:30 P. M.	Knights Landing	5:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.	Los Angeles and South	6:00 P. M.
6:30 P. M.	Livermore and Pleasanton	6:30 P. M.
7:00 P. M.	"	7:00 P. M.
7:30 P. M.	Merced, Madera, J.	7:30 P. M.
8:00 P. M.	" Fresno and Tulare	8:00 P. M.
8:30 P. M.	" East (Enigrant)	8:30 P. M.
9:00 P. M.	Red Bluff (via Marysville)	9:00 P. M.
9:30 P. M.	" and Tehama (via Woodland)	9:30 P. M.
10:00 P. M.	Redding	10:00 P. M.
10:30 P. M.	Sacramento, via Livermore	10:30 P. M.
11:00 P. M.	" via Benicia	11:00 P. M.
11:30 P. M.	" via Benicia	11:30 P. M.
12:00 P. M.	Sacramento River Steamers	12:00 P. M.
12:30 P. M.	" San Jose	12:30 P. M.
1:00 P. M.	"	1:00 P. M.
1:30 P. M.	"	1:30 P. M.
2:00 P. M.	"	2:00 P. M.
2:30 P. M.	"	2:30 P. M.
3:00 P. M.	"	3:00 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	"	3:30 P. M.
4:00 P. M.	"	4:00 P. M.
4:30 P. M.	"	4:30 P. M.
5:00 P. M.	"	5:00 P. M.
5:30 P. M.	"	5:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.	"	6:00 P. M.
6:30 P. M.	"	6:30 P. M.
7:00 P. M.	"	7:00 P. M.
7:30 P. M.	"	7:30 P. M.
8:00 P. M.	"	8:00 P. M.
8:30 P. M.	"	8:30 P. M.
9:00 P. M.	"	9:00 P. M.
9:30 P. M.	"	9:30 P. M.
10:00 P. M.	"	10:00 P. M.
10:30 P. M.	"	10:30 P. M.
11:00 P. M.	"	11:00 P. M.
11:30 P. M.	"	11:30 P. M.
12:00 P. M.	"	12:00 P. M.

Train leaving San Francisco at 7:00 A. M. can  
meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Oakland Pier  
and leaving at 6:30 A. M. can meet Pacific Express  
from the Needles and El Paso at Oakland Pier  
\*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND  
PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00— 8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30— 1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00— 5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00— 12:00.	TO FRUIT VALE—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00— 8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30— 1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00— 5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00— 12:00.	TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—6:30—6:30—11:00— 12:00.
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TO ALAMEDA—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30— 9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30— 1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—6:30— 6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00.	TO BERKELEY—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30— 9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30— 1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—6:30— 6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—12:00.	TO WEST BERKELEY—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30— 8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00— 12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00— 5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00— 12:00.
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To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—6:23—6:53—7:23—7:53—8:23— 8:53—9:23—10:21—4:23—4:53—5:23—5:53—6:23— 6:53—7:23—9:50.	FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—5:15—5:45— 6:15—9:15—3:15.
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FROM EAST OAKLAND—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00— 7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30— 12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00— 4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00— 9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00.	FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—5:37—6:07—6:37— 7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37—9:07—9:37—10:07—10:37—11:07— 11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37— 4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:06—9:06— 10:06—11:06.
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FROM ALAMEDA—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:22— 7:52—8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—10:22—10:52—11:22— 11:52—12:22—12:52—1:22—1:52—2:22—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22— 4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:22—7:52—8:22—8:52—9:22—10:52.	FROM BERKELEY—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:15— 7:45—8:15—8:45—9:15—9:45—10:15—10:45—11:15— 11:45—12:15—12:45—1:15—1:45—2:15—2:45—3:15—3:45— 4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:15.
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FROM WEST BERKELEY—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:15— 7:45—8:15—8:45—9:15—9:45—10:15—10:45—11:15— 11:45—12:15—12:45—1:15—1:45—2:15—2:45—3:15—3:45— 4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:15.	FROM SAN FRANCISCO—7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15— 3:15—5:15.
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FROM OAKLAND—6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15— 4:15.	*Daily, except Sundays. †Sundays only.
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## LINES OF TRAVEL.



SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Sunday, May 4th, 1884.

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.  
Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San  
Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between  
Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
6:30 A. M.		6:40 A. M.
7:30 A. M.		7:40 A. M.
8:30 A. M.		8:40 A. M.
9:30 A. M.	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	10:02 A. M.
10:30 A. M.		10:38 P. M.
11:30 A. M.		11:50 P. M.
12:30 P. M.		12:50 P. M.
1:30 P. M.		1:50 P. M.
2:30 P. M.		2:50 P. M.
3:30 P. M.		3:50 P. M.
4:30 P. M.		4:50 P. M.
5:30 P. M.		5:50 P. M.
6:30 P. M.		6:50 P. M.
7:30 P. M.		7:50 P. M.
8:30 P. M.		8:50 P. M.
9:30 P. M.		9:50 P. M.
10:30 P. M.		10:50 P. M.
11:30 P. M.		11:50 P. M.
12:30 A. M.		12:50 A. M.
1:30 A. M.		1:50 A. M.
2:30 A. M.		2:50 A. M.
3:30 A. M.		3:50 A. M.
4:30 A. M.		4:50 A. M.
5:30 A. M.		5:50 A. M.
6:30 A. M.		6:50 A. M.
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12:30 A. M.		12:50 A. M.
1:30 A. M.		1:50 A. M.
2:30 A. M.		2:50 A. M.
3:30 A. M.		3:50 A. M.



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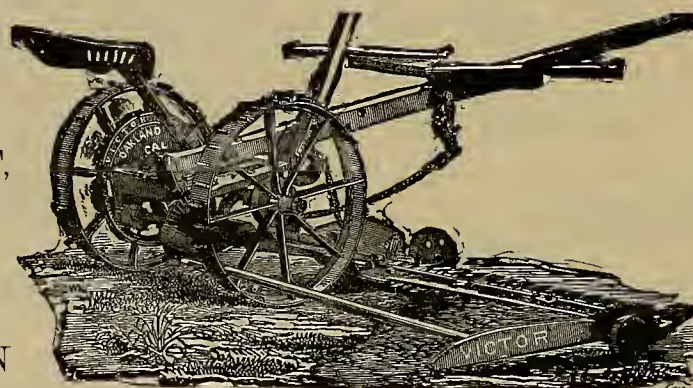
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# BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. IV. No. 24.  
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1884.

SUBSCRIPTION  
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

## The Earl of Glasgow.

The following interesting sketch of one of the greatest and noblest sportsmen that ever lived appeared in the English *Licensed Victualer's Gazette*:

The Earl of Glasgow, who is better known in sporting annals as Lord Kelburne, was born in Renfrewshire on April 10th, 1792. He entered the Royal Navy as a midshipman at the usual tender age when naval officers commence their arduous training, and ultimately rose to the rank of commander. The navy was a rough school in those days; the old sea dogs that gave Britannia the rule of the waves were a very different race to the smart, genteel young gentlemen who now walk the quarterdeck, as the readers of Smollet and even Captain Marryat can very well realise. It was under such commanders as Commodore Hurricane and Lieutenant Hatchaway that Lord Kelburne was initiated into his profession, and the flavor of such associations clung to him through life in his habits or rather overbearing command and his love for strong language.

From the first, however, he had a strong taste for the turf, and whenever he got on shore he never failed to indulge it. During the early years of his career, however, such opportunities were few and far between, for there was always plenty of fighting to keep His Majesty's ships and men fully employed. It was no wonder, then, that when the young bloods did obtain a short respite, and found themselves upon *terra firma*, that they played some wild pranks. There are stories told of my lord and some of his companions sitting at the window of the Black Swan, at York, with magnums of claret before them, at midnight, and handing it out in tumblers to every one who passed by, hurling it after those who refused to drink, smashing all the mirrors in the house, dancing hornpipes on the tables to the music of crashing glasses, until overpowered at last by "potations pottle deep," they sank under the table and were conveyed to bed, one after another, upon the shoulders of some stalwart ostler. At such times he would make the most reckless bets. John Gully, entering The Star, in Stonegate, one night, where he was staying, Lord Kelburne jumped upon the table, and offered 25 to 1, in hundreds, against Brutandorf for the St. Leger. "Or, d— it, let us make it thousands," he cried.

He got the character of a plunger, however, and later on—it was the eve of the Derby of 1843—when Lord George Bentinck offered, at Crookford's, to take 3 to 1 upon Gaper, Kelburne was ready to lay the odds. "Yes, but I want to lay it to money," answered Bentinck. "Then I'll lay you £90,000 to £30,000!" was the quick response.

It was in 1819 he ran his first horse, Chance, in a match at Newcastle. He soon after made additions to his stud and became a breeder in thoroughbred stock on an extensive scale, confining his entry for races, however, to the North—York and Doncaster—and a few Scotch courses. One of the first good animals he acquired was Jenny, the winner of the St. Leger Stakes. Acteon was also a horse of considerable celebrity.

His fondness for the turf was doubtless the cause of his quitting the navy before he had attained that high rank to which his birth and qualities most assuredly entitled him. He settled down at his seat, Hawkhead, near Paisley, in Scotland, giving himself up entirely to hunting, racing, and shooting. Hither came such congenial boon companions as Old "Q," Sir John Heron Maxwell, and Sir James Boswell. What nights these choice spirits must have had together! What wine they must have drunk—enough to float a man-of-war! What wild pranks they must have carried out! Of course, every thing was decided by a bet, to win which there was nothing too rash, too dare-devil, or extravagant to perpetrate. One night, after the bottle had been passed frequently, a dispute arose between Lord Kelburne and Lord Kennedy—one of the wildest and most reckless whether of life, limb, or purse, of the set—as to which was the better coachman. A match for five hundred was proposed and accepted. It was to be decided then and there, as such hot-blooded and impatient spirits could not wait an hour, an instant. Up sprang my lord, rang the bell, and although it was midnight, ordered two coaches and two teams to be immediately ordered and got ready at a hotel close by. The landlord, probably used to such extraordinary freaks upon the part of his noble patron, lost no time in complying with the request. The vehicles and horses were brought out, and made ready as quickly as hands could accomplish the task. Up mounted the rival coachmen, seized the ribbons and off they started on their trial of skill. The night was dark as Erebus, but they dashed on as if it had been broad daylight; the road was so narrow that two wagons could scarcely start abreast; the coaches swayed, threatening to topple over every minute, and more than once coming into collision, narrowly escaped being upset. Lord Kelburne was winning easily, when he ar-

rived at the top of a hill where two roads met, one leading to the sea, the other to Ardrossan, where the match was to terminate. Never a lucky man, his usual ill-fortune attended him on the present occasion—he took the wrong road. On he went through the blinding darkness, and, not hearing any sound in the rear, chuckled to think he had left his rival so far behind. The noise of his wheels prevented him hearing the dash of the waves towards which he was so rapidly approaching, but presently his seasoned nostrils detected a scent of the briny in the atmosphere; he grew doubtful, pulled up—just in time! He was on the very verge of the sea; a few more paces and horse, coach and driver would have been among the breakers. As it was, he lost his bet, and very nearly his life.

He was just as reckless in his betting. A sporting writer has described him leaning his back against a wall in the rooms and rubbing his neck with his right hand (an habitual trick he had), ready to lay odds almost to the amount of millions when he was once in the vein. If any one upon whose judgment he placed reliance advised him to put a hundred on a horse, he was just as likely to make it a thousand, or even two.

In 1839 he was elected a member of the Jockey Club, and in 1843 he succeeded to the Earldom. In 1845 he had a dozen horses running in his name, but eleven out of these were nameless themselves. For many years afterwards when his colors—white body, crimson sleeves and cap—were seen borne on the back of some roan or skewbald to the starting posts, or hopelessly toiling thence in the rear and behind the ruck, people simply said, "Oh, something of Lord Glasgow's!" for it was taken as a matter of course that his colts and fillies should be nameless, and from unnamed sires and dams. He hated naming his horses. He used to say that a horse did not deserve a name until he had merited one by winning a race, and it was the infrequency of such an event happening to his stud that left it in that indistinctive condition. His friends endeavored to cure him of his crochets, but in vain, though once, in 1844, he gave way so far as to christen three of his horses by such extraordinary appellations as, "He-had-a-name," "Give-him-a-name," "He-isn't-worth-a-name."

As a breeder he supported his favorite pastime with a lavish expenditure, priding himself upon laying out £60,000 a year on the turf. Yet he never won any of the three great events. His most notable victory was at York, when Acteon came in a head in advance of Memnon, ridden by Chifney. His General Peel won the two thousand guineas in 1864 and came in second to Blair Athol at the Derby and St. Leger. His nerve in sustaining defeat was marvellous; never but once was his spirit shaken, and that was at the Houghton meeting, in 1857, when he had lost £3,500 in one week over different engagements and declined further overtures. The next morning, however, he won four matches in succession. This sudden change of fortune set him up in the stirrups once more, and he went at the old game as eagerly and recklessly as ever.

He always gave his jockeys strict injunctions how to ride his races, and, with the instinct of his old profession still strong in him, always expected the most implicit obedience to be paid to his orders. This was not at all times easy. When Achievement started for the One Thousand Guineas, it was long odds on her winning if no accident happened to her in the race. Lord Glasgow swelled the field with one of his roan fillies unnamed and unknown to fame. His orders to his jockey were to make the running and cut down the field. The wretched filly carrying the Glasgow colors was last, being outpaced from the start. After passing the post he was joined by Lord Glasgow on his cob, who, with a volley of oaths, saluted him with "Did I not tell you to make the running?" Achievement could probably have given the filly two stones and a handsome beating. He was perpetually changing trainers and jockeys, and his fickleness became so notorious that at last few would engage with him without a three years' guarantee. According to his account they all ruined his horses. But when he was pleased no man was more liberal.

But he was eccentric in all his ways. Until a little before his death he never wore an overcoat in the wettest or coldest weather. "The Druid" has sketched an admirable pen-and-ink portrait of him standing at the side of the cords with low shoes a world too wide for him, white trousers in which T. P. Cooke might have danced a hornpipe, and a blue coat and brass buttons. See him when you might there was the same nervous irritation which ruined all natural rest, and which banished all sleep not produced by chloroform or laudanum. He liked having his racing blood to himself, and put the fees of his sires at almost a prohibitive figure. He would sooner shoot than sell. He had been known to go down to Middleham out of the season, summon four or five resident jockeys one night to ride a score or more trials for him the next

morning, and finish up by shooting half-a-dozen of the worst twos and threes. Stern as he was of mood when crossed, his heart was warm and his hand was open. It is said that he once fed half Paisley in a time of distress, and not a man dared give him a word of thanks without being assailed. When the hat went round for some turkie who had fallen upon evil days, he never put in less than a ten or twenty pound-note. Forty years after their connection had ceased he has been known to send a jockey a fifty pound-note for "auld lang syne," if he had won a great event.

He was as keen a huntsman as he was a turfite, and Nimrod tells us that his zeal and love for everything belonging to fox-hunting knew no bounds. He was as regular in his kennel hours as an old maid at her tea table, and as fond of his hounds as they were of him. "In the paddock," says this writer, "I witnessed a sight such as I wish could oftener be witnessed than it is. I saw a lot of old hunters turned out for the rest of their lives, and enjoying themselves at their ease—one of them a fine grey gelding, which his lordship told me he had ridden fourteen seasons, 'never having turned him out in the summer,' he said, 'after reading Nimrod's letters on the condition of hunters.'"

This fine old sportsman died on the 11th of March, 1869, at Hawkhead, his favorite residence, in Renfrewshire, and it may truthfully be said that it will be long ere we shall look upon his like again.

## "G" Company's Trip.

On May 29th G Company, Second Regiment, N. G. C., Capt. W. C. Sharpstein commanding, left the city for a trip to the Yosemite Valley. The company took boat to Stockton, and from that city proceeded to the valley by wagon road, having its own transportation train, sutlers wagon, cooks, etc. Reaching Stockton on the morning of Decoration Day, Capt. U. G. Lebe of the Stockton Guard met the San Franciscans at the wharf, and escorted them to the Yosemite Hotel, where an appetizing breakfast had been prepared. After resting and introductions to the many polite Stocktonians who appeared, the company was invited to take part in the Decoration Day parade, and consented. It was given the head of the line, and Capt. Sharpstein made Colonel, commanding for the day. The parade was creditable in size and quality, opinions being equally divided as to which, Company G or the Stockton Guard, presented the most soldierly appearance. After the parade the company was entertained at luncheon, and at four o'clock in the afternoon was escorted to the confines of Stockton by the Stockton Guard in full uniform, and sent upon its way with most friendly wishes and hopes for future similar interchanges of courtesies.

This venture of "G" is a gratifying indication of manly force and determination in its members, and particularly in its energetic young captain, whose untiring efforts for weeks have been directed to this end. The company is choicely in its *personelle* and we are sure will reflect credit upon San Francisco in all its doings in camp and out of it. Many little obstacles will be met and overcome, and not a few hardships endured, and all will conduce to the strengthening of the young soldiers, both physically and otherwise. We hope to see them return safely and shall give an account of their wanderings.

Sam Gamble went up to Sacramento last Wednesday, to assist in preparing the track of the State Fair Association. The track is being overlaid with clay, and will be brought to condition as soon as possible.

## Answers to Correspondents.

Question answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

Geo. C., Pleasanton, Cal.

Please answer through your valuable paper the following questions and oblige a number of subscribers, viz: If I bought a colt that was entered in the Embryo trotting stakes, with engagements, and I did not pay the amounts due on him and did not trot him, whom would be held responsible by the Embryo Association, the buyer with engagements, or the seller that sold with engagements? By answering the above you will confer a great favor on a number of subscribers.

Answer.—The original subscriber is held responsible, and should the purchaser fail to pay, the seller can post him as a defaulter until the amount is paid. The colt named is also under ban while the charge is against him. The trotting rules do not cover this point as fully as the racing, and the former are not specific, the latter has force as to "cents."



## TURF AND TRACK.

### Dates Claimed.

Bay District Association, San Francisco, June 7th, 11th and 14th.  
 Bay District, San Francisco (Fall Meeting), August 2d, 5th, 7th, and 9th.  
 Santa Cruz Fair Association, Santa Cruz, August 12th to 16th.  
 Sonoma County Agricultural Association, Santa Rosa, August 18th to 23d.  
 Sonoma and Marin District Association, Petaluma, August 25th to 30th.  
 Thirteenth District, Marysville, Aug. 26th to 30th.  
 Golden Gate Fair, Oakland, September 1st to 6th.  
 Chico Fair Association, Chico, Sept. 1st to 6th.  
 State Fair, Sacramento, Sept. 11th to 20th.  
 Ninth District Fair Association, Redwoodville, Sept. 23d to 26th.  
 San Joaquin District Fair, Stockton, September 22d to 27th.  
 Santa Clara District Fair, San Jose, September 29th to October 4th.  
 Fresno Fair Association, Fresno, October 7th to 11th.  
 Los Angeles Fair Association, Los Angeles, October 13th to 18th.

### Trotting at the Bay District.

The Summer meeting of the Bay District Association began last Saturday, with a fine track and favorable weather, but the other features were not encouraging to the promoters of Midsummer racing. The disposition of horsemen to stand aloof is due to the fear of making records before the entries close for the fairs. The attendance was not what it should have been, but was fair. The race was for the 2:24 class, and was a one-sided affair. Arab, Cairo, Magdallah and Sister started, with Arab leading in the betting at the rate of \$50 to \$30 for all the others together. The favorite won so easily that from the first it was evident that he had it all his own way, and though in the third heat he broke and lost at least seventy yards before he regained his trot, he closed the gap before the distance-pole was reached, and from there jogged in at his ease.

The first heat was won in 2:25½; Sister second, Cairo third, and Magdallah fourth. The half-mile pole, which was reached in 1:11½, Cairo led, but throwing a shoe on the turn he appeared completely demoralized, and could only hobble for the rest of the mile.

In the second heat Arab won with the same ease, Magdallah securing second position, with Cairo third and Sister, unable to show anything like the form her admirers anticipated, fourth. The time of the heat, 2:26½.

The third heat was varied by the breaking of Arab, and this was occasioned by the inevitable dog getting in the way. In jumping over the obstruction the favorite left his feet and lost so much ground that it seemed out of the question that he could win the heat. He came from the half-mile pole in 1:11, and then finished in a jog, so that it was evident he could have come from that point at least a second, and perhaps two of them, faster. Time of the heat, 2:25½.

#### SUMMARY.

BAY DISTRICT COURSE, June 7th. Purse \$500; 2:24 class.  
 Arab bg, by Arthurton, dam Lady Hamilton.....(McConn) 1 1 1  
 Cairo lg, by George M. Patchen, Jr.....(Farrell) 3 3 3  
 Magdallah cb m, by Primus.....(John Williams) 4 2 2  
 Sister h m, by Admiral.....(Goldsmith) 2 4 4  
 Time—2:25½, 2:26½, 2:26½.

After the purse race there came a match between Barney and Roanoke, the stakes being \$200 a side. It was the occasion of a good deal of betting, Barney being the favorite at \$20 to \$15. Barney won the first heat in 2:42, Roanoke the second in 2:41½. Still Barney was the favorite, and to give his supporters warrant for the bias he trotted the next in 2:42. The third heat Roanoke came to the score first in 2:42, but inasmuch as he indulged in several runs during the heat, it was awarded to Barney, which gave him the race.

### A New Club.

The Solano County Jockey Club was organized at Vallejo last week, with the avowed purpose of putting life into local racing sports. Edward McGettigan was chosen president, and Geo. Roe secretary. A committee was appointed to frame a code of by-laws, and when they are ready a permanent organization will be effected. This is a move in the right direction. Vallejo has a good track, and horses enough in the immediate vicinity to make good sport and plenty of it. The horsemen of Napa should follow the example, and organize a local association. The Vallejo course is good common ground for both counties, and with the facilities there afforded, there is no reason to go a hundred miles from home to have a few days' racing. It is these actual contests that show up the good ones, and training and racing will develop a strong array of performers in the counties named. The blood is there, opportunity is all that is lacking.

### Trotting at Petaluma.

Petaluma, May 31st, 1884. Purse \$100 for local roadsters.  
 John Fitch's b g A. Ward..... 1 2 1  
 Wm. Biber's g w B..... 2 1 2  
 McNamara's cb m Mollie Mac..... 3 3 2  
 Time—2:56½, 2:56, 2:58, 3:10.

### Trotting at Portland.

City View Park, May 1st.—Match for \$150 a side:  
 Pedro, blk. g., by Snowstorm, dam unknown..... 1 1 1  
 Johnny Blue, b. g., by Alexander, dam by Belmont..... 2 2 2  
 Time—2:42½—2:40—2:35.

That venerable but energetic Capt. Rynders tells a tale of a trio in trotting affairs that seem to have been worse broken down than any three pedestrians at the leg end of a six days' walking match. It is pretty well known that the Captain met with probably the greatest of his many losses when the young horse Killarney died, and he believes as firmly as he believes in the Democratic party, that he was the fastest trotter that ever lived. "Not," says the Captain, "that I claim that on a prepared track, with everything to favor, he could have beaten Maud S for a mile, but taking tracks as they go he could and would have beat her when it took three heats to win. And just that year when he was ready, did you ever know such blakity blank luck? I had arranged with John Morrissey for \$100,000 to back him on joint account, and not a living soul but Morrissey and me knew how fast he was. Then you know just how it turned out. Morrissey died and the horse died, and I was paralyzed! Weren't we three pretty looking cusses to make a campaign?"

The cheetnut mare Mollie Mac, that trotted third in the roadster race at Petaluma last week, was sold the same day to Si White. She had only been worked two weeks and showed such a promising get, that Mr. White gave \$450 for her and sent her to his ranch at Lakeville. She is a McClellan.

### Race-Horses Run in all Shapes.

The more that racing is looked into and thought about, the more does it become apparent that too much stress must not be laid on the make and shape of race-horses. They go in all forms, is an old saying, and it is not necessary to turn fer for an illustration of that rule, as our great national race, the Derby, which will engross a world-wide attention for the next three weeks, will boast of competitors of all sizes, and I may say, all shapes. There is the enormous filly Queen Adelaide and the narrow pony-shaped St. Medard; the long, low, powerfully built Beauchamp, and the tall, lightish-bodied Richmond. There will be other big ones and other small ones as well, and several of just the medium size that as a rule win the majority of races.

I have personally no great liking for big horses. My favorite standard would be 15 hands 3 inches for horses and 15 hands 2 inches for mares, and I feel sure the greatest number of winners in the last half century have been near that average. At the same time I am quite open to conviction that the greatest horses of the time have been nearer 16 hands 2 inches than 15 hands 2 inches high, and if asked to give the height of the best horse to be seen in the next fifty years I should certainly say from 16 hands to 16 hands, 2 inches high, probably the latter. A great trainer suggested to me a few months back that the Jockey Club should give a time race or two of great value, so that we might be able to form some guide as to the respective merits of race horses at different periods, and considering the perfection to which chronography had been brought, he was quite prepared to believe in the American plan for the purpose of obtaining records. We may call this and that horse the best ever known, but we have no certain data to rely upon, and all that can be urged is the style in which certain horses have won their races.

Bay Middleton won the Derby so easily that there was a chance before he pulled up of his overpowering Robinson and running into Epsom, and his mighty stride was thought by Admiral Rons to be different to anything he had ever seen in a race-horse. The Flying Dutchman was so superior to the majority of other horses that it was found impossible to try him, and Robert explained to me himself that when he did try him he was on one side of a dip or hill on Middleham Moor while his opponents were coming down the other. Gladiator had very much the same sort of way of treating contemporaries, and it would not be difficult to name half a dozen more that were out of all comparison right away from horses of their respective years. Two of the above-named, Bay Middleton and Gladiator, were very big horses, the first being 16 hands 1½ inches high, and the French horse was 16 hands 1 inch high. The Flying Dutchman, I think, was exactly 16 hands high, and among the notable giants of different times might be noticed Blacklock, a horse of great size, so Orton tells us, and excepting his head, which was coarse, possessing splendid symmetry. Touchstone was 16 hands 1 inch high. Melborne and the same, Ratanaplan and Fisherman the same, and Mortemer must have been, I should say, 16 hands 2 inches high. Among such grand big ones, however, breeders will say what a lot of great helpless ones there have been at the same time! I am quite ready to grant that in looking over, say a lot of yearlings, it is much safer to prognosticate that the big, overgrown looking ones will be worthless than they will make race-horses.

The great point of all is how they shape. A big one that seems in labor to get his shoulders into play, and what is often the case, when he is at hand action and threatens to tear his fore shoes off with his hind at every stroke, becomes a most helpless brute for every purpose. If he has no aptitude for manners he must be ungainly, but it may be extraordinary goodness that brings all his actions into play as soon as that goodness is roused. Such animals might probably be awkward-looking yearlings, and the first signs of their merit would be when they got into their stride and a spirit of emulation fired them to catch an opponent in a gallop. They may never, however, have what are called manners in their slow paces. Fisherman used to amble down a course like a coach horse, and Wells often pricked him with the spurs in the preliminary canter to keep him on his legs. When once extended, however, it was another affair altogether, as there was no grander race-horse, or one with a longer stride.

Such thoughts respecting the awkward-looking big ones I have seen, and how many I have thought too big for this and that course, came over me the other day in the Birdcage, when reviewing Queen Adelaide. I did not like her in the least while she was being walked round the enclosure in front of the weighing stand, as, although not walking crampy or proppy, like Scot Free or Busybudy, she moved in a most ungainly fashion. Very big in her body, coarse in her hocks and knees and with not very shapely feet, she rolled in her walk something like a cow. And yet there is a something in her demeanor to commend her, as she was so quiet and free from all excitement, and knowing what she did as a two-year-old, there was something about her enormous quarters and arms to indicate stride and power when put in motion. I remember how deceived people were over twenty years ago at Chantilly when the great, loose, awkward-looking La Touques sailed home for the French Oaks, and repeated the performance again for the French Derby, and when Doyle hustled her up in the preliminary it seemed by magic that she became converted all at once into a magnificent mover. Often enough also have I condemned others in a similar way, to be rudely awakened by actual results, and the contrast was quite as I have stated it when Queen Adelaide raced out of the Abingdon dip, and looked all over the winner until Busybudy caught her. Her stride in full stroke is magnificent, and her style when struggling is indicative of very great excellence.

I am no believer at all in big race-horses being at a disadvantage over a course full of gradients, such as Epsom, for I have seen very big, and apparently ungainly ones, do extremely well over much worse courses in that respect. The biggest race-horse I ever saw stood 17 hands high, and being a well made one in proportion, he was a very fine animal. To look at, he appeared a tremendous handful for a jockey, but one who rode him told me that he was as handy as a pony, and I saw him win a handicap top weight in a field of twenty over a course with four sharp turns in it, and with a very steep dip and rise. It depends on whether they are handy, and such as a jockey can hold together.

Busybudy is another sort altogether. She is a blood-like, beautiful filly, full of quality from end to end. Like all the Newminster family, she is one never likely to carry much flesh, and would not require anything like the amount of training that would be necessary for Queen Adelaide. As regards make and shape, Busybudy, to my eye, is simply perfection—not the handsomest mare that I have ever seen, but her racing points are so marked. Nothing can be more perfect than the lay of her shoulders and her powerful arms, depth in front, width of loin, and length of haunches are all in harmony, and when Tom Cannon really called on her to beat Queen Adelaide, her movements were like machinery.

It is odd that both the famous fillies above named have an awkward way of deporting themselves in their slow paces, and in a different way Busybudy is as deceptive as the chestnut, to judge her when walking, as she goes short and slipshod. I saw her walking through High street, at Newmarket, each morning and should have pronounced her either tender or stiff all round. It is, however, well known that many of the best race-horses are the poorest movers in their slow paces. They walk carelessly and have no action in trotting, though when once let out they are like greyhounds from a slip.—*Bell's Life*.

### The Mouth and Bit.

As in either riding or driving the master is constantly in communication with the horse through the medium of his mouth, it becomes a matter of the highest importance that we understand more fully than most persons do the philosophy of the action of the bit and rein, and their relation to the position of the head and neck, in motion, as well as the mode of junction of head to neck and neck to shoulder. It is said of a horse that he has a good mouth or a bad mouth, the terms being understood differently by different persons. Thus, if a horse is what is usually termed very easy on the bit—that is, hears very lightly on the hand of the driver—he is by many considered to have a good mouth; while perhaps most persons, in speaking of a good mouth, mean a horse that pulls pretty strongly against the bit; in other words, that a good mouth is somewhat of a hard mouth. But, properly considered, a good mouth can only be one which bears moderately firm pressure from the bit, being at the same time sensitive to whatever directions the rider or driver aims to convey through handling the reins. Some horses early show a tractability, through responding promptly to directions conveyed through the lines to the bridle bit, such as others never acquire, no matter how much or how careful training they receive.

Yet the bars of the mouth on which the bit rests are as amenable to culture as are the fingers amenable to improvement in sensitiveness of touch. This is a matter of training which can only be carried on successfully by gentleness from a delicate hand, the lessons being repeatedly given, and all the time alike. The idea that the horse can be made to mind the bit and become tractable under it by jerking and roughly forcing him to whirl round, or go from side to side under strong pressure from the lines, is an error. Such treatment causes callousness, thickening of the delicate gums upon which the bit bears, and, in proportion as this rough treatment is persisted in, does the mouth part with its sensitiveness and the horse pass beyond a reasonably fair stage of susceptibility to training. The curb bit should be used with great care, as it is in every sense a lever, and a very free going horse may rush forward upon the bit with such determination as to bruise through the delicate tissues covering the bone, and it not infrequently happens that the bone becomes injured to the extent of splitting off pieces, which, adhering for a while to the soft parts, slough loose, causing great suffering, and eventually leaving a depression at the point from which they became detached. Few realize the hazard that is incurred by using a long curb lever to the bit, taking away all pliability of this by nudely tightening the curb chain or strap.

The sensitiveness of the bars upon which the bit bears is very great. Covered with a delicate velvet-like mucous membrane, with a highly sensitive structure beneath this and over the bone, we are admonished that we have in this sensitive structure an efficient agency in bringing the horse under our rule. To get the full benefit of these sensitive bars, we must preserve their sensitiveness. This is done by using a bit that can be borne easily and without injury, and by using gentle force. When these precautions are neglected, thickened, indurated bars are the result, and as this condition increases the horse loses his tractability, and if he be naturally headstrong, then the calloused mouth will render him doubly so, because in proportion to the thickening and hardening of the parts upon which the bit bears, in that proportion is he able readily to resist the driver's will, asserting his own. This condition is sometimes produced upon one side of the mouth, the other side not being callous. Where this occurs the horse will be addicted to pulling upon the rein of that side, and his power to resist turning to the right, if the thickening be upon the right side, or to the left if it be on that side, will be great, and all this may be, and often is, attributed to having what men see fit to call a stiff neck. All efforts to change and improve the forward carriage of the horse by manipulation through the bit and lines, should be put into force very gradually, and in place of doing violence to the horse's natural formation, as is too commonly done, the utmost ingenuity and judgment should be exercised, looking to improvement rather than to violent change.—*Live Stock Journal*.

Light weights give inexperienced boys a chance in the saddle. And boys make free use of the whip and spur. Speaking of horses, Tom Cannon, the celebrated jockey, says: "As I sit in my light saddle I can feel their hearts beat against my legs and hump. Then, if a clumsy boy is on them, they get a bad start after all, and out comes that blessed whip. You may look at a hundred horses I have ridden in races and you won't find a mark of a spur on three of them." The jockey must know when a horse is doing his best. To inflict punishment upon him at such a time is to rouse his sense of wrong treatment and to rebel against it. We want ripe judgment in the saddle, and this we cannot obtain by keeping the weights down. The Eastern scale for this season is better than the Western.—*Turf, Field and Farm*.

During the races at Columbus, Ind., last week several incendiary fires occurred, and a number of suspicious characters were arrested. John Splann, seattering out alone for a little walk after night-fall was met by one of the city officers to whom he was a stranger, and the minion of the red-eyed law thinking he looked like he might set a house on fire placed him under arrest. In vain John pleaded and explained that he was the driver of Johnston, Minnie R., etc., and that he wouldn't burn anything but a horse's hack in a close race. The officer wasn't taking any taffy, and clung tightly to his prisoner until a number of friends identified him as the veritable John Splann.

These "second money" entries are becoming altogether too numerous. It is not at all unusual to see a horse beaten in a race in 2:30 or slower, that only a few days before has been sent a mile low down in the twenties. It is evident that the driver's intention is to hold back and take second money, thus saving his horse from getting a record until he gets a chance at a big purse. The only visible remedy to this evil is to give the second horse in each heat a record as well as the first. Then only such horses will be entered as are thought capable of winning, as it does not pay to trot for third money.—*Philadelphia Record*.



## Wagner and Grey Eagle—Four-Mile Heats— Louisville, 1839.

The four-mile heat race in the stakes for all ages, run over the course of the Louisville, Ky., Jockey Club, September 20th, 1839, was the means of bringing together in competition the famous racers Wagner and Grey Eagle, two of the best horses of that period. The stakes closed at the first of the year with ten subscribers at \$2,000 each, half forfeit, but only four came to the post: Wagner, Grey Eagle, Queen Mary and Hawkeye. Of the other six; Tarleton and Musidora gave way in training; Picton was in Tennessee and complaining; Occident's trials did not justify his starting, and Billy Townes and Mary Vaughn were on the ground, but not up to the mark in condition. From the day the stakes closed Wagner was decidedly the favorite in betting, and when it became reduced almost to a certainty that not above six would start, the betting was 50 to 70 on Wagner against the field, although Grey Eagle was backed at small odds for the first heat.

The Oakland course on the day of the race was in the finest possible condition, and the stands, the fences, the trees, the tops of carriages, and every eminence overlooking the course were crowded with spectators. The number of ladies in attendance was estimated at 800, while nearly 2,000 horsemen were assembled on the field. Probably not less than 10,000 persons composed the assemblage, comprising not only several distinguished Senators and nearly the entire Kentucky delegation in Congress, with their families, but all the elite and the beauty and fashion of the State.

Wagner was the first to appear on the course, and a finer exhibition of the perfection to which the trainer's art can be carried was seldom seen. He was a light gold chestnut, with a roan stripe on the side of his face, and white hind feet; stood about 15 hands 2 inches high; small head, clean and bony, and light but rather long neck; immensely strong shoulders running very well back into a good middle piece, well ribbed home. Few horses could measure with him from the point of the shoulders to the brisket. He was sired by Sir Charles, he by Sir Archy, out of Maria West by Marion, and was five years old.

Grey Eagle next appeared. He was in his fourth year, nearly sixteen hands in height and of almost perfect symmetry, although scarcely equal in his quarters to his forehead. His color, as his name indicates, was a fine silvery grey. He was sired by Woodpecker, out of Ophelia, by Wild Medley.

Two chestnuts next challenged public attention—Queen Mary, ch. f., with white hind feet, by Bertrand, and Hawkeye, ch. c., by Sir Lovell.

Cato—called Kate—a capital jockey, rode Wagner, and Stephen Welch, an 82-pound lad, with but three years experience in the saddle, and who had to carry much dead weight in his saddle-bags, was put upon Grey Eagle in place of the man engaged, because the backers of the horse lost confidence in their jockey's honesty at the very last moment.

The horses took their places in accordance with the precedence of their nomination for the stake, Grey Eagle having the inside track, Queen Mary second, Hawkeye third and Wagner the outside. Grey Eagle was the last off, while Wagner went away like a quarter horse, the Queen well up second. They were taken in hand at once, which allowed Hawkeye to take the place of the Queen on the backstretch, and at the three-quarter mile post Wagner allowed him to take the track. Hawkeye led home to the stand at moderate pace, Wagner second and Queen Mary third. All three were pulling to Grey Eagle, at whose head Stephen was tugging with might and main. Hawkeye carried on the running for about half a mile further when Gooding bid Cato "go along." The pace mended at once. Wagner went up to Hawkeye, passed him, and came first to the stand, and then broke loose and made a spread-eagle of the field in no time. The other jocks were not a little startled at this demonstration of Wagner's speed, and each called upon his horse, and near the three-quarter mile post the field closed. Stephen here let out Grey Eagle, and like twin bullets the gallant grey and Wagner came out of the melee. At the head of the quarter-stretch Stephen was told to "pull him steady," so that before Wagner had reached the stand Queen Mary had changed places with Grey Eagle, notwithstanding her saddle had slipped on her withers. Grey Eagle set to work in earnest on entering the backstretch, first outfooting the Queen and then challenging Wagner. The straight run to the stand, a distance of perhaps 600 yards, is ascending. At the half-mile post Cato called on Wagner, and Stephen collared him, with the grey on the outside. For 300 yards the pace was tremendous. Grey Eagle once got his head and neck in front, and a great shout was sent up; but Wagner threw him off so far in going round the last turn that half way up the stretch Grey Eagle was ordered "pulled up," and Wagner won cleverly. Queen Mary dropped just within her distance—150 yards—and Hawkeye was nowhere. Time—7:43.

The disappointment and mortification were so great that for the first twenty minutes after the heat Queen Mary was freely backed against Grey Eagle, while so far as Wagner was concerned it was considered a "dead open-and-shut." Before the forty-five minutes had elapsed, however, a reaction took place in favor of Grey Eagle, it being observed that he cooled off remarkably well. Wagner was nevertheless still the favorite for the race at great odds, but only small amounts were staked.

The tap of a drum sent them away with a beautiful start for the second heat, Wagner leading off with a steady, business-like stride, while Grey Eagle, as full of game as of heauty, waited upon him close up. Grey Eagle made play for the track on the backstretch, and after a terrific burst of speed for 150 yards he came in front. Keeping up his stroke he soon after made a gap of four lengths, and though Wagner drew upon him a little in coming up the rising ground toward the stand, yet he passed it far enough in advance to warrant the warm and hearty plaudits of his friends. Grey Eagle kept up his murderous stride through the entire second mile. Wagner lay up close, and there was no faltering, no finching, no giving back on the part of either. The stride was over twenty-two feet, perfectly steady, strong and regular, with no dwelling, no floundering, no laboring. Grey Eagle made his running to beyond the half-mile post on the third mile. From this point the two cracks made a match of it, in which Queen Mary had as little apparent concern as if out of the race. "Rowell him up!" shouted Wagner's owner to Cato, and the rally that ensued down the descent to the turn was desperate; but Wagner could not gain an inch. As they swung round the quarterstretch they were lapped, but Grey Eagle was first to the stand by the head. The fourth and last mile of the heat was entered upon in this shape, and Cato immediately took a bracing pull upon Wagner, thinking to hottle him up for a few hundred yards. Stephen, long ere this, had become so exhausted as to be unable to give Grey Eagle the support he required. He rode wide, swerving considerably from a straight line, and was frequently all abroad in his seat. Wagner got up neck and neck with the "gallant grey" as they swung round the turn into the quarterstretch. The feelings of the assembled thousands

were wrought up to a pitch absolutely painful. Silence the most profound reigned over the vast assembly as these noble animals sped on as if life and death called forth their utmost energies. Both jockeys had their whip-hands at work, and at every stroke each spun, with a desperate stab, was buried to the rowel head. Grey Eagle, for the first 100 yards, was clearly gaining, but in another instant Wagner was even with him. Both were out and doing their best. It was anybody's race yet. Now Wagner now Grey Eagle has the advantage. It will be a dead heat! "See Grey Eagle's got him!" Shouts, hearts thro', ladies faint, a thrill of emotion, and the race is over. Wagner wins by a neck in 7:44, the best race ever run south of the Potomac.

### In the Olden Times.

Merlin, bred by Sir Matthew Pierson, won a number of plates and important matches, and he was rated at the time as the best horse that ever ran in England. The old chronicles tell of an exciting victory. He was matched for quite a sum of money, to run at Newmarket, against a horse belonging to Mr. Treganwell Frampton. The betting between the north and south country gentlemen was heavy, and, after Merlin had been got in condition at Newmarket, his groom was approached by the groom of Mr. Frampton, with a proposition to run the two horses a private trial. The offer was declined, but in a coy sort of a manner. Heselne, the groom of Merlin, communicated the fact to Sir Wm. Strickland, who had a large interest in the match, and the Baronet instructed the attendant to accept, but "to be sure and deceive his competitor by letting Merlin carry seven pounds more weight than that agreed upon." The trial was run over the stipulated course, but Mr. Frampton had also given his groom orders to carry seven pounds overweight, and to preserve secrecy. It was a hard run, and Merlin beat his antagonist by a length.

This being communicated to each party by their secret and faithful grooms, who both rode the trial, flattered each with certain success, Merlin's friends observing that as he had beat the other with seven pounds more weight, he would win his race easily. On the other side, says Mr. Frampton, as my horse ran Merlin so near with 7 pounds extra weight, he will win in a certainty. Immediately after, proposals were made on both sides to a very enormous amount, and accepted; and it has been asserted that there was more money betted on this event than was ever known; some gentlemen not only staked all the cash they were able to advance, but other property also. At length the important hour arrived for the determination of this great event, and each party flushed with success, the south country gentleman observed to those of the north that they would bet them with gold while gold they had, and then they might sell their land.

It was diamond cut diamond, and each section sought to profit by a secret and dishonest advantage. Merlin won the race, and Mr. Frampton and his followers were covered with mortification. As so many gentlemen were ruined in fortune by the race, Parliament roused to action. A law was passed against the "recovery of any sum of money exceeding ten pounds betted, laid, or agreed to between any party or parties." The gentlemen of the olden time, it would seem, liked a point about as well as some of the men of this degenerate day.

### Lord Falmouth's Withdrawal.

The lowest estimate of the profits of Lord Falmouth's breeding and racing venture is \$1,000,000, and the question which wondering people ask is why he should wish to retire. In writing of him in the London *Referee*, "Pendragon" says:

His position has been altogether different from that of any other noble owner, past or present. I much fear me that his position has been altogether different from that of any other noble owner who is yet to come. Although his Lordship was never known to bet more than sixpence in his life, he has been so fortunate that his profits as a racing owner must have been double those of any other racing owner. The story goes that he only betted sixpence once. Then it was against one of his own horses—Queen Bertha—for the Oaks. When she won he was so delighted with the result of his judicious hedging that he had the sixpence mounted in a diamond brooch and presented it to the lucky winner, Mrs. John Scott, the wife of his then trainer. As we find that Lord Falmouth lost the only bet he ever made, it may, with safety, be once again said that he was exactly the sort of owner that racing most requires. It was such men that used to give racing its admitted tone, and leaven the enormities and atrocities of so many of its rank and file. The more we look into Lord Falmouth's career, the more must we be surprised at his retirement. If, despite his heavy winnings in stakes, he had been a desperate gambler, like other owners who have won enormous sums one day and lost still more enormous sums another, we might understand his selling off; but here is a man who had no trouble of that sort, who year after year won heaps of money, who never kept up a large or an expensive stud, and who, just as it seemed as if he was the one fixed star of racing, suddenly expressed his determination of withdrawing from it. In common with many others, I should much like to know what is really at the bottom of this untoward determination, if only because, when such a lord as he of the magpie jacket goes so suddenly, other lords, who have not been nearly so lucky, may elect to go also.

They have a twenty-three year old stallion in Maine named Gideon, that is called a "Messenger," a title not often claimed nowadays. Gideon was sired by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, first dam, Dandy, by Young Engineer; second dam by Commander, son of Commander, he by imp. Messenger; third dam, the Hunter Mare, by imp. Messenger. He is certainly well inbred with Messenger strains. Gideon was once gray, but is now milk white.

Among the starters in the Payne Stakes at Newmarket, England, on May 14th was Foxhall's sister, American Girl. She was badly beaten, and had an allowance as well. Harvester, who had run third to Scot Free, won. But Scot Free had a penalty of 10 lbs., and was conceding 7 lbs. to Harvester. The distance was a mile and a quarter, and Harvester breasted the hill like a good one, as did Scot Free, who was only beaten three parts of a length.

At the late meeting of the Los Angeles Fair Association, Secretary, E. A. DeCamp resigned and R. A. Hewitt was elected to fill the vacancy. Mr. DeCamp is an energetic, clear-headed man and has the essential qualifications of an efficient Secretary. It is to be regretted that personal differences with a member of the Board have impelled him to this step.

### H. B. as a Trainer.

In answer to an inquirer Mr. Busby gives the following elementary treatise on developing pacers:

A correspondent asks for information with regard to the pacer and the way to handle him. The modern side-wheeler is a far different type of horse from the old pacer. He is higher bred, has a more symmetrical form, and is better able to sustain his action. Many of the best pacers have come from sections of the country where the saddle gait, owing to the lack of smooth driving roads, is cultivated, and they are a combination of racking and thoroughbred strains. The fastest three consecutive miles ever made in harness, 2:11½, 2:11½, 2:12½, are credited to Little Brown Jug, a horse that was bred in Tennessee. Although the Jug has tremendous propelling power, and he has shown repeating capacity, his muscles are thicker and shorter than we like to see them. Long, flexible and well distributed muscles are more frequently associated with performances which mark great endurance. Every horse, pacer or trotter, which is often called upon for an extreme flight of speed must be properly balanced, otherwise he will become a cripple. How to balance a flyer is a science but little understood, and so the turf career of a 2:11 horse is generally short. Little Brown Jug was out of balance, and the suspensory ligament of one of his fore legs was forced from the line it should have occupied. His lameness was so pronounced that his owner regarded him as permanently disabled. To make him go sound will be quite a triumph for the scientific school of shoeing. Johnson, who has the fastest harness record, 2:10, is a pacer of the trotting conformation, and the suspicion attaches to him that he is faint-hearted. It may be that his muscles were not keyed up the past Summer to the pitch demanded by a three-fast-consecutive-mile effort. We hope, for the sake of his new owner, that he will prove a campaign horse. His muscular power is more evenly distributed than that of Little Brown Jug. Johnson was bred in Wisconsin, but all of his blood lines have not yet been definitely traced.

To develop a pacer requires patience, knowledge of temperament and a careful study of motion. It is customary to make the weight of the hind shoe just one-half the weight of the forward shoe; and a light toe-weight works well on some pacers. We know of a natural pacer whose trainer first used a shoe of 22 ounces. He gradually cut this down to 14 ounces, and then put on a three-ounce toe-weight and drove him a mile in 2:17. The best way to reduce the weight is to allow the shoe to become pretty well worn, and then to nail on a new shoe of the exact weight of the old one. As the wear amounts to from one to three ounces, it is easy to see that the weight will be greatly reduced at the end of several shoeings. There is danger, however, in allowing a shoe to stay on much longer than a fortnight. The growth of horn is such as to unbalance the action. See to it, that the toes do not become unduly extended. Also watch the heels. Some horses wear a six-ounce shoe forward, others an eight, and others still a ten-ounce shoe. The only way to determine the weight for a horse is by experimental test. You cannot decide what boots are necessary until you study the action. Protect the places that the horse hits in passing. Much depends upon the bit. A high-spirited horse will usually fight against a snaffle, and a rubber bit will keep him in better humor and make him more subject to treatment. It is a good rule to put the mildest possible bit in the sensitive mouth of a horse. It is easy to lay down rules. To apply them is more difficult. We hope our correspondent has had some experience with horses, because a man devoid of experience has no conception of the difficulties to be surmounted by the art of the trainer.

### A Novel Toe-Weight.

As reminiscences of American drivers are always in order, we will present a new one relating to that veteran reinsman, Dan Mace.

In 1879, when Sterling, Ill., opened the gates of her driving park for the first time, the chief attraction proved to be Dan Mace and his stable of trotters, secured by special contract through the efforts of the enterprising managers.

Hopeful, and Lucy, the pacer, started in a special race for \$1,200, which the gallant gray won in three heats, best time 2:13½, which was excellent for a half-mile track.

On the following day, Oct. 19th, Jennie B., a gray mare owned by Mr. Adams, of Prophetstown, started in the 2:48 class and it soon became evident to the judges that her driver was not using diligence in getting his mare to the front, so they changed drivers, giving the care of the mare to Mace. The second heat Jennie B. acted like one possessed, bobbing about and losing her balance while going far within the limit of her speed, and it was with the greatest difficulty that her veteran driver landed the mare on the safe side of the distance flag. Something was wrong that was evident; whether Dan could not drive the mare or whether some one had fooled with her while cooling out, were questions which the judges and spectators were unable to decide and even the pilot of Hopeful could not furnish a reason satisfactory to his mind.

While all hands were awaiting the tardy decision of the judges, a spectator came to Mace and handing that worthy a toe-weight remarked that Jennie B. threw the same after passing the distance stand on the second lap of the track.

"A wooden toe-weight, by George!" exclaimed Dan, adding that he had heard of wooden mtnges, but it had never fallen to his lot to behold a wooden toe-weight used in a horse race before that moment.

Sure enough, the mare had been carrying a heavy and a light weight which fact easily accounted for her unsteadiness. Suffice to say that during the next three heats Dan saw that the mare had her proper amount of weight on each foot, and thus equipped she won the race with comparative ease—Chicago *Horseman*.

A correspondent in Paris writes that French horses are usually trotted over a course one mile and seven furlongs in length, that the Frenchmen persist in overdriving young horses so that they rarely retain their trotting powers up to ten years of age. A speed of 2:42 or 2:45 to the mile is regarded as good.

At Watt Park, Grass Valley, last Tuesday, in a race between local horses, one of the contestants bolted and threw his rider, John Greer, against the fence inflicting injuries from which the unfortunate jockey died.

W. B. Todhunter, of Sacramento, has become the owner of the two-year-old colt, Billy Foot, by Wildside—Kate Gift, by Lodi, having bought him of Miss Kate Gift, of Martinez, for \$750.

At the New York horse show Jonesboro, the animal awarded the first prize for high jumping, cleared a bar 5 feet 10 inches from the ground.

At the late meeting at Louisville four important races were won by the get of imp. Great Tom.



### The Knocker-Out of the Plunger.

It appears that Professor Löffler, who got the better of Plunger Walton, in a row about Girofle, it appears spent some time in California. That some of his maxims are well worthy of being reproduced is beyond question.

In a recent interview a representative of the Loudon *Sporting Times* speaks of the marvelous improvement in Girofle's temper, wrought by the professor. Some of Löffler's methods are herewith given. We can agree with what he says concerning the teeth of horses. We could name dozens who had inexplicably become bad tempered on that account. Mr. Keene's My Nannie O and the King Alfonso-Janet colt, (the more especially), were treated for the teeth. In fact, there is no large stable without a case. We give a few of the professor's ideas:

"I don't profess to do impossibilities. All horses are not alike. You see that window? Well, I can't turn the glass into wood, or the wood into glass, but I can polish both. In other words, what is medicine to one horse is the rankest of poison to another. You must study their dispositions. At the first start I confined my attention to horse dentistry, and that only for eleven years. I got the notion that the principal cause of vice in a horse lay in his teeth, and that's what made me study the subject so deeply. I was born in eastern Germany and emigrated to California at the age of sixteen. When there I helped to break in horses—muntangs, and I'll back myself now to ride any horse in the world, bare-backed. I then turned my attention to trotting horses—and, by the way, you may put down this maxim, that a trotter cannot be driven at top speed with a sleek rein. Some years afterward I came to England, and for a long time things went badly enough with me. I couldn't get employment of any kind. At length I received an introduction to Mr. Edmund Tattersall, and he, having seen something of my capabilities, very kindly furnished me with a public letter of introduction. I've never looked back since, and just at present I've rather more work on my hands than I can attend to."

"Who employed you first in this country?"

"Mr. John Nightingall of Epsom I attended to the teeth of several of his horses, and wanted to operate on Shinfal, the Liverpool Steeple-chase winner, but the owner wouldn't let me. You see my idea is—don't mind that mare hitting your waist-coat; she only wants to get your watch out to see what o'clock it is—my idea is that hard food, such as oats, which a horse eats, wears his back teeth into sharp points, and these wound the inside of his cheeks at intervals, and that's what causes vice—at least very often. I attribute the supposed bad temper of most horses to the teeth. Many a runaway horse becomes so from bad teeth. That horse, Dickens, was a confirmed holer until I filled his molars."

"And now I want to hear about your first introduction to Barcalaine."

"Well, it was like this. Mr. Garry sent for me and told me the horse had gone mad, and that nobody had been able to get near him for two days, to give him food or water. Would I undertake the job of taming him? I demurred at first. The same day Colonel Barlow sent for me. 'Löffler,' said he, 'the horse has gone mad. There are several mares to be covered, and we can't get him out of the stable. Money is of no object to us. Get him round if you can.' Breaking the thread of my story for a moment, I may remark that Barcalaine is the gamest and highest-couraged I ever handled. 'Afraid of him? tut, tut! I would drive him in a cab this minute.'"

"I don't want to know too much, Mr. Löffler, but how did you proceed with the horse?"

"When I entered the box he was chained up. They asked me to go in and offer him some food in my hand. I refused to do so, because it was impossible. I doubled a blanket up and put it over the horse's head and whilst he was thus blinded, a man behind me put the food in his mouth. They told me they had tried to subdue the horse by means of starvation for two days and nights. My first step was to get a sort of boxing-glove, only much larger, at Boyce, the saddler's—something for Barcalaine to worry. With this on my hand I approached him, and he worried it at the first go off, and continued to worry it for six hours. I then managed to stroke him over the head and eyes, and let him smell my hand to show I didn't mean to hurt him. My idea is—and I have incontestable proof of this—that most horses, in their earlier days, went to bite something in a friendly manner, just as puppies do, without any intention to hurt. This disposition should most certainly be encouraged. If punished for so doing they misunderstand you, and in the course of time whenever they feel inclined to bite they will do so in a vicious manner. It is the stupidity, often brutality, of the stable attendant that ruins horses who are not naturally vicious. It was quite three hours before I could place my hand on Barcalaine's chest, being in the box with him by myself with the door shut. In two days he was quite amenable to handling, and you yourself could have done with him what you have just done with that mare. I didn't handle his hind legs much, for he kicked them together so much as to bruise them. Well, I had to leave the horse to go down to Mr. Wadlow's, at Stanton, where I go every year to attend Lord Bradford's horses. When I came back to Barcalaine I saw at once that the attendant had not carried out my instructions, and that the horse was retreating; so that I was obliged to give him a new handling to counteract the bad effects. In so doing, that day, he bruised one of his legs very badly, but without injuring himself permanently. Had they kept me on I would not have charged a farthing, but after being curtly told that my services were no longer required, I claimed 500 guineas from them. Do you think, considering the risk I ran, that such a sum is extravagant?"

"I should place my own life," replied the interviewer, "at more value than a 'monkey.'"

It was now becoming dark, so he closed the door of the box, and we strolled into the High street together.

"That mare," he continued, "possesses such a peculiar individuality that it is a great pleasure for me to study it. I have promised Mr. Walton to handle her to such an extent that she shall start kindly at the post. She followed me, loose, all over the Heath yesterday, as you saw. She and the pony are great friends, and I think it is always as well for a horse to have a stable-companion. No, I wouldn't put a goat in with her, nor should I approve of putting a donkey in to worry or kick her. I'm going to take the mare down to the seaside to-morrow or next day, to give her the benefit of the sea breezes and bathing."

The bay horse Frank Hastings, foaled 1875, by Monday, dam Sweetwater, by Volcan from Lady Letty, by Argyle, died recently in Washington Territory. He was at one time owned by Theo. Winters, but going lame at three years old he was sold to go north.

### California Horses in the East.

The Santa Anita Stable has been one of the prominent ones at the Latonia Meeting. Fallen Leaf won the Glidelia Stakes on the 2d in good style. The details of the race are as follows:

Glidelia Stakes, for three-year-old fillies, foals of 1881 \$100; b. f.; \$20 if declared on or before January 1st, 1884; \$30 if declared on or before May 1st, 1884; \$1,250 added; \$250 to second, third to save stake; 38 sub., of which 5 declared on January 1st; one mile and a quarter. E. J. Baldwin's br f Fallen Leaf, by Grinstead—Mollie McCarthy, 105 lbs. (Holloway) 1 W. Cottrill's ch f Mona, by Buckden—Monomah, 105 lbs. (Stoval) 2 B. G. Thomas' ch f Hiflight, by King Ban—Hira, 105 lbs. (Tankersley) 3 J. W. Lord's ch f Lady Lord, 105 lbs. (Whitthers); D. T. Pulsifer's ch f Haap, 105 lbs. (Harris); J. G. Greener's ch f Easter, 105 lbs. (Hovey) and Fleetwood Stable's br f Fac Simile, 105 lbs. (Ellis), ran unplaced. Time—2:13.

Pools: Fallen Leaf, \$150; Mona, \$40; Hiflight, \$35; Fac Simile, \$15; field, \$25. French mutuels paid \$8.40. Fallen Leaf went off in the lead, with Fac Simile and Hanap close up. At the furlong post Fallen Leaf had a lead of a length, with Hanap second and Hiflight third. On rounding the upper turn Mona took second place, with Hiflight still in third. The position of the first three remained unchanged to the end. Fallen Leaf winning very easily by a length, with Mona second and Hiflight a head third. Value to the winner, \$2,740.

## YACHTING.

### Capt. Floyd's Steel Steamer.

The long talked of steel steam yacht that ex-Commodore Floyd was to build at last seems to be coming to something definite. Capt. Floyd, who is an old steam boat man, has made the draughtings himself. She will be built entirely of steel, and as strong as possible. His present intention is to have her built in the East and brought out here round the Horn on the deck of a vessel.

She will be about 60 feet long, 12 feet in beam and will draw about 7 feet. As most of her will have to be given up to engine and cabin room the bunkers are to be made to carry only about three tons of coal, so on any extended trip coal will have to be carried on deck. She will have imitation guards, which will form an air tight compartment the full length of the vessel on either side, which will render her particularly unsinkable. She will have a compound engine and a Herschoff boiler. She will be lug rigged, her forward sail being much larger than the after one, which we presume might be called the driver.

To make her dry and comfortable in any heavy weather, she will have a "turtle back" forward, which will shed the water as fast as it comes on board. We will watch her advent with interest.

According to precedent, last Saturday, the day appointed by the San Francisco Yacht Club for its festivities, turned out miserably. When the 1:30 boat reached Sancelito the following vessels were moored off the club house: Larline, Nellie, Whitewing, Rambler, Frolic, Emerald and Dawn, all hedged with hunting, while off the Pacific Club House, lay the Fleur de Lis all by herself. The ships in Richardson's Bay with commendable spirit also "dressed ship" enhancing the brightness of the scene. Dancing commenced immediately on the arrival of the guests, and was kept up steadily, with the exception of the lunch hour, until the last boat. A drizzling rain began to fall in the afternoon, seeming to dampen both the clothes and the spirits of the participants. If Saturday night was disagreeable, Sunday was much more so. A dull leaden sky was seen without a break from horizon to horizon. Not a breath of wind was stirring, and a close, penetrating rain came dropping down without any sign or appearance of cessation.

In spite of the unpropitious look of Commodore Caduce fired the starting gun at 9:45 and the yachts proceeded to get up their after sail for a cruise to Vallejo and return. At ten o'clock the second gun was fired and the Aggie, Eva, Halcyon, Rambler, and Annie got up their forward sails and started to drift slowly and gracefully towards Point Cavallo. After about two hours time they managed to all close together, when the least semblance of a breeze sprang up, and the yachtsmen, taking advantage of this, got their vessels pointed shoreward and made their best possible time to Sancelito and the cruise was postponed indefinitely. The Nellie and Fleur de Lis showed their sense by remaining at anchor.

We have to report this week the sale of the Halcyon. This vessel has only been built a little over a year and has been used hardly at all, last Sunday being the first time she has been under way for pleasure since last season.

The purchaser is Mr. Joe Grant, and we expect that he will not spare any efforts or expense to get speed out of his yacht. He has already, acting under advice of Captain Hall, made arrangements for three more feet of mainsail, the full length of the leech. This will, of course, necessitate a new mainboom and gaff. He will also change her interior arrangements, which were very badly planned in the first place. We hope to see her develop all the speed she has in her, as the vessel has never yet had a fair test of speed with other yachts. The reported price was \$8,000; remarkably cheap for a vessel one year old, that cost to build and fit out almost \$20,000.

We are glad that she still remains in the yachting fleet instead of being made into a codfisher, pilot boat or trader.

### Regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club.

The Associated Press advises information of the result of the New York Yacht Race, without giving us any further particulars, as follows:

New York, June 10th.—The nineteenth annual regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club to-day was the most successful in some years. Twenty-seven yachts started. The winners were: Class A, Grayling; class B, Triton and Agnes; class C, Mischief and Fanuie; class D, Fanita and Rann; class E, Crocodile; class F, Romeyn and Daisy; class G, Amazon. Fanita, George Gould's yacht, also won the Livingston memorial prize.

The yachtsmen are looking forward with interest to the coming Santa Cruz cruise, and already making some preparations for it. The vessels expected to start are the Larline, Halcyon, Aggie, Fleur de Lis, Nellie, Whitewing, possibly the Ariel, and Commodore Caduce says he is thinking of taking the Annie down. It is no trick taking her down, but when she hauls on the wind in a heavy sea, homeward bound, the sensation is somewhat different, especially on a light draft boat like the Annie.

The Ariel came off the beach last Saturday night, where she had been cleaned. We hardly see the use of pnting her on the beach so often when she only lies at her moorings to get dirty again.

The Spray leaves to-day for a week's cruise to Stockton. If the weather remains as it was last week a pleasant time can scarcely be looked for.

## BICYCLING.

Mr. Scnri, the world-renowned single wheeled rider, is now making a tour of Italy on his machine, and when completed will visit the United States. The most curious thing about Scnri is that in his youth he lost the use of his legs. Even at the age of seven he was obliged to be carried by his nurse, and could only get along by crawling on his hands and knees. His father, however, happily thought of a plan which proved an effectual cure. A small tricycle was obtained, and, by dint of perseverance, the boy was brought around to be able to use it, and from that time his health steadily improved. It was not very long before the toy tricycle was exchanged for a bicycle. But few surgeons could boast of such a cure as this—a cripple into an athlete—in a comparatively short space of time.

Prince, Woodside and Morgan, the professionals, and several fast amateurs are in Philadelphia, preparing for the races of the Quaker City Bicycle Club on June 17th, 18th and 19th inst. Prince expects to have to ride against a trotter in a match on Monday next, at the Gentlemen's Driving Park. It is rumored in Philadelphia that Hendee wants to have a race with Prince if the league sanction can be obtained. Prince says he can defeat Hendee. It is reported in private circles that Brooks, the amateur who rode at Washington, is an old English professional, and has rode many professional races in England.—*Turf, Field and Farm*.

Two tricyclists have been making a run from Paris to Geneva, a distance of 325 miles, in six days, with delightful ease. They never tasted spirits, beer or wine, but drank coffee, chocolate and occasionally aerated water with fruit syrups. They had breakfast for which they paid fifteen cents each, and a charming country dinner for which they were charged thirty cents, syrup and aerated water included. They ran on the national roads, kept by the Government, with a surface like a billiard table and not a single rut.

The Woodland Democrat says that last Sunday four bicyclists of that town started on a ride to Davisville, and had a pleasant trip. They lingered a little too long in that town, and when they started for home rain was falling. The result was that the "noiseless steeds" balked in the mud and the party had to return to Davisville and take the cars for home.

Dudley A. Sargent, Professor of physical training in Harvard College, and director of the new gymnasium, says that the bicycle brings into special activity the muscles of the thighs, and otherwise affords good exercise, but unless care is taken its use will make one round-shouldered.—*Saturday Union*.

H. C. Finkler and a friend will shortly start on bicycles for a tour through the interior. The trip, it is expected, will cover over seven hundred miles and will occupy a little over two weeks.

At the Harvard Bicycle Club games held at Boston, May 31st, the mile race was won by Hendee in 2 minutes 54½ sec., which lowers the American record ½ sec.

The San Jose Fair Association will offer gold and silver medals as premiums for a mile and repeat bicycle race, on the 4th of July. The race is open to all bicyclists in the district.

H. L. Cortis, the ex-amateur champion bicycle rider of the world, is lying seriously ill at Sydney, Australia. He is suffering from heart disease.

May 5th, W. A. Illston rode a mile with ten yards start in 2m. 54 4-5 sec., at Crystal Palace, England.

A Chinaman is reported as having been seen astride of a bicycle in the streets of Boston.

## POULTRY.

### The Turkey as an Incubator.

A correspondent of the *Ohio Farmer* advocates the use of the turkey for hatching eggs in preference to either the hen or the artificial incubator. He thinks it is more "according to nature" than the latter. His experience in the matter is given as follows:

I took the turkey up and put her to work on artificial eggs for four days; then she became cross and broody. I then fixed her nest and set her with 25 hen's eggs, giving her liberty to come and feed at her will. She struck to her work until she had the job accomplished, and out of 25 eggs she hatched 23 chicks. I took them from her and set her again with 31 eggs, and she hatched out 28 chickens. I then took her off and let her mother the chicks, and a more careful mother never lived. She would mother all the chickens that came to her. She stayed with them as long as they stayed with her. There is no trouble to get turkeys to take charge of strange chicks; they would take to young geese or ducks if these would take to the turkeys. Nothing can equal them as careful mothers; they will actually lift the chicks about as a cat does her kittens and all the time they are sitting they may be laying, thus pay for their keeping. I deem this the cheapest and most perfect way of hatching and rearing chickens ever found out, and think it will do away with all patent artificial incubators.

Unquestionably the quickest way to cure a dog of sucking eggs is to kill him. If, however, he is valuable, and the hens are allowed to lay where the dog can get access to the nests, a good dose of tartar emetic can be put into each egg of a dozen or two, through a small hole picked in the shell, and one or two of these put into the nest each day. The dog soon concludes that eggs are not good diet. He never forgets the habit, however, and continual watchfulness is required. A rather cruel remedy, which is sometimes successful, is to boil an egg three minutes, then open the dog's mouth, put the egg in and hold his jaws shut for a minute or two. Then in a day or two boil another, dip it into cold water to cool the shell, and put it in the nest, to which the dog must have access in a few minutes. He will soon learn to let warm eggs alone.



## BILLIARDS.

## Play and Chatter in Petaluma.

Billiardists, like others, take their Summer vacations, and at the same time, to judge by the following letter, they blend business with pleasure:

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco:—The advent of W. R. F. Lowry and J. F. B. McCleery, in this portion of the State has made things pretty lively, billiardistically speaking, during the past week. According to advertisement these two players met at Santa Rosa, and crossed cues in a 1,200 point match for a nominal purse. Friday and Saturday evenings were occupied, as well as a Saturday matinee, to finish the play, at 400 points each game. Lowry won the first and McCleery the two succeeding games, which were witnessed by a rather slim crowd on account of an admission being charged at the door. Nevertheless the players did well, making grand averages of over 11 and a splendid rail run of 206 points by McCleery. The latter, after each game gave a brilliant exhibition of fancy shots that were well appreciated by every one except Waite, the old Cosmopolitan ivory pusher, who has, until now, been looked upon by the boys as the crack player of the coast. Mac has found that the luxurious past-times of Santa Rosa agree with him and has made it his home, at least, for some days. Occasionally he takes a run into the neighboring towns. On one of these turns he came across Lowry in this little place, and a 400-point game sprung up in consequence. It was for a stake of \$200, and was played last evening in the American Hotel billiard parlors. Mr. Reickert acted as referee and by his decisions added greatly to the Professor's ire. Lowry won the bank and chose the black. The game, as far as good play goes, was not very remarkable. Mac succeeded but once in reaching a half hundred. His troubles were so numerous and at times comical that, by causing laughter on the part of Lowry, the latter was incapable of making over 60 points at an inning. Mac lost the game, having but 276 points to his credit when his opponent went out. Lowry's runs were 31, 51, 60. Average 7.9-13. McCleery's best runs were 31, 50. Average, 5.7-52. Mac was so vexed at the close of the play that he omitted to give his fancy exhibition, and left the city for Santa Rosa on the next train. Following is the challenge he wrote before departing:

Messrs. Lowry, Roberts, and gentlemen of Petaluma,  
GENTS:—Since affairs have taken the turn they have in regard to a billiard match here, between Mr. Lowry and myself, I make you the following proposition:  
I will play Mr. Lowry a game of straight billiards, 1,200 points up, for \$100, or \$250 a side. I will give Mr. Lowry 200 points in 1,200. The winner to take all receipts and pay all expenses. Game to be played on Tuesday evening, June 10th. Telegraph me, if accepted, at Santa Rosa, before 2 P. M.  
J. F. B. McCLEERY.

Petaluma, June 10th, 1884.

McCleery no doubt means business," says Lowry, "but he forgets that it is usual for a man, when he issues a challenge, to put up a forfeit." It is needless to say that the match is still to come off.

Yours truly, E. H.

## Pool Tournament Articles.

A new departure in the billiard circles of this coast will be understood by the following:

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12th, 1884.

We, the undersigned, do agree to enter in a fifteen ball pool tournament, under the Syracuse call shot rules, and herewith deposit our entrance fee of \$2.50 each. The understanding is, that the Saylor Bros., in whose parlors the tournament will take place, are to give prizes to the amount of \$75, open to all comers. The tournament is to begin on Monday evening, June 16th, 1884, and as many games played each evening and afternoon as the time will permit. In each game the player who pockets 100 balls first will be declared the winner of that issue, and the winner of the greater number of issues to be awarded the first prize, and so on. Referee and judges to be named before the first evening's play. The entries will close on Sunday evening at 10 o'clock:

W. R. F. Lowry, G. F. Schmechel, G. Anderson, Ben. F. Saylor, A. Kleser, Charles O'Neil.  
It is probable that Lon Morris will also enter. Schmechel and Anderson are the two Eastern pool players who have been making it warm of late for the hotel boys.

The "Parisian" pool is again being talked of. It is probable that the tournament will be held at Loskey's parlors, the other houses being too much engrossed in the percentages of "stud" and "gelding" poker.

Frank Loskey's health has compelled him to visit the country for a few weeks. This is his first vacation in twelve years. His rooms are doing a very fair business.

Emanuel Brunswick has returned from Portland, Oregon, where he established the eighteenth branch of the Brunswick, Balke & Collender billiard house.

## CRICKET.

## The Trophy Match.

If the weather permits the Occidents and Merions will play a match this afternoon at the Olympic Grounds, Oakland. The match will be the first one for the silver trophy presented by W. Greer Harrison to the Club winning four games out of seven. Both clubs are expected to put in the field a very strong team. The match will start at 2 P. M. sharp.

On May 22d the Australians met the Marylebone Club, and the latter winning the choice defended the wickets. They were in all day and gave the Australians a day of leather hunting such as they never experienced before. Seven bowlers were tried but the M. C. C. were not disposed of till the large total of 481 was reached. W. G. Grace, A. G. Steele, T. C. O'Brien and Barnes scored 101, 134, 72 and 105 respectively; the latter was also out. The Australians were dismissed for 184 in their first and 182 in their second inning, so the M. C. C. won the match in one inning with 115 runs to spare.

It will be remembered that the M. C. C. were disposed of for 33 in the first and 19 in the second inning when they met the Australians for the first time in 1878.

## Eight to Fourteen.

On last Saturday, owing to the non-appearance of a few of the enthusiastic cricketers, eight picked men were opposed by fourteen all-comers. The eight were the first to handle the willow, and were all disposed of for the meagre total of 61, Waterman playing a splendid innings for the 23 runs. The fourteen only managed 29, owing to the irresistible bowling of Banner. Mathia was top scorer with eight runs. The game clearly showed the inconsistency in the batting department of our best players, and also the poor attempts the bowlers made when not bowling from their accustomed end. DeGolia kept the wickets in first-class style, considering that it was his first attempt. Miller will prove a valuable acquisition to the Merions. The score follows:

THE EIGHT.	
Burnett 1 b W. Benjamin.....	7
Bristowe b Miller.....	7
Waterman b Campbell.....	23
Purly (Capt.) C. Hill b Campbell.....	0
Sundries.....	4
Total.....	61
THE FOURTEEN.	
Barnes Benjamin b Banner.....	3
Hill (Capt.) run out.....	0
Campbell b Banner.....	0
Mathien b Banner.....	8
Emmet b Banner.....	1
Hood run out.....	1
Miller absent.....	0
Sundries.....	7
Total.....	29

## University of Dublin vs. Philadelphians.

We arrange the following account of the opening match from cable dispatches: The Dublin University won the toss, and were the first to defend the wicket. They were all out for 180 runs. At the end of the day's play the Philadelphians had lost only three wickets for 118 runs. On resuming next day wicket after wicket fell with the Philadelphians still behind, and the excitement became intense. Every fine play was applauded to the echo, both teams sharing the ovation equally. The innings closed for 181 runs, one run in advance of the University. J. A. Scott, 50; Thayer, 40, while Clarke, Brockie, Newhall and Stoever got well into double figures. In the second innings the University played with great spirit, and succeeded in putting together the fine total of 220. The Philadelphians scored 20 runs without losing a wicket in their second innings, when the game was declared drawn. This is considered to be an unsatisfactory end to an exciting contest.

## The Philadelphians Win.

Dublin, June 4th.—A cricket match took place to-day between the American and Gentlemen of Ireland teams, on the vice-regal grounds in Dublin. The Americans won the first innings and made a good total of 220. Brown and Hazen showed up in excellent form. When the Irish team went in the light was had and suited Lowry's howling to a nicety. The Irishmen were unable to cope with his bowling, and were all out for the small total of 88. Lowry's analysis was: Twenty-three overs, fifty-five runs, four maidens and seven wickets. Fox took three wickets for four runs. The individual scores of the American team were: Scott 19, Brown 43, Thayer 42, Newhall 8, Clarke 16, Law 19, Fox 19, Stover 8, Morgan 12, McNutt 10, Lowry not out 4, Sundries 20. The Gentlemen of Ireland scored 180 in their second; this left the Philadelphians 49 runs to win, which they made, but not before losing 4 of their best wickets. The Philadelphians therefore won by one run, and 5 wickets to spare.

The Australians won their match against Surrey by eight wickets. The Australians scored 195 runs in their first innings, of which Scott made 71. The Surrey team made 97 and 144. The Australians made the necessary runs with the loss of two wickets.

For his score of 101 runs, in the match against the Australians, Grace is credited with playing a faultless inning. The hitting of Steele and O'Brien is described as brilliant, while Barnes never exhibited better cricket.

On May 31st the Staten Island Club, of New York, defeated the Longwood, of Boston, by an innings and 70 runs.

On May 31st ten cricket matches were played at Philadelphia.

## ATHLETICS.

## Athletes for England.

On Wednesday, June 4th, the team of American amateur athletes, who are expected to astonish the English runners and walkers, sailed on the steamer Aurania. The members of the team are L. E. Myers, H. Fredricks and Arthur Waldron, of the Manhattan A. C., and F. P. Murray, of the W. A. C. Myers is making his second trip, having been to England in 1881. He ran in all eleven races and lost one, that the 100-yard championship. He is without doubt the fastest amateur runner for one-fourth of a mile in the world. Waldron is the 100-yard champion of America and has a record of 10.1s. for the distance. H. Fredricks is the champion mile runner and has a record of 4m. 32s., made in a dead heat with James Gifford. Frank P. Murray is champion mile walker and has the best on record in the world for an amateur at one and two miles, and the best in America at three miles. He is a remarkably fair walker. The team will make their first appearance on English soil on July 5th, on the Little Bridge Grounds, London, when the first joint meeting of the Manhattan Athletic Club and South London Harriers will be held. The team will be accompanied by G. L. M. Sachs, and probably H. P. Pike and G. A. Avery.

J. C. Ryan who was to have run a foot race against Bentley in this city a few weeks ago, for \$2,500 a side, the other side finally taking forfeit of the money up, because his backers declined to make the balance of their wager good, is engaged to run at Woodland next Sunday a race of 100 yards for \$500 a side, against a man named Barnes, who is also said to be a professional foot racer.—Record Union.

At the Lawn Tennis Club championship of Ireland match, held May 19, Messrs Dwight, Sears and Rivers, of the Longwood Club, Boston, were among the competitors.

## An Athlete's Departure.

A great many readers of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, particularly those who were present at the late Olympic meeting, will regret to learn that A. C. Phillips left for his home in Washington Territory in the early part of the week, after an absence of four years spent in a scholastic institution of Oakland. With a few seasons in this city we think that Phillips would be the equal of the best amateurs in America although we heard a leading professional runner, who should certainly be an authority, claim that he was not quite tall enough to ever be much speedier than he is at present, but we think this fallacious, for are not the leading amateurs of America of the present time of rather small stature? The vacancy caused by Phillips' departure will be hard to fill. Success to our speedy athlete.

## A New Departure.

Arrangements are now being completed by the Merion Cricket Club for a regular athletic meeting, to be held on the afternoon of the fourth of July at Stockton. The programme is not yet definitely arranged, but will probably include a 100 yards, 440 yards, and a mile race, also a bicycle obstacle and school race, together with a running high jump (handicap), 5 in limit. The races will all be handicaps, and will be open to all amateurs on the coast. Already a great many of the leading performers have consented to participate. If no unforeseen difficulties prevent the arrangement, the Stocktonians will have an opportunity to witness for the first time a properly conducted amateur athletic meeting.

## Williamsburg Athletic Meeting.

One of the largest crowds ever seen at an amateur athletic meeting in America, were present at the opening of the new grounds of the Williamsburg Athletic Club, on May 30th. L. E. Myers and Malcolm Ford, each, were timed 12½ sec., for separate heats in the 125 yard race, but were, however, unplaced owing to the altogether too liberal handicapping. Frank P. Murray won the two mile walk in 13 min. 48 3-5 secs., which lowers his previous best on record over 10 aces. Thoa. F. Delaney ran against the five mile record, making 3 miles in 15 min. 3 4-5 secs., four in 21 min. 10 secs., and five in 26 min. 31 secs., all of which are now the best amateur time ever made in America.

We were very much disgusted to notice the attempt of the sporting editor of the News Letter to belittle the performances of some of the runners at the late meeting. Two miles in 10 min. 36½ sec. for the 25-yard mark is rather good, and it is to be hoped that my esteemed friend on the N. L. has not forgotten the time not long since when he had to record the mile events at the meetings won in worse than six minutes. Fair play is bonnie play.

On Decoration Day a one mile run took place at Plainfield, the contestants being William A. Tompkins, of Newark, and N. L. Rodgers, of Wisconsin Athletic Club. Mr. Rogers is said to be the champion amateur mile runner of his State. After a close race Tompkins won by one foot. The time was 4.54½, and Rogers 4.54½. The prize was a gold medal. A. F. Clark acted as referee.—Exchange.

At the Newport Baths last Sunday the swimming match between M. E. Harris, Gwa Parker and H. M. Castillar, was won by the former. The race was announced for the amateur championship, but we fail to know why any of the swimmers competing in the race are entitled to the honor.

The International Baseball match between the Pngnet Sound Baseball Club and the Amity Baseball Club of Victoria, resulted in victory for the Victorians after a stubbornly fought game.

At the Agricultural Park, Sacramento, Ed. Ingles, of Red Bluff, and J. B. Both, of Sacramento, walked ten miles in 1 hour 55 minutes, Saturday, June 7th.

The championship Lacrosse match played at Toronto, May 31st, between Toronto and Montreal, resulted in favor of the former by three goals to one.

"Physical training in its broad sense means correct habits. It means temperance. It means morality."—Col. Wm. A. Bancroft.

On May 31st Princeton beat Yale for the final game in the Lacrosse match for the intercollegiate championship.

The performances at the Manhattan games held at New York, May 31st, were all of a very ordinary character.

Ford is generally looked upon as the coming sprint runner of America.

## Foals.

At Rancho del Paso, property of J. B. Haggin.

## TROTTERS.

May 22, chestnut filly, star in forehead, and left hind foot white; by Algona, dam Mills, black mare, by David Hill.

May 23, bay colt, left hind foot white; by Algona, dam Black Woodbine, by Reardon's Patchen, he by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.; g d Woodbine, by Woodburr.

May 24, bay filly, small star in forehead; by Algona, dam Belle Ely, by Inauguration, g d Fannie, the dam of Alexander, by Ohio Bellfounder.

May 25, chestnut colt, by Algona, dam Nettie, by Nutwood, g d by Tattler.

May 26, bay colt, two small stars in forehead; by Exile, dam Bay Patchen mare.

May 26, brown filly, by Echo, dam King Philip mare, by King Philip, g d Lady Dale, by Oweu Dale.

May 31, bay colt, by Algona, dam Nellie, by Muldoon, g d by McCracken's Black Hawk.

May 31, bay colt, little white on both hind feet; by Echo, dam cb Kern filly, by Victor.

June 3, bay colt, small star, both hind feet and left fore foot white; by Exile, dam Bay Mare by Patchen.

June 8, bay filly, strip in face, left fore foot and both hind feet white; by Exile, dam Fannie.

## THOROUGHBREDS.

Chestnut filly, star in forehead, snip on nose and four white feet; by Jim Brown, dam Virginia, by Revenue, g d Corinne, by imp. Gleaceo.







## Scheutzen Park, Alameda.

Although there were a good many riflemen out practicing at this favorite range on Sunday the only medal shooting done was by the Eintracht Rifle Club, which, as usual, turned out in strength, sixteen members putting in an appearance. For a long time Lieut. Fred Kuhls, one of our leading riflemen, has been the champion of this club, but on Sunday he was beaten 11 points by Klotz, and had to surrender the coveted medal. The score:

CHAMPION MEDAL.	
Klotz.....	398
SECOND CLASS MEDAL.	
Gumbel.....	345
THIRD CLASS MEDAL.	
Schubert.....	311
LAST BEST SHOT.	
RINGS.	
Klotz.....	23
GENERAL SCORE.	
Kuhls.....	387
Stamer.....	367
Ropke.....	339
Leu.....	291
Strecher.....	286
Hagerup.....	274
Welhe.....	263
Wolf.....	247
Tapken.....	243
Wirtner.....	239
Hartmensen.....	215
Scharitz.....	208
Kruger.....	182

## Comparative Records.

We take pleasure in keeping our riflemen posted on Eastern and California records, because it is beneficial to our men to know they are equal to any in the Union. A few weeks ago we spoke of Hovey's shooting at the 200-yard range and showed it to be equal to that of the picked men of Boston and Springfield. In the same spirit this week, we contrast the general score of the Eintrachts, as given above, with the particular score in a match between Indianapolis and Hepburn teams, at the same range and same kind of shooting. So far this season, the scores of the teams selected are the representative average scores of Eastern riflemen.

INDIANAPOLIS TEAM.	
J. Cabalzer.....	380
F. Maus.....	348
G. P. Marrott.....	330
E. Merz.....	317
E. Mueller.....	311
J. H. Rhodwald.....	298
Dr. W. Walling.....	281
L. Ott.....	271
R. Miller.....	268
P. Zepp.....	208
Total.....	3,104
HEPBURN TEAM.	
E. Bretz.....	379
A. M. Alexander.....	355
L. C. Walters.....	356
M. D. Walters.....	331
E. F. Hodges.....	314
M. T. Robinson.....	308
Dr. H. Jameson.....	275
F. D. Lewis.....	275
F. Heiner.....	269
R. L. Scarlet.....	249
Total.....	3,091

With the Eintrachts, who, however, do not embrace our best ring-target men, this comparison is quite satisfactory, even without speaking of the character of sights, which is generally in favor of Eastern men. Our celebrated California Schuetzen Club have much the best men in this State at this style of shooting, and we could reproduce records from our back numbers of scores made by Jacoby, Stanton, H. C. Smith, Boeckman, Utschig and others, ranging from 409 to 430. Fred Kuhls, of the Eintrachts, has a record of 403, and Lieutenant Kellogg made 401 at Schuetzen a few days ago, the first time he ever tried the ring target in his life. John Utschig, last Sunday in four shots, made 99 out of a possible 100. So, whenever we come to comparative records, and go down to the headrock for data, we always find our State, young as she is, the peer of any State in the Union.

While on the subject of comparative records, we should like to know the best scores ever made in off hand matches, 200 yards military rifles, with 10, 25, 50, and 100 shots to the man. We have not the means at our disposal of finding out the Eastern or California records, and if any person can favor us with the information we should take it as a great favor.

We inadvertently omitted a little rifle incident last week, occurring at the Gun Club picnic, for which we beg to make amends this week. Some gentleman had the foresight to take out a parlor rifle for the amusement of the ladies, and after lunch brought it into active operation. A bottle (empty, the reader may be assured), was put on a bush about fifteen yards off as a mark. Several of the married ladies tried first, all making good line shots as they generally do, but none hit the bottle. Then Miss Reynolds, a tall, stately young lady, took the weapon and with a pose equal in ease and grace to Col. Kellogg's, made three remarkable shots—the first cut the cork off, the second broke the neck of the bottle, the third sent the body of the bottle into flinders. The remarkable part of this performance is, that the young lady had never touched a rifle before in her life. If any person of the masculine gender ever gets into a controversy with that young lady hereafter, we advise him to keep out of the range of parlor rifles.

The season at Creedmore for 1884, opening on the 21st of May has not been marked by any particularly great shooting. The first match was as good as any we find recorded. It was off-hand, at 200 and 300 yards, 7 shots to the man. At the finish, with a possible 70, the score stood as follows:

T. J. Dolan.....	57
John James.....	49
W. M. Vose.....	44
Capt. M. H. Murphy.....	41
C. Donohue.....	40

If they would inform us of the character of the weapons and sights used we could form a better estimate of Eastern shooting. Generally improved weapons and fancy sights are used by our Eastern riflemen, while ours almost invariably use the common military rifle and open sight. This makes a great difference in the result.

We spoke above of Lieutenant Kellogg's score at the ring target, a new style of shooting to him. As it is extraordinary we have obtained the details. He had four strings of five shots, with a possible 25 to the shot.

First string.....	24	24	19	19	16-102
Second string.....	22	17	22	17	19-97
Third string.....	18	22	24	23	18-105
Fourth string.....	20	24	24	17	12-97
Total.....					401

To-morrow at Schuetzen Park the liberal and enterprising Eintrachts will have their prize shooting open to all. The conditions will be ten shots for a dollar. There will also be a \$20 medal, and \$50 in cash prizes.

## STABLE AND PADDOCK.

## Green Food for Horses in Summer.

The almost universal custom of farmers in feeding their work horses with dry hay during the Summer and Fall, instead of supplying them with green food during the Summer, is not consistent with the principles of correct hygiene, or promotive of the greatest degree of health in horses. Indeed it is fair to infer that so long a continuance of dry food is injurious; that it tends to produce a constipated condition of the bowels, and to lay the foundation of inflammatory disorders, and of severe fevers in some instances. One reason of the constipating effects of dry hay is its hard character which makes it difficult to masticate, making the permeation of the salivary fluid into its most solid parts slow and difficult. Horses, when subsisting on hay and other dry food, have only opportunity to dilute and cool the circulation two or three times a day. In fact many horses in northwestern localities are watered only twice daily in Winter and early Spring. Yet a very little reflection will convince the owner that more water is necessary with dry than with green food. In fact, to maintain the degree of natural fluidity in the circulation, it is necessary that an extra quantity of water be given to horses subsisting on dry food. Farmers in the British Islands provide the work horses with an abundance of green fodder in their stables both night and day. Tares or vetches are very generally used for this purpose. The horses are fed small quantities at a time during the day, and full rations when bed time (at eight o'clock) comes around. In the morning before the teams go to work they are also fed in small quantities four or five times between four and seven o'clock. In addition to, or in place of vetches, clover, cow grass, trefoil, lucern, rye grass, and even rye, are used. The succulence of such food tends to cool the blood.

The English farm horses are fed all the bulky food they can consume, for the express purpose of making them as bulky and heavy as practicable—it being well understood that when the stomach is habitually filled, and so expanded till large and bulky, the blood vessels and frame-work also necessarily develop, to contain corresponding bulk of blood and support a corresponding weight of body. A large and strong body and frame cannot, in fact, be developed except by a bulky quantity of coarse food being consumed.

There is nothing inconsistent in the supposition that large draft horses, like the Shire and the Normau sorts, can be as easily raised in North America as in Europe, if bulky food in large quantity be given to them while growing. Besides clovers in variety, we have grasses in variety and abundance for feeding in the stable here in hot weather. Vetches, so widely grown in Great Britain, are not so well adapted as peas and rye mixed. Peas should be put in quite early for early soiling, with a peck of rye or wheat to three bushels of peas. The grain will hold the peas off the ground sufficiently to allow them to be mowed easily and clean. After the middle of April, when planted for a succession, flint corn, at the rate of a peck to three bushels of peas, can take the place of the rye. The pea produces a large amount of straggling vine, and this makes it a very suitable crop for soiling and cutting previous to and while in bloom.

The notion that green and succulent food weakens horses, is only partially correct. When horses are taken from dry, constipating food, and fed with succulent green fodder, the laxative effects are moderate, but necessary and healthy. Horses fed with dry and concentrated food only, are generally in a condition of incipient inflammation, liable to some form of life-shortening disease, and generally do not live out two-thirds their normal and possible life; while on the other hand, horses that are fully and carefully fed with green, bulky, and not concentrated food, grow into animals of great size, power and endurance. They serve their owners truly and well for a score of years, living to a good old age, and are thereafter long and frequently remembered for their faithful and profitable services.—Country Gentleman.

## Blue Grass Pastures.

Mr. O. C. Hildreth, of Kansas, a gentleman with a decided predilection for the fine horse, was in this city a short time since on business, and called upon us. He had traveled over the State somewhat, and was so favorably impressed with this country that he purchased a tract of land in the Tulare Valley and will settle there. He was quick to recognize the natural advantages of this State for the lovers of the horse, and one of the inducements that decided him to change his residence was that he might better indulge his fancy for raising thoroughbreds, of which he is a breeder in a quiet way at his home place in Kansas. Among his other observations Mr. Hildreth saw enough to convince him that the plains of the San Joaquin are capable of producing the finest blue grass. He saw several small lots of this famous herbage that had been grown for ornamental purposes, and he says he never saw it in greater perfection, not even in Kentucky. He will thoroughly test the matter when he is settled on his Tulare ranch. No systematic experiments have ever been made in that section, to our knowledge, to ascertain whether or not permanent pastures of blue grass could be established and it may be a mine of wealth only wanting the attention of the prospector. We know of several farmers in that region that should act on this hint at once. As most of these we refer to are Kentuckians, perhaps they would smile at the idea of telling them how to grow blue grass, but for the benefit of all concerned we print the following simple formula given in the *Prairie Farmer* for the information of a correspondent in Illinois, but applicable with slight modification to California as well:

1. How can I secure a blue grass pasture? 2. How much seed to acre? 3. Can blue grass be grown successfully mixed with other grasses? 4. What season and what soil is best adapted to secure a good catch? 5. Can it be grown on low, wet land?

Answer.—1. There are almost as many ways to obtain a blue grass pasture as there are men who undertake the job, though essentially the practices are alike. The usual method is to sow the seed in the Spring or Fall, either alone or with clover or timothy. 2. The seed is very light and chaffy, and weighs only fourteen pounds to the bushel, and the amount sown varies from five to seven pounds to the acre. 3. Yes, though after a few years blue grass, on a true blue grass soil, roots every other grass out and reigns with a divided empire with white clover. 4. Any good corn or wheat soil will produce good blue grass—the usual method of obtaining a blue grass pasture is as follows: To one bushel of good timothy seed one quart of red clover is added, and this quantity is made to cover from five to six acres. The seeding may be done in the fall with fall grain, in the spring with oats, or on stubble or wheat land on the snow in February. After, in the month of August, from a peck to a half bushel of blue

grass is sown upon the young timothy and clover. But little or nothing can be seen of the blue grass for the first year and it does not show vigorously until the third year. Thereafter if the soil is a true blue grass one and the land is pastured, blue grass and white clover dominate to the exclusion of everything else. Perhaps the surest way to obtain a stand of timothy and thereafter a set of blue grass, is to prepare the land carefully and sow rye in October. On this sow timothy and red clover as above on the snow in February or March; pasture the rye, but not too closely, to 15th of May. Harvest the rye at the usual time, and the yield will be all the better for the pasturing, and sow the blue grass seed on the stubble in August. 5. No, but red top will in spite of your best efforts to the contrary unless you till and thoroughly break up the land.

## Wolf-Teeth in Horses.

The general expression among prominent veterinary surgeons is that the supererumary teeth know as "wolf-teeth" have no effect upon the eyes of the horse. I have noticed numerous answers to inquiries in the various turf and medical journals as above. Now if all the most distinguished veterinarians in the world were to reiterate their belief as above, I should continue to investigate the mouth of all my horses from yearlings up for these supererumary teeth and remove them. In almost every instance where I have noticed indications of weak eyes, watery discharges, etc., I have upon examination found one or two wolf-teeth. These removed, the eyes have cleared with no subsequent treatment. Last Fall I purchased a number of young horses. Among them I noticed three with watery discharges from their eyes. Calling the man in charge I called his attention to the colts, had them caught and examined every one of them. The yearlings had two wolf-teeth, which were removed. The eyes all improved, and in a short time were as perfect as any. For years I have practiced the removal of teeth, and invariably with the best results; so I say without hesitation to all breeders; examine your stock, old and young, and when you find the useless teeth remove them. Certainly it can do no harm. To remove them is a simple operation by an experienced person. I have a horse-shoer who removes them, root and all, very readily. He has a tool not unlike a common gage, quickly pushes it between the wolf-tooth and first molar, and presto, out flies the tooth. The more prominent the tooth, the easier the operation. I have seen him remove dozens, never missing removing root and tooth. I have had so-called tooth dentists remove them with forceps, but not unfrequently have they broken the tooth from the root. I know that the educated and distinguished V. S. will ridicule my position, but I say, remove the teeth and save your eyes "just the same."

A few years ago a V. S. whom I know quite well, claimed to have examined mouths of horses by the hundred. He found a large number with wolf-teeth and yet perfect eyes. I know from my own investigations such to be the fact. I also know from years of close observation, that where I have discovered evidences of weak eyes I have also found the wolf-teeth; and when I have removed them almost immediate improvement followed.—Mambrino, in *Breeders' Gazette*.

Large numbers, if not the general average of trotting aires, are sixteen hands high, and weigh from ten to thirteen hundred pounds. Moreover, they have the requisite strength and bold action, accompanied with an elegance of contour, that the combined horse should possess. Many brood mares, probably the most popular to-day on trotting stock farms, have a commingling of pacing and thoroughbred lineage that will insure the various gaits desired. The offspring of such composite blood frequently pace at birth, and until they are broken to harness, and every other action but trotting is steadily discouraged, they will pace and rack and trot interchangeably at will. Such horses are natural general-purpose horses. All of these gaits can be reasonably developed in them, so that they will trot at fair speed in harness, and never once indulge in racking or pacing in the shafts, while they will readily shift from one gait to the other under saddle, as if they really enjoyed the change as a matter of recreation. Even when such offspring fail to show the various gaits in the field, the capacity is inborn by the mysterious force of inheritance, and it can be cultivated by judicious training. The trot is more likely to predominate, for the pace soon "breeds out," unless the colts are early handled to saddle, with reference to saddle qualities. But the saddle gaits can be perpetuated by the most simple methods of manipulation.

Vicious horses are not desirable anywhere, but if there is one place more than another where they are not wanted and should not be found, it is on the farm. In the different work that horses have to perform in farming it is often the case that they have to be handled by several different persons during the season, and often by boys or men who are incompetent. A horse with a bad disposition is not slow to understand whether he or the one who handles him to be the boss, and when the least opportunity is afforded they are not slow to take advantage of it. Reports of men or boys being killed by such horses are quite frequent, and other mischief that they do is as often heard of or experienced. It is generally taking great risks of personal injury or of injuring others by keeping such animals on the place, and unless they have some redeeming qualities it is far better to part with them even at a sacrifice. The best place for a horse that is not perfectly gentle and reliable is in teams, in cities where they have constant work, and where they have the same master day after day, and the sooner they find their way to such positions the better it is for them and for all concerned.

George Bird, of Bird's Point, Alameda, in a paddock adjoining his house shows the strange sight of a fox-hound and a young deer nesting together with the greatest affection. The buck is eight months old, but the hound treats him with perfect consideration. It is well he does so, for there is a little bird in the house in petticoats that would make short work of the bound if he meddled with the deer. It is, however, a strange sight.

The deficiency in the number of cavalry, artillery and omnibus horses now existing in England is to be supplied by horses from the United States. They will be procured in the Western States and on the southwest ranges, and will be shipped from New Orleans.

To clean your horses' tails or manes from dirt and dust put a little kerosene on them, and then wash them with borax water, which will prevent the hair from coming out.

It is estimated that there are 17,266 wild horses in Australia.



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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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## The Farmer in Politics.

In former articles we have alluded to the small influence the American farmer has in shaping the policy of the Government, and the more thought that is given to the question the more singular it appears that such should be the case. The only solution that can be reached is that a large majority of those engaged in cultivating the soil, or who breed domestic animals, are dominated by a sense of inferiority, and tacitly admit that the business they are engaged in is a drawback to mental force, and are ready to accept the theory that places them lower in the political scale than ward politicians or the keepers of corner groceries. Thus the whole body of agriculturists in the State of California have a smaller influence than the one man who is the recognized "boss" of one city. He dictates what the "platforms" of political conventions shall contain, arbitrarily announces what course shall be pursued, threatens if his autocratic mandates are not slavishly obeyed, and by pointing to the clubs which are filled with his creatures and ready to do his bidding, overawes opposition and carries his point, no matter how much it may be in variance with sound principles. This is effected by his followers being massed. As a general he is incomparably the superior of anyone who is intrusted with the leadership of opposing forces. He has a solid body of trained adherents falling into line at his command and keeping step to the motions of his baton. His troops are compact, condensed into small space, their residences--those that are residents--within a few square miles, with daily meetings of squads, weekly gatherings of the main body. The farmer is isolated. In the most populous sections it is rare that there is much of a gathering, and when there is a congregation the purpose of assembling is still more rarely for political consultation. Unless in the very heat of an exciting campaign little attention is given to the questions which are of vital importance, and the hearing on farming interests is subordinated to party predilections. The remedy is in independent action. So long as there is a blind adherence to party the agriculturist is merely a vassal of the boss. He is not counted in the canvass. The township in which he resides is estimated by the votes polled

at previous elections with no thought of change. The immense interests with which he is connected are not considered, and notwithstanding the money value of the products of the farm overwhelm all others, politicians rate them inferior to those of trivial importance. The farmer is a party to the depreciation. With few exceptions, he has little appreciation of the magnitude of the guild of which he is a member. In 1882 the value of five crops, corn, wheat, potatoes, hay and tobacco aggregated \$1,736,922,293. When to this immense sum are added fruits, vegetables, wool, cotton, not to speak of live stock, of land, buildings, fences, machinery, etc., all other pursuits sink into comparative insignificance. The value of the crops of corn, wheat, potatoes, hay and tobacco in one year exceed the whole amount of capital, and deposits in the national banks united by several hundreds of millions of dollars, and comparison with other great interests will disclose the immense superiority of land products. That these should receive proper recognition is evident, and when farmers insist that such shall be granted, and act together in the demand, the political party that refuses to accede to the request is doomed.

## Jim Renwick.

The big son of Big Gun is gaining laurels at Jerome Park and Coney Island, not only acquiring celebrity for himself and near kindred, but proving that California is truly the race-horse region when a half-bred reared here can overcome the high-lineaged coursers of the East. The telegraph brings the news that he won at Coney Island, running five furlongs in 1:02, as will be seen from the appended account of his race at Jerome Park, he won very easily and 1:47 is not slow for that course.

## SECOND RACE.

Free Handicap Sweepstake of \$25 each, if not declared out, with \$500 added; the second to receive \$100 out of the stakes. One mile.

## STARTERS.

W. J. Welch's ch g Jim Renwick, by Joe Hooker, dam Big Gun, aged, 119 pounds. (W. Donohue) 1  
Mr. Klees's b m Rica, by Kingfisher, dam Lady Mentmore, 5 years old, 120 pounds. (Feakes) 2  
Preakness Stable's ch g Euclid, by Glenelg, dam The Nun, 4 years old, 112 pounds. (Riley) 3  
Dwyer Brothers' h c Greenbush, by Glenelg, dam Annie Bush, 3 years old, 99 pounds. (Braig) 4  
Time--1:47.

The Betting.--Rica was the favorite, there being even money against her; 2 to 1 against Jim Renwick, 5 to 1 against Euclid and 8 to 1 against Greenbush.

The Race.--Jim Renwick was first away, Greenbush second, Euclid third and Rica fourth. Going around the upper turn Jim Renwick led by a head, Euclid second, half a length in front of Greenbush, third, Rica fourth. Greenbush was first at the quarter pole, as the rider of Jim Renwick took his horse in hand just before reaching that point, Euclid second, a length and a half in front of Jim Renwick, third, he two lengths ahead of Rica. Greenbush kept the lead around the bluff, and went out of sight at the half-mile pole around the hill, Euclid second, Jim Renwick third, Rica fourth. When the horses came in view on the lower turn Euclid was leading, Greenbush second, Jim Renwick third, Rica fourth. At the three-quarter pole Euclid led by a neck, Greenbush second, half a length ahead of Jim Renwick, Rica fourth. At the seven furlong pole Jim Renwick and Rica were head and head, Euclid third, Greenbush fourth. From there to the end it seemed but a hand gallop for Jim Renwick, as he romped home an easy winner by four lengths, Rica second, two lengths in front of Euclid, the latter six lengths ahead of Greenbush. Time, 1:47.

## Valuable Stock.

It was an extreme stroke of bad luck to those who engaged in the venture of sending a lot of high-class Spanish Merino rams to Australia when laws were passed forbidding the entrance of sheep to the colonies. This loss is sure to result in a great benefit to this coast, inasmuch that the embargo to land them in the antipodes has thrown them on the market here. There are one hundred and forty rams in the consignment, selected from the very best flocks in Vermont, and are all duly recorded in the Stock Registers of that State. That due care was taken in the selection and none but animals of merit chosen is evident, as only the best obtainable would repay the costs of the long journey. As they are to be offered at public sale by Killip & Co., on the 18th inst., next Wednesday, and with a guaranty of the sale being absolute, there should be a full attendance of those interested in the business. Catalogues can be obtained of George Hammond, Grand Hotel, or Killip & Co., 116 Montgomery street, S. F. The sale will be held at the Comstock Stables, 524 Third street, at 11 A. M., at which place the sheep can be seen.

## Grass Valley Races.

In the advertising columns will be found a notice of a two days' meeting on the Watt's Park Course, Grass Valley, Cal., July 4th and 5th. On the first day is a trot for a purse of \$600, 2:27 Class, and on the second an open racing event of heats of a mile for \$300. The first should secure entries of some of the famous harness horses of this section, and the runners can make a pleasant trip to contend for the other. As there is railway communications to Grass Valley the journey is easy, and as there is nothing at that time of the year to interfere, there are no reasons why support should be withheld. The entries close on the 26th of June.

## Racing Rules.

The question has been asked of the *Breeder and Sportsman*: "Which of the racing codes shall we adopt, that of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association, or that lately adopted by the State Agricultural Society?" In place of a curt answer we shall give a few of the reasons which prompt us to state emphatically by all means adopt the former. In the first place, the rules of the P. C. B. H. A. are superior in all points, and though with a good deal of similarity, whenever there are divergencies, anyone at all conversant with turf affairs will concede that there has been retrogression in place of improvement. It is only necessary to call attention, at the present time, to one change that has been made, as it is our intention to publish a full review before the Fall racing season commences. In the State Fair code, on page seven, is the following sentence: "The starter's flag shall be lowered as nearly as possible when the horses are between his line and the starting post, and must not be lowered after any horse has passed the starting post." The starter's line is thirty feet from the starting post, and in a large field of horses it is readily seen that the flag may drop when one horse has a head in advance of an imaginary line drawn from the starting post across the track. Should that be the case, or the charge made that it was so, no matter how truly the race or heat has been run under the rule it must be declared void. It may be that the animal at fault has not the least show in the race, and even that after his advantage, if less than a length, he may be left a hundred lengths in the rear, when the one that has honestly won is defrauded out of his victory. In a majority of races now the starting points are not at the judges' stand, and as a general rule few who are present at these fractional distances. The spectators in the stand or in positions near the outcome can only see that a fair start was made. They cheer the winner, and when some breathless individual hurries to the scene, and claims that one horse had his head in front of the line when the flag fell, the claim is sustained, the race declared void, there will be few who will concede in the justness of the ruling, or who will look with favor on the absurd, ridiculous law which sanctions it. In the code of the P. C. B. H. A. the rule, which is exactly the same as those of the Eastern associations, is simply: "If the start takes place on the wrong side of the starting point, the heat is void." That is if the horses are marshaled on the wrong side, and from that wrong point the flag is dropped. There are so many vulnerable points in the rules of the Cal. State Agricultural Society that it will require more space than we can give at present to show how inferior they are, and there are also some that are laughable, which comes from copying those of other associations in different circumstances.

Thus we imagine it is the first instance when a "State institution" usurped the powers of a jockey club and promulgated rules for the government of betting.

The rules of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association have been unanimously adopted on this coast for several years. Racing men are familiar with them, and in the main these rules have given universal satisfaction. From the organization of the society racing has been relieved of the many bad practices which prevailed prior to the organization, and the turf of California has obtained a standing which was denied it before. Certain punishment followed violating, and the pirates of the turf were banished, and those who would fain follow wrong practices restrained by the knowledge that detection was sure to follow the attempt, and that all of that class would meet with condign punishment. Upholding those who gave race meetings, by making their sentences effective, guarding them from the ill-disposed, and this without fee or reward, excepting the reward which came from the popularization of the royal sport. A large majority of the owners of race-horses in California are members of the P. C. B. H. A., and these, it is unnecessary to state, would prefer to run under their own rules.

## The Oakland Trotting Park.

Only sixteen days intervene from now until the expiration of the bond which gives the option of purchasing the Oakland Trotting Park at least fifty per cent. below its value. There is yet ample time to complete the arrangements, if those interested will act with promptness. Quite a large number of shares have been subscribed for in Oakland, and with the aid which it is reasonable to expect from San Francisco, the project will be consummated. The excitement attending the conventions was, in a measure, injurious, but as that has now subsided there is hope that there will be no further delay. As a "business proposition" it is well worthy of consideration, the bearing it has on the breeding interests of California is too apparent to require further argument.



## Good News.

When the intelligence came that Mr. Johnson, of Sacramento, had presented the resolution, which we copied last week, for the consideration of the Republican Convention, we were highly gratified. When the "platform" was sent over the wires, without that resolution being embodied, there was corresponding despondency. Now by the action of the Stockton Convention there are still brighter hopes. In the former case it was the action of an individual and that unsupported by the rest of the delegation. In this it is strengthened by the whole weight of a State Convention and with the mandate that compels every member to an active support of the measure. More than that there are men in the delegation who will take part in the proceedings of the National Convention, who are intimately acquainted with all pertaining to agricultural interests, and who have the capacity to advocate the adoption of the resolution in a forcible manner.

Mr. Johnson is worthy of as much credit individually as though his proposition had carried. That he stood alone in his advocacy was, in a measure, due to the character of his associates. So far as we are acquainted there were few of them who could claim any identity with agriculturists.

It was more after the fashion of a junketing, an across the continent picnic, than a journey to end in solemn consultation for the welfare of the country, and though we have as much admiration for enthusiasm as anyone, are better pleased to witness an ardent support of measures than the glorification of an individual.

It may be that there will be the same amount of cheering, of speechifying, of the waving of banners, and the tossing of hats when the second delegation wends its way from the Pacific to the Lakes, and it may be that there will be a still greater disappointment at a second failure. We trust not. There will be, at least, the satisfaction that one body of men has recognized the importance of the issue, and subscribed to the tenability of the position. Should the resolution be defeated in Chicago, the defeat will be temporary. The seed has been planted and the harvest cannot be long delayed. Still there is the utmost confidence that the "plank" will be incorporated in the national platform, and the recognition of the principle, based, as it is, on justice, on right, in no manner working injury, be as hearty and unanimous as it was in the California Convention. When Mr. Johnson presented his resolution the hope was strong that the question would be sundered from party. With both of the dominant parties committed to its support the result was assured; and though the defeat of the party supporting the measure may entail temporary delay, it is sure to prevail in time. We consider the placing of the agricultural interest on the basis embodied in the resolution of more importance than the success of party. For the first time in the history of the country that which is of paramount importance is granted consideration to the extent of an indorsement by a State Convention, and every farmer in the State must feel gratified that the business he is engaged in has at last been considered worthy of a place in the councils of the nation. There are those who will argue that it is a small matter, and that the head of an agricultural department will have little influence in shaping the policy of the nation. History does not sustain such a position. Without the power which patronage gives, without offices to dispose of, the minister of agriculture will wield a potent influence more powerful from the fact that there are no mercenary considerations, and that honest principle is the guide to direct his course.

The following are the resolutions as adopted by the convention.

Resolved, That recognizing the transcendent importance of agriculture and the fact that its success is indispensable to the prosperity of our country, we believe should have a voice in Cabinet councils of the nation.

Resolved, That our delegates to the Chicago Convention be, and they are hereby instructed to use their best efforts to procure the insertion of a clause in the platform pledging the party to create the office of Secretary of Agriculture, the incumbent of which shall be a practical agriculturist and a member of the President's Cabinet.

## The Fourth at San Jose.

There are to be several races on the Fourth of July, at San Jose. Among them a trotting race with twelve entries, a bicycle race, heats of a mile, and either a trotting purse for stallions or a running race, at heats of half a mile. This will fill up the afternoon admirably, and, without doubt, attract a large attendance.

Commodore Kittson's colt Paniqua, by Alarm, that won the Withers' Stake, at Jerome Park, on Decoration Day, was purchased by the Dwyers a few days afterward, for \$14,000. The colt started in the Balmont Stakes, on the 5th, under his new colors, and won after a pinching finish with Knight of Ellerslie.

## Time.

People are prone in this country to measure the capacity of horses by the time made. Thus when the news came that Jim Renwick had won his race in 1:47, there was a general outcry that the company must be inferior. The Withers' Stake which Panique won, and which was the base for the sale at \$14,000, was won in 1:48, and though Panique carried within one pound as much as Jim Renwick, it must be in mind that the three-year-old had a hard task while the big 'un galloped in. So far as we have seen 1:47 was the fastest mile run at Jerome Park during the meeting, and in "Krik's Running Record," in a table of the fastest time for one mile, in which are twenty-five illustrations, there is only one from Jerome Park, that of Spindrift, when with 124 pounds he ran in 1:46½. The cause of the slowness of Jerome Park is mainly owing to the shape, something like a saddlebag, which makes a reverse curve, giving the inside horse the worst of it, if the others are too close to allow him to change his position. In the Fordham Handicap Jim Renwick had a good lead at that point, but his rider, in place of availing himself of the benefit of the short cut, held him in the inside, and from this loss of ground he had to take the fifth place when the further turn was reached.

## Auction Sale of Jerseys.

Immediately after the sale of the thoroughbred horses of Theodore Winters, on the 17th of July, will be offered the entire herd of Jerseys, the property of Major Robt. Beck. This is one of the famous herds of this popular cattle in California. Started on the right foundation, "the Major" has taken especial pains to increase their good qualities, and the result is a high degree of excellence. He has had the best opportunities for selection and the breeding has been carried out with skill, so that there has been an improvement in every generation. The "grand climate" of California has been found equally favorable for the improvement of milking qualities as well as other branches of stock breeding, and it is safe to say that those which have been bred and reared here are superior to many of those which are commanding such high figures in the East.

The New York Sportsman, in its report of the fourth day at Jerome Park, treats Jim Renwick thus: The best race of the day was the mile handicap, in which the California horse, Jim Renwick, made his second appearance East. Although Donohue was secured to ride him it was not thought that the white-legged chestnut could beat Rica, although the mare was giving him six pounds. Both of the pair looked in superb order, as did Euclid and the colt Greenbush, and even money was offered before the start that the best mile of the meeting would be scored. And so it proved. The two lightweights set the pace fast, the two heavyweights trailing, Rica last. At the three-quarter pole Renwick's blazeface and white feet were seen third in position, but he came into the straight with the greatest turn of speed seen at the finish of any race of the meeting thus far. In a few jumps he was leading, and though Rica, under the whip, made a good effort, Renwick fairly romped home in 1:47, the fastest mile yet run at the meeting. His manager, W. J. Welch, was absent from sickness, but Buchanan, the trainer, and the grand horse received much attention after the race. He will run at Sheepshed Bay, but his next stake engagement is at Month Park. Renwick may be only three-quarter bred, as alleged, but his easy win to-day will go far to prove the axiom that horses run in all breeds as well as in all shapes.

Maud S. recently showed a mile and repeat at Chester Park. The News Journal says of the trials: "The great mare appeared during the afternoon, looking as trim and sleek as in her younger days, when she swept everything before her, not to say that she is so very old, (nine years), even now. Her elegant chestnut coat shone like polished brass, and with her proud head elevated, and her bright eyes of full sizes changing from one side to another, she seemed as fully to realize, as does the opera queen when she sweeps down the platform in a whirl of song, that she was the attraction. She came up easily, with her old-time driver, Billy Bair, looking as happy behind her as a boy with new copper-toed shoes, and as she rounded into sight she was heartily applauded. As Billy nodded for the turn, and she went away at an apparently effortless pace a hundred watches were out. It was the same old, easy, swinging trot, and when she finished the mile in 2:27 she again caught a good round of applause. In her second attempt she extended her beautiful limbs quite a little more in the first half, but let up some to the end, completing her mile in 2:24. Her work shows that she is in prime condition. Bair feels perfectly confident that she can yet easily lower the record."

The colts by Eolus out of War Song, are still the admired of all admirers, and on Decoration Day the mare dropped her sixth foal by Eolus, besides one slipped in 1879. This last one is a filly, and has been named Eoline. Mr. Theo. Winters' Neopolitan is a full sister to War Song.

The grey colt Centre, by Sultan, arrived in this city from Sunny Slope last Saturday, having been sold by Mr. Rose to Jas. McCord. Whether Mr. McCord acted for himself or not and what the price was has not transpired.

The rain has put a complete stopper on the Bay District Summer meeting, and at this writing a good day and track seems efer off. The storm is unprecedented as it is unpleasant.

The chestnut stallion Billy Reed, by Autocrat, ran away at the Washington county, Oregon, fair grounds one day last week. The owner, J. R. Sawyer, and the horse were badly crippled.

Mr. L. J. Rose has a sale of trotting colts from Sunny Slope, advertised in the Chicago papers, to take place at the Chicago Driving Park on July 10th.

## Ukiah Park Meeting—Second and Third Days.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Herewith please find notes of the second and third days at Ukiah Park.

Second day, June 6th. Running; purse \$150; entrance \$25 added; half-mile dash.

Lew Raney's ch. g. Billy Johnson	1	1
Alex. Perry's r. g. Roan Frank	2	2
J. Marquette's ch. g. Humboldt	3	3

Time—54½, 53½.

At the send-off Humboldt had about two lengths the worst of it, and came near being distanced. He seemed to be too much "drawn," and weakened on the third quarter. Billy Johnson took the heat in 54½ secs., with Frank only a couple of lengths behind, though he had been but three weeks off of grass.

Second heat.—This was a repetition of the first heat, though the time was 53½, and Billy Johnson was awarded the heat, race and money.

Same day.—Trotting; purse \$150; mile heats.

Lew Raney's b. g. Warwick	0	1	1
Doc Curtis' br m.	0	2	2

Time—0:00, 3:00½, 3:03½.

First heat declared void.

The horses were scored several times before they got off, and when they did Warwick broke at the word as he went under the wire. He kept up at a gallop to the first turn, and then settled to work as the mare's feet flew up, and the whole heat was a repetition of such trotting. Time, 3:03½. The heat declared off for running, the horse coming in first. A new driver was put up behind the mare, C. Underhill, Lew Raney declaring his inability to hold her down.

Second heat.—A good start was had after much scoring, and the heat trotted fairly, the horse winning in 3:00½. The mare seemed to be suffering from distemper, coughing repeatedly.

Third heat.—This was closely contested until at the three-quarter pole, where the mare invariably broke, this time losing so much ground that it looked like a distance. On the home stretch she came down in fine style, and only lost the heat by a length in 3:03½. Warwick winning heat, race and money.

Third Day, June 7th. Running; purse \$100; entrance \$25 added; mile heats.

S. W. McMullin's b. g. Billy Winfree	3	1	1
A. C. Perry's r. g. Roan Frank	1	2	2
J. Marquette's ch. g. Humboldt	2	3	dis

Time—1:55, 1:58, 2:01.

First heat.—Billy Winfree was the favorite in the pools at \$5 to \$2.50 for the field. He is by Wheat Jay, and a fine looking colt, with an angry Roman nose and a decided predisposition to run to the left. Considerable money was bet on the side between the friends of Roan Frank and Humboldt, Frank having the cell. Several ineffectual starts were made, mainly owing to Humboldt persisting in standing crosswise of the track until the others passed him. He finally got off a length or two behind, but took the track at the first turn. Winfree attempted to follow him in, and pocketed Frank, crowding him on Humboldt's heels. The latter kept his lead the backstretch on the second half when he weakened and Winfree lead to the wire in 1:55, with Frank second. Foal was claimed and allowed, the heat given to Frank, and Winfree placed third.

Second heat.—Again Humboldt crowded the running on the first half, falling back to almost a distance, Winfree taking the heat under a pull in 1:58. Foal was again claimed but disallowed, and the heat given to Winfree, Frank second.

Third heat.—Winfree got off ahead a little, but soon gave the pole to Frank, who kept it to the homestretch on the second half, when Winfree moved up and won the heat easy in 2:01. He ran with his head pulled around to the right a foot or more, and seemed determined to lean up against Frank. Winfree was given the heat, race and money, Frank second money, Humboldt distance.

The ladies' tournament next held the attention of the spectators for a weary hour or more. The participants were Miss Della McAbee, Miss Belle Briggs, and Mrs. J. S. Reed. The former had a well-trained horse of her own and showed some graceful pirouetting on horseback, Miss Briggs took a lively horse out of a buggy on the ground, and rode without a saddle. Mrs. Reed rode Velveteen, with which she could outrun the other ladies, but found her impracticable on a pigeon-wing. The prizes were awarded first to Miss McAbee, and the second divided between the other two ladies. So ended the second meeting of the Ukiah Park Association. The following are the summaries of the first day.

June 4th, Running; purse \$25; entrance \$5 added; for saddle horses. One mile.

A. C. Perry's ch m Velveteen	1
W. Siddons' b f Fox	2
W. R. Bronough's b h Bay Dick	3

Time—59½.

Same Day.—Running for three-year-olds; purse \$100; entrance \$25 added. Half-mile heats.

C. Underhill's b m Oriole	1	1
W. A. Haggin's ch m Goodie	2	2
Alex. Perry's b g Alex. Perry	3	3

Time.—55, 56.

Ukiah, June 7th, 1884.

MENDOCINO.

The following is the full text of "Lord Exeter's conditions," a phrase frequently occurring in English sale reports: The horses are sold without their engagements, but the purchaser has the right of running for any of them by paying half the stake, and in the event of the horse winning, or being entitled to second or third money, one-third should be paid to the vendor, but the vendor reserves to himself the right of striking the horse out of any race in time to save a minor forfeit or discount, unless the purchaser shall give notice that he wishes to run for any particular race, when he will become liable for half the stake or forfeit. Horses purchased under Lord Exeter's conditions cannot be resold under the same conditions without the written consent of the original vendor.

The prizes which will be decided this season on the grounds of the Chicago Driving Park will amount to \$230,000. The card calls for five trotting and running meetings, and the Illinois State Fair.

The Chicago Driving Park has had very vexatious weather during their special meeting. Continued showers have kept the track bad, and interfered generally with the success of the racing.

Force, the horse that ran three-quarters of a mile out of the chute at Louisville, in 1:13 last year, died at the Latonia Track, Covington, May 31st, of pneumonia.

Lag, by Ladystone, the dam of Maggie Emerson, and grandam of Luckey B., died at Elmendorf, Kentucky, May 25th.



## HERD AND SWINE.

### Cattle Ranchos Thirty Years Ago.

[Trebtor Noyle, in Ventura Democrat.]

A great many foolish, untruthful accounts of California ranchos and California cowboys have been published by journals both in the East and in California. Most of those articles were penned by persons who derived their knowledge of ranch and cowboy life in the her-rooms of San Francisco.

For the first ten years after the discovery of gold in California the southern part of the State made but little progress in the way of improvements. And although the ranch owners of Southern California derived princely revenues from sales of cattle, they expended none of their income in improving the fair land which paid them so heartily. At that time there was no grain or orchard farming in Southern California. Every land owner was a stock raiser, and owned cattle in accordance with the size of his rancho. A rancho was a tract of land containing from one to eleven square leagues, (or from nine to ninety-nine square miles of land).

The improvements generally consisted of a small patch of poorly tilled land, which was planted yearly to watermelons, red peppers, and perhaps a few hills of corn were raised by the herders for their own use. The buildings consisted of a comfortable adobe building dwelling, which was occupied by the owner whenever he chose to spend a few weeks or months on his rancho. But the wealthy ranchers likewise own a house in town, and most of the time spent there. Besides this, there were usually a half a dozen or more thatched-covered huts, occupied by the families of vaqueros and herders. And last, but not least, a stout large branding corral and rodeo ground. The rodeo ground is merely a smooth level tract of land where all the cattle on the rancho are gathered for review, or for parting out to brand or drive away to market. All the cattle on the rancho soon learned that the whoop-la, whoop-la of the yelling vaquero, as he galloped over the cattle range, meant muster on the rodeo ground. And if any laggarde lingered over their clover patch, the vaqueros chased them so furiously that the next time there would be no waiting or loitering on their part.

A grand rodeo on one of the great cattle ranches of Southern California, was one of the most magnificent sights ever witnessed on an open plain. Sometimes there were as many as 20,000 head of cattle gathered on one rodeo ground, and three or four hundred well-mounted vaqueros guarding and parting out from the vast herd, without creating the least confusion, or mishap. A general rodeo was always a grand affair, and was attended by cattle owners and vaqueros from near and far. The cattle from distant parts of the range were gathered nearer on the day before the rodeo. And on the morning of the rodeo, from dawn of day until nine in the morning, from every direction long lines of cattle would be seen traveling, in their long swinging trot, straight to the rodeo ground, while the loud ringing whoop, whoop, whoop-la of the pursuing vaqueros echoed and re-echoed in their rear. As soon as the cattle and the outriders were all in, they were ready to begin the work of parting out.

On every rancho there were a number of well-trained cattle kept for leaders or pilots. These were called cabresteros, and the finest and largest steers were selected and trained for cabresteros. Sometimes there were as many as one hundred of these well-trained cattle pilots on a rancho. When all was ready, the vaqueros would form a circle around all the cattle, and then the owner of his majordomo would ride to the center of the herd and shout: "Parata cabrestero, parata cabrestero." Then from every part of the vast herd, the well-trained cabresteros could be seen wending their way through a sea of cattle to one side of the herd, and then with lofty head and stately step, like war-trained grenadiers, march straight to the parada post, halt there without a guard, and quietly wait for further orders. The parada post is placed about two hundred yards from the rodeo ground, and as soon as the cabresteros are at their post, the majordomo details a certain number of vaqueros to part out the desired cattle from the main herd to the parada. The vaqueros work in couples in parting out, and two well-trained vaqueros would take the wildest steer straight to the parada without permitting him to turn or halt by the way. Sometimes there were three or four paradas, or one on each side of the rodeo, and ten or twelve vaqueros parting cattle from the main herd to each parada.

Outside of a cavalry charge in actual deadly war, I have never witnessed anything so exciting to the beholder as four hundred well mounted vaqueros systematically handling twenty thousand cattle at a grand rodeo in Southern California. Liqueur was not allowed on the rodeo ground, and quarrels and disputes rarely occurred at the rodeo. After the desired number of cattle had been parted out, the main herd were permitted to disperse and return to their range. Then at the command "All corral cabresteros," the cabresteros would march straight from the parada to the corral. By this means, the wild cattle which had been parted from the herd, could be corralled without difficulty, for the pilots would lead them straight into the corral to be held there until branded.

The vaqueros of Southern California displayed wonderful dexterity in riding wild horses and throwing the lasso. A single horseman would lasso, throw and tie a wild steer in ten or twelve minutes without assistance. But in branding cattle, as in parting out, two vaqueros always work together, one to lasso the steer by the horns, and the other to lasso one or both of his hind feet. Then the horses pull contrarily, the steer is easily thrown and held helpless until branded. We have read many foolish articles about dashing cowboys dexteriously lassoing wild cattle by one fore foot to hold or throw them. That is all silly fiction. In the first place it is almost impossible to lasso a running steer by the fore foot; second, a wild steer so caught would be sure to break his fore leg at the knee, and thereby he crippled for life. Horses are sometimes lassoed by the fore feet, cattle never. But great herds of untamed cattle and horses, and grand rodeos, are, for Southern California, a thing of the past. Now orange groves, loaded with ripe fruit, grow in the valleys where wild cattle grazed in peace thirty years ago, and most of the best pasture land of that long ago, has long since been turned into vineyards for wine and raisins. The old cattle ranges now dotted with beautiful homes and villages, are built on rodeoing grounds. Such are the changes of time.

More than 375,000 head of young cattle will be driven out of Texas this season, and although this is the largest output in her history, stockmen claim that there will be left in the State more young stock than was ever before held over.

The Humane Society of St. Louis is trying to reform the manner in which butchers are killing their stock. It is also trying to make a change in the manner of shipping cattle from the ranches in the Far West to Eastern markets.

### Points to be Considered in Hog Breeding.

In concluding his address before the Ohio Swine Breeders' Association, S. H. Todd says:

There can be much gained by in-and-in breeding, if rightly managed, but it is accompanied by many mishaps and disappointments to those most skilled in it, I would not recommend it, as a rule. Another important consideration is locality. Swine may do well in one section and not in another. We should study this matter more than we do. I have had my attention drawn to this by stock that I have shipped to northern latitudes; they have invariably done better than those shipped south. If this be true in Chesters why not in all breeds? I think the Chesters will do as well as other breeds, if not better, north of the latitude of central Ohio. They have a coat of hair which protects them from sudden changes so frequent. Here let me suggest that we duly consider the propriety of breeding off this covering, and thus open the door for disease.

After a sow is bred she should be liberally fed, provided with a roomy sty filled with pure air and sunlight. She should have plenty of exercise, even if you have to compel her to take it. Kept in this way, a sow will have a litter of pigs that will give satisfactory results. The barbarous treatment some generally get after being bred is the cause of the complaint so often heard, that "hogs do not pay." Forced into a yard, fed on corn, compelled to seek their own food in an old rotten straw stack, to freeze, thaw and sweat until time of farrowing, their pigs will pass away like the morning dew; if any live through, they will be a source of disappointment for several months, perhaps, and then "wink out." I believe that nine-tenths of all the swine disease in this country could be traced directly to the seeds sown in the state of embryo.

As feed has more to do with making a hog than all other things combined, the trough should go along with the breed. When it is known that a colony of hogs can, by the influence of food, convert a worker egg or larva into a fully developed queen, we should learn something from it, and use what nature has placed in our reach to accomplish what we desire. If you want a hog with a short nose, feed it there; if a long nose, starve it there; if you want a fine coat of hair feed it; if you want bristles, bring them out by exposure and starvation. You can accomplish anything with care and feed; without these, you soon fail.

In breeding great care should be taken to secure animals from prolific strains. Great dissatisfaction exists throughout the country on account of the shyness of sows to breed and the small litters produced. It costs \$10 to \$12 to keep a sow a year. If she had but four pigs worth at weaning \$3 a piece you are out of pocket what it has cost to raise the pigs, or about \$4. If she has nine pigs and they sell for \$27, you have a profit of \$6 over and above cost.

Another point to be carefully guarded in breeding in size. S. M. Milliken said in his prize essay on the agriculture of Butler county, that the positive proof of the superiority of the Poland-China over other breeds was its large size. Joseph Harris says that this does not prove its value as a breed. But it did open the door of the great West and scattered this valuable breed all over its vast extent of territory. While the mania for size has done and will do much harm, it is a fact that cannot be ignored that if the breeder would succeed he must not be so selfish that he cannot see any merit in other breeds than his own. We should meet at fairs and meetings and visit each other and honestly compare our swine, and if we can see any that are better than ours it will give us the confidence necessary to the greatest success. We must be earnest and ambitious.

The physical organization of the hog closely resembles that of man. They are subject to similar diseases and should be treated similarly. The common idea that you cannot doctor a hog is all moonshine. I believe they can be treated with more certainty than any other animal. If we lose one occasionally it is no reason we should abandon the business. We lost our corn last fall, weevil and fly have destroyed our wheat, but shall we fold our hands and refuse to plant or sow? The command is to sow in the morning and withhold not in the evening. Let us follow this command and, God helping us, we are bound to win.

There is one thing encouraging to swine breeders to-day—we are all united—and this cannot be said of breeders of other animals. At Chicago the breeders of different breeds of swine all met together and everything was harmonious. We each have our favorites and defend them earnestly, but our controversy so far, and I trust ever will, has had a tendency to unite us more closely and make the one object for which we are aiming more definite—the production of the best hog. In closing I can do no better than quote Dr. Franklin's old adage:

"He that by the plow would thrive,  
Himself must either hold or drive."

The *Southern World* thinks it unwise and unprofitable to allow the calves to remain with the cows, remarking that if you have 10 to 20 cows to milk, and as many calves to let in and tie off, it takes too much time. Calves are a nuisance in a dairyman's stable; they should be in a separate apartment. And further, I care not how much your cow may give—say five gallons—the calf will suck it all. If you take the first, and leave the last of the milk for the calf, you make no hater, and the calf does not do well because the milk is entirely too rich to properly nourish it. The best milkers, Jerseys and natives, should never have the rearing of their calves, but it should be done by hand. The Texas cow, the wire-grass cow and the poor milkers for dairying all over the world, are those that rear their own calves with any credit to themselves. These facts go to show conclusively that dairy-men should improve on nature, and feed their calves rationally upon skimmed milk and the grasses.

It may be interesting to note some of the articles of known use in the manufacture of butter. The use of neutral lard, which has already been mentioned in these columns, is probably the largest of all adulterants. It is tasteless, is easily colored and gives a good body to the butter, and is inexpensive compared with cream. Cotton seed oil is also very largely used. It has natural advantages of flavor and color and gives the butter a good grain. Oleo oil is a third substance, with which pure (?) creamy butter-makers of to-day are familiar. It is the oil obtained from tallow, and is the same substance which is used in the making of oleomargarine.

A breeder of considerable experience thus expresses himself in an exchange: I do not consider that the true value of a pure breed, as regards the regular farmer, is at all embodied in the preservation of its purity among his general stock. It lies in the preservation of its purity in the breeding males of his stock. It is generally conceded that it is possible to rear a herd of grades, which for every purpose other than breeding is equal to, if not superior, the pure breed.

### Small Farms and Small Herds.

Men owning small farms erroneously think themselves debarred from keeping the better classes of farm stock. No mistake could be greater than this, because symmetrical, high-bred farm animals can be maintained in presentable shape with less feed than will be required to keep a scrub of the same class in good flesh. From swine stock, we have but one source of income, namely from the flesh growth and fat deposit; hence, as symmetry and clever growth belong of right to our improved breeds, it requires no argument, aside from this mere fact, to establish that the more restricted the area from which to gather our feed, the more exacting we should be as to proclivities in the direction of profit. Those who have not handled improved swine, will, if they try the experiment, be surprised at the limited surface required on which to maintain a given number, a portion of this being in grass, and a portion devoted to raising grain and roots. The familiar saying, "A little farm, well filled," should have a very forcible application to all small farms. The owner is presumed to possess brain force and familiarity with details equal to a large undertaking, and when these qualifications are concentrated upon a restricted surface, the result should be a large proportionate return in feed.

The question can hardly be a debatable one as to whether a county or state will be more prosperous when divided up into small farms than when owned and managed in large tracts. In some respects, large farms, and correspondingly large herds and flocks, have advantages over smaller ones, but as human nature goes, the talent and force of character required in the management of a large estate may be likened to that required in the management of a large army, this talent is restricted to a very few. Decided success has attended the operations of many men possessing very moderate ability, where they have confined their movements within restricted space. Thus, Horace Greeley once said, that the most successful potato grower he had ever met was a little foreigner, having a diminutive, round bullet head. A brain of moderate capacity may take in the daily routine, and estimate correctly the needs upon a moderate farm, and the requirements of a moderate-sized herd or flock, that would fail utterly in a large undertaking. No large herd has an animal within it so good that a small collection may not contain one equally meritorious; and a material source of saving may be realized through not keeping a male, provided the location affords access to one or more of high merit. When it is taken into account that the services of the male are required but once a year, and that a successful coupling occupies but a short time, it is not difficult to see how the care and risk upon a male animal during three hundred and sixty-four days of the year is saved by using him a portion of the year in a small herd or flock upon some other farm. Then again, one great advantage of hiring the male service arises from the fact that the peculiarities of some females call for a male especially selected, on account of formation, color, breeding, etc., considerations that no one male animal so fully possesses as to make him a suitable mate to all females. Some men, in the face of these considerations, will keep a cheap male, at an advance in cost over hiring the service of a better, merely from a feeling of pride in owning their own male animals, and perhaps under the idea that their herd or flock will gain more credit by having a sire at the head, even though he be a moderately good one, than by sending to other herds for merit of the highest order, and according to the various needs among their females.

Small farms that are fairly well stocked are quite likely to be well manured, while large fields and large farms are, as a rule, neglected in this regard. The keeping of improved animals is quite likely to stimulate the owner to use better feed, and more of it, than he has been accustomed to using upon low-bred stock; hence the manure supply will be rich—rich in proportion to the quality of food used. It has been held that it is better where extreme richness of soil is desired, to stock small farms with swine, in the belief that hog manure is materially richer in the better elements than manure from other farm animals. With certain qualifications, this is in a measure true, merely from the fact that the food given to swine is more highly concentrated in form than that given to other animals. It is also less mixed with straw and other litter, hence more concentrated. Aside from these influences it has no advantages over the manure from cattle that are fed on fattening foods, and especially the manure from oil-cake feeding combined with grain, rich in all the qualities needed in this kind of a fertilizer. Therefore, as to sustaining a small farm in the highest state of fertility, men need not fear going amiss if they breed other sorts of stock than swine, provided they feed with rich foods, and give these liberally.—*Live Stock Journal*.

### A Forward Movement.

Breeders of fine stock speak of a clearly defined advance in public sentiment relative to stock-raising, in these days, which is apt to escape the notice of the casual observer. They find improvement in everything which tends to a more general introduction of better types of farm animals. In the first place, the average farmer apparently appreciates more thoroughly than ever before the desirableness of breeding up. It is, indeed, coming to be the exception among thinking, reading, observing people to find a stock-raiser fixed in the determination to pay no attention to the claims of blood and quality. It is safe to say that in many neighborhoods hardly one man can now be found to scoff at the importance of breeding from the best where there were ten as many years ago. A leaven has been working in public opinion which bids fair to eventually permeate the whole lump. But not only is this the case, but farmers are showing an increased discrimination among the breeds. They not only want something better, but generally know just what they want and why they want it. Certain kinds of stock will suit the needs and circumstances of one man better than those of another, and this fact is frequently the cause of bringing together in a single locality nearly all the well known and generally recognized breeds of farm stock. Intelligent selection is thus giving great additional force to the inclination to replace natives with improved strains. And by no means the least of the noteworthy features of the change now going on is the broadening of views as to the range of prices which improved stock should command. Really this is perhaps the most striking of all the points alluded to. The day when a few paltry dollars were allowed to shut the farm gate against the influences of advanced breeding is forever past. American farmers are not only showing a determination to have good stock, but are ready to pay for it. Both in the direct purchase of stock and in paying for the use of good sires this crops out with equal distinctness. In short, a quiet revolution is going on among the stock-raisers of this country—a revolution which is investing their business with new dignity, which is increasing their profits, and which is placing them on a much more substantial and satisfactory financial footing.—*Pittsburg Stockman*.



## The Prepotency of the Male Parents.

(Read before the Biological Society of Washington,--By M. O. Ellzy, M.D.)

Much study of breeding problems, an exceptionally wide and favorable field of observation, and much practical experience as a breeder and handler of domestic animals, serve to confirm me in the opinion that the general prepotency of the male parent is the physiological law. Various disturbing factors may serve to suspend the operation of the law. My attention was directed first to this subject by noticing the prepotency of the stallion over the mare in the transmission of saddle gaits, when, as a youth, I gave much time and attention to the training and breeding of saddle horses. I observed that saddle mares quite generally failed to transmit their gait to their colts by Black Hawk, or to the trotting stallions or by thoroughbred stallions, whereas saddle stallions very rarely, if ever, failed to transmit their gait to their colts, no matter from what sort of mares. I made the same observation subsequently with regard to setters, pointers and foxhounds, of which I bred many litters. The peculiar attitudes, motions and methods of hunting their game, characteristic of the male parent, reappeared very persistently in their offspring from various females, differing widely from each other, and from the male. My observations upon the human family, for which a long experience as a medical practitioner have afforded good opportunities, also confirm what I observed in the case of various domestic animals.

In reciprocal crosses between species and between widely divergent breeds, the prepotency of the male is set in a strong light, when reciprocal crosses occur between light and dark colored races of man. If the father be of the light race, the children are much lighter than a medium between the father and mother; but if the father be of the dark race, then the children are much the medium. This shows the prepotency of the father in both cases of the reciprocal cross. I am able to state, as the result of my own observations, that I have never seen an exception to this rule. The ancient Romans bred the he-goat to the ewe and produced hybrids much like the goat, which they called titires. They bred also the she-goat to the ram and produced hybrids less like the goat and more like the sheep than the titires, which they called musmous. However, musmous and titires were both more like the goat than the sheep. This reciprocal cross, therefore, exhibits the prepotency of the goat in crosses with the sheep, and also the prepotency of the male in both cases of the cross. Maux, or tailless cats, reciprocally crossed with common domestic cats, do not exhibit prepotency attaching to either breed, but the prepotency of the male is apparent; that is to say, if the male be tailless and the female have a tail, the kits will have no tail; but if the male have a tail and the female none, then the kits will all, or nearly all of them, be furnished with a tail.

Silky feathered fowls reciprocally crossed with common fowls show the same facts in a strong light, viz.: If the cock have silky feathers and the hen none, many of the chicks have silky feathers; but if the hen have silky feathers and the cock none, few, if any, of the chicks will have silky feathers.

Again, the horse and ass reciprocally crossed, show both the prepotency of the ass over the horse and the prepotency of the male parent in both cases of the reciprocal cross. Both hinnies and mules have more asinine than equine characters, nevertheless the mule is more like the ass, his father, and the hinny more like the stallion, his father.

It has been remarked that the proportion of three-eighths of the blood of one species to five-eighths of the blood of the other species is most favorable to the stability of hybrids. The famous leporides are three-eighths rabbit and five-eighths hare. It was at one time believed that these leporides were a permanent hybrid race fertile inter se, and capable of self-perpetuation. It is now conceded that they have reverted to the rabbit type very completely. In this case three-eighths of the blood of the paternal species balanced physiologically five-eighths of the blood of the maternal during a number of generations, and finally proved sufficiently prepotent to produce reversion to its own type. We have, therefore, the formula as three-eighths to five-eighths for the numerical expression or the prepotency of the male parent, plus the prepotency of the species. Again in the case of the sheep-goat hybrids of South America, which are bred three-eighths he-goat to five-eighths sheep, we have the same result precisely, viz., these so-called chahins can be interbred for several generations successfully, when reversion takes place.

Certainly neither one swallow nor even many swallows suffice to make a Summer. It is, however, lawful for me to put it forward as a tentative hypothesis until further facts are at hand. That in the proportion three-eighths paternal to five-eighths maternal blood, we have the general numerical expression of the prepotency of the male parent plus the prepotency of the prepotent species, from which, when known the male is to be taken, and this should be the formula for the crossings when we attempt to produce the most stable hybrid between two crossable species.

In the case of mongrels bred between domestic breeds, the formula would certainly be different, but whether we should need a greater or less proportion of paternal blood to produce the most stable mongrels I have no facts tending to show. However, in breeding for the establishment of a new breed by crossings, it seems to be quite certain that equal proportions of the blood of the two crossed breeds will be very unfavorable to the physiological equilibrium, and that it is necessary to give a degree of preponderance generally to the maternal type. What the amount of such preponderance should be remains to be determined by physiological experiment. I fancy that I have some reasons for believing that the proportion of three-fourths maternal to one-fourth paternal blood is very conducive to the stability of mongrels; I know that the proportion of one-half maternal to one-half paternal is extremely unfavorable to their stability.

Finally, I suspect, that even in the highest scientific quarters very curious and widely erroneous opinions prevail with regard to important questions of heredity. Since reading the book of the talented young associate in biology of John Hopkins University, entitled "Heredity," I have not had my suspicions upon that point cleared up. I fear that the brilliant advances in comparative anatomy have served to render studies in comparative physiology slightly unfashionable. The remark has been attributed to a great morphologist that "physiology, in so far as it is a science, is merely tributary to the practice of medicine." If I had the privilege of interrogating that distinguished gentleman, the question I would ask of him would be this: In so far as morphology is a science, to what is its tributary?

To insure good butter, says an experienced housewife, gather the cream in an earthen jar, and don't leave it in the churn longer than it takes you to convert it into butter. Don't allow the buttermilk to stand in it either. If you desire to save any for culinary purposes, put what you need in a small earthen jar or crock and the rest in the slop barrel. As soon as the butter and buttermilk are out of the churn wash and rinse it, and place it out-doors to air and dry. Every housewife should have a jar exclusively set apart in which to keep cream. It should not be allowed to remain any length of time in a jar which has previously contained vinegar, apple butter, pickles, etc., unless it has undergone a thorough washing and airing.

Cloth to be used for wrapping around print butter should first be thoroughly washed with soap and well rinsed in clean water to remove any traces which may remain of the chemicals used in bleaching, otherwise the butter may be injured, at least in appearance.

The American Devon Cattle Club, organized at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, last March, has a membership of twenty-three.

Iowa is accredited with furnishing the bulk of the cattle that were taken into Colorado this season.

The goat business in Texas seems to be enjoying a boom just now.

Damp, unventilated cellars will spoil butter or milk.  
Chicago makes 150,000 pounds of butter every day.

### STALLIONS THOROUGHRED.

#### The Thoroughbred Stallion

## WILDIDLE.

By imp. AUSTRALIAN. Dam Idlewild, by Lexington. This great race-horse and successful sire will make the season of 1884, from February 10th to June 10th, at Judson's Wildidle Farm, Santa Clara, Cal.

Wildidle is the sire of Gov. Stanford's Frolic (illy record of one mile, 1:42, at two years old), May D. (with a record of one and one-half miles in 2:36, the fastest on the Pacific Coast), Jim Douglas, Ella Doane, Wildidler, and others of note.

Terms of season, \$75, payable at time of service, and in all cases before removal. Mares taken good care of at \$8 per month. No responsibility for escapes or accidents. For further particulars address

H. C. JUDSON, Owner, or  
W. L. APPLEBY, Supt.,  
Santa Clara, Cal.

P. O. Box 223.

### STALLIONS

—AT—

## RANCHO DEL PASO.

For the Season of 1884.

Thoroughbreds.

## LONGFIELD.

Chestnut horse, by MONARCHIST, he by Lexington. First dam, Dame Goulay (Blue Gown), by Planet. Second dam, Flora G., by Lexington. Third dam, Fanny G., by imp. Margrave. Fourth dam, Lances, by Lance. Fifth dam, Aurora, by Aratus. Sixth dam, Paragon, by imp. Buzzard. Seventh dam, Indiana, by Columbus (son of imp. Pantaloon). Eighth dam, Jane Hunt, by Hampton's Paragon. Ninth dam, Moll, by imp. Figure. Tenth dam, Slamerkin, by imp. Wildair. Eleventh dam, imp. Cnb Mare, by Cub. Twelfth dam, Aramantus, by Second. Thirteenth dam, by Starling. Fourteenth dam, by Croft's Partner. Fifteenth dam, by Greyhound. At \$50 the season, due at the time of service.

## JIM BROWNE.

Chestnut horse, by FOSTER, he by Lexington. First dam, Flush, by Hiawatha. Second dam, Fanny Bugg, by imp. Ambassador. Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar. Fourth dam, Madame Bosley, by Sir Richard Tonson. Fifth dam, Nancy Nichol, by imp. Eagle. Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilke's Wonder. Seventh dam, by Chanticleer. Eighth dam, by imp. Sterling. Ninth dam, by Clodius. Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye. Eleventh dam, by Jolly Roger. Twelfth dam, by imp. Partner. Thirteenth dam, imp. Monkey. Fourteenth dam, an imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon. At \$50 the season, due at time of service.

Trotting Stallions.

## ECHO.

Bay horse, by RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN. First dam, Fanny Felter, by Magnolia, son of Seely's American Star. Second dam, by Webber's Kentucky Whip. Third dam, by Shakespeare, son of Duroc, and out of a mare by Plato, son of imp. Messenger. At \$100 the season, due at time of service.

## ALGONA.

Chestnut horse, by ALMONT, son of Alexander's Abdallah, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian. First dam, Emma Kinkaid, by Consort, son of Cassius M. Clay. Second dam, Edie Dean, by Mambrino Chief. Third dam, by Powell's Bertrand, son of Bertrand, by Sir Archy. At \$100 the season, due at time of service.

## ALASKA.

Brown horse, by ELECTIONEER. First dam, by Washington, he by Geo. M. Patchen. Second dam, by Williamson's Belmont. At \$50 the season, due at time of service.

The season for thoroughbreds will commence February 10th and terminate June 20th. For trotting stallions, will commence February 10th and terminate July 1st. Good care will be taken of mares during the season at \$8 per month; after the season \$10 per month will be charged, but no responsibility for escape or accidents.

John Mackey, Superintendent,  
Sacramento, Cal.

### THOROUGHRED STALLION

## X X.

Pedigree.

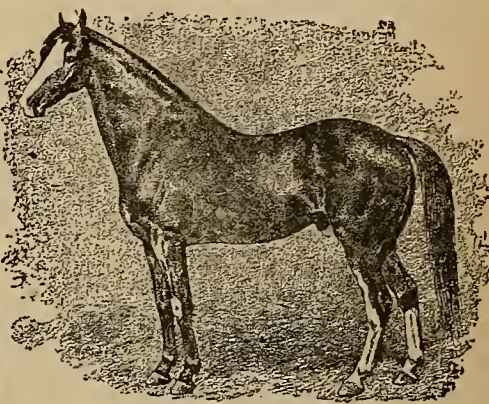
X X (Doublecross), bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson at Atwood Cottage, Riverside, Illinois, foaled May 23, 1872, by MALCOLM. First dam, Columbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland. Second dam, Young Fashion, by imported Monarch. Third dam, Fashion, by imported Trustee. Fourth dam, Bonnets of Blue, by Sir Charles. Fifth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy. Sixth dam, by imported Medley. Seventh dam, by imported Centinel. Eighth dam, by Mark Anthony. Ninth dam, by imported Janus. Tenth dam, by imported Monkey. Eleventh dam, by imported Silvereye. Twelfth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

X X (Doublecross) is of as high and fashionable breeding as any stallion in the country. His sire, Malcolm, is by imported Bonnie Scotland, his dam Columbia, also by imported Bonnie Scotland; hence his name. Malcolm was one of the best race-horses of his day, and Columbia was also a fine race mare. Columbia is the granddam of Anteeo. Her dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland, Wauwata, Bonnie Kate (the dam of Bonnie Lizzie), Andes, Hock Hocking, Three Cheers, etc. The dam of Malcolm, Lady Lancaster, was the dam of Sagamore, Ontario (the dam of McWhirter), Regent, Lady Fairfield, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton, etc., and a reference to the racing calendars will show how distinguished the members of these two families are. This is the only Bonnie Scotland stallion in California, and from his inbreeding has as much of the blood as if he were a son of that renowned sire. He is a horse of immense substance, good size, high form, and of the best disposition. Will make the ensuing season, 1884, from February 15th to June 15th, at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms, \$50 the season.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON,

Oakland or 509 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

#### The Thoroughbred Stallion



## JOE HOOKER.

BY MONDAY.

First dam Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse. Second dam Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock. Third dam Ida, by imp. Belshazzar. Fourth dam Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard. Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle. Sixth dam Bet Bosley, by Wilke's Wonder. Seventh dam, by Chanticleer. Eighth dam, by imp. Sterling. Ninth dam, by Clodius. Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye. Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Roger. Twelfth dam, by Partner. Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey. Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

TERMS, \$50 THE SEASON, TO A FEW MARES OF APPROVED breeding. Good pasturage for mares from a distance at \$4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

My place, where Joe Hooker will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freepoint road. This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier and Jim Benwick. For history of Joe Hooker see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN January 20th, 1883.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

### TROTTING STALLIONS.

Standard Trotting Stallion

## BILLY HAYWARD, 489,

AT NILES, ALAMEDA COUNTY.

Terms \$20.00. Good pasturage \$3.00.

JAS. J. MARTIN, Agent.

### THE ELECTIONEER STALLION

## STANFORD

Will make the season of 1884, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, at my stable near the Oakland Race Track.

Terms.

\$50 for the season, payable at the close of the season. No responsibility assumed beyond reasonable care.

Pedigree and Description.

Stanford was bred by George Faylor, late of San Francisco, foaled in 1879; is dark bay, no marks, 15½ hands, and weighs 1,650 pounds; was sired by Electioneer, and closely resembles him in form and color; was not broken until last year; has been handled very little, but enough to show that his action is excellent and peculiar to the get of Electioneer.

First dam, Annie Laurie, by McCracken's Dave Hill, Jr., (sire of Geo. Treat, record 2:25½), he by McCracken's Dave Hill, he by Red Lion, and he by Vermont Black Hawk.

Second dam, Kitty, by Owen Dale, son of Belmont. Dam of Dave Hill, Jr., by old St. Lawrence, granddam thoroughbred. Dam of Dave Hill by Vermont Hambletonian.

Dam of Red Lion by Vermont Hambletonian.  
J. J. FAIRBANKS, Agent  
Oakland, January 18, 1884.

As a cure for sore throat and coughs, "Brown's Brouchia-Trochea" have been thoroughly tested, and maintain their good reputation.



## THE KENNEL.

### X. to Mr. Hart.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—I have read Mr. Hart's communication printed in your last issue, and while I respect his sincerity and feel indebted for his kindness in trying to help clear up the uncertainties in the pedigree of his Belle, I yet cannot, as at present informed, accept his statement as conclusive.

Mr. Hart manifests a little petulance, which is to be regretted, because it is uncalled for, and if met with a like spirit can only tend to divert us from the point at issue, which is the breeding of Belle. You will remember that "T. R. H." in your paper of May 24th, stated that Belle was a litter sister of Doctor Toland's Whiskey.

In your last issue Mr. T. R. Hart states that his Belle was from a litter of which he saw the sire and dam.

It is admitted that Whiskey was of unknown breeding. Her sire was unknown. It is unknown when or where she was whelped. For a full statement as to Whiskey, Mr. Hart may consult the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, of May 17th last.

With these facts in mind, Mr. Hart will admit that I have good reason to believe his memory at fault, when he writes that he saw the sire of Whiskey. And if he is no more accurate in his other recollections of Belle, I really do not see that he can be useful in establishing her pedigree.

Mr. Kaeding has stated his belief in the matter, and Mr. Hart has shown his uncertainty, so that, as the matter now stands, I feel at liberty to believe Belle to have been bred from Belt and Bell. Mr. Kaeding has no recollection of having given Mr. Hart an order for a puppy at any time. He simply gave him a bitch pup from Belt and Bell.

Mr. Hart intimates that Doctor Toland may confirm his statements if I interview him. It seems to me fitting that Mr. Hart should furnish you with such confirmation, if any, as Doctor Toland can give.

Mr. Hart insists on knowing how I am going to "make" Belle a Gordon setter, when he saw her sire and dam, and they were "red." It is clear that if Belle was Whiskey's sister, Mr. Hart could neither have seen her sire or known his color. If Belle was not Whiskey's sister, after Mr. Hart's positive statements, I feel at liberty to believe that he does not know anything about her breeding, and as red pups occasionally come in Gordon litters, I see no inconsistency in believing that Belle might have come from Gordons.

Mr. Hart asks why in giving pups to friends he should also have given them false pedigrees. I do not think the gentleman did give false pedigrees with *malice prepense*. My opinion is, that Mr. Hart took Belle from Mr. Kaeding without particularly noting her breeding, and as months slipped by, his remembrance of the statements made to him when he got Belle became clouded. So when he gave a pup away, he stated what he then believed to be its pedigree without any anxiety as to its absolute correctness, because he probably thought it a matter of no importance. As to the ownership of Sancho, I have no care. I am sorry I raised the point since to clear it up involves the necessity of asking Mr. Sime to give particulars as to what must have been delicate personal relations, or Mr. Hart would state the facts himself. I am well satisfied to know that she is now in good hands, and has been bred to a well-bred dog, and I hope to meet Mr. Hart at the field trials next year with some good descendants of poor Belle. I trust that if Mr. Hart has any collateral evidence as to Belle, he will not withhold it, since our only interest is to reach the ultimate facts, and if her breeding as now established, viz.: from Belt and Bell, is not true, it will be easier to straighten the pedigree now than in the future; as for myself, I accept Belt and Bell as her sire and dam.

X.

### In the Ring.

Well, here are the dogs walking round. "Hullo, out you go there with the broken off foreleg." "What did you say, Mr. Exhibitor, only noticed him walking stiff this morning; ah, really, what a very unobservant man you must be; take him out." "Gad, how badly that one moves, bring him here, please; let me see his teeth (always let the owner open the month), yes, very old, and must have been a grand dog six years ago, but every dog has his day you know, sir; I will give you the highest honor short of the coin, and of that he has won plenty at other shows—vnc." So you have got some room, only eight, and you think you can see the winner already, but don't be in a hurry, lead up to him.

Now for the individual inspection. "Fair head and coat, short in the couplings rather. Don't hit your dog, sir, I don't mind his jumping up, give me your stick. Here dog, ps! fetch it! Good ears; bullo, look at his tail right over his back; that's what you wanted the stick for; eh? to keep his tail down, sly dog, but he's worth a c. card." Seven left. "Decent all-round dog, this one a bit slack behind—trot him up there in front of me; hem! I thought so, inclined to be cow-hocked, he." Six. Sit tight and play up; how anxious that tall man looks; and that keeper ought to have his neck screwed for the little interest he shows in the job. The very confident cocksure-looking gentleman thinks, "—, can't lose to-day." Well, we'll see, but you are looking at the wrong end of the chain.

"Whoa, there. Savage, is he? Then why didn't you say so? Coarse throughout—another he.

Five. Yes, there's no doubt about him. "Put him up in the corner." Confident man much surprised he is not sent to follow, but affects to look unconcerned, which doesn't go far to reassure his wife, who now glares at the judge, while the keeper, with the swell of the party in the corner, listlessly converses with a pal over the barrier. Now these four. "Very characteristic dog." You like him? "What a coat; but that head. Well, you are not far out of it, sir. What is your number? Thanks—vnc."

Three and one in the corner. "Yes, he's a devilish handsome pup. Entered in the puppy class, too, is he? Ah, well, well! Well, he's hardly made up enough yet—vnc. You'll never do worse. In a few months he'll carry you into the money."

Two and one in the corner. "Here, you fellow, bring that dog out of the corner." Where's your ring, steward? All the people have got under the barrier, and are crowding round you and the three dogs in their anxiety. "Stand back, please."

"Gallop them round." What action that dog has. But the swell still leads. "Stop! Bring him on the board. Good head; something wrong about the shoulders—heavy rather; chest could be narrower, too." "Bring the other two on the board." "Feet not so good as theirs, either." What did you say? Took first prize at Carabas? What's that to do with me, sir? A very improper remark to make to the judge. I have half a mind to turn you out of the ring. What have I given you? Good advice, sir, but your dog I award third prize to."

And out he goes with the proverbial lively insect in his ear, which will tingle for the next half hour. Come, now, here's the tug of war. You still like the look of the swell, but take it quietly. You know the other is a famous dog, been doing a lot of winning, and you have never seen the youngster before. Well, give him extra attention, then. Head perfect, legs straight as pillars, coat flat and straight, splendid quarters. "Yes, he's a nailer." Put them alongside of one another. Not much to choose; more quality in the young one perhaps—yes, hy Jove, and more character; color not so pleasant as the other, but the texture of coat—let me feel the other's—rather much better.

"Only second, sir; well, you ought not feel ashamed of being beaten by this lovely animal." But the confident man is very much annoyed if he isn't ashamed, and sneeringly repeats your observation to his indignant spouse, who buttonholes him at the exit, and they walk away together consoling themselves by remarking that "they suppose you bred the winner or sold him; that's it, of course, what can you expect, and after all what does he know about—s?"

### Natural and Acquired Qualities.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—"X" says: "Talking about breaking a dog to point is like talking about teaching the deaf to hear. If he has a good nose, and is in good health he will point his birds without breaking." Such assertions prove that "X" is a mere pretender, one who is just beginning to acquire the rudiments of dog knowledge, and who speaks with all the dogmatic assurance of a neophyte. Every sportsman knows that the pointing faculty is an acquired and not a natural one. It is true that many breeds of dogs, when they strike the scent of game, will stop, uncertain whence it comes, preparatory to the spring, but tuition and hereditary transmission have developed that faculty so strongly in pointers and setters, that they will remain longer on the point than other dogs, but even with them it requires much teaching and practice to compel them to remain staunch, and not break point until ordered, or the game is flushed. Has not the spaniel a good nose, and does he point? Does the fox-hound or blood-hound? Does "X" contend that the scenting power of pointers and setters is superior to that of hounds? How rarely do we find that the best pointer or setter can track a winged quail, when a hound will follow a foot scent hours after an animal has passed.

W. BRADFORD.

Mr. James Taylor, the celebrated English judge, writing on black and tan terriers, says: "As to the question of cropping I wish the Black and Tan Club all prosperity in their endeavors to put it down. Four years ago I induced the Birmingham committee to entertain the idea, and one of their number kindly gave two prizes for black-and-tans with uncut ears. The prizes were continued for three years but were ill-rewarded by the paucity of entries, and the quality of the exhibits, and at the end of that time they were given up in disgust. I believe now to be the time to strike the death blow to cropping all kinds of dog's ears, and substitute the small, thin button ear. Strange it is, but years past the exhibits in classes for dogs where cropping had been tolerated, have been steadily decreasing. Black-and-tans, white, York-shires, toys and Irish terriers, have become fewer and fewer at every big show, Irish and Great Danes alone being on the increase. Now, therefore, is the time for the Kennel Club, the National Club, and all others to at once pass rules disqualifying all dogs cropped after a certain date, and in two years from now those who still cling to the barbarous custom will be thankful for the change."

## FISH.

### The Commissioners' Report.

The Fish Commissioners had a meeting at Sacramento, on Monday last, at which Mr. Redding was unable to attend. Although there were several good features about the report, it is not necessary to reproduce it in full, as is our custom. In reference to the paper from the superintendent of the McCloud Fishery we regret the details of the season's work at that establishment were not given to the public in the report. They would have been very acceptable. Mr. Rymer, of Shasta county, informed the Commissioners by letter that "R. A. Campbell, whose postoffice address is Shasta, Shasta county, California, is the owner of a certain dam, situate within said county, and at a point on Clear creek, about one and one-half miles below Horsetown; that said dam is constructed across said creek at said point, and that the fish are thereby prevented from coming up said stream above said point; that said Campbell has failed to provide fishways or ladders on such dams as provided by law."

In reference to Mr. Taylor's similar offense on Paper Mill Creek, one of the most disgraceful ever committed on a free people, a petition from the local residents has been received by the Commissioners condemning Mr. Taylor, as he merits. The case has lain some two years before the Supreme Court under appeal or application for new hearing, and is likely to remain there if the local citizens do not bestir themselves in the matter. We hear rumors of a new trial being commenced by parties in this city from disgust at the Supreme Court's delay, and it would, perhaps, be a good idea for the two parties to join together in their efforts to bring this insolent offender against the laws to justice. We doubt the utility of trusting the Commissioners. Relating to the production of fish in our State Hatchery and their distribution to State waters, the report says:

"Commissioner Dibble reported that of the 30,000 land-locked salmon eggs received, 25,000 had been hatched and 14,000 of them distributed. Of the 40,000 eggs received at the United States Fishery, at Baird's station, nearly all had been hatched, were in fine condition and would be ready for distribution in a few days.

"The superintendent of the hatchery, Mr. Frazier, in his report, says that he will have no trouble in hatching and distributing from the Shelby Hatchery over 500,000 fish during the present season. Mr. Frazier is now gathering eggs in various portions of the State, but mainly sly trout from Lake Tahoe. He has deposited in Donner Lake 12,000 land-locked salmon. The report of Superintendent Frazier is said by the Commissioners to be highly satisfactory."

There is one feature of the report which requires an explanation, if not more. At the last meeting of the Commissioners a Mr. Carberry was allowed to say:

"That the \$3,000 appropriated by the Legislature for work which would make the Pitt River Falls passable to salmon had not been expended, and the falls were still a barrier to the fish. The Commission in office at the time of the ap-

propriation must have divided \$2,400, he thought, as \$600 only was spent, and that to no good purpose, and the remainder had mysteriously disappeared."

This is altogether a misrepresentation of the facts, and it is somewhat strange the Commissioners allowed the statement to go to print without endeavoring to correct it. The act referred to by Mr. Carberry and approved April 16th, 1880, appropriated \$3,000 out of the general fund for the erection of a fish ladder on Pitt river, but the money could not be touched until the work was completed and approved. With the provisions of this act, as a lawyer and a Commissioner, Mr. Dibble should certainly be familiar, and an application to the Controller would have shown him the precise expenditures in the case, and how they were made had he made such application. The actual truth, we fear, was not wanted. We have not space to publish the act entire, but we find room for a letter from the late Mr. Redding, which entirely exonerates him and his colleagues from the silly and cruel charge made against them when dead in their graves. The letter is to the contractors for the work which was completed afterwards out of the solid rock, though we cannot tell what its condition is to-day. Mr. Redding's letter:

E. E. Van Sickle and F. H. Kenyon, Bieher, Lassen Co., Cal. DEAR SIRS:—Your letter of the 7th duly received. Inclosed with this you will find two copies of a contract in your names for the construction of a fishway on Pitt River, for the amount of your bid, \$2,300, the work to be completed during the months of August, September and October, 1881. Please fill in the dates and sign, and return one copy to me. Please attend to this promptly, as I wish to make a report to the Legislature that the contract has been let, and cannot do so until you return one copy, duly signed. Should it be necessary to put in the name of the other Kenyon you can interline it and have him also sign it. Yours, etc., B. B. REDDING, Secy. Cal. Fish Com.

San Francisco, December 20th, 1880.

If this \$2,300 was paid in full the Controller's books will show the fact, and further, that the balance \$700, less some little expenses, remains to-day undrawn from the general fund, and therefore unappropriated by the old Commissioners, as charged by Mr. Carberry. Had there been a desire to be just in this matter, the conduct of the Commissioners would have been different. So far as we have heard the subject canvassed in this city, the verdict is against the present Commissioners.

### Big Trout.

Reports from Prattville state that the fishing is very fine there. An Indian caught a trout weighing 11½ pounds, and Mr. E. L. Drake one of six pounds, and many smaller, but still large ones. Prattville is sixty-five miles, one day's stage from Colusa. Ain't these a little too large? The one caught by the Indian is as large as that of which Commissioner Baird thought it proper to have a model taken.

We have received information of a catfish being caught in a stream near Santa Rosa, weighing 26 pounds. This shows we have large catfish in our waters, as well as small, the croakers to the contrary notwithstanding. We have received an invitation to visit the stream in question, which we shall accept, as we anticipate much fun in a controversy with a catfish of that size, or half the size. There are also found fish called "hard-mouths" in the same stream in abundance, weighing ten and twelve pounds.

Mr. Buckingham, we are glad to find, is at last bestirring himself to bring the brigand and Chinese brigade to justice beyond the precincts of Carquinez straits. He last week successfully prosecuted three offenders for catching shad and salmon in seines at Colusa. They were fined \$50 each.

Professor Swan, United States Fish Commissioner, having submitted to experts of Smithsonian Institute, Washington, samples of canned salmon caught in fresh and salt water, has received a report stating that the salt-water fish are most esteemed.

Mr. J. K. Orr and a party of friends had a pleasant and successful trip last week to Bear Valley Creek. The party brought home about eighty good fish, all under five inches being returned to the water if possible.

Had it not been for the extraordinary rain of the last week the streams in this State would have been in fine fishing condition. It will, however, benefit us later in the season by allowing the trout to grow.

## THE DRAMA.

### Vienna Garden.

The present week is announced the last of the Gypsy Band, as on Monday they take a trip to leading towns in the interior, opening at San Jose. The performance, whether the last or not, has been as brilliant as ever, and, perhaps, more enthusiastically received than ever. We hope they will return to us, for the public is not tired of them yet by any means. Mr. Urban and Miss Lynton have been very warmly received during the week, and they well deserved the plaudits given them. The new debutante, Miss Nellie Spencer, recently from the East, is a young lady of fine personal appearances, with manners likely to make her a favorite. She sang her ballad, Sweet Violets, with much grace and sweetness, and made a decided hit. Her voice is very pleasant in the lower notes, but limited in the upper. Like all newcomers she is suffering from a severe cold. She sings with feeling, taste and accuracy. As a ballad singer she ought to be welcome here. Next week the performance will be very attractive, as several new people are expected direct from New York under contract to the house. In spite of the rain the business has been good, the audiences, as usual, being composed chiefly of educated and well-to-do people.

### Pigeon Shooting To-Morrow.

After our gun column had gone to press we learned there was to be quite a gathering of our crack shots at Bird's Point, on Sunday, for pool shooting. Over \$100 will be given in prizes. It will be a handicap shoot, Messrs. Robinson, Lambert, Fay and others in their class being placed at 30 yards to others at lesser distances.

The two-mile wherry race between Oscar Tolle and A. L. Langford resulted in a victory for the former. The time announced was 13 min. 58 sec. If the time returned is correct the course must have been short.



Watt Park, Grass Valley



Races.  
JULY 4th and 5th.

First Day, July 4th.

No. 1.—Trotting, mile heats, 3-in-5, 2:27 Class Purse \$600.  
No. 2.—Running, half mile and repeat. Free for all horses in the District. Purse \$200.  
No. 3.—Pacing mile heats, 2-in-3, free for all horses in the district; 3 to enter and start. Purse \$100.

Second Day, July 5th.

No. 1.—Running, mile and repeat, free for all. Purse \$300.  
No. 2.—Trotting, 3-minute class, free for all in the District; mile heats, 3-in-5; 3 to enter and start. Purse \$100.  
No. 3.—Saddle race, half mile and repeat. Purse \$50.  
CONDITIONS.—Entries to all races 10 per cent of purse. Unless otherwise mentioned, five are to enter and three to start. Purses will be divided 60, 30 and 10 per cent. All entries will close on June 26th, at 8 o'clock P.M., with J. P. SHOEMAKER, or A. D. WEST, Lessee and Manager of Watt Park, Grass Valley, Nevada Co., Cal.

Important Sale of Thoroughbred Horses.

BY DIRECTION OF

THEODORE WINTERS, ESQ.

We will Offer for Sale

Thursday, July 17th, 1884.

At the Stables of C. H. SHEAR, opposite Agricultural Park, Sacramento,

Seventeen Head of Thoroughbred Horses

COMPRISING

All his two-year olds and yearlings, together with the crack three-year-old Prince of Norfolk and the famous hurdle mare Hattie B.  
It is Mr. Winters' positive intention to retire from the turf and confine himself strictly to breeding. Hence his entire string will be offered without reserve. The colts in training will be galloped until day of sale, that they may be kept in order for racing purposes. The horses may be seen previous to sale at the Winters' Ranch, Riverside Road, near Sacramento. A competent Veterinary will be in attendance, to make all examinations desired by purchasers. Killip & Co. will execute commissions for intending buyers who cannot be present.  
Catalogues giving full pedigrees, etc., will shortly be issued. For information apply to

KILLIP & CO.,

Live Stock Auctioneers, 116 Montgomery Street, S. F.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Pure Bred Jersey Cattle,

THE PROPERTY OF

ROBERT BECK, ESQ.,

—TO TAKE PLACE—

Thursday, July 17, 1884.

IMMEDIATELY UPON THE CONCLUSION OF THE sale of Mr. Winters' horses, we will offer twenty head of THOROUGHBRED JERSEY BULLS, COWS and HEIFERS, all registered in the American Jersey Cattle Club, and in Pacific Coast Jersey Cattle Club Registers. These cattle are of the choicest milk strains, being chiefly descended from Tomchstone, the most famous Jersey bull imported into California. Several high grade cows and heifers will also be offered.  
The sale will take place at stables of C. H. Shear, opposite Agricultural Park, Sacramento.  
Catalogues giving pedigree and full information will be issued in a few days.

KILLIP & CO.,

Live Stock Auctioneers, 116 Montgomery St., SAN FRANCISCO.

FOR SALE.

Holstein Bull

NERO OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 2209.

Calved October 21, 1880. Sire BLYTHE, No. 2208. Dam JEANETTE, No. 150. Weight 1,875 pounds.

Ayrshire Bull

GENERAL SHERMAN.

Calved April 10, 1877. Sire SCARBORO CHIEF, No 1706. Dam KITTIE BIRNIE 2d, No. 4179.

Address ARIEL LATHROP,

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Office and Salesroom, 653 and 655 Market Street, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LARGE PUBLIC SALE

.....OF.....

SPANISH MERINO RAMS!

.....ON.....

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, '84,

.....AT.....

COMSTOCK'S STABLES, --- 524 THIRD ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

WE WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY HEAD OF SPANISH MERINO RAMS, one and two years old this spring, at the above time and place. These Rams were recently imported from Vermont, and were selected with great care from the Top of some of the Best Flocks in that State, and are all recorded in the Vermont Registers. They were started for Australia, but being prevented from going further by laws passed by that Government prohibiting further importation of American sheep, we take this method of closing them out, thus placing within the reach of Flock Masters on this Coast an Extraordinary opportunity of obtaining some No. 1 Rams.

We are confident it will be for the interest of every Sheep Breeder to attend this sale. Remember, this is to be a Bona Fide Sale, as we intend to close out the Lot.  
The Sheep can be seen at above place, and all are invited to call and examine them.  
Sale to commence at 11 A. M., sharp. For Catalogue or particulars, address

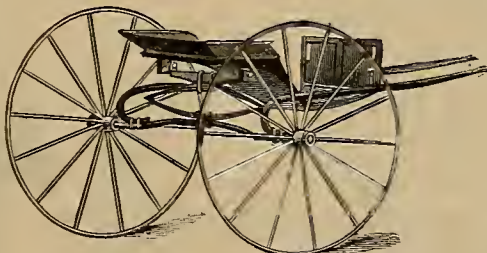
GEORGE HAMMOND, Grand Hotel,

OR MESSRS. KILLIP & CO.,

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THE CHAMPION One-Spring Training Cart.



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Catalogues on application. Le Pages' Liquid Glines. Sole Agent for the Coast.

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Stick-Fast Toe-Weight.



This Toe-Weight, wherever introduced, has effectually supplanted every other kind. All prominent saddlers and horsemen in the U. S. recommend them in preference to any other.

Sizes 2 to 12 oz. Ask your dealer or send to JAMES & ANDREWS, Fentonville, Mich. SOLE MANUFACTURERS.



KERR'S ASTHMA CURE

Cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat and Lung affections, Coughs, Colds, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Soreness in the Chest or Lungs, Weakness in the Back, Pains in the Back, Bowels, Sides, Collar, Croup, Pneumonia, Measels, Whooping Cough and Indigestion. It heals the entire system. Pleasant tasted as ice cream. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle. Post-office box 1870.

REDDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents, 529 and 531 Market Street, San Francisco.

SPORTSMEN'S HEADQUARTERS.

Messrs. WINSLOW and KELLY BEG to announce the opening of their Headquarters, in connection with their wholesale and retail liquor establishment, 871 Market St., San Francisco.

All necessary materials for writing, and conveniences for keeping club books and records left in their charge, will be found.  
It will be the purpose of the proprietors to study the comfort of their patrons at all times.

WINSLOW & KELLY.

Speed Programme

—OF—

THIRD DISTRICT

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

—AT—

CHICO, CAL.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1884.

First Day, Tuesday, September 2d, 1884

No. 1.—TROTTERING RACE—For two-year-old colts owned in the District. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of \$200. First colt to receive \$120, second \$60, and third \$20.  
No. 2.—TROTTERING RACE—2:30 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of \$400. First horse to receive \$240; second \$120, and third \$40.

Second Day, Wednesday, September 3d. DOOLEY STAKE.

No. 3.—RUNNING RACE.—Three-quarter dash for two-year-olds. Entrance \$25, p. p., \$125 added.

UNION HOTEL STAKE.

No. 4.—RUNNING RACE.—One-and-a-half-mile dash for all three-year-olds. Entrance \$25, p. p., \$200 added.

No. 5.—RUNNING RACE.—Three-fourths of a mile and repeat, for all. Entrance \$25; \$175 added.

No. 6.—TROTTERING RACE.—For yearling colts owned in the District. One mile, to harness and to rule, for a purse of \$150. First colt to receive \$90; second \$46, and third \$15.

Third Day, Thursday, September 4th.

No. 7.—TROTTERING RACE.—2:35 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of \$400. First horse to receive \$180; second \$90, and third \$30.

No. 8.—TROTTERING RACE.—For single road horses to buggy, to be driven by the owners, best 3 in 5, for a purse of \$150. First horse to receive \$90; second \$45, and third \$15.

Fourth Day, Friday, September 5th.

No. 9.—RUNNING RACE.—For all, one mile dash. Entrance \$25, p. p., \$150 added.

No. 10.—RUNNING RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile dash for two-year-olds. Entrance \$25, p. p., \$150 added.

SOCIETY STAKE.

No. 11.—RUNNING RACE.—For all, two mile dash. Entrance \$30, \$25 forfeit, \$800 added.

No. 12.—TROTTERING RACE.—For two-year-old colts owned in the 3d and 15th Districts. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of \$950. First colt to receive \$150; second \$75, and third \$25.

Fifth Day, Saturday, September 6th.

No. 13.—TROTTERING RACE.—For all, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of \$400. First horse to receive \$240; second \$120, and third \$40.

No. 14.—PACING RACE.—2:20 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of \$400. First horse to receive \$240; second \$120, and third \$40.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

National Trotting Association Rules to govern all Trotting and Pacing Races. But the Directors reserve the right to change the order of the programme so as to alternate if necessary to save time, and furnish more than one race the same day.

In all Trotting and Pacing Races, five to enter, three to start. Entrance ten per cent. of purse, to accompany all nominations. Horses distancing the field will be entitled to the first and third money only.

Horses entered for purses can only be withdrawn by consent of the Judges.

The Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association Rules to govern all Running Races.

Non-starters for Running Races will be held for entrance.

Non-starters must be declared out the day previous to the race they are engaged in, before eight o'clock P. M.

In all Running Races the second horse saves entrance.

No money paid for a race without a contest.

All entries for Races to close with the Secretary or President, at Chico, July 1st, 1884, at ten o'clock P. M.

The Board of Directors will have absolute charge of the Track and Grounds during the week of Races, and guarantee that they will be kept in first-class condition.

The above rules in regard to entries and conducting the Races will be strictly enforced, and all purses and stakes will be paid when the Judges have rendered their decision, and before leaving the Stand.

C. C. MASON, PRESIDENT.

ROLAND DILLER, SECRETARY.

Notice.

HERBERT H. BROWN, M.P. | GEO. H. HOLMES, NUGENT W. BROWN, | C. BUTTE LOWE,

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References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

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'Singer' Made in Sewing Machines only \$15 Including an \$8.00 set of extra attachments of 9 pieces and needles, oil and usual outfit of 12 pieces with each. Guaranteed perfect. Warranted 5 years. Handmade, durable, quiet and light running. Don't pay \$30 to \$50 for machines no better. If you need one anywhere on trial before paying. Circulars free. Save \$15 to \$35 by addressing GEO. PAYNE & CO., 17 Third Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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## THE TROTTING STALLION SILVERHEEL

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884 AT THE DASHAWAY STABLES, 370 Eleventh street, between Franklin and Webster streets, Oakland.

Silverheel is a dark bay, foaled July 5th 1876; bred by R. B. Chisholm of Kane County, Illinois. Sired by Wilson's Blue Bull, his dam Maggie Rice by Gage's Logan; granddam Fanny Stratford, a mare which had every mark of high breeding, and was the dam of John A. Rice that showed a 2:10 gait when two years old.

Logan by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; his dam Lady Wallace by Ohio Eclipse.

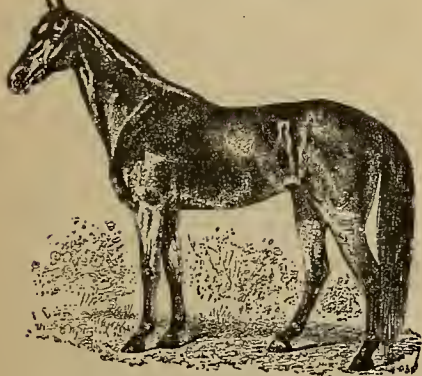
With little training when four years old, Silverheel showed three heats inside of 2:40.

### TERMS.

Twenty-five dollars the season; will make terms for insurance. Season to end July 1st.

SACKBIDER & CHISHOLM.

## Hambletonian Trotting Stallion



## BOB MASON

By ECHO. His dam Belle Mason by Belmont, thoroughbred. Echo by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Fanny Felter by Magnolia (by American Star). Belle Mason by Belmont (Williamson's). First dam, Lucy Johnson, by the Pony (son of imported Leviathan). Second dam Catalpa, by Frank. Third dam, by John Richards.

Will make the season of 1884 for a limited number of mares, at the OAKLAND TROTting PARK.

### Description.

Bob Mason is a mahogany bay, with inside of off hind ankle white and star in forehead; sixteen bands, and weighs 1,100. Foaled May 10th, 1879. He is of fine kindly disposition, a natural trotter, and has shown great speed, but as yet has no public record. For a fine portrait and full description of the horse see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of June 30th, 1883.

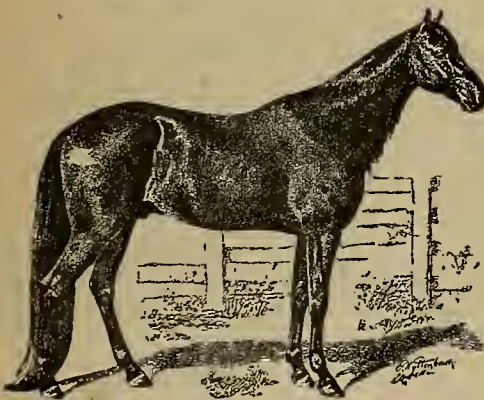
For full history of his sire Echo, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN July 29th, 1882. See also, for his full brother Exile, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN issue of September 16th, 1882.

### TERMS.

Fifty dollars the season, payable at time of service. All mares at risk of owners. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasture at \$5 per month.

CHARLES J. ELLIS, Owner.  
WM. DONATHAN, Agent.

## Mambrino Trotting Stallion



## ABBOTSFORD.

Record 2:19 1-2.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884, AT THE RANCH OF S. B. WHIPPLE, San Mateo, Cal.

### PEDIGREE.

By Woodford Mambrino; his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino Paymaster; dam Woodline, dam of Wedgewood, 2:19, by Woodford, son of Roselinko, by Sir Archy.

Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodline, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the product was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty-nine colts and fillies sired at Woodburn, not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease, Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf, and he gained on a slow track, at Muncipolite, a record of 2:21. He has thirteen sons and daughters that have trotted in 2:30 or better—Abbotsford 2:19; Malice 2:19; Manetta 2:19; Pancoast 2:25; Rachel 2:26; Tina 2:27; Lady McFarlane 2:29; Dacia 2:29; Geo. A. Ayer 2:30. Woodford Mambrino was also the sire of Prince, the sire of Triquet 2:21. It is proper to draw a comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first named stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,330 foals out of selected mares. Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettie, beat 2:20. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty-six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in seven. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is five times greater than Hambletonian.

Young Columbus, by Old Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harrier Hambletonian, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. Young Columbus was the sire of Phil Sheridan, sire of Phyllis 2:17; Adelaide 2:18; Commonwealth 2:22; Hiram Woodruff 2:25; Valley Chief 2:25; Faustina 2:25; Phil Sheridan, Jr., 2:29; Tom Malloy 2:30.

### TERMS.

One hundred dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season, free of charge. Good pasture at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes.

WASH JAMES, Agent,  
San Mateo, Cal.

## The Trotting Stallions

## DIRECTOR AND MONROE CHIEF

Will make the season of 1884 at

## Oakland Trotting Park,

Commencing February 1st and ending June 1st.

### TERMS.

Director \$20, Monroe Chief \$100, the season. Good pasture for mares at reasonable rates. Due care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no responsibility assumed should any occur.

### Director, 2:17.

Black horse, foaled July 13, 1877, by Dictator (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10; Phalaris, 2:15); first dam Dolly (dam of Thorndale, 2:22; Onward, 2:25); by Mambrino Chief; second dam by Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wieuwa.

### Monroe Chief, 2:18 1-4.

Two-mile record, 4:36.

Brown horse, foaled 1870, by Jim Monroe (son of Alexander's Abdallah, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, first dam Madame Powell, by Bay Chief (son of Mambrino Chief); second dam by Toronto (son of St. Lawrence); third dam claimed to be of Whipstock. For a very lifelike portrait of Monroe Chief and a full account of his pedigree and performance, see the holiday number of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, issued December 29, 1883.

For further information address

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,  
OAKLAND TROTting PARK.

## The Trotting Stallion

## BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Penniston, Philadelphia, Penn. By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr. Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson. Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo. Brigadier will make the season of 1884 from February 10th to July 1st.

### TERMS.

\$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasture at \$3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes. Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

February 2d, 1884.

J. B. McDONALD.

2:20 1-4.

## The Fast-Trotting Stallion

## ANTEEO.

Dark bay colt, near hind foot white; foaled May 6th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

### By ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.  
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.  
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.  
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.  
Fifth dam, Bonnet of Blue, by Sir Charles.  
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.  
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.  
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.  
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.  
Tenth dam, by imp. Janne.  
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.  
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.  
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

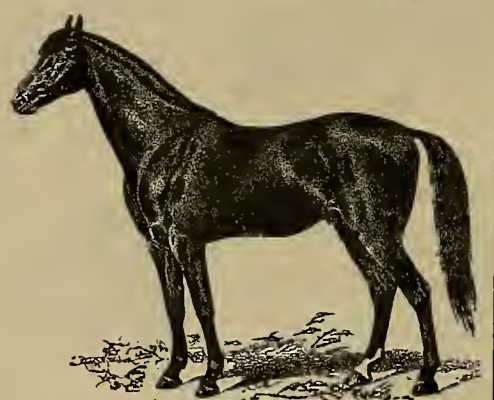
Will make the coming season, from February 10th to June 15th, 1884, at the Fair Grounds at Santa Rosa.

### TERMS.

\$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents. Anteo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

M. ROLLINS, Agent,  
Santa Rosa.



## MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE WILKES, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by H. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christmas by Todhunter's hunter's Mambrino son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Rippon's dam by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes (weighing 1,200 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. He quite demonstrates that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 27 representatives in the 2:30 list of which 14 have records of 2:25 or better, 5 of 2:20 or better, and 3 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H., and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the coming season, commencing February 1st, 1884, at the Drew Stable, STOCKTON, and L. M. Morse's near LODI.

### TERMS.

\$40 for the season, or \$25 single service. This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horse whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

## The Trotting Stallion

## STEINWAY,

With two-year-old record, third heat, of 2:31, and three-year-old record, fourth heat, of 2:25.

### TERMS.

He will serve mares the present season, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, 1884, at the

Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County.

At \$100 for the season, payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasture \$5 per month, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, or of S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S. Smalley's Stable, Haywards, will be forwarded immediately to the farm.

### Description.

He is a bay, 15½ bands big, weighing 1,175 pounds, long flowing mane and tail, two white hind ankles, remarkable style and lofty carriage; has a good, resolute head set on a stout neck; his shoulders do not mount very high on the withers. He has great length and a capacious middle piece, plenty of bone and substance; his gait is big and square; his disposition is the very best.

### Pedigree.

Steinway, by Stratmore; first dam Abbess, by Albion, the sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24; second dam by Marshall Ney, by imported Emancipation; third dam by Bertrand, be by Sir Archy; Albion by Halcyon, a pacer; he by Virginian, a son of Sir Archy. Steinway's dam is the dam of Solo, five-year-old record 2:28, and Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, two-year-old record 2:31, winning the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall, beating the Palo Alto colt and others. Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway. Steinway's dam is also the dam of W. S. Buckner's colt Currency, that trotted as a yearling, the fall of 1882, in 2:46. See New York "Spirit of the Times" of November 18th, and "Turf, Field and Farm" November 18th, 1882.

Strathmore is the sire of Santa Claus, 2:17; and Tucker, 2:19; Chestnut Hill, 2:24; Alice Stoner, 2:24; Steinway, three-year-old, 2:25; Nannie Talbot, five-year-old, 2:27; Solo, five-year-old, 2:33; Monitor, 2:38; Henderson, 2:28; Strathlan, three-year-old, 2:30; and Stuart, three-year-old, 2:28. Stuart is full brother to Belnor, who trotted a mile in 2:52 at fifteen months old. Bedford trotted in the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall; was timed the second heat in 2:32; is by Stratmore also. Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, the sire of Dexter, 2:17; first dam by North American, the sire of Whiteball, he the sire of Rhode Island, record 2:31, and be in turn got Governor Sprague, record 2:20; and he got Kate Sprague, record 2:18. The dam of Scott's Thomas, record 2:21, and Scott's Chief, record 2:23, was by Whitehall; also North American, by Sir Walter; he by Hickory, sire imported Whip; North American's dam is a pacer. Strathmore's second dam is by Harris' Hambletonian, be by Bishop's Hambletonian, be by imported Messenger.

### Performances.

Steinway has trotted four races; at two years old he won the Lexington stake, mile heats, Memento, Jewett, Verbena, Admiration, Mystery, in 2:39, 2:32, 2:31. Memento won the first heat. As three-year-old, at Sharpsburg, Ky., August 8th, 1879, over a miserable half-mile track, he beat Bushwacker, record 2:27, and Blackwood, Jr., record 2:22, in four heats, 2:38, 2:37, 2:37, 2:35, Bushwacker winning second heat. At Lexington, August 18th, 1879, he trotted six heats, 2:38, 2:36, 2:30, 2:25, 2:30, 2:30; Steinway winning fourth, fifth and sixth heats, beating Jewett, Catchby and two others. At the fall meeting of the Horse Breeders' Association for the Kentucky Stakes for three-year-olds he was beaten in three heats by Jewett, in 2:26, 2:23, 2:26, but Steinway was lame in this race, and really not in fit condition to start; he was timed second, in 2:27, 2:23, 2:27.

Address

GEORGE WILEY,

Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.

## THE TROTting STALLIONS



## SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1ST TO JULY 15TH, 1884, AT THE FARM OF THE OWNER, THREE MILES NORTH OF CHICO, BUTTE CO., CAL.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Ia 15½ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, and foaled in the spring of 1875.

### PEDIGREE.

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Busrie, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot dam of Pride, yearling record 2:41, by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, granddam by Lefler's Consul, by Schepper's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

## LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built, weight, 1,150 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks, and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Malady, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star (son of Platt's Western Star by Blackwood). 1st dam by Bonnerges, 2nd dam by Gallatin, 3rd dam by La Harpe's son Prairie Bird by Flaxtail dam of Flight, 2:23, and Prompter, 2:33. 2nd dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. 3rd dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. 4th dam by Lefler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

### TERMS.

For Singleton, fifty (\$50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five (\$25) dollars the season, cash. Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasture. Further pasture will be charged three (\$3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

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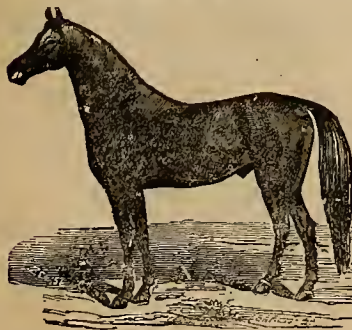
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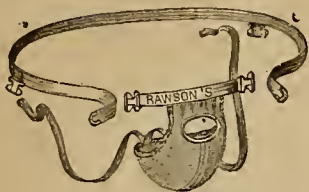
THURSDAY, APRIL 24th, 1884.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San  
Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A. M.	Benicia	6:40 P. M.
3:00 P. M.	"	7:40 A. M.
4:00 P. M.	"	10:10 A. M.
8:00 A. M.	Byron and Martinez.	6:40 P. M.
9:30 A. M.	"	12:10 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	"	9:10 A. M.
8:00 A. M.	Calistoga and Napa.	10:10 A. M.
3:00 P. M.	"	7:40 A. M.
8:00 A. M.	Colfax	6:40 P. M.
3:00 P. M.	"	7:40 A. M.
3:30 P. M. & 10:30 P. M.	Deming, El Paso & Express.	9:10 A. M.
3:30 P. M. & 10:30 P. M.	" " and East	7:10 A. M.
7:30 A. M.	Galt and via Livermore.	5:40 P. M.
3:30 P. M. & 10:30 P. M.	Stockton / via Martinez.	12:10 P. M.
7:30 A. M.	lone	5:40 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	Knif's Landing	10:10 A. M.
3:30 P. M.	Los Angeles and South.	9:10 A. M.
7:30 A. M.	Livermore and Pleasanton.	5:40 P. M.
7:30 P. M.	"	6:40 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	" Merced, Madera, "	7:40 A. M.
3:30 P. M.	" Fresno and Tulare	9:10 A. M.
8:00 A. M.	Marysville and Chico	5:40 A. M.
3:30 P. M.	" Mohave, Needles & Express	8:10 A. M.
3:30 P. M.	Niles and Hayward	5:40 P. M.
7:30 A. M.	Niles and Haywards.	5:40 P. M.
10:00 A. M.	"	8:10 A. M.
3:00 P. M.	"	5:40 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	"	9:40 A. M.
3:00 P. M. & 10:30 P. M.	Ogden and Express.	7:40 A. M.
8:00 A. M.	East / Emigrant	11:40 A. M.
8:00 A. M. & 10:30 P. M.	Red Bluff / via Marysville.	5:40 P. M.
8:00 A. M. & 10:30 P. M.	and Thomas / via Woodland.	6:40 P. M.
8:00 A. M.	Redding.	5:40 P. M.
7:30 A. M.	Sacramento, via Livermore.	5:40 P. M.
8:00 A. M.	" via Benicia	6:40 P. M.
8:00 A. M.	" via Benicia	7:40 A. M.
4:30 P. M.	" via Benicia	10:10 A. M.
4:00 P. M.	Sacramento River Steamers.	6:00 A. M.
7:30 A. M.	San Jose.	7:30 P. M.
11:00 A. M.	"	12:10 P. M.
3:00 P. M.	"	9:40 A. M.
8:00 A. M.	Valejo	6:40 P. M.
9:30 A. M.	"	12:10 P. M.
3:00 P. M.	"	9:10 A. M.
4:30 P. M.	"	10:10 A. M.
3:00 P. M.	Virginia City	7:40 A. M.
8:00 A. M.	Woodland.	6:40 P. M.



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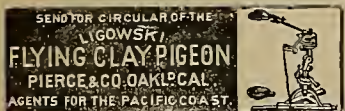


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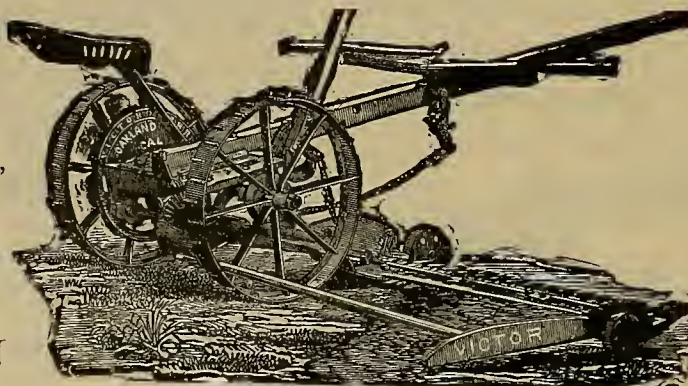
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# BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. IV, No. 2.  
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1884.

SUBSCRIPTION  
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

## OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Opening Days at Jerome Park—Great Assemblage on Decoration Day—Renwick's Great Speed—The Withers' Stakes—General Gossip—News, etc.

Our metropolitan racing season was fairly set in motion yesterday, at Fordham, where the American Jockey Club formally opened its season of 1884, with a great crowd, variously estimated at from 20,000 to 25,000 persons. The holiday was, of course, largely responsible for a great part of this vast attendance, but the card of the day's sport was an unusually fine one, including as it did, the Forbham Handicap and the famous Withers' Stakes for all ages. The former brought out a good field of ten horses, including your big white faced, white legged chestnut, Jim Renwick, who attracted more attention than any horse on the grounds. Buchanan had him in fine order, but Welch apparently did not back him for a dollar as with an unfamiliar rider up, Dana, he started at a long price. He ran very fast for the first half mile, which was nearly all straight work, accomplishing that in 51 seconds, but as soon as he got among the figure eight turns, his rider was at once all abroad, and half the field passed him at the club house bluff. He was badly beaten at the end, but will do better with a practiced jockey on this track, or with any jockey on the circular-mile courses at Sheepshead Bay and Monmouth Park. Heel and Toe, who won the Fordham Handicap yesterday, is a small, compact, little bay filly, a full sister to the Oregon stallion Glen Dudley, with a great turn of speed at the distance.

The Withers' Stakes was a great race. Burton, the crack colt of the Dwyers' Stable, started an even money favorite, against the field of six others who opposed him, but he found the mile too long for him, seven furlongs being the length of his tether on this occasion. Panique and Himalaya ran a great race and had not the latter stumbled at the start he would have forced Panique to run faster to beat him. Panique, since his victory, is in great demand, and several owners, including the Dwyers, are making efforts to buy him from Commodore Kittson. All the horses in the Erdenheim Stable are for sale, and if Major Hubbard gets his price he will sell Panique, Issaquena, Ratanaplan, or any of them. The price of the Withers' victor is said to be \$15,000, and as he is a hardy, robust looking colt, heavily engaged, this is not too much money for a colt with his great turn of speed. The feature of to-day, the second of the meeting, was the Juvenile Stake, the first two-year-old race in this vicinity. Several of the youngsters had great private reputations, but Triton, a big brown, by Sensation, out of an imported mare, by Prince Charlie, and Detective, by Virgil, carried the most metal. The race was a match between those two, but the last furlong the Islip brown carried too many guns for the Brooklyn black, beating him two lengths in the fast time for the half-mile of 49 3/4 seconds, first quarter 24 1/4 seconds. Both these colts are very promising, and have great fighting before them. Anyone who would have predicted, last week, that the first two days of the meeting at Jerome would come and go, and find the powerful Brooklyn Stable credited with not a solitary race, would have been considered a fit candidate for Bloomingdale asylum, and yet the fact stands so recorded. James McLaughlin has been in the dusty rear so often during these days, and Roe has unsaddled so many losers, that people are beginning to ask themselves what does it all mean? Has the prestige of other days departed, or is the cloud but a temporary one, obscuring only for the time being the dazzling rays of success? These are questions on every lip just now, and the immediate future will give some insight into their truth or falsity. The stable, though numerically strong, seems intrinsically very weak at present, for outside the two-year-olds, who are evidently a good lot, old Checkmate has thus far been the only one to acquit himself with any credit whatever, and he did not win. The show made by Joe Blackburn has been simply ridiculous. He should not be allowed to be quoted hereafter in pools, or bets, or any race in which he takes part, for backers of this brute have not even had a win for their money. Burton, Greenbush, Jennings, and the other runners, except old "Check" and Detective, have been dead failures so far, with George Kinney, Miss Woodford, and the other youngsters yet to be heard from. This season, however, is young yet, and the stable has still time to head the list of winners again, though that they will reach any such total as the amount credited to them in 1883 is very doubtful, under the circumstances of the unusual weakness in the three-year-old division.

In the West, Louisville has closed, and Latonia began yesterday simultaneously with Jerome. To-day the Baldwin Stable started the Grinstead-Molly McCarty filly, Fallen

Leaf, in the Hindoo Stakes for three-year-olds, and the filly ran a great race for one so soon, comparatively speaking, off the overland cars, after her long trip from the Pacific. She made all the running, and was only beaten a neck by Audrein, having behind her Buchanan, the Derby and Clark victor, the great colt Gen. Harding, and others. Fallen Leaf is engaged in other great stakes at Latonia, Chicago and elsewhere, and with health she is very likely to make a great record with her evident fine turn of speed. Two others of the stable, Savanna, three years, and Rapido, two years, ran yesterday, and to-day also, the latter getting third place in a large field. The stable evidently has good material in it and will do better later on, beyond a doubt, when the horses have had more work. Cooper and Holloway are likely to win many races yet. From this on our racing season will be in full swing until the snow flies. Brighton Beach began last Saturday, and after Jerome Park is ended Sheepshead Bay, Monmouth Park, Saratoga, etc., will follow in rapid order. That some of the Western associations will need more horses is certain. Week after next Pittsburg and St. Louis will clash, and one or the other is bound to suffer by it. The horse show this week was largely attended by the elite of the city. Among the exhibitions of harness, saddles, etc., the Whitman Saddle Co., of this city, bore off the palm with their numerous specimens of all kinds of saddles, suitable for fashionable riders, army purposes, ranchmen, or equestrians anywhere. Their side saddles are a specialty.

New York, May 31st, 1884.

PACIFIC.

## THE KENNEL.

What is a "Point?"

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—In the last BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN a correspondent who long since forfeited all right to recognition by his *nom de plume*, by vulgarity, takes me to task for saying that it is folly to talk of "breaking" a dog to point. The essence of the communication lies in the sentence, "Every sportsman knows that the pointing faculty is an acquired, and not a natural one." I consider this notion an erroneous one, but am not surprised that the correspondent should have fallen into the error. He has several times ventured into print with matter relative to dogs, their breeding and habits, and as often has been shown to be one whose experience is very limited, whose perceptive powers are nil, and whose reflective habit is so marked as to justify the belief that he is always absent-minded, or at least that his mind is always absent. You will admit, Mr. Editor, that to discuss any matter with such an one is not an attractive labor, and will not think me lacking in respect to yourself if I hereafter ignore anything which the correspondent may write.

Now, what is a "point?" A distinguished authority says, "A point is a natural stop (being the pause to determine exactly where the game is lying preparatory to rushing in to seize it.)" Again the same authority remarks, "Pointing is only a natural pause." Of course the authority is speaking of a "point" pure and simple, not of any particular sort of "point," neither the "point" which a bird setter may have found necessary to his best success, nor such a "point" as the field shot finds essential to his pleasure. The "point" then is the stop upon the recognition of the presence of game through the olfactory nerves. It may be momentary, as it often is with inferior pups, or it may resemble a clonic spasm in its immobility, as it often does in highly bred animals. I presume no trainer of dogs would consider a healthy pup, of proper age, which did not "point" at its first fair opportunity, worth handling.

The correspondent confounds the simple "points," with the "stannch point," or some other of the qualified "points" of which the sportsman's press of the day is so full. The authority quoted says, in another portion of his invaluable monograph: "Though you can not improve a dog's nose, you can do what is really tantamount to it—you can increase his caution." In this sentence lies the gist of the whole matter of training in so far as it relates to the development of a "point" suited to any particular demand. The dog "points" naturally, therefore to talk of "breaking him to point" is foolishness. You wish him to remain on point until ordered to flush, or until you flush and shoot and order him on, and you train him so to do. Let me illustrate in A, B, C style so that the correspondent will understand it. The correspondent began to behave when he first drew breath. To talk of "breaking him to behave" would therefore be folly. But certain sorts of behavior are customary among gentlemen, and if the correspondent is to behave like a gentleman, some one will have to teach him how to do so.

## Fairfax' Beauty.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—In recent issues of your paper mention has been made of a bitch more widely known, perhaps, and more highly valued than any other yet owned in California. Fairfax' Beauty is a model held up to young sportsmen by the choicest of the old-time quail shots, who never tire in telling of her extraordinary nose, her indomitable pluck, her great judgment, and her unwearied staying power. One gentleman has often told me of her retrieving from water two hundred and fifty-six ducks up Tomales way. Another tells of her heading a running pack of quails and breaking it into close lying singles. Another of her long points. Perhaps a little allowance should be made for the talkativeness of elderly sportsmen and the tendency among all sportsmen to apotheosize a departed favorite. But, with much salt, it seems true that Beauty was an unusually good bitch. Of her breeding as many stories are told as there are relators. This injustice to the old girl, together with the fact that she left her impress on many dogs now living of good field qualities, prompted me to clear her pedigree in so far as it could be done, and I now give it as a contribution to California dog literature worth keeping for reference.

From Doctor A. W. Taliaferro, of San Rafael, I have received the following note:

"Beauty was out of a slint belonging to Dr. Proctor, of Sacramento. Proctor's bitch was a large white and yellow setter, and was from Kentucky, I think. She was very good in the field. The sire of Beauty was a black and tan setter, and thoroughly well bred. This is all that I now remember about them, but Major George Gillis can likely give you something more definite about their pedigrees, as he owned a brother of Beauty's and was the most intimate friend Proctor had.

"Beauty belonged to me and not to Fairfax, as a great many think. He, however, killed many a bird behind her. I raised and trained her in '59 or '60, and at five months old she was better in the field than most of the dogs I now see. Her color was of the deepest red I ever saw in a dog, and she was not only the most beautiful but the finest looking setter I ever saw. In the field she was perfection itself, and there is no dog that I now know that can be at all compared to her.

I will be very pleased to tell you anything further that you may like to inquire about.

Yours very truly,  
ALFRED W. TALIAFERRO."

It is hard to read the Doctor's letter, without sharing his enthusiastic admiration for his pet. In accordance with the suggestion made in the letter, I ventured to ask Major Gillis for what information he could give about Beauty, and learned that she was bred out of an orange and white bitch named Jule, owned by Major Gillis, but in the hands of Dr. W. G. Proctor, of Sacramento, by a Gordon setter owned by Mr. Sam Brooks, also of Sacramento. Jule was a large bitch, and was by Capt. A. Gray Morgan's orange and white setter Cap, out of an orange and white setter bitch owned by Mr. Jim Quinn, then proprietor of "The Willows," of blessed memory to many an old San Franciscan. Mr. Brooks' Gordon was a dog of much quality and a good field animal, as were also those of Mr. Quinn and Capt. Morgan. Beauty was bred, Major Gillis believes, in the Spring of '60. A black litter brother of hers was reserved by Major Gillis, and was stolen from the Major at about two and one-half years old, in Stockton. Another of the litter, a bitch, was given to Mr. Alex. Coffin, then of Sacramento, while Beauty was presented to Doctor Taliaferro.

If Mr. Sam Brooks happens to see this I hope he will write what he remembers of his old Gordon, the sire of Beauty, and Mr. Jim Quinn would oblige many by doing a similar thing about his bitch, the dam of Jule. Major Gillis mentioned a striking fact in connection with Jule. When quite old her tail was amputated by Dr. Proctor, and in each of her litters thereafter there were two or more stumped tail puppies. What a deal of suffering and unsightliness would be saved if, by careful selection, we could breed setters and pointers with just tail enough for symmetry and not so long as to be whipped raw in cover! Time would educate our taste until what would now seem a deformity would recommend itself to us by its beauty as well as its usefulness.

I am sure those who own dogs in which there is a trace of Beauty will feel thankful to Doctor Taliaferro and to Major Gillis for their kind willingness to give information about her.

At the monthly meeting of the Gilroy Rod and Gun Club held on the 13th, E. Leavess, D. M. Pyle and Geo. H. were appointed a committee on field trials, to report at next meeting.



## TURF AND TRACK.

## Dates Claimed.

Bay District, San Francisco (Fall Meeting), August 24, 5th, 7th, and 9th.  
 Santa Cruz Fair Association, Santa Cruz, August 12th to 16th.  
 Sonoma County Agricultural Association, Santa Rosa, August 18th to 23d.  
 Sonoma and Marin District Association, Petaluma, August 25th to 30th.  
 Thirteenth District, Marysville, Aug. 26th to 30th.  
 Golden Gate Fair, Oakland, September 1st to 6th.  
 Chico Fair Association, Chico, Sept. 1st to 6th.  
 Ninth District Fair Association, Rohnerville, Sept. 23d to 26th.  
 San Joaquin District Fair, Stockton, September 22d to 27th.  
 Santa Clara District Fair, San Jose, September 29th to October 4th.  
 Monterey Agricultural Association, Salinas, Oct. 7th to 11th.  
 Fresno Fair Association, Fresno, October 7th to 11th.  
 Los Angeles Fair Association, Los Angeles, October 13th to 18th.

## Abe Buford Dead.—Decline of a Celebrated Kentucky Family.

[Indianapolis dispatch to the N. Y. Herald, June 9th.]

The famous turfman, General Abe Buford, of Louisville, Ky., committed suicide at the residence of his brother, Benjamin Buford, at Danville, Ind., this morning, just after the breakfast hour. He had gone to Danville to visit relatives and attend the races. On his person were found two documents, one of them evidently just written, stating that the troubles of his brother, Tom Buford, who will be remembered as the slayer of Judge Elliott, at Lexington, two years ago, and the death of almost every member of his family, were the causes of the deed. Tom Buford was tried for the killing of Elliott, but was acquitted on the ground of insanity and sent to the Anchorage Asylum at Louisville. After spending a year in the hospital he deliberately walked over to the Indiana shore and for the past two years has lived at Jeffersonville, the officers being powerless to return him to Kentucky in the absence of a criminal charge against him. For several months he has been failing mentally and physically and eventually became insane, in fact, and about two weeks ago wandered back to Kentucky soil and was returned to the Anchorage. This had a very depressing effect upon General Abe Buford and he has since been very despondent. Several members of his family have died within the past few months, and he had met with financial reverses. But the condition of his brother proved the climax of all his sorrows. Yesterday morning at breakfast he picked up a Louisville paper and his eye fell upon an article headed, "The Decadence of the Buford Family," in which their misfortunes and reverses were all set forth.

He immediately left the table and retired to his room, where he wrote a letter indicative of his purpose to commit suicide and stating the reasons, after which he blew out his brains.

General Abraham Buford belonged to a Kentucky family, several generations of which have been prominent in one way or another. He was born in Woodford county, Ky., in 1815. He was educated at the West Point Military Academy, where he graduated in the class of 1841, which had in it such famous men as Don Carlos Buell, John F. Reynolds, Thomas I. Rodman and Schneyler Hamilton. For twelve years he served in the old First dragoons, and at the battle of Buena Vista in the war with Mexico he was brevetted captain on the field for gallant and meritorious conduct. After the Mexican war he was on duty for a time at the Cavalry School at Carlisle, Pa., but resigned from the army in 1854, when he held the rank of captain of dragoons. He then settled down in Woodford county, Ky., as a farmer and breeder of thoroughbred horses. General Buford was a classmate and homely friend of General Hancock and was under the tutelage of General Sherman. During the war he served as a brigadier general with Bragg in the Confederate army. After the war he spent most of his time on the turf and was a somewhat noted sporting editor and correspondent.

While General Buford was stationed at El Paso he saw an opening by which to make a large amount of money, with a good race horse. He slipped off to Kentucky, and before they knew he was away he was back with a couple of good race nags, which he had procured from his father. General Buford was soon able to obtain matches for both his horses, and a large amount of money was staked upon the races which he won easily, for there were no horses in that country that could compete with them. General Buford remained in the army until he married. He then returned to Kentucky, where he purchased a beautiful farm, which he afterward named "Bosque-Bonita." He then commenced gathering around him some good brood-mares. The first stallion he added to his stud was Sovereign and then Revenue, Marion and Versailles. His favorite stallion, however, was Equifer, whom he bred and ran successfully upon the turf until he broke down. The horse afterward became quite a success in the stud. The principal horses General Buford owned or bred were Crossland, Marion, Versailles, Equifer, Lynchburg, Nellie Grey, Matilda, Salina, Hollywood, Bombshell, and Ontario, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Lady Lancaster. After Equifer went in the stud he bred McWhorter, who was a first class three-year old, who ran at Louisville, Ky., in the Spring of 1877, two miles in the fast time of 3:30½, carrying 100 lbs. It was the best time ever made by any three-year-old in America at that time.

About two years ago he professed to be converted by Rev. George O. Barnes, the mountain evangelist, and attracted widespread attention by delivering a number of sermons, noted for their originality, rivaling as they did the story of Joseph and his brethren, as told by Mark Twain's hero Sooty Briggs.

Following are the principal passages in the newspaper article referred to, which affected the General so much that he shot himself:—"Colonel Tom Buford was returned to the Anchorage Asylum yesterday. It has been about nineteen months since his escape, when he left a hale and hearty man. He returned broken down in body and mind, his giant frame wasted by disease to a skeleton, and his haughty spirit utterly cowed by his misfortune and suffering.

"Tom Buford was known all over Kentucky. He belonged to the proudest of the proudest aristocracy in the blue grass region, and he inherited a fortune. The Bufords were a historic family, scarcely less famous than the Breckinridges, the Clays, or the Marshalls. Judge Elliott's slayer was a typical Kentuckian in his powerful physique, his handsome face, his intellect, and the prodigality of his life. Few men were better read than he; his manners were the perfection of grace and courtesy, and he was a brilliant conversationalist. He was an old bachelor, devoted to the ladies and to wine. He played cards and bet on horse races with the boldness and dash so characteristic of Kentuckians, and whether at poker or on horses he won and lost with a touch and go freedom.

"Reverses came after awhile, and first one and then another of the Buford possessions slipped away from the family. The dashing Colonel lost, too, and then one disappointment after another changed him from a *bon vivant* to a moody, reckless man. He took to drinking and brooded till he became a monomaniac. Finally a long lawsuit gave his last farm, nominally owned by his sister Mary, to a man named Guthrie, and Tom Buford was a beggar. One day he took a shot gun, and, throwing it over his shoulder, started out to kill the man who, he believed, was leagued with his enemies. He met Judge Elliott and slew him at sight. His arrest and the trial which followed made an epoch in the criminal jurisprudence of Kentucky. The ablest legal talent in the land was engaged for both the defence and the prosecution, and money was spent like water to secure his acquittal. The defence raised the plea of insanity, and the most noted experts obtainable gave their testimony for or against the theory. When the voluminous testimony was closed the counsel exhausted themselves in brilliant arguments, whose eloquence has not been forgotten, nor will it be for years. The first trial resulted in a verdict of guilty, and Tom Buford was condemned to hang. A new trial was procured, and after months had been consumed in going over the case he was acquitted on the ground of insanity, and removed to the asylum at Anchorage. Both trials occurred at Owenton.

"Buford took his acquittal as haughtily as he did his arrest. He had never denied his guilt and he gloried in the deed which, he said, had rid the State of a corrupt judge. He was sent to Anchorage, where Dr. Gale allowed him many privileges, and nearly two years ago he took advantage of this laxity to make his escape. Even this action was characteristic. He came boldly to this city and then proceeded over to Jeffersonville. Once off Kentucky soil he could snap his fingers at the asylum authorities, and they could not cajole him into returning. He took up his quarters at the National Hotel in Jeffersonville, where he has lived ever since. Three weeks ago Captain J. Crit. Ireland, of this city, went over to see his old friend. Arriving at the hotel he asked an emaciated old man if he could see Colonel Buford. The man broke down and cried like a child when he found that one of his best friends had failed to recognize him in the wreck to which suffering and disease had brought him. From being a giant of 225 pounds he had dwindled down to 118, and it seemed as if he was almost ready to sink into the grave. He was without money, hope or friends, almost without clothes and utterly broken hearted. Captain Ireland was greatly affected and induced the old man to come over and visit him one night shortly afterward. He went back to see him, and at last succeeded in persuading him to return to Anchorage, where he took him yesterday morning. He carried with him his fishing tackle, and when they neared the asylum he could not restrain his delight. The place which was once his prison he gladly welcomed, and he was most kindly received. Captain Ireland has always been a devoted friend to Colonel Buford, and no other man could have induced him to take this step. His career has been a remarkable one, but the asylum will doubtless witness its close, as he does not appear to be able to live much longer.

The remains of General Buford have been taken to Lexington for burial.

## The Withers of 1884.

There was quite a delay at the post. McLaughlin, on Burton, was eager to get away, and the colt seemed rather fretful. Barrett, on Vocalic, was in no hurry; nor was Feakes, on Himalaya. Pincus also began to get excited, and the crowd, which had been hushed into a breathless silence, began to murmur at the delay. Several times they got off, but Feakes, who had the worst position, away on the outside with Himalaya, waited. "Feakes don't seem to be anxious," whispered Donohue to Hayward, and the silent little man in black smiled grimly in reply, as he reined Pampero back. Then they got even, and down went the flag, with Dutch Roller in front, Pampero and Panique next, and then Thackeray and Burton. Himalaya was slightly behind but when Feakes sent him out the colt stumbled and almost fell upon his knees. Feakes pulled him up and started in pursuit, but when the lot reached the quarter-pole Himalaya was last of all, and fully twelve lengths behind Pampero, who led, with Burton at his shoulder, Dutch Roller and Thackeray next. At "the Bluff" Burton forged past Pampero, amid wild yells from his backers. But all were pulling and hauling, and Thackeray was falling back, Panique was fourth, and Himalaya still last of all, and to all appearances out of the race. As the lot passed behind the hill, the red jacket of Burton was in front. "It's all over," yelled the crowd, but when the horses again came in sight on the far turn, the glasses showed Pampero's black jacket in front, Burton second, with Panique coming to the front rapidly. As the horses wheeled into the straight, McLaughlin's arm was seen to go up on Burton, and a great roar from the stand broke into a terrific yell as Fitzpatrick, on Panique, was seen to whip his horse, and, leaving Burton in the rear, challenge Pampero. Hayward's whip was out, and the Brookdale and Erdenheim cracks were having it atride for stride, amidst the wildest enthusiasm. At the furlong pole Panique drew away, and at the same time a hoarse cry of "Himalaya" drew attention to the Preakness colt as he shot out, and, disposing of Pampero, challenged Panique for the lead. Whips were flying, and the stand fairly shook with excitement. Himalaya was catching Panique at every stride, but the post was at hand, and Fitzpatrick, riding like a great captain, brought Panique over the score a short length ahead of Himalaya, who beat Pampero a half length. Dutch Roller was a good fourth, then came Vocalic, Thackeray, and Burton.

The applause that greeted Panique was loud and hearty. It was a popular victory, for Commodore Kittson, the owner, Major Hubbard, the former "Albion" of *The Spirit*, James Lee, the trainer, and "Dare Devil" Fitzpatrick, the Jockey, all stand very highly in public estimation. It was Commodore Kittson's first great victory, and as he is an owner whom the public wish to "stay" upon the turf, his success was of so encouraging a nature as to justify the hope that his handsome colors will long be seen. "I've nothing against the Dwyers, but I'm glad to see a break in the order of the past few years," was the remark of more than one bystander. Panique was scarcely distressed beyond a slight heaving at the flanks, nor was Pampero, who was as fit as a race-horse could well be. Fitzpatrick was almost crazy with delight as we approached him.

"Didn't you have to ride pretty hard coming round the last turn?" we asked of him.

"You can bet I did, sir," he replied, all out of breath.

"You appeared to have whipped him pretty hard to get away."

"I did, yes, and he answered it, too," exclaimed Fitz, ablaze with enthusiasm. "They couldn't beat him if he was to run the race over again, now."

"But didn't Himalaya give you a pretty hard fight?"

"Only a little while; he couldn't keep up the lick."

There was no information to be extracted from "the dare devil." He was too jubilant, so we followed Hyland and Himalaya over to the old Lorillard stable among the trees.

"Well, sir, they beat us," was Hyland's salutation as we entered, finding them with the colt in the rear of the stable, surrounded by Smith, Charley Riley, and a score of boys.

"Yes," we answered; "but you are not ready to cry 'enough' on the result."

"No, sir; I think we ought to have won it. You saw for yourself. The colt fell on his knees at the start, and was nearly fifty yards behind as they went around the turn, I said to myself, 'Our chance is gone,' but when I seen him coming in the stretch I thought even then he might win it."

"After getting away so badly?"

"Yes, sir; I know this colt's speed, and you'll see it, too, before the season's done. I'm glad it was so for one reason; it will satisfy Mr. Galway that what I've been telling him all along is correct."

Himalaya was somewhat distressed, as well he might be for never since Harold's great run in 1879 have we seen a colt make up his ground in so short a space. It was a mighty effort, and one which would have neutralized the chance of almost any horse. The colt coughed, as well he might, as in racing in the heels of the others he had to swallow a constant cloud of dust.

Feakes now joined us, in hand, and was eloquently silent as he gazed at his late mount, who was being led around the circle by his boy.

"Well, we're beaten," said Hyland, breaking the silence.

"Yes; there was no help for it," replied Feakes, abstractedly.

"Couldn't you keep him on his feet at the start?"

"He stumbled as I sent him away, and when I got him going he couldn't seem to get in motion until we had passed the half-mile pole."

"Well, is he a game colt, Feakes?"

"Yes," responded the Jockey, slowly, scratching the ground with his whip end, "but I'm afraid Panique's the best after all. I tell you, old Fitz was givin' the whip at a lively rate at the head of the stretch, and he came under it."

"Didn't Himalaya?"

"Yes, but he tired a little bit at the end, I was lucky to get seconds, as Panique swerved a bit at the finish, and I was obliged to pull my colt out for fear of cutting Panique down, and Pampero almost caught me."—*N. Y. Spirit*.

## The Trotting Horse.

The American trotting horse is a marked example, says the *Ohio Farmer*, of what man can do in developing a trait or peculiarity in a species of animals. It is not claimed by scientific breeders that the trotters are yet a definite, well-fixed breed. It is rather an ill-defined example, a "new breed" just being moulded into shape by a curious combination of influence. "The breed is in a process of evolution in obedience to definite laws, to meet wants imposed by the new phases of our modern civilization." So says Prof. Brewer. The trotting instinct seems to be a matter of breeding. It was not natural for horses to trot. It once was exceptional to find a horse that would trot faster than a jog. As soon as urged he would go into a canter or run. That seems to be the nature of horses. As early as 1825 the New York Trotting Club was organized, with a view of improving the speed of road horses. The old jockey clubs had in view the improvement of riding horses. In 1828 the Huntington Park Association was formed at Philadelphia, and the next year a trotting club was formed at Baltimore. After these, such organizations sprang up rapidly. Prior to these organizations it was rare to find a horse that could trot a mile in three or four minutes. In 1818 Boston Blue did it in 3:00. In 1824 Top Gallant in 2:40, but ten years later we find Edwin Forrest trotting a mile in 2:31½. In 1844 Lady Suffolk did it in 2:26½.

In another decade the time was reduced by Flora Temple to 2:19½. In the next decade Dexter marked 2:17½. In 1874 Goldsmith Maid reduced that time to 2:14. In 1881 Maud S reduced it to 2:10½. By 1885 it may go down another point or two. But these figures show how by training and breeding for speed, we must surely get speed. The main for speed has been so intensive that other qualities of the horse have been lost sight of, in a large measure. It is a notorious fact that we have not as many ten-mile horses as we formerly had. Nor have we many that can stay a five mile race. Endurance and stamina have not been made specialties in the selection. Nor has it mattered much what the color, style or size of the fast trotter should be. He must get there in the shortest time, and if he could do it but once, no matter. Get there he must.

It is encouraging, however, to know that the breeders see that the thing of breeding for speed is not enough. The size, stamina and style of the trotting stallion of to-day are important considerations to him who is selecting a cross for his trotting-bred mare. We are glad to note this, for the value of the American trotting horse is not to be estimated from the sole fact that he can trot faster than any other animal or breed, but from his power of endurance and his adaptability to other than track work. The roadster's value is not dependent on his ability to trot, but to keep it up, and to be reliable and safe in harness. The number of uses to which the trotting horse is put, and the fact that the trotter and his vehicle have superseded the riding horse, and that he is as much in demand for purposes of business and pleasure—all make it especially important that he shall not only trot freely, endure it long, but be kind and tractable in harness.

Dr. C. H. Mack, of Walla Walla, has sold off at private sale nearly a dozen heads of his Alwood colts and fillies within the past sixty days, for some of which he has got fair prices, while others were sacrificed. He sold several fillies with which he should never have parted, and he should get rid of his geldings whenever he can obtain fair figures. Alwood is a remarkable breeding horse, and for uniformity, I doubt if his superior ever was brought to the coast. He breeds size, bone, and ability to pull weight, and these are three cardinal requisites, coupled with fine color and good style. Add to this a good temper, and you have a pretty good horse. Whether Alwood will get early trotters is a matter of doubt, but certainly when those big fellows get their full growth they will be heard from. No tourists visiting Walla Walla should fail to visit the Fleetmont farm and see the trotters at work, all the way from yearlings up to five-year-olds. It will give him a correct idea of the capacity of the inland empire for producing horses that are saleable at all times, and available for all classes of work. The farm is but half a mile from Bolles Junction, and there is no trouble in reaching it by the foot-bridge across the Touchet. And the visitor should also "take in" the farms of Charles Russell and James W. Foster before leaving that section. The horses are superb, and the cherries are ripe.—*Oregonian*.



## The Story of Volunteer.

One of the principle attractions at the Horse Show was this renowned trotting stallion. He comes of a race proverbial for stoutness and preservation of procreative powers until late in life. Abdallah, the grandsire, and Hambletonian, the sire of Volunteer, both died at a ripe age, and following the line back we find Membrino and Messenger were also long-lived, and retained their vigor to a period when ordinary horses would be useless. It was not as a remarkably well-preserved horse that Volunteer received such distinguished consideration at Madison Square Garden last week, but as a famous sire of trotters. Although Daniel Lambert, George Wilkes, and Blue Bull surpass him in representation in the 2:30 list, no other horse has the honor of having five of his get hold a place on the 2:20 roll of fame. In these progressive days 2:30 is no longer regarded as a symbol of great speed in a trotter, when ten seconds better is repeatedly reeled off season by season.

Since the days of Flora Temple, the Hambletonian family have been the pioneers in the upward march in trotting speed. Dexter, by the sire of Volunteer, was the first to break the little mare's mark. Then followed peerless Goldsmith Maid, sired by Volunteer's half brother. Following the Maid came Rarus, supported on good grounds to be by a son of Old Abdallah. First to beat Rarus' record was the great St. Julien, the speediest son Volunteer, who reigned king of the geldings until the little dark son of Dictator placed himself first. Maud S., the queenly daughter Herold, still remains best of all, to give way probably to another member of her tribe.

Volunteer was foaled 1854, bred by Joseph Hetzel, Florida, N. Y. He was sired by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Lady Patriot, by Young Patriot; granddam the Lewis Hulse Merc, that was good at both the running and trotting gets. In August, 1862, he became the property of Mr. Allen Goldsmith, Washingtonville, Orange county, N. Y., and has ever since remained at the head of Walnut Grove Stud. Lady Patriot also produced another son who has made his mark as a sire as well as a performer. Unfortunately Sentinel has passed the way of all good horses, but has left able sons to carry on the line. It seems to have been the fate of many trotting stallions destined to eminence to pass the earlier years of their life under a cloud. Hambletonian's public life was precarious until Dexter made him famous. Vol. Bull held one of the most despicable positions a horse can hold until he asserted his right to recognition, and Volunteer himself was disregarded until he forced the breeding public to acknowledge his worth. To-day no brood-mare is more highly prized than a daughter of Volunteer, and for the track, road or stud his sons are eagerly sought for by buyers at high prices. His get in the 2:30 list are twenty-three in number, viz: St. Julien, 2:11½; Gloster, 2:17; Alley, 2:19; Bodine, 2:19½; Driver, 2:19½; Amy, 2:20½; Huntress, 2:20½; Powers, 2:21; Sweetness, 2:21½; Unolala, 2:22½; Volney, 2:23; W. H. Allen, 2:23½; Trio, 2:23½; Frank Wood, 2:24; Carrie, 2:24½; Volunteer Maid, 2:27; Ledy Morrison, 2:27½; Dexter, 2:27; Mary A. Whitney, 2:28; St. Remo, 2:28½; Prince Arthur, 2:29; Louise, 2:29½, and Goldsmith's Abdallah, 2:30. Fifteen with records better than 2:20.

In looking over Volunteer's list many memorable performances will be recalled to the readers' mind. When Driver was in active service no gamer nor truer horse ever went through the Grand Circuit. Bodine was a great horse in process of formation, and Gloster had a brilliant career cut short by the Great Reaper. Huntress, in addition to her fast harness record, has an unbeaten mark of 7:21 for three miles. Goldsmith's Abdallah has taken a place in the list of sires, and Sweetness is still on the turf in California.

As a transmitter of the trotting gait, Volunteer holds a high rank. His son, Louis Napoleon got Jerome Eddy, 2:16½, and Spinella, 2:30. Young Volunteer got Jersey Boy, 2:21½. Hamlet sired Leoline, 2:25, and Brookside Flora, 2:29. Highland Beauty got Rockton, 2:25½. Goldsmith's Abdallah has Little Miss, 2:26½; Dictator, 2:27; Hickory, 2:27½; Dutch Girl, 2:27½; and Alexander, 2:28½, to his credit. Admiral has two daughters, Huntress, 2:28, and Sister, 2:29½, as a four-year-old, in the list. Another son, Chicago Volunteer, got May H., 2:29½. Of the grandsons, Highland Boy got Gloster, 2:23½, and Alexander got Silas Wright, 2:23½.

Volunteer's daughters make a good showing as brood-mares of the Hambletonian line. Amelia C., 2:21½; Blackwood Prince, 2:23½; Stephen G., 2:23½; Goldenbow, 2:27½; Valiant, 2:28½; and Eugin, 2:28½, are all out of daughters of this eminent sire.

The demand for Volunteer mares exceeds the supply. One of Kentucky's most estate breeders a year or so ago came North, and returned with a number of Volunteer fillies, which he will breed to approved sires. The product will prove trotters or wise selection has nothing to do with the science of breeding.

Volunteer is no stronger to show rings, having been repeatedly exhibited at county fairs, and at the New York State Fair received the highest award, the Society's gold medal. As a turf performer he has had no experience, but trotted a trial to wagon in 2:31½. He stands nearly sixteen hands, and is a perfectly sound horse without vice orblemish.—N. Y. Sportsman.

## Trotting in Australia.

At Elsternwick Park, May 3d, two trotting races were on the card which are summarized as follows:

Match for 100 sovs. Pair horse teams. Two mile heats. Best two in three.  
P. G. Dixon's Maid of Mona end Sylph.....(Brooks) 1  
F. Roblin's Brown Hawk and Sparrow Hawk.....(owner) dist.  
Betting: 5 to 4 on Dixon's team. At the start the favorites got well away, and exciting their opponents at all stages of the race, won with ridiculous ease, the Hawk being distanced. Time—6 min. 17 sec.  
Free-for-all-trotters or pacers, a purse of 50 sovs. added to a sweepstakes of 2 sovs. each. Two miles. One event.  
T. N. Currow's ch h Honesty.....(H. Barr) 1  
P. Brady's g g Leithamstead.....(J. Brady) 2  
J. A. Robert's g h Len Rose.....(M. Brooks) 0  
J. Mulline's h g Oliver.....(Mullins) 0  
Betting: 5 to 4 against Honesty, 2 to 1 Leithamstead, 4 to 1 the others.

The lot were dispatched to an excellent start, but almost immediately Oliver broke, and Honesty assumed the lead, Oliver being second and Len Rose third. As they rounded the turn Honesty increased his lead of Oliver, whilst Len Rose and Leithamstead dropped further to the rear. At the last corner Oliver began to move up to Honesty and overtaking the latter the pair gave the spectators a real treat by racing neck and neck to the judge's box, where, however, Oliver again broke. Leithamstead soon afterwards passed Len Rose, and plodding on steadily also gave Oliver the go by, but Honesty, who was pacing beautifully, was not to be caught, and although Leithamstead drew nearer towards the finish, the chestnut trotted splendidly to the end, and won hard held without having broken pace during the journey. Oliver was third and Len Rose last. Time—5 min. 13½ sec.

## The Turf in Australia.

The Autumn meeting of the South Australian Jockey Club began at Morphettville Course, Adelaide, on May 10th, with bad weather and heavy track. The following are the principal events run:

South Australian Stakes—Of 20 sovs. each, with 100 sovs. added. For two-year-olds. The second to save his stake, and the breeder of the winner to receive 30 sovs. Seven furlongs.  
Mr. H. Tothill's br f Gratitude, by Countryman—Serenity, 110 lbs. 1  
Mr. H. Tothill's b f Ravine, by Talk o' the Hill—Wongler, 109 lbs. 2  
Mr. C. W. Bowman's br c Lavington, by Countryman—Nancy, 112 lbs. 3  
Time—1:32½.

Betting 6 to 4 on Gratitude. Lavington led on sufferance to the straight, where Hales brought the favorite up, and won in a canter by two lengths.

St. Leger Stakes of 20 sovs. each, with 150 sovs. added. For three-year-olds; second to receive 50 sovs., and third 25 sovs. One mile and three-quarters and 132 yards.  
Mr. Fleming's ch c Hurricane, by Countryman—Serenity, 122 lbs. .... 1  
Mr. Thomas Cowan's h c Killarney, by Emulation—Miami, 122 lbs. .... 2  
Time—3:24½.

Betting.—3 to 1 on Hurricane. After allowing Killarney to lead for 5 mile and a half, Hurricane passed him with ridiculous ease, and romped home hard held.

Goodwood Handicap of 10 sovs. each, with 250 sovs. added; second to receive 50 sovs., and third to save his stake. One mile.  
Mr. J. Whittingham's ch c Ironmaster, by Tuhai Cain—Coquette, 4 years, 96 lbs (carried 98 lbs)..... 1  
Sir Thos. Elder's h c Bassanio, 4 years, 108 lbs..... 2  
Mr. G. H. Read's g c Country Boy, 3 years, 89 lbs..... 3  
Time—1:43.

Fourteen started.—Betting.—4 to 1 each against Lord Wilton, Ironmaster and Royal Irishman, 100 to 14 against Creswick, 100 to 12 each against Madge, Ironhand and Countryman, 10 to 1 against Country Boy.

To a wretched start the flag fell after several attempts, and Royal Irishman, Dutchman and Ruby jumped away with the lead, Ironhand and King of the Vale being almost left at the post. At the back of the course the order was Dutchman, Royal Irishman, Bassanio and Shylcock. At the far turn Ironmaster came through his horses and led into the straight, Bassanio and Creswick being his immediate attendants, with Royal Irishman close up. Entering the straight the big chestnut increased his lead to three lengths, and Royal Irishman and Dutchman dropped back beaten. Bassanio finished gamely under the whip, but could never again get on terms with Mr. Whittingham's colt, who won hard held by three lengths, Bassanio second, Country Boy third, Creswick fourth, King of the Vale fifth, Countryman sixth, Dutchman and Shylcock a long way off.

Adelaide Cup—A handicap of 2,500 sovs. First horse, 2,000 sovs. and a gold cup, value 100 sovs. (the gift of Sir Thomas Elder); second horse, 500 sovs.; third horse, 200 sovs. One mile and five furlongs.  
Mr. J. O. Inglie's h b Melna, by St. Albane—Edella, 4 years, 126 lbs. .... 1  
Sir Thomas Elder's ch m Conjecture, 4 years, 87 lbs..... 2  
Mr. J. A. Lang's ch b King of the Vale, 4 years, 107 lbs. .... 3  
Time—2:53½.

Fifteen started. Betting—3 to 1 against Conjecture, 4 to 1 each King of the Vale and Colstoun, 10 to 1 Claptrap, 100 to 8 each Sting, Country Boy, Little Sister, and Nicholas, 100 to 7 each Melna and Creswick, 100 to 5 each Lancaster and Fryngpan, 100 to 4 Royal Irishman and Ned o' the Hills, 100 to 3 Lord Wilton.

After some delay, caused by the fractiousness of Ned o' the Hills, the fifteen horses were dispatched to a fair start, Conjecture, Sting, and Royal Irishman getting away first. The filly was at once kept in front, and raced past the stand with a clear lead of Lancaster, Ned o' the Hills, and Creswick, whilst Melna, Claptrap and Little Sister were running last; these positions were maintained with but slight alteration all round the course. Neering the straight, Claptrap, Little Sister, and Melna commenced to thread their way through, while Sting, Colstoun, and Royal Irishman had dropped back last. Conjecture raced into the straight in advance of everything, and looked all over a winner, till Melna, who appeared to drop from the clouds, came with a wonderful rush, and, catching Sir Thomas Elder's filly a couple of hundred yards from home, beat her, after a sharp set-to, by half a length, King of the Vale, two lengths off, third, Little Sister fourth, Nicholas fifth, Ned o' the Hills sixth, then came Fryngpan and Claptrap, while Sting, Colstoun, and Royal Irishman finished absolutely last.

Sire's Produce Stakes.—Of 10 sovs. each, h. ft., added to an inscription of 20 sovs. each from the owners of the following sires:—Gang Forward, Countryman, Winterlake, and Pride of the Hills, and 100 sovs. from the South Australian Jockey Club. For two-year-olds. Colts, 122 lbs.; fillies, 119 lbs.; no allowance to geldings. Three-quarters of a mile.  
Sir Thos. Elder's hr c King of the Gipsies, by Gang Forward—Black Gipsy.....(Kawlings) 1  
Mr. W. Blacker's ch f Sandal, by Winterlake—Luster.....(Bales) 2  
Mr. C. W. Bowman's hr c Lavington, by Countryman—Nancy.....(O'Brien) 3  
Betting—2 to 1 on Sandal.  
King of the Gipsies led from the start and won rather cleverly by three-quarters of a length. Time, 1:49½.

## Pure Blooded Morgans.

An English Cleveland Bay Society proposes to admit to registry all horses with three Cleveland Bay crosses. By so doing, they may help to restore that blood to its original peculiarities and excellencies. Horses often transmit excellencies in far greater proportion than the blood they possess. A small bit of the old dough may raise the new baking, which would be "sed"ly dead without it. But three recent crosses may give but three thirty-seconds of the blood. People often talk about "pure blooded" animals with very little idea of what they are saying. A very noted writer speaks of Young Morrill as "nearly a full blooded Morgan," and gives his pedigree as follows:

Sire, Morrill, by Jennieon, by One Eye, by Bullrush, by Justin Morgan.  
Dam, by Locke Goss, by Sherman Morgan, by Sherman, by Justin Orsmand, by Gifford, by Woodbury, by Justin.

Three of the chief lines of his blood come directly from old Justin. If only the four did, how pure he would be. Let us see! Bullrush was a half bred; his son One Eye, one-fourth; his son Jennieon, one-eighth; his son Morrill, one-sixteenth; and Young Morrill gets from him one thirty-second of Justin's blood.

From the sire of his dam, Young Morrill gets (Sherman, ¼; Sherman-Morgan, ¼; Locke Goss, ¼; Dam, 1-16); another thirty-second of the blood. From his Grand Dam he gets (Woodbury, ¼; Gifford, ¼; Grand Dam, ¼; Dam, 1-16); another thirty-second, making in all three thirty-seconds of Justin's blood.

There was but one full-blooded Morgan—Justin Morgan himself. His colts were half-bloods. When two of these were mated their colts were half-bloods. If the half-bloods were bred out of the Morgan line their progeny were ¼; the next cross ½; the next 1-16; and the next 1-32 of the original blood; and this is as large a proportion as can be traced in most of the so-called "full-blooded Morgans." When they were bred in and in, often these proportions were increased one-half, so that horses of ¾, 3-16, and 3-64 were produced. In some cases, 21-64 of Justin's blood are still preserved.

But this is not the proportion of the characteristic of the stock that is transmitted. A colt of the second, third, or fourth generation—¼, ⅛ or 1/16 Morgan—seemed to be nine-tenths Morgan. When two of these were coupled together the progeny seemed to be all Morgan. Moreover, the two principal elements in the production of Justin Morgan—the best of blood and the herdest of work—were producing similar stock in all New England. Twenty-eight Arab sires were imported during the first fourth of this century, and probably not one of them but paid for all he ate by hard work. Wherever a working Arabian is crossed with a Morgan there is no deterioration of blood.

So of certain other crosses. Gifford's dam was of the same blood as Justin. Black Hawk's dam, by a son of imported Shark, dropped as fine a colt to Sherman as any of her Morgan rivals. The daughters of Hill's Sir Charles, by Duroc, (sire of Eclipse), by imported Diomed; dam of Sir Charles, by Plato, son of imported Messenger, dropped as fine colts to Black Hawk as did the Morgans.

Gifford and Billy Root, Black Hawk and Granite State were perhaps not surpassed by their renowned ancestor. And in the multiplied crossings of Morgans with each other, and with Arabs and other congenial blood, there has risen a race of horses remarkably uniform and fixed in intelligence, docility, form, style, capacity, endurance, health, longevity, end mental and moral character, which are as well worthy of the name of a distinct breed as are the Devoneor the Merinos. They are now more numerous than ever before, and are known and prized in every part of the land. Many of them are larger, fleet, and more saleable than the first of the stock. They will probably travel, before their own weight, more miles in an hour, a day, a month, or a year, than the same number of horses of any one stock on the globe.

Many of them are taking on size as readily as Arabs; and are already over 16 hands in height and 1,300 lbs. in weight, and promise soon to add two inches and another hundred pounds, and so become the favorites of all lands—as they now are of all the regions so fortunate as to possess them. Even in trotting a mile or two, they hold their own well. Every trotting register has added to their repute, and the recent "List of the Sires of the 2:30 trotters," has shown such a proportion of Morgans, as has astonished those who were not informed. Of the blood classed as "Unknown" which it has been the fashion to assign to the Messengers, much is traced to the Morgans, and perhaps more will be found to lead to that direction.—*Prairie Farmer*.

## Latonia Notes.

The following notes are extracted from the Covington letter of "Broadchurch," the commissioner of the New York Spirit:

When it is stated that only one favorite was successful on the second day, and that the result in the great Hindoo Stakes was actually sensational, it can readily be inferred that the afternoon's sport was of the exciting kind. Extraordinary interest attached to the stake in question. The upshot was naturally involved in considerable doubt, as it afforded the first appearance this season of the big son of Great Tom, General Harding. Besides, there were a couple of dark ones, one of them the daughter of the famous Mollie McCarthy, and the other with a high private reputation. In addition, there was Buchanan, ornamented with blinkers, suggestive of at least a possible bolt. With so many peculiar contingencies attaching to the contest—Harding's first race, Buchanan's uncertainty, and the natural haze surrounding a couple of green ones—is it not strange that an animal with the merits and achievements of Andrain should have been so signally overlooked? He had won the Blue Ribbon at Lexington, and was placed in the Derby and Clark Stakes at Louisville, yet in the auction pools the odds were over 10 to 1 against him, while the untied Templehof often sold over him.

In looks there was no discount on General Harding. He did not appear too high, nor yet overtrained, and the fact that Murphy was to ride him made him a favorite, but not over the field. Stoval, reinstated in the forenoon, had the mount on Buchanan. Andrain never looked better, maybe not as well, and he had as pilot the same colored boy, Fishburn, who rode him at Lexington and Louisville.

Evidently, Murphy's orders were to make a waiting race, as Harding was taken in hand after the flag fell, and trailed the lot for the first half mile, Buchanan just ahead of him, Fallen Leaf being in the van leading the pack, Templehof second. There was very little change in these positions for nearly a mile, the California filly still gallantly showing the way. Near the half-mile, where the start was made, Murphy moved up in the ruck with Harding, but in doing so he was seen to be driving, and, as he galved very little, a shout went up that Harding was beaten. Sure enough, in going round the last turn, although urged to the utmost, he failed to improve his position, and was already vanquished and out of the race. At this time Fallen Leaf was leading by an open length, Templehof second, Buchanan slowly and surely mending his pace, followed by Andrain. When the straight was once entered Buchanan set sail for the lead, and at the furlong pole he had his head in front, Fallen Leaf second, Andrain steadily moving up on the inside next the rails. Midway between the furlong pole and the string Buchanan had the best of it by fully half a length, and a yell went up, "Buchanan wins." In a few strides more he apparently altered and everted a trifle to the outside, and just then Andrain, running strong and game, nipped both the filly and Buckden colt a few lengths from the wire, winning just a passable race by a head, Fallen Leaf a neck before Buchanan. Harding was fourth three lengths back, Joquita fifth.

Very nearly three-quarters of an hour was spent at the post in the five furlong dash for two-year-olds, some of the youngsters being fretful and unruly. The California colt, Rapido, jumped off with a good lead, but he gave it up on the stretch, and Lady of the Lake and Princess Bau had it all to themselves in the struggle to the string, the former getting there first by a neck.

Blood will tell, as was seen in the case of Fallen Leaf, the daughter of Grinstead and Mollie McCarthy. She illustrated her royal breeding by vanquishing the assumed best three-year-olds in the West in her first essay on the turf.

The finish was quite close between John Ferg, Kyle, and Swiney in the mile and a furlong, the first named winning by a head. Nellie Peyton was made a slight favorite, but she hardly ran up to her Lonsville form.

E. J. Baldwin's California stable is quite strong, both in numbers and material. Fallen Leaf, Gano, and Lucky B furnish a pretty formidable trio. There are other good ones in the string.

The citizens of Downey, Los Angeles county, have decided to purchase twelve acres for a race track, mainly for training purposes. The enterprise will be in the hands of a company.



## Sacramento Race Course.

The few minutes on the track at Sacramento, during our late flying visit, were altogether too brief to obtain anything like a knowledge of the improvements made this season. It was long enough, however, to prove that a vast deal had been done, and, from the cursory examination, well done with a few exceptions. Courtney drove us from Rancho del Rio and around the new course. When there has been such a manifest bettering it may appear invidious to find any fault, and yet we think that the engineer in charge has given too much slope to the turns, and the stretches would be better if, in place of so much declination from the outside to the inner, there should be only grade enough to carry off the water. The throwing up of the turns, beyond what is necessary to keep a sulky from swinging at the fastest pace of a horse, brings an undue strain on the limbs, and when the slope is continued all the way around there is no chance for relief. Racehorses are more prone to "change legs" when rounding a turn than when running on a straight line, and this comes from a desire to relieve the limb that has suffered from the strain. But this defect will remedy itself. As the track wears the loose soil will be carried towards the lower side, and the action of the scraper will also aid in reducing the grade. It was probably owing to the heavy rains of the week; before that the natural soil appeared so firm, and that driving on it when moist had given consistency. It seemed firm enough without the coating of clay, but as the universal voice of those who attended the late meeting was in favor of the application it was an urgent necessity. Still we imagine that it would be a good idea to leave a portion on the outside in its natural state so as to give soft footing for those who are inclined to tender feet, and that is a large portion of the iron-tortured of the trotting tracks. We shall make a visit to Sacramento, especially to note what has been accomplished, as it is evident that the improvements are of great benefit and in the main judiciously planned.

The programme of the Santa Rosa Fair Association will be found on our advertising columns this week. It reached us too late for extended notice in this issue.

## CRICKET.

## The Americans in England.

The following is Howard McNatt's letter to the *Sporting Life*, written under date of May 26th:

We have at last arrived upon the battle ground. The American cricketer has proved himself a first-class sailor. As a nautical adventurer he is a success. Leaving New York, May 17th, on board the great steamer City of Rome, we steamed away slowly, accompanied by a host of friends on board the tug Delaware. The good-bye was a most enthusiastic one. There is a peculiar magnetic force in such a send-off. As we looked over the side and for the first time really comprehended the warmth of feeling entertained toward us by those on board the tug, personality was forgotten and the pure cricket spirit within each of the team warmed him with a giant's purpose and strength. They left us far down the bay, but we watched them out of sight, sat down upon the deck to quietly think and talk together, and then unanimously agreed that Philadelphia girls were gems of the purest crystal. By lunch time a transformation had taken place. The decks were lined with steamer chairs and promenaders made the scene a most interesting one. The boys had donned their fatigue uniforms, and had the fair ones who an hour before waved their hands to stylish evening suits and Derby hats come again to say bon voyage, their bright eyes must have looked sharply to discover and recognize us. Such an array of caps and suits, yet the consciousness that a sea voyage, with its delicious indolence was before us, made the nondescript apparel a most pleasant and picturesque sight. The general make-up of the team we have been repeatedly told was English, extremely so. One lady from London mistook us for a company of Oxford Scientific Collegians. Certainly a glance at the tanned faces would warrant the belief that outdoor air and sunshine had been at work there, while clothes could not conceal that peculiar tension of muscle and sinew characteristic of men in athletic vigor.

We have been from the very first objects of interest to our fellow passengers. Pardon the self-consciousness, but when one is called upon to answer questions *ad infinitum* regarding himself and friends, when he is arrested at every turn and compelled to deliver an eloquent harangue on every conceivable point connected with cricket, after such an experience, self-consciousness seems pardonable. The extreme youth of a team expected to cope successfully with English cricketers, many of whom, as we know, are of almost Herculean build, was commented upon with all sorts of opinions. One man thought we should excel in the very essence of good cricket—quickness at the bat and in the field. Another disdainfully surveyed the group and said, "Want more beef." On board were a number of Scots, bound for Edinburgh, who proved very friendly and reliable. Captain Newhall suggested a tug of war to take the kinks out of our muscles. Having pulled several times among ourselves we were about stopping, when Pipton, the tallest Caledonian specimen, said he would like us to select six from our number to tug against a like number of his friends. Though tired, we agreed. Ropes were stretched across the deck as braces for the first man on each side, and the war commenced. Our fellows were Brown, Law, Thayer, Newhall, Stover, and MacNutt. The Scots were really a powerful set, judging from appearances. By weight they must have been our superiors fifteen pounds in the man. Word was given and the old rope straightened out like a bar of steel. If you ever saw genuine Yankee muscle that was the time. In less time than it takes to tell we had them pulled completely across the

line and wondering how it was done. Again they tried, but this time our fellows took it quietly, as if it was a sort of off day, yet over they came as before, in a heap. We changed sides. They pulled that rope till their eyeballs stuck out and you could hear their teeth grit. In vain! Philadelphia boys were superior to Scottish gristle. They wilted. All sorts of fun kept the waking hours delightfully lively. Foot races, acrobatic feats with all sorts of extempore horizontal bars and pedestrian feats sent the blood circulating through the system. Considering that seven laps of the saloon deck made a mile it will be seen that there was plenty of room upon the mammoth ship. The chief exercise, however, was down in the saloon itself. "The Assyrian came down like a wolf on the fold" expresses it mildly. Duffy, the steward, grinned at the first day's attack. His smile three days later, when no symptoms of sea sickness had appeared, had changed to a cadaverous, tired look, which spoke of his mad chase to and from the pantry. We yelled at him, "Good-bye, Duffy," as we left the ship's side yesterday, but he could not answer, he was completely knocked out. If the Anchor line made money on our passage the steamship business must be a bonanza. We usually ate the bill of fare straight through and then wandered upward to see what the deck steward had extra for the sick. The passage was a mild one, but one day proving trying to land educated diaphragms.

One word for our old Philadelphia friend Billy Sweatnam. Haverley's Minstrels were on board going to London. Billy is the shining light of this troupe. His voice has lost none of that inimitable darkey pathos, and when he sang "Little Ah Sid, the Chinese Kid," for our benefit one night, I feared the boys would not live to see Liverpool. He is a most thorough and refined gentleman at all times, and many an interesting hour have we spent listening to his humorous descriptions of events in his career. There were two entertainments given on board. One of these, by Haverley's, netted thirty-four pounds sterling. Another, by amateur singers, brought fourteen pounds; both sums being booked for the Orphan Asylum of Sailors' Children at Liverpool. With such a variety of good-natured dispositions and considerable musical talent of our own we never needed any stimulant for our spirits. I have often looked at the boys sitting in a group and failed to discover the trace of a trouble upon a single face. If there was not a funny story being told, we were laughing at the one told yesterday, and so forever merry. As to form, though a week on board many have added flesh to the hardened sinews, it has produced no unfortunate results. The men are in the finest conceivable condition. When E. W. Clark and Chas. Newhall met us last night at the Customs, they instantly remarked our good condition. Having secured beautiful rooms at the Grand, we go out to-day for the first time to practice at the Liverpool Club grounds. A week's hard work with Flowers and Peale will take away all traces of surplus flesh. On Saturday we leave for Dublin, and then the war has commenced in earnest. This morning the boys are trying to buy the town, and a deluge of small parcels in the office shows they have made a good start.

There is much talk among cricketers here regarding the set-back Marylebone gave the Australians last week. We heard it first at Queensdown, at midnight, and enjoyed it hugely. Yet we remembered a June 16th that is still ahead, when some Philadelphia boys must march up to Lords and put on their flannels. If they make 481 against our trundlers, write me down a poor one.

## The Trophy Match.

The first match for the trophy presented by W. Greer Harrison took place at the Olympic Grounds, Oakland, last Saturday between the Occidents and Merions. The Occidents won the toss, and wisely determined to defend the wickets. Hill and J. Mathieu started the bowling, Carr and Waterman handling the willow. The former was soon caught, however, and Purdy, the new comer, just broke his egg when he skied one which was gladly accepted. Bristow, after making two runs, sent one back in the willing hands of the bowler, and Sanderson, the next man, was just getting well set when he was stumped, merely through his own carelessness. Campbell joined Waterman, and both men hit the bowling in every direction, and increased the score very rapidly. The Merions tried every maneuver to dispose of the batsmen, but without avail. Campbell at length was run out, having played a dashing inning for 25 runs. The next men were soon dismissed, leaving Waterman to carry out his bat for the splendid compilation of 51 runs, made by steady and skillful play. The long grass was instrumental in losing a great many runs for the veteran Philadelphia, particularly as he played unusually vigorous at times. This is the longest score yet made on these grounds. Upon retiring Waterman received quite an ovation. The Merions started in with the long score of 97 to get to win, but as the team was a very weak one, they did very well in pulling together 39 runs. Creighton hit freely for his contribution of 14. The Occidents thus winning the first match in the trophy series by 57 runs. The Merion fielding, with one or two exceptions, was up to its usual standard, but as all the leading bowlers of the Merion Club were absent the exceedingly easy victory of the Occidents is accounted for. The Occident bowling was excellent, particularly that of Cookson, but their fielding was probably worse than usual. Barney Benjamin, although taking part in the game, was unable to bowl, owing to sprained shoulder. The result follows:

OCCIDENTS.	
Waterman, not out.....	51
Carr, c Barney Benjamin, b Mathieu.....	2
Purdy, c Ben Benjamin, b Mathieu.....	1
Bristow, c and b Mathieu.....	2
Sanderson, st, b DeGolia, b Ben Benjamin.....	2
Campbell, run out.....	25
Cookson, c Ben Benjamin, b Burnett.....	1
Knocker, b Ben Benjamin.....	3
McGavin, b Burnett.....	2
McDonnell, b Burnett.....	0
Wides 2; no balls 1.....	3

Total.....56

MERIONS.	
C. B. Hill, c and b Cookson.....	2
DeGolia, c and b Sanderson.....	0
Burnett, b Cookson.....	0
Ben Benjamin, run out.....	1
Barney Benjamin, b Cookson.....	3
J. Mathieu, b Cookson.....	3
Creighton, b Waterman.....	14
Gowwey, c McDonnell, b Campbell.....	3
W. Gilchrist, not out.....	0
Byes 1; wides 2.....	6

Total.....39

## Trotting at Portland, Oregon.

City View Park, June 8th, 1891.—Trotting, purse \$100; \$25 to second. Florence E. ch. m. by Fatherhood, dam by Jack Miner..... 1 1 1  
Jehanne E. b. g. by Alexander, dam by Belmont..... 2 2 2  
Pedro, bl. g. by Snowwater, dam unknown..... 3 3 3  
Time—2:41½, 2:40½, 2:39½.

## YACHTING.

Last week a lot of young men started in the *Thetis* for Saucelito to dine at the club house. This much they accomplished without any damage to life or limb, or injury to the vessel. Dinner over, after congratulating each other on their seamanship, and highly elated at their success, they started for home at about 11 p. m., in high spirits, doubtless thinking of challenging the *Aggie* ere long. But alas for their recently acquired confidence! By some unaccountable mistake of the powers that be, a strong ebb tide was running and there was not a breath of wind, and the vessel in consequence went rapidly past point after point, and as they seemed to forget that the boat was fitted out with an anchor, they found themselves at sea (in more respects than one, we opine). According to their version they reached eighteen miles off shore, quite a long stretch for the ebb tide to make, and after suffering all the torments of *mal de mer* finally got back to town the following evening, sadder, but oh, how much wiser. The Custom House rejoices that two of its leading lights have been returned.

The Fourth of July will be an active day in sailing circles. There will be the Santa Cruz trip, of which a brief outline has appeared in this paper, then the Napa cruise of the San Francisco Club, which is arranged for as follows: The yachts will start on Thursday, the 3d proximo, after business hours, and will rendezvous at Vallejo and remain there till next day, when they will proceed to Napa. On the night of the 5th they will tow to Vallejo, and sail from there home on Sunday, the 6th. As all the large vessels intend to go to Santa Cruz, the fleet will hardly have so many club vessels as usual, but as a number of outside yachts with parties on board have made arrangements to go, the fleet may be of sufficient size to make a success. Lastly, but by no means least, in a point of interest to the participants, will be the regatta of the Master Mariners' Association. As nearly every captain of bay and coasting craft are members, a full list of entries is assured, and as this is to be the first regatta for many years, we expect a good deal of enthusiasm will be manifested.

Last Sunday, as if to compensate for the disagreeable weather of the week previous, was all that could be desired from a yachtman's point of view, that is for cruising. Most of the yachts taking advantage of the smooth sea and ebb tide in the morning, went out and came back with the flood. Among these were the *Fleur de Lis*, *Nellie*, *Azalene*, *White-wing*, *Eva*, *Lolita* and *Mollie*. As they all started out at different times, and got pretty well scattered on the ocean, there was very little chance for any scrub racing, and the vessels returned in the same desultory manner in which they had gone out.

An article appeared recently in one of the dailies, speaking of a prospective race between the *Halcyon* and *Lurline*. We are credibly informed that the owners have taken no steps in the matter nor have even yet contemplated it. When Mr. Tevis had the *Halcyon* built she was made as nearly as possible the same length of the *Lurline*, his idea being that there should be no question of time allowance to come between them in the event of a race to the Islands, but that was the amount of the racing idea and as far as it ever got.

The Ship Owners and Merchants' Towboat Co. gave an entertainment at the S. F. Y. C. House, last Saturday, which was thoroughly enjoyed by the participants. The daily press informs us that the *Chispa* saluted with her gun. As "Gutte and his gun" has become a catch phrase among the yatching fraternity, *Cela va sans dire*.

The Magic, with a small party on board, has been "up river." She left here Monday week at about 11 o'clock, and went to Napa. She beat out of Napa creek the next day and proceeded to Antioch, where she remained over night, and the next evening made Stockton. She reached home again on Sunday afternoon. The Spray is expected home from the same place to-morrow.

The prospects are that the *Ariel* will not much longer lend beauty to the landscape off the Pacific Yacht Club grounds, as parties from Mexico are negotiating for her purchase, to be used by them along the Mexican coast, with the probabilities of a consummation of the same.

The Rambler went to Vallejo last Saturday and returned Sunday. The wind was fair enough to enable them to lay from the Mare Island light past Pt. Pinole without tacking.

The *Lurline* remains passive at her moorings off the San Francisco Club House. We hope when the Messrs. Spreckels return she will be seen oftener under sail.

## POULTRY.

## Feeding Chickens.

One of our correspondents wants to know why chicks should not be fed soon after hatching. Simply because they don't need food. The yolk-sac which is absorbed just before leaving the shell affords sufficient nourishment for the first twenty or twenty-four hours. After beginning, feed often, say five or six times a day for the first month or six weeks; then the number of meals per day may be gradually diminished, until at ten or twelve weeks they will thrive on three meals per day. Feed early and late. The first feeding should be as soon as possible after daylight, the last as late as they can see to eat. When old enough to swallow the kernels, let the last feed at night be wheat or cracked corn.

Feed regularly—not their breakfast at five o'clock one morning, seven the next, and the other meals whenever you happen to think of it. Chicks standing around two or three hours at a time chirping for food are not remarkable for rapid growth.

Don't feed uncooked meal, sour food of any kind, or sloppy food. Chicks may live—some of them—on such stuff, but they will not thrive. It is some trouble to cook and prepare the right kind of food for a large number of little chicks, but "whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well." Chicks that are fed generously and regularly on fresh, wholesome, cooked food, for the first three or four months, will make better breeding stock, better layers and better market fowls than those that worry along through chickhood on scanty rations of raw meal and water.

Don't waste food by throwing it on the ground in the dirt, or by feeding so much at a time that the greater portion will be left. I know poultry raisers who in that way waste more food than the chickens eat, and then grumble because it "costs so much to raise chickens." Feed each time what they will eat up clean and no more. A few spoonfuls of chicken food may seem like a small matter, but it is the close looking after these small matters, the stopping of a little waste here and a little waste there, that increases the credit side of the account.—*Prairie Farmer*.



## AQUATIC.

## LAPSTREAK IN NEW YORK.

The Oak Point Fiasco.—The Measure of the First-Class Scullers.—Peter-  
sen's Movements.—Personal  
References.

[Special Correspondence of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.]

NEW YORK, June 9th.

The telegraph has already apprised you of course of the latest, but not the last, fiasco in which the irrepressible Courtney has figured. There was a good deal of feeling against Courtney last week when he refused to row on account of the rough water, but at that time there was really some excuse for his action. The course at Oak Point, about a mile and a half beyond Harlem Bridge, is very much exposed and between the fitful winds from the ocean and the ceaseless movements of large vessels, becomes at times quite turbulent. The tide runs out between the islands on one side of the course at such a rate that no sculler could cross the stream on a straight course. One never can tell when an eccentric current is likely to strike his boat and when this rapidly moving volume of water is swept by a breeze it looks very forbidding to the most enthusiastic sculler. On the 30th of May, when Courtney and Ross were to have rowed their match, the Oak Point course resembled the Long Bridge course, at San Francisco, on a blistering July afternoon. The course was full of "white caps" from start to finish; any sculler would have forgiven an oarsman for refusing to row in such water when his money was up and the contest was to be a fair test of merit. The public might have been equally considerate if any other sculler than Courtney had declined to risk his reputation on the waves. The sawyer from Cayuga had disappointed people so often however that the public had no mercy on him. When Ross appeared in his boat and professed his willingness to row, the rage against his opponent threatened to surpass the limits of peaceful indignation. The affair ended without bloodshed, however, and a postponement of the race was announced. On the next day the water was equally rough and the result was still another postponement.

Yesterday, (Saturday), afternoon an immense throng of people proceeded on foot, by steamers and in carriages to Oak Point, in faint hopes of seeing the whimsical oarsman from Cayuga actually engaged in a race. Very few people believed that Courtney would row, but such is the ridiculous and extraordinary faith in this oft beaten man's power that thousands were ready to risk another serious disappointment rather than let slip a single chance to see him row. The course at four o'clock, the hour advertised for the race, was very rough. It was heaving like the bar at the Golden Gate, but by one of those changes peculiar to Eastern weather and water, the wind subsided and in less than an hour the broad sheet was as level and sparkling as a sheet of glass. The grassy slopes that rise above Oak Point were covered with people and gay with flags. A large band played on the dancing platform, and hundreds sought admission to the grand stand. Everything was excitement in the expectation of a grand race at last between two crack oarsmen. The mental strain was only increased by a scrub race between George Gaisel, a sculler of the build of Austin Stevenson, and Fred Plaisted of San Francisco notoriety. Neither was in condition, and both steered all over the bay in a way that brought to the recollection of your correspondent the great wherry race at Long Bridge, between Tom Murphy and R. C. Lyne. Plaisted rowed very much with his head, which he kept jerking over his shoulder as if he wished to get rid of it. It certainly looked much larger than the head of an athlete in training should, though before he finished his third mile in the broiling sun it was considerably smaller. He came in half a dozen lengths behind Gaisel in about 26 min. 30 sec. The easily deluded public, strangely enough, did not cheer, being doubtless too much engrossed with speculations on the possibility of Courtney's being struck with a sand club, or sawed in two before he could reach his boat. Their anxiety on the score of personal danger to the unlucky sculler from Cayuga was soon relieved by the announcement that he had skipped. The public received the news apathetically. They had prepared themselves to hear anything, and though the latest eccentricity was a new development of Courtney's resources it did not excite them. The newspapers state that there was a great display of feeling. There was nothing of the kind. The people listened in silence to the intelligence that the irrepressible heat was not to be found; then they laughed sardonically, and without more ado took their positions to see Ross row over the course, which he did in exactly 24 min. 30 sec. He ought to have done it at least a minute better, if he rowed as those who followed in the referee's boat say he did. So much for what the public saw.

There is no doubt there was a good deal about the match of which the public did not get a glimpse. The race was to be for an alleged purse of \$2,500, offered by Pilkington & Nagle, the proprietors of the Oak Point Grounds. It looks to a disinterested spectator as if there never was a cent on Courtney's part. He says he got nothing out of the affair, and was not going to row for nothing. From what I have seen I have come to the conclusion that the affair was arranged as follows: The Oak Point people calculating on large gate money said to Courtney and Ross, "You get in and row, and we will go share alike share in the receipts." There was a very large attendance, but a great many people did not pay. The grounds are poorly fenced, so that thousands must have got in free of charge. That there was dissatisfaction about the divisions of the receipts there can be no doubt. It is not impossible that Rose assured Courtney that he would let him win, and in that way induced the timid carpenter to emerge from his seclusion. That Ross meant to win, however, is certain, for his cronies were betting on him, and he trained as faithfully as if the \$2,500 were really up. Courtney, on the other hand, did all his training under the big oak in the middle of the lawn above the boat house. When he found that he would have to row on his merits he concluded not to row at all, and spent his days and nights praying to heaven it might everlastingly continue to blow a hurricane off Oak Point. On Friday he said to several persons that it was a hundred dollars to a cent that the race would not come off. When your correspondent saw him under the big oak on Friday he was engaged in the pleasant occupation of counting a large roll of greenbacks. "I want to see," said he, with one of his peculiar smiles, "whether I've got enough to take me home to-morrow, for home I'm going race or no race." He seemed not over well pleased at being found with so much loose money, and the suspicion was unavoidable that the bills had been just handed to him as a part of the programme. All the circumstances of the match, when regarded critically, exhibit a most fishy appearance.

In the history of rowing in Eastern waters, however, a crooked event is not particularly noticeable, as the large majority of oarsmen here seem to want a dead sure thing. They are anything but anxious for genuine matches, and have a fondness for gate money which is sure, in time, to injure the sport. Very few of them have any money behind them. Teemer appears to be the most confident, and is said to be always ready to put up his money on a match. Of this, however, I can only speak from hearsay. So far the only oarsman I have seen, who is really looking for a race for blood, is Gaudaur, of St. Louis, a man with very little reputation. Gaudaur's backer is Mr. J. A. St. John, gentleman of means, who takes a lively interest in boating, and is a thoroughly honorable sportsman. Believing that Gaudaur is a good man and only needs a fair show to get to the front, Mr. St. John has taken the French Canadian up and giving him a splendid opportunity to develop his abilities. During the Spring Gaudaur has been training on Creve-Coeur Lake, about twenty miles from St. Louis, and one of the most beautiful spots in the world for rowing. The cars take one to the lake in an hour, and smooth water can always be found there, the shores being high and well wooded and affording good shelter. The Metropolitan Boat Club of St. Louis has several boat sheds on the west shore of the beautiful lake, and from one of these Gaudaur trains. He is splendidly boated, and as he rows regularly three times a day is in fine trim. He is about Petersen's size, though not quite as powerful in the legs and arms as the California boy against whom he is likely to be matched. A match would be made immediately, but Petersen has neglected his training since he came East and cannot get into condition in less than five weeks, by which time Gaudaur will have come East to take part in the Boston regatta, and another big event at Calais, Maine. Petersen has also been unable to get a boat. Some time ago he ordered one from Ruddick, but that eccentric builder who greatly resembles Al. Rodgers, of San Francisco, in his habits, works on a system of his own. It is utterly useless to hurry him up, and except he is in the right mood he cannot be induced to do a tap of work. Out in California there is a belief that Ruddick would gladly give a boat for nothing to Hanlan or Ross, but the opinion is altogether erroneous. You can never tell to whom Ruddick will give the preference in work paid for, much less in presents. Last year he was building boats for amateurs and neglecting orders from the best professionals. All that is necessary at any time to prevent him from hurrying up an order is to send some oarsmen to his shop to talk to him. As long as any visiting sculler will talk to him the job on hand has to suffer. The other day Gaisel went down to see him, and it is reported here that during the two days of the New York scullers' visit there was not a single nail driven in Ruddick's shop. Petersen is at present in Boston trying what he can do to hasten the fulfillment of his order. The moment he can get a good boat he will talk business to the leading scullers here. He has been doing some training during the past week at Oak Point. His performances have been closely watched, and though he has not been properly boated, the critics have been much impressed by his tremendous physique and his free, fine style. There is no Eastern oarsman who shows the same action and power. Courtney declined to make a match with the Californian and none of the others in a hurry to meet him. They are equally scared of Gaudaur, whom they regard as far too good a man to fool with. Gaudaur has already challenged Teemer and Conley, and is willing to row Ross, but none of these famous scullers desire to accommodate him. The trouble about rowing Gaudaur, according to the idea of Eastern oarsmen, is that while Gaudaur's reputation is limited, his ability as an oarsman is first-class. He is determined to row to win, and the leading scullers, as before stated, like a sure thing on a division of gate money without taking any risk on stakes. As long as no body beats them, or only some man like Ross or Hanlan beats them, they are all right, but the moment a dangerous outsider like Gaudaur lowers their colors they can raise them no more. Petersen is on much the same category, only that his stock is higher than Gaudaur's on account of the way in which he beat Leo. Gaudaur fit, and well, can beat Leo, but it is very doubtful if he can lead him in the style of the Californian. Since his return to the East Leo has done no rowing, and is not looking well. The weather here is very trying on oarsmen, and so, in fact, of the fraternity look as a man should who is on the eve of a hard contest. I saw Hosmer the other day, and he looked more like a man on his way to the hospital than a rowing match. He is a little bit of a shrimp, with a mild blue eye distended to a great size, and a prominent nose turned to a fiery red by the combined effect of vichy water and a blazing sun. Talk about his ever winning the championship is sheer nonsense. He has neither the style nor the power of a champion, though he does wonderfully well with his limited capacity. Plaisted would give President Growney, of the Ariel Club, a hard race, though with his patent shirt and racing shoes on the president would, I think, be landed a winner after the first half mile. Ross looks the most formidable of the Eastern men I have seen. He is a powerful man, and has the appearance of being game, though Hanlan used him up pretty easily. He is about six feet in height, and rows at 180 pounds. He has a very firm jaw, a good neck and fair development of the back and legs. He rows very much like Leo, except that he straightens his arms when going for the stroke, something which Leo could never be induced to do. There is a good deal of lost motion at the end of Ross' stroke. He slides up very well and takes a good sweep as he goes back, but his recovery is not good. It is easy in looking at him to see how the trim built Canadian could row him down after a mile had been traversed. At no time is the Canadian outside himself, so to speak. He has always full control of himself, and has scarcely finished one stroke before he is forward for the next, though he does his work so neatly that the casual observer is likely to think him somewhat slow in his recovery. After seeing Ross row at his best I think Dan Leahy made a great mistake in not rowing him, as the Californian would have given him a splendid race. If Petersen could meet him this season the Eastern people will have a higher opinion of Californian athletes than they now possess. I think one fatal mistake made by all Eastern oarsmen is in copying Hanlan. A man rows as he is built, just as a man walks, or a horse, according to his proportions. Hanlan uses a very narrow spread of out-rigger and short sculls, and uses them to the best advantage because he is extremely powerful for his size and wonderfully compact. He is somewhat long in the legs but his back is short and very muscular. With the narrow spread of out-rigger he can take a tremendous slide and with his strength of back, legs and arms exerted together whip his sculls smartly through the water. It is no difficult feat for him to row thirty-eight strokes to the minute. Every other Eastern oarsman thinks he can do similarly, forgetting the fact that no man who rows is of the same build as Hanlan. Nearly all with the exception of Petersen and Teemer are of the long and loose constructed model. Ross is the most compact of these tall men and he is angular and rawboned in comparison with Hanlan. Big as Ross is, he can-

not get his sculls through the water like Hanlan, and when going at his best cannot do much above thirty strokes to the minute with comfort. Courtney is the only man here who seems to have ideas of his own about what should entice him best. He is quite original, a fact which needs no further demonstration than his expediency for avoiding a race. He was to have rowed a new paper boat against Ross, who has a very fine Ruddick boat. He uses a roller slide and one peculiarity of his boat is that her forward two braces run from the wash-boards on the sides to the gunwales. The braces are about twelve inches long and are really part of the wash-board. The other ends are screwed to the gunwales so as to keep the boats from bending up the forward of the cockpit. Courtney is not as robust in appearance as Ross, and has neither the strength of legs nor arms that Petersen possesses. The eccentric sculler from Cayuga is really a thing of the past. The fact is he has seen his best day. He shows his age very plainly and what is more he feels it. Talking to your correspondent the other day, he said, "I am getting on in years and new men are coming up all the time."

"Well you can row pretty fast yet can't you?" I asked. "Oh, yes! I can reel off three miles in about as good time as I ever could, but I can't row the first mile and a half as I used to when I was young."

In other words the Cayuga man thought his youthful vim was gone, and nothing is so essential to a rower as vim—except it be heart. Courtney does not look as if he had much vim, and there can be no question about the size of his heart. His rowing days are over, for he feels that he is himself no more. He told me that in his day, that is ten years ago, he was head and shoulders above any man that rowed. "Why," said he, "Hanlan could no more hold me than he could fly, but he's improved since and I've fallen off." This explains a good deal of Courtney's later exploits. He is naturally a nervous, timid man, but a good sculler. While he felt himself "head and shoulders" above any other oarsman, he was a hard man to beat, but as soon as he knew that a dangerous rival had entered the list, his spirit evaporated and his stamina was destroyed. From what I have lately seen I am convinced that he will not to-day row a square race with any first-class professional oarsman, and I am equally confident that all the noted scullers can beat him easily. There is talk of a race between Courtney and Ross, at Saratoga. One would think that the public had had enough of the Cayuga carpenter for the remainder of his days, but such is the inexplicable interest in all his crudeness that it is not improbable that thousands would journey a considerable distance to be again victimized by him. The end of his career, however, is at hand, for the belief is growing stronger that he is no longer a sculler of phenomenal speed, and when that becomes general he will have to make his living honestly by driving a plane.

LAPSTREAK.

## STABLE AND PADDOCK.

## Blue Grass Culture.

Cassius M. Clay, of White Hall, Kentucky, contributes to the *Germantown Telegraph* this dissertation on blue grass:

Blue grass, (*Poa Pratensis*), is English "green-sward," and nearly allied, if not the same, with the northern "June grass." The climate and soil of Kentucky has proved so favorable to this grass that it has assumed almost a new variety, being quite luxuriant and having at times a bluish green color. I have seen it on the northern lakes, at St. Paul, Minn., and as far north as 60 degrees at St. Petersburg, Russia. It does not flourish well, however, south of middle Tennessee, and does not succeed in a sandy soil because the stock pull it up in grazing, and it does not delight in much heat, doing best in cool, dry soils over limestone rock, in early damp Springs and Falls.

Seed.—The seed ripens here early in June, and is covered with a secure husk. It is gathered now with patent strippers running on two wheels with a large box and an iron comb attached. This box is emptied into some out-house, where it is stirred once or twice a day till it dries, avoiding too much heat, which destroys the vitality of the seed. In some of the Northern and Southern agricultural stations it was found that the percent of seed was very small that proved vital. There are several causes for this. Much of the seed is gathered by persons who are little conscientious about its value; who throw it at times into piles in the open grounds, when it gets wet and heats and spoils. Then those seed gathered in the husk are generally sold to seed-merchants, who clean them and then sell. As before said, this seed being easily spoiled is no doubt often injured by being packed in bulk in damp cellars. The safest way, therefore, is to take the seed in the husk from reliable growers and dealers.

Culture.—In earlier times when we had forests and equable seasons, blue grass could be sown in early Spring with oats or on winter wheat or rye; but our change of climate with early droughts makes it hazardous to sow in the Spring, when the seed may sprout but be killed in Summer. It is best to prepare the ground well and sow in the early Fall broadcast and simply roll the surface or use a drag, as the seed must by no means be covered too deeply. No grain should nowadays be sown with blue-grass, as the grass requires all the moisture the soil affords, and stranger grasses over-topping the young plants destroy them. Or the ground may be prepared in the Fall, in parks, the leaves raked off and the seeds sown in mid-winter, leaving them to take their own time for sprouting, as slight freezes will bury them sufficiently. If pasturage is desired a small quantity of clover and timothy may be sown with the principal crop, which first covering the ground and giving a bite to stock, will disappear in a few years, by the time the blue grass gets well set. But in all cases there should be but little grazing the first year, as the stock pull up the young plants with the tongue or teeth. When blue grass is the main crop, as it is with me and many others, it should be allowed to see before it is grazed much, and then always kept heavy on the ground to absorb the light rains and shade the roots. This I find from saving the seed, the crop being more valuable after the seed is gathered than ever before.

Weeds are rarely eaten by any stock, though sheep will use many of them. The pastures then should be cut over with the weed scythe before the weeds seed, leaving the grass below unharmed; after the weeds are thus somewhat subdued then steel hoes made for the purpose are best used, being about four inches wide and long in the blade; this will destroy sooner all the weeds than the scythe, as the hoes will cut up by the roots dock, mullein, plantain and many perennial weeds which it would be impossible to exterminate with the scythe. The iron weed, Canada thistle, blue nettle, and other weeds of long and vital roots, should be cut over closely as possible several times a year, for no plant can long when its leaves (the lungs) are frequently or too often killed.



## THE GUN.

## The Game Law.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Partridge.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Rail.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Grouse.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Doves.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Trout.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Blank indicates open season.  
Star (\*) indicates close season.

## At Bird's Point.

The Gun Club of San Francisco held their medal shoot, at Bird's Point, on Saturday, although up to Wednesday evening it was undecided whether they would do so or not. The attendance, so soon after the annual picnic of the club, was very creditable, and much larger than could have been expected under the circumstances. The club contains twenty-eight members, sixteen of whom put in an appearance on Saturday. The conditions of the match were single birds, 30 yards rise, ground traps, 100 yards boundary, those with light guns getting two yards handicap, the winner to be the one who killed most birds out of twelve. It is wise in our clubs varying the conditions of their trap-matches, in order to vary the style of shooting, and in this case the conditions are the hardest that can be imposed. The members generally were in their best shooting form, and the scores were good, fifty per cent. of the lot getting into the double figures, and none killing less than eight out of twelve. The weather was magnificent, but as there was no breeze to drive the birds from the trap, the greater proportion, though quick of flight, were incomers either in a direct line or quartering. Those that were tailers went off with a vigor that tried the men to the utmost, and those that got away were missed by the usual dilatoriness and short-shooting with the second barrel. It was a singular feature on Saturday that not a single bird fell out of bounds. In individual cases of good shooting, Mr. Gordon was foremost, not so much for his clean score as for his easy, keen shooting. Then followed Messrs. Ewing, Wilson and McShane, with eleven each. Then Crandall, Fox, Butler and Black with ten kills each. All these gentlemen shot remarkably well, several of them showing that the influence of the picnic still rested on their spirits. We are prepared now to hear these gentlemen had "easy birds." Messrs. Orr and Babcock, the champions of the club, got down to nine each, giving us another proof that men cannot always be great. Mr. Gordon was warmly and deservedly congratulated on winning the medal. Mr. H. H. Briggs acted as judge and referee. The score:

	Yards.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gordon.....	30-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ewing.....	30-0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wilson.....	30-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
McShane.....	26-0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Butler.....	30-0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Crandall.....	28-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fox.....	26-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Golcher.....	30-1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Berry.....	30-1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Orr.....	30-1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Havens.....	30-1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bacon.....	26-1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Babcock.....	30-1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Went.....	26-0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fuller.....	28-1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

\*Second Barrel.

The first freeze-out match, \$2.50 entrance, Hurlingham Rules, followed. Nine tried their luck. On the eighth round the stakes were divided by the three with eight each, on account of the high price of birds. The score:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Havens.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Babcock.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Golcher.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ewing.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gordon.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fuller.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orr.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Butler.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Succeeding this was a second freeze-out contest, same conditions as those governing the prize medal match, with the following result.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Babcock.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Havens.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ewing.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gordon.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fuller.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

In this shoot Mr. Babcock showed up in his usual fine form, and made a very interesting contest with Mr. Gordon.

## At the Same Place.

On Sunday a number of gentlemen fond of trap shooting met at Bird's Point for a match, and the occasion brought together a very choice lot of spirits, as will be seen by the scores. We doubt if such another record was ever made in this State before, not one man out of eight killing less than twenty out of twenty-five; neither do we think it will be asserted that every man had "easy birds." The conditions were 25 birds each, 30 yards rise, with \$10 entrance. The first prize was \$50, the next \$40, \$30 and \$10. The shooting of Mr. Brown, whose real name, Sprech, we asked permission to mention on account of the score, was very brilliant, as was also that of Mr. Jackson, another assumed name. It would have done the advocates of the easy-bird doctrine good to have seen the manner in which these gentlemen both dropped their birds right over the traps. It was a contest for blood, sustained with spirit to the end bird for bird. Twenty-four and twenty-three kills out of twenty-five birds is shooting wherever it occurs. The score:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Brown.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Jackson.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lambert.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fay.....	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pearson.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Slade.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fisher.....	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Coffin.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

The four with twenty birds to their credit shot-off for the fourth prize, (freeze out), and it fell to Mr. Tom. Pearson, with nine straight kills, by which time his competitors all dropped out. The last sweepstakes, \$2.50 entrance, at six birds each, Mr. Slade won with a clean score, Messrs. Fisher and Coffin tying on five each. There will be another shoot of this kind, at the same place, to-morrow, with probably fifteen birds each. The entrance will be \$10.

## At Colma.

The Lincoln Gun Club held its monthly medal shoot, at Colma, on Sunday, the attendance being very creditable to the Club. The scores made by the first class show accurate and keen shooting, no less than nine out of twelve getting into double figures. The shooting of the second class is also good.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bruns.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Heine.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Edlar.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
F. Venker.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Potter.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Richter.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Parks.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
H. Venker.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Drinkhouse.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Johnson.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Smith.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Baker.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0

## SECOND CLASS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Cohen.....	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1
Schendel.....	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1
W. Norton.....	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1
Kerney.....	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
H. Norton.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Frish.....	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
Seyden.....	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ford.....	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Weyman.....	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Christel.....	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1

## THE TIES.

	11	10-5	00	00
Bruns.....	11	10-5	00	00
Heine.....	01	11-5	10	00
Edlar.....	11	10-5	10	11
Richter.....	01	10-4	10	11
Parks.....	10	10-3	10	11

Messrs. Bruns, Heine, Edlar, Richter and Parke tied on eleven birds each, and shot off at three pair double birds. Messrs. Bruns, Heine, and Edlar again tying, with five birds each, and again shot off three pair more double birds, Mr. Edlar taking the medal in the first class and Mr. Kerney in the second.

## International Clay Pigeon Tournament.

At the three-days' International Clay Pigeon Tournament held at Chicago, the following results were obtained, the match being open to all clubs of five members each, ten clay pigeons per man, single birds, eighteen yards rise:

CLUBS.	Singles...	Double...	Total...
Exeter Sportsmen's Club.....	35	33	68
Cleveland Gun Club.....	28	32	60
Worcester Gun Club.....	28	28	56
Cincinnati Shooting Club.....	29	27	56
Bradford Shooting Club (No. 2).....	29	25	54
Chicago Shooting Club.....	25	29	54
Capital City Gun Club.....	26	24	50
Jacksonville Gun Club.....	24	24	48
Bradford Shooting Club.....	22	24	46
Kirtland Gun Club.....	27	18	45
Diana Hunting Club.....	24	18	42
Chippewa Falls Gun Club.....	24	16	40
Farmington Sporting Club.....	18	20	38
Blue Island Gun Club.....	22	12	34

The Exeter Sportsman's Club, of New Hampshire, having made the highest score—68, out of a possible 100—took the cash prize, \$750. The diamond badge, \$250, for the highest individual score, was won by C. M. Stark, of the Exeter Sportsmen's Club, who broke 16 out of a possible 20.

The *Turf, Field and Farm* says: "The sportsmen in attendance at the International Clay Pigeon Tournament held a meeting at the Palmer House, Chicago, Thursday evening, May 29th, to draw up a constitution and by-laws for the organization of a National Sportsmen's Association. After a brief discussion the following gentlemen were appointed as a committee to prepare the necessary papers: J. E. Bloom, Cincinnati, O.; E. A. Crawford, Tallahassee, Fla.; J. O. Mills, Washington, D. C.; R. B. Organ, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Watkins, Nashville, Tenn.; W. S. Perry, Worcester, Mass.; C. P. Richards, DuQuoin, Ill. The committee met the following evening, and the work of organization was deferred until the next annual meeting, the sportsmen of the United States being requested to present their views for that occasion." Such movements as these which bring together the best men in the country, and make them acquainted with each other's opinions and convictions, cannot but do immense good at present in formulating public opinion, and giving us the legislation required in future for the preservation of our public game birds and animals. We wish them all possible success.

A New Zealand paper says the annual report of the committee of the New Zealand Acclimatization Society contains the following paragraph: "California Quail and Pintail Grouse.—There has not been anything heard of the birds turned out in 1882, on Rockland's and Gladbrook's stations, Strath-Taleri, or at the Mataura; but as those in Lake Vincent, Waikouaiti and Clutha counties have succeeded fairly, and which were turned out a number of years ago, it is probable the birds will acclimatize themselves also."

If the birds mentioned have not survived and acclimatized we may be assured it is from natural causes, not the vandalism of amateur and professional poachers or lazy Indians. In the colonies where the game laws are much the same as our own, the honest white citizen has a show at the produce of the public domain.

The following from the *Forest and Stream* will bear remembering next Fall:

"A suit of the proper color (for ducks) can be made of cheap material from coffee sacks, which are just the color. I think the poor success of some duck hunters is undue movement on the approach of the flock, and too small time allowance ahead, for cross shots and over, for ducks rising from the water."

## No Marauding Next Season.

Driven to extreme measures in maintaining the rights of property by the vandalism of the army of marauders, we hear of many large land-owners who have determined to stop general hunting over their grounds during next season. The land owners north of this city have suffered fearfully from such depredations, and have now mutually resolved to support each other in stopping them. Mr. De Long, of the Novato Ranch, Marin county, taking a prominent part in this self-protecting movement. His crops have been injured, his fences destroyed, his cattle shot from a pure spirit of devilment. The same annoyances have also been especially felt on the Pacheco Ranch in the same district. Submission to the aggressions of the vandal, non-taxpaying element is no longer possible or right. On both these estates permits to hunt without fox-hounds will be given to gentlemen willing to observe their conditions, but a large force of special constables will be employed on both next season to arrest every man who presumes to invade them with dog and gun because he simply chooses to do so. We hope the same stern measures will be adopted all over the State. Had the vandals either brains, energy or industry to accumulate landed estates, they would be the last people in the world to allow others the privilege of hunting over their estates.

By continuing our inquiries about the pheasants lately seen in the Uvas river hills we find they probably went from Mr. Haywards' place at San Mateo. It will be recollected that nine pheasants, five males and four females, out of a lot of sixty-five shipped from Japan, reached this city about two years ago, and were handed over to the State Sportsman's Association, who finally deposited them at Mr. Haywards' place. They increased and multiplied. A short time ago, after being turned out in a large enclosure suitable for them they all left. These, no doubt, are the birds seen on the Uvas. It is to be regretted a law was not passed by the last Legislature protecting them for a period of years, for then they could have been saved to the public here as in Oregon. In the absence of this law a large number of gentlemen in Gilroy and this city have formed themselves into a Protective Association for these birds, and woe unto the wretched devil who kills one before the season opens. We assisted on Monday in shipping down a lot of feathers and tar to Gilroy, and any vagabond that meddles these birds unlawfully will get a coat so hot, strong and enduring that he will do for exhibition as one of the curiosities at the Market street dime shows for the six months. It has been resolved these birds shall not be ruthlessly killed off like the prairie chickens turned out in Placer county, by Sisson, of Sisson, Wallace & Co., years ago, without an effort to save them.

Some of our readers thought we over-estimated the slaughter of pigeons at our traps during the season, and the profit in raising them. The following paragraph of the experience in England will show our estimate if anything to be under the mark. There's money in the business systematically pursued.

"During the discussion over the bill to prevent the shooting of pigeons from traps, which was defeated in the British House of Lords last month, it was stated that in the county of Lincoln alone pigeons to the value of over £30,000 are reared and sold annually for trap-shooting purposes, which after being shot, are sold to the poorer classes at from three to four shillings a dozen. During the last five years the sixteen principal gun clubs have purchased 87,325 pigeons, which, at the average price charged for a bird when put into the trap—2 shillings—about 50 cents of our money, amounted to £87,732. The London Gun Club in five years used over 250,000 pigeons."

From all quarters of the State we hear of the abundance and temeness of deer and quail in their respective haunts. So much for exposing the amateur and professional poacher. At Bear Valley last week, when on a fishing trip, Mr. Orr and a party saw any quantity of both that appeared to have no fear as the party came near them.

At this season of the year, here are heavily in young, and it is deeply to be regretted that some gentlemen of this city have seen fit to lower themselves by coursing the poor little animals while in this condition. It is unbecoming a true sportsman to do such a thing.—S. F. Report.

If the editor of the *Report* will take the Northern railroad any Sunday, wet or dry, hot or cold, he will find the "greyhound brigade" out in full force slaughtering everything in fur that comes in their way. We have been informed of one case when ten dogs were shipped after one hare. Such a trifle as the hare being with young never troubles this brigade. On Sunday, about this time a year ago, a gentleman counted twenty-five dead hares lying on the stoop of a hotel, more than half of which were heavily in young. That's the way we do things in this country. To interfere with the little pleasures of the brigade would cost some political aspirant a good many votes, and that, you know, would never do. Everything goes.

According to a Carson paper "Gov. Crosby recently caused a telegram to be sent to Hon. A. F. Burleigh, District Attorney of Miles City, to use every effort to arrest the Indians who were slaughtering game near Virginia City. The Governor sees no reason why the Indians should be exempt from the game laws, and he will do all in his power to bring the offenders to justice." Neither does any honest, true, American citizen. Though Gov. Crosby might have reached the conviction sooner, it is well he realizes the truth at last. Just imagine Gov. Stoneman writing to the District Attorney and the Fish Commissioners for the same purpose, and in the same spirit. Well, the day may come, in God's good providence, when a Governor of California may be of use to the people, and watch over their interests.

Although the open season for hunting deer does not commence until the first of July next, the hide hunting vagrants, of Woodland, according to the *Mail*, are already out in the mountains to steal a march upon the honest portion of the community who obey the laws. Others are said to be preparing to go on the same errand. Are there no law officers or constables at Woodland?

Dr. Tebtheta and A. Ackerman, both of Sacramento, have made a match at pigeon shooting. The match is to be at twelve birds and for \$20 a side. It will take place some time within a few weeks at Agricultural Park, and will not be in connection with any club shooting.

We understand Mr. Cunningham, of the San Bruno Hotel, will give a \$200 trophy to be shot for at his place. The time and conditions of the match have not been determined



## HERD AND SWINE.

### The Farm vs. Wall Street.

The recent financial disasters which have overtaken strong establishments and individuals, particularly in the east, but involving to some degree western interests also, must make the reflective farmer more than ever satisfied with the modest but safe character of his business. These banks and brokers and "speculators" were all reputed to be making large profits, compared with which the moderate returns yielded by capital invested in the farm seems insignificant. But they had to take large chances also, and now where are they? Money gone, credit gone, in many instances their good names gone, and involved in debts and losses from which nothing but commercial miracles can ever enable any one of them to emerge! There comes to the farmer no grand and sudden fortune but neither does there come to him those swift and sure financial wrecks which seem sooner or later to overtake nearly every individual who embarks his fortunes and energies in these deceptive and uncertain kinds of business. From the legitimate products of his labor, and from the gradual increase of his capital, employed mainly in his own business, the farmer's fortune is built up little by little, with a knowledge of the value of every dollar and a conscious conviction that it has been honestly earned. It is employed as it is earned in such a manner and invested in such a way that no panics can sweep it away. No exposure of "stupendous dishonesty," in any quarter, involves the safety of his capital, and he loses no sleep from fear of broken banks, misplaced confidences, bankrupt corporations, or worthless or shrinking stocks or bonds.

It seems sometimes, perhaps, as if the moderate returns from agricultural operations were too small, but after all, considering their security, there are no investments that in the end yield so well. Merchants and manufacturers may make money for a time, faster than the farmer, but sooner or later they are caught too widely extended in some part of stagnation in trade or over-production, and old houses—the pillars of the trade—sink into oblivion; their quickly-acquired fortunes disappear even more rapidly than they were accumulated, and leaving behind nothing beyond a harvest of bitter memories and blasted hopes. The capitalists seem to do better than the farmer lending his money at good rates of interest and taking his ease; but sooner or later there comes to him a time when he finds his securities have lost much of their value, or that he has over-stepped the bounds of safety and embarked in something which turns his dollars into ashes. On every side men are engaged in ventures and enterprises which bring them a world of care and anxiety, which excite high hopes, and are for a time seemingly prosperous; but in turn they all go to the wall. It seems only a question of time.

The farmer alone seems to have security. His gains are small, but they are sure. The vicissitudes of the seasons and the fluctuations of the markets, prosperous times and poor times, speculative periods and periods of depression, may come and go, they can only exert a temporary influence in increasing or diminishing immediate profits; but with prudence and economy these things never attack or destroy the capital which he has invested in his land and its equipment. Times like these should serve to cure the discontent with which farmers sometimes regard their occupation, and admonish them of the advantage of investing and using the accumulating capital on their own farms and in their own business, instead of interesting themselves in outside operations, as many are tempted to do, lending money, getting an interest in trade of one sort or another, or yielding to the delusive promises of speculation.

Be content with the farm and its legitimate business, for there is no other industry which will bring, and deserve, so much contentment and happiness, and no other avenue in which the farmer or his sons can hope, in the long run, to do so well. Broad acres and good live stock are banks whose shares never depreciate or fail to pay a dividend. Nobody's account is overdrawn, and nobody's confidence is misplaced or abused. The shareholder in such a bank can pass through life as free from care as falls to the lot of any human being; and, no matter whom he meets, need never have occasion to pull down the rim of his hat to conceal the record on his forehead.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

### Wooden Silos.

Dr. Manly Mills, in the *Popular Science Monthly*, makes the following suggestions on the subject of building silos: The first silos, as we have seen, were simple pits dug in the ground, and the soil thrown out was used to cover and protect the ensilage. In many soils these pits served but a temporary purpose; and the next step in their development was a lining of masonry to give the pits a permanent character. From the difficulty of keeping the water out of these pits, in many localities, silos of masonry were made above ground, and these at first were massive and expensive. The next step in advance, which quite naturally followed, was to substitute a movable cover of boards, with weights to give the required pressure, for the cover of earth which had been used in the less perfect form of the silo. As an air-tight inclosure was found to be the essential condition in the construction of a silo, lighter walls were made as a matter of economy, with good results; and even frames of timber, lined with boards or planks, were substituted for the expensive structures, with complete success. A halloo-frame of scantling, of suitable size, covered on the outside with matched boards, and lined on the inside with two thicknesses of one-inch matched boards, with a layer of tarred paper between them, thus securing a practically air-tight inclosure surrounded by a dead-air space as a protection against frost is, in the opinion of the writer, the best and cheapest form of construction. If the boards and timbers are saturated with hot coal tar, which can readily be done at trifling expense, the durability of the silo will be very much increased. From the fact that wood is not so good a conductor of heat as walls of masonry, it will be seen, from what follows, that wooden silos may have an important advantage over any others in preserving the ensilage, which in connection with the saving of expense in their construction, must have an influence in bringing them into general use.

Quality is the arbiter of price in all products which come from the farm, but it perhaps affects the price of butter to a greater extent than almost anything else which the farmer has to sell. There is no other thing as getting a first-class price steadily for butter of second or third grade. There must be no falling below the standard in color, texture, flavor, or the neatness with which it is put up, if the top of the market would be reached. Butter-makers should bear this in mind, and not be satisfied with producing anything but the best. The profit of the business lies almost wholly in this point, and for its neglect nothing else will atone.

### Salting Butter.

[John Gould in Canadian paper.]

It has been accepted without question for years that salt is the preservative agent in keeping butter; but when one considers for a moment that all poor butter is profusely salted, then there is another side to the question, and one perhaps worth considering for a moment. Butter is an animal fat, the same as tallow or lard, and why should we not salt them to give them keeping qualities? Oxygen, the "sharp tooth of time," it is true will after a while destroy lard and tallow, but why butter should deteriorate so quick even when preserved with salt is not so easy to understand.

If anyone has direct evidence that salt does keep butter they would confer a great favor upon the dairy public by publishing the methods of procedure, so that the dairymen of this country could avail themselves of its benefits, and so prepare their offerings that there would be about a half a billion pounds less of badly preserved butter for the consumers to reject, or eat with distorted faces.

It may be said that lard and tallow keep because they have been rendered, or extracted by great heat, and possibly if butter could be cooked, it too, would keep, but at the same time that we are arguing this we drop the salt theory and admit that salt does not keep the butter.

That salt has no power to keep or hasten the decay of butter is seen from the fact that salt and fats have no affinity for each other; mix them as we may they are yet salt and fats, the union being the same in principle as to mix salt and bird shot. Then what action does salt have upon butter?

Churn and work our butter as best we may, there are yet traceable findings of casein, buttermilk, and milk sugar. If these are left in the butter, the casein soon begins to ferment, the buttermilk changes to lactic acid, and the sugar also starts upon its natural changes. The result is that the ferment of the curd or cheesy matter gives off gases, just as it does in the unsalted cheese, and then we get off flavor, and lastly rancidity, not from the butter fats, but from this uncooked curd. In the process of cheese making, we cook the curd to render latent this very activity in developing gases, and the action of the rennet, with its digestive principle, also aids in holding this ferment—if it may be so called—in check, and the cheese cures, a principle which is not sought in the unsalted cheeses that have the active principle of the seven smells of cologne about them.

Now in butter we have no control of this caseinous matter, and the nearest we can come to it is to salt it and try to hold this action in suspension. Even if we do exert some control over the casein in the butter, we cannot prevent the traces of buttermilk from turning to lactic acid, and hence, salt, or no salt, we have been defeated. Then what shall we do? If it is simply a matter of keeping the butter, all we need to do is to wash out the granulated butter with pure water until no traces of buttermilk can be discovered. Then drain the water off, and seal up this yet ungathered butter in brine and away from the air. If the moisture is forced out of this butter it will keep for a long time with or without salt brine, sealed or not, the salt neither adding to nor detracting from its keeping qualities.

The Danish butter exhibit at the Centennial in 1876 is a case in point of long-keeping unsalted butter, an article which had been made in 1873, which was quite as well as lard or tallow could have exhibited. This butter was made from sweet cream, and the buttermilk washed out thoroughly with water, which had been first boiled and then cooled down to the proper temperature for washing butter. Possibly in this we see that a long-keeping butter, if unsalted, needs to be made somewhat differently from sour cream butter, and that the keeping qualities of each are not equal, even though the same skill be exhibited in their manufacture; and I am quite inclined to think that success in the future in butter making will come quite as much from studying the conditions of age, temperature and like matters of the cream before churning, and thus estimating its probable keeping and other qualities, as from better and more complicated mechanism, peculiar packages, and skillfully devised ways of salting.

Then we premise that the real object after all in salting butter is to gratify an acquired taste in this matter, and the yet other object of disguising the real flavor that the butter may have by unskillful management. Between the taste of salt and the true butter flavor there is a very wide gulf, and some day the butter consumer will prefer to do his own salting. Would the Esquimaux think the flavor of his seal oil improved by adding a proportion of salt? Does the wild red man season his buffalo steak with salt? Does the Oriental, who dresses his food with olive oil, season it with salt? And yet all these people eat oils and fats exactly as we do butter, and for the same purpose, that of supplying the body with carbon to produce heat.

So we are back to the original point of habit, and habit alone is the authority that has decreed that butter must be salted. The demands of the consumers indicate that there is no standard of salting. The wants of the consumer vary from no salt at all up to 1½ ounces to the pound of butter.

One of the important things for our butter-makers to find out is that salt does not give keeping qualities to butter, but rather that such qualities are the result of careful study, and inquiry into the process and working of cream and butter, and discernment of their actual needs.

In reply to the query "What quantity of milk should a cow give to be considered profitable?" a well-known dairyman answers: 4,500 pounds; 2,800 pounds for the first 100 days, 1,000 pounds in the 100 days following, and 700 pounds between the completion at that time and drying off. Professor Brown, of Canada, in reply to a similar question, puts the figures at 4,000 pounds for 200 days, and as much as possible in the subsequent 165 days, and that every 100 pounds of milk should make three and one-half pounds of butter. Leaving out of consideration the performances of phenomenal cows, accurate records are at hand of native cows with records of from 6,500 to 8,000 pounds in the season, which show that a steady advance is being made in the yields of our cows. The improvement is very slow, and will continue to be until farmers raise their best heifer calves from their best cows, and have the sire with a mother of milking strains to more perfectly establish the milking habit.

The *American Cultivator* tells how a kicking cow can be well utilized: A farmer who bought a cow which neither he nor his men could milk, found that he could make her profitable to suckle calves, which were very high priced that season. Her own calf sold for \$15. Then another was left for her to rear, and brought \$12. During the season the farmer sold \$65 worth of calves reared on this kicking cow, fed her a few dollars' worth of meal and turned her off for beef the following winter. This plan is well adapted for a large dairy where a number of cows calve in succession.

### Look in the Mouth.

Among the local ailments which interrupt the thriving of cattle, few are more apt to escape discovery than those of the mouth. There is no apparent reason why the animal should not thrive, yet it assuredly does not thrive, and notwithstanding its evident keen desire for food, it eats very little and wastes much. In young stock at the age of about two years, and from that to four years old (earlier or later according to breed and food), the milk teeth often require attention. A loose tooth, just ready to come away, or one which should have come away long since, but has got pushed out of its place, and not out of the mouth, by the growth of a permanent incisor, may be the cause of all the mischief, and, if neglected, may occasion prolonged suffering to the animal, and considerable loss to the animal's owner. If we divide the life of the ox according to its various occupations, we shall see that a large proportion of each day is spent in either eating or chewing the cud. Any source of discomfort, therefore, in the mouth, whether among the incisors or the grinders, should be at once noticed, and the animal relieved of it, if possible; and if stock owners would use their eyes with more readiness and intelligence than is sometimes considered necessary to successful practice, they would save many a needlessly wasted dollar, and spare their cattle the infliction of much needless suffering. Pain or discomfort, everything which disturbs the quiet happiness of its life, tends to injure the animal in its physical system, and its owner, consequently, in his pocket. But apart from this view of the case (although it is a true one, and of greater importance than is generally understood), we have here to deal with mechanical hindrances to the support of the animal. In all probability, the animal that cannot eat comfortably does not eat sufficient food; and if the mischief should happen to be in the grinding and not in the cutting apparatus of the mouth, the consequences may be quite as bad or worse. The molar teeth, or grinders, certainly are not quite so likely to cause trouble at casting time, as the incisors, although they, too, do sometimes want attention; but over a longer period of life the animal is in danger of trouble in the grinding than in the cutting parts of the mouth. An elongation of one of the back teeth is by no means uncommon. This is known as "wolf's teeth," a spike of tooth like that of a carnivorous animal starting up out of the flat line of grinders. This should be cut off, as its presence, preventing the proper mastication of the cud, is a serious drawback to progress, and even to general health. We are not recommending quackery, nor suggesting that amateur veterinary practice should supersede the employment of professional skill; but knowledge of the drawbacks to which cattle are liable is easily carried, and there are cases in which every manager of a herd ought to be able to detect the causes of mischief and to remove them. This case in question is one of them. Every owner of a considerable herd should be in possession of a few simple instruments with which he himself, or his servant, could act in cases within the range of ordinary management. The loose or misplaced milk-teeth may be extracted in a rough and ready way, but for examination of the back part of the mouth, and the removal of the tops of "wolf's teeth" from cattle, two simple instruments are useful. The first is the iron hoop, or ring, with a handle, for the purpose of propping the mouth open, (the animal's head being secured, of course, with the muzzle toward the light), the hoop large enough to admit the hand, and the second instrument, which is a chisel in a grooved frame, and acts as a guillotine upon the spike of tooth, over which the end of the frame is fitted. The frame being held firmly upon the tooth with the operator's left hand, a smart blow on the knob of the chisel handle drives home the cutting end, and takes off the piece of tooth clean and straight to a level with the other teeth. With these simple instruments, even cows heavy in calf may be operated upon without injury from startling or agitation; but it is best to examine the mouth of each cow and heifer before she becomes pregnant. *Live Stock Journal.*

### How Neufchatel Cheese is Made.

The late X. A. Willard gave in the *Country Gentleman* the following directions: "The Borden, or Neufchatel cheese, of which considerable quantities are sent to England and to this country, is made as follows: The rennet is added to the milk, in pots holding about three gallons, at its natural temperature, as it comes from the cow. Various devices are resorted to for preserving this temperature in winter without warming the milk. The rennet being added to the milk, it is left for many hours—even as many as forty-eight—for the curd to be deposited; the curd is afterward placed in a linen cloth, which is suspended from the four corners of a skeleton box, and is then left for several hours to enable the whey to drain off. It is then transferred to a clean cloth, in which it is carefully folded up and is submitted to pressure for about twelve hours, or at least until the whey ceases to run out; but the pressure is neither very great or very even. The curd is next passed through cylindrical moulds, and the small cylindrical cheeses thus formed are at once salted; the cheeses being made, are put into a cellar on boards, each one being quite separate from its neighbors. In a few days, more or less, according to the temperature, the first mould, thick and white, makes its appearance, and soon afterwards, especially in summer, the cheeses are sold fresh. \* \* \* When it is desired to increase the richness of these soft, small cheeses, the curds, (after being pressed to expel the whey), are broken up with the hand and worked into a smooth paste. To this is added as much cream as the paste or curd will absorb. In this way the delicious cream cheeses sold in Paris as 'Fromage Gervais,' are made."

In answer to numerous questions about the means adopted for raising pigs weighing 200 to 300 pounds at six to ten months old, the *Iowa Homestead* says that it is done by keeping none but thoroughbred stock, and none but the best attainable. By maintaining a seeming but not forced growth from the first day to the last. This growth is made on waste milk, with sometimes a swirl of corn, oats and rye chopped and mixed with milk or water. Plenty of good timothy and blue grass pasture, pumpkin in the fall, and six weeks or two months of shoving at the last on corn, by providing clean, comfortable places for sleep and shade in hot weather. These conditions are within the reach of any farmer who can afford to raise hogs. The *Homestead* says: "We have sold hundreds of thoroughbred hogs for pork that ought to have been used for breeding purposes. Present indications are that farmers are beginning to see the point, and are ready to pay a fair price for thoroughbred stock. No man can afford to raise grades when he can get thoroughbreds for from \$1.00



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## RANCHO DEL RIO.

### Coming Sale of Racing Colts.

Hearing such fervid accounts of the colts which Mr. Winters intends selling at auction on the 17th of July, we determined to make the trip to Rancho del Rio notwithstanding there is so much to keep us at home. At the most twenty-four hours were all that could be spared, and in order to make the most of the time the morning train was chosen. The country has been so oftentimes described that all that is necessary to say in regard to that, is that it never looked better, never so well at this season of the year in the ten years we have lived in California. The damage to the grain fields from the rain is much less than we expected, and it is evident that to the late sown grain the unusual down-pouring in June has been an advantage. From Oakland to the near vicinity of Dixon there was not any "lodging" visible from the cars, and beyond that point only a small proportion. Every other crop has been greatly benefited, and the yield of corn and beans, and other hoed crops augmented. The greatest damage is to the hay which was cut, and a good deal of this was in barn and stacked before the rains came. There was a team and wagon in waiting from Rancho del Rio when the cars rolled into the depot, and a hearty appetite appeased with the good things which are so bountifully supplied at that point, and the journey begun. Down the Riverside drive the road showing that the wet weather had interfered with the smooth surface, though on each side there is more than the usual beauty. Hop fields with the poles clothed from top to bottom in rich festoons, and the trees with never so rich a foliage. Major Beck was in the party, and though there was only a short pause to look at the herd of Jerseys which he will offer for sale on the same day as the racing colts of Mr. Winters, the limited time was enough to learn that the animals are of rare excellence.

From the calves up to the oldest there is not an inferior animal, and the bull, Hamlet, according to our notion, is a beau ideal of what a Jersey should be. Rich in color, clear lustrous eyes without a token of treachery in the glance, and as "level made" as can be, we have

not the least hesitation in declaring him a model. The youngsters of the same sex are all of the same type, and the cows and heifers indicate the best markings of this favorite breed. We are not surprised that Major Beck regards them with so much affection, and it is certain that were he so situated as to care for so many not one would fall under the auctioneer's hammer. The first to examine when we reached the training stable were those animals that are embodied in the sale catalogue, and will describe them in the order they appear on the list.

No. 1—Hattie B., chestnut, hind pasterns and ankles white, stripe in face running from large star; foaled 1879:

## BY NORFOLK.

1st dam Maggie Dale, by Owen Dale.	7th dam by Hall's Union, the dam of Edey's Floretta.
2d dam Margaretta, by Lexington.	8th dam by Leonidas.
3d dam Eleanor Margrave, by imp. Margrave.	9th dam by imp. Othello.
4th dam Fannie Wright, by Silver Heels.	10th dam by imp. Juniper.
5th dam Aurora, by Lloyd's Vingt.	11th dam by Moreton's imp. Traveller.
6th dam Pandora, by Grey Diomed.	12th dam imp. Selima, by the Godolphin Arabian.

Hattie B., 15 hands 2½ inches high, long body, very deep through the heart, and with such a bulk of muscle as to denote immense propelling power. She has grown, filled out and thickened so much since she ran at Stockton last Fall, that we would not have recognized her if away from home. She has a broad loin, though not what would be called closely coupled, her quarters and gaskins are fully developed, shoulders well clothed with muscle and with a good arm, the muscles running well down. Her limbs from hocks and knees to the feet are as clean as the day she was foaled, plenty of bone, and with tendons that will please the most fastidious. It is almost supererogatory to add to the story the pedigree tells A double cross of Lexington, the intermediate link being Belmont through his best son, Owen Dale, and then some of the best of the old-fashioned strains. She is a fast mare "on the flat," and over hurdles we do not think she has a superior among the cracks of the East. She ran a mile in 1:44 when not in very good condition, at the time three years old. She won seven hurdle races in eight starts, and the last is the only one that need be given to show that the claim made of wonderful excellence is based on good ground. It was run September 18th, 1883, at Stockton. Her competitors were Grismer and Haddington, and the weight she carried was 146 pounds. The first heat was won at her ease in 1:52½. In the second she went off at a pace that would have been fast for a flat run of a mile, clearing the two hurdles in her stride, as though she had wings, and reaching the half-mile pole in 51½ seconds. She kept up the rate until well down the stretch, when her rider seeing he had the race safe came in with comparative leisure in 1:49½. This is the fastest mile ever made in a hurdle race, the next being that of Swannano who ran at Brighton Beach in 1:50, but he had only 120 pounds up. Monroe Johnson who rode her has always regretted that he did not "keep her going," as he feels confident that he could have reduced the time so much that it would stand at the head for many years, if ever beaten.

No. 2. Prince of Norfolk, chestnut, hind legs white half way to the hock, off fore foot white, stripe in face running diagonally to the left; foaled 1881:

## BY NORFOLK.

1st dam Marion, by Malcolm.	5th dam by Potomac.
2d dam Maggie Mitchell, by imp. Yorkshire.	6th dam by imp. Diomed.
3d dam Charnier, by imp. Glencoe.	7th dam by Pegasus.
4th dam Betsy Malone, by Stockholder.	

The characteristics of the Prince are immense power combined with high finish. He is a study for those who have a proper knowledge of equine form, and the more that he is scanned the more striking his configuration will appear. He is after the long and low type with large harrel, tremendous quarters, gaskins bulging with muscle so that the hamstring is covered for a portion of its length, the swell on the outer side being very prominent. With all the size the muscles are long and the ligaments and tendons are clean and hard. The shoulders have just the right set, and the covering of muscles is in proportion to the quarters. His loin is particularly good the hip somewhat sloping bringing the stifle low, the angles from the stifle to the hock, and from the hock to the foot, are such as Doctor Weldon claimed was the *ne plus ultra* in a racehorse and with the power above for propulsion, ensure reach and freedom of stride. His head is rather plain, neck short and muscular, though nicely cut at the junction of the head, with plenty of room for the throttle between the expanded jowls. His form gives every indication of speed, and that first quality of a racehorse he possesses beyond even the high promise of his form. Mr. Winters regards him as the fastest colt he ever bred, and this opinion is shared by those who have had the best opportunities to obtain a correct knowledge. He has never lost a race, though never in a position to show his great capacity in public. The California Stake of 1883, and the Winters and Spirit of the Times Stakes are

all that he has taken part in. The Winters was run in the mud, so that he proved that he could negotiate deep ground as well as that which was more favorable. Those who have seen him in his exercise think that twenty-three seconds to the quarter is within his rate, and the only criticisms we have heard were that such an astonishing flight of speed was inimical to going a distance. This idea is one of the obsolete fancies of the past, and when there is breeding to hack it speed is essential to "going the route" in the best manner. His sister, Duchess of Norfolk, showed that, and when she ran two and a quarter miles in the fastest time ever made by a three-year-old, 3:58½, capacity to stay could not be denied. On both sides the Prince is bred to stay. When his dam went wrong the second time she was in training for a three-mile race, and in her work had given evidence that she was well able to accomplish the distance. In the first "move" in California she broke off a wing of the coffin bone, and she never fully recovered from the injury. It was the same trouble which caused her retirement from the turf, but before it incapacitated her she showed that she was a worthy granddaughter of Charmer, who never lost a race at three miles, and heats at that distance, winning sixteen, and the dam of Charmer was Betsy Maloue, who only lost one race in twenty-two starts, most of them at long distances, and the single defeat was owing to her falling down. It is certainly a point in favor of this colt that he is a great member of a great family, and as brother to the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, is entitled to still higher rank than individual capacity. The first two-year-old in the catalogue is:

No. 3. Alta bay, star and stripe, white hind feet half way to the hock; foaled 1882;

## BY NORFOLK.

1st dam Ballinette, by Monday or Young Eclipse.	8th dam by Chanticleer.
2d dam Ballerina, by imp. Balrownie.	9th dam by imp. Sterling.
3d dam Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.	10th dam by imp. Clodius.
4th dam Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.	11th dam by imp. Silvereye.
5th dam Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.	12th dam by imp. Jolly Roger.
6th dam by imp. Eagle.	13th dam by imp. Partner.
7th dam Bet. Bosley, by Wilkes Wonder.	14th dam by imp. Monks.
	15th dam imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

This is also a very highly formed colt, following the shape of his illustrious sire very closely, and running with the same ease and grace of motion. His forehead is especially good, in fact, as nicely "topped" as any one can desire. His limbs are first rate, with the single exception that the off hock is a trifle round. Not exactly a curby hock, but in place of a straight line from the point down there is a slight bend. He is a muscular colt and his configuration denotes both speed and endurance. His pedigree warrants the expectation. Between Norfolk and Hennie Farrow are Monday or Young Eclipse, and Balrownie, the latter a son of rare old Queen Mary and Annandale. Whether his dam was by Monday or Young Eclipse it matters little, as either is good enough. When Alta romped home in the Gano Stake in 1:16½, the first half inside of fifty seconds, it is not surprising that many rate him as the best that is in the catalogue, and if we do not agree in this estimate, rank him as likely to make a good showing in any company at home or abroad.

No. 4. Estill, bright chestnut gelding, hind feet white, white stripe from between his eyes to nose, foaled 1882.

## BY NORFOLK.

1st dam Lady Jane, by Marauder.	4th dam Elizabeth, by Skip.
2d dam Jane Shore, by Paumon.	5th dam Dispute, by Partington.
3d dam Effie Dean, by Woful.	6th dam Gift, by Young Waxy.

A very highly formed colt is Estill, the smoothness of outline rather narrowed, by the "Bedford hump," though that elevation just back of the coupling has been carried by so many of the celebrities that it is a mark we are partial to. That he is a racehorse in motion as well as form was shown by him winning the California Stakes in 53 seconds, on a track that was so deep in mud that the time was equivalent to at least three seconds faster on a fair track, and more than that difference when the course is fast.

No. 5. Bonanza, light chestnut, blaze in face, all four legs white nearly to knees and hocks, foaled 1882.

## BY JOE HOOKER.

1st dam Mattie Glenn, by imp. Glen Ash.	lean Eclipse.
2d dam Mattie Gross (Mate and Grenada's dam), by Lexington.	5th dam by imp. Bazzard.
3d dam Dick Doty's dam, by Amer.	6th dam by Silvertail.
	7th dam by imp. Dove.

Here is a pure Joe Hooker, the tremendous muscular development of his sire, and with a big harrel and legs that are good as can be. With both in order we are not sure that Alta can beat him when the distance is not over two miles, and now-a-days a horse that can go at a high rate of speed for a mile and keep it up a little further will win more money than those which have a greater share of endurance but with less foot. That this will make a successful race-horse is beyond question. His only race, five furlong in 1:05, was only a canter for him, and then his breeding is of the right sort.

No. 6 is a chestnut gelding with blaze in face and all of his feet white excepting the right fore foot; foaled, 1882.



BY JOE HOOKER.

1st dam Bay Kate, by Norfolk.

2d dam Big Gun (the dam of Jim Renwick).

This three-quarter brother to Jim Renwick is a more racing looking colt than Jim was at the same age, and the Norfolk cross should certainly give him more capacity to accomplish a distance. He is very fast, having run a quarter, when a yearling, in 24½ seconds, and with the improvement in form over his big brother, he can scarcely fail to race. Last Wednesday we had a conversation with Mr. Bybee, who knew Big Gun in her best days. He considers her one of the very fastest horses he ever saw run up to half a mile, and she ran a mile in 1:50 when that was considered as good as 1:45 is at present.

No. 7. Grey gelding, blaze in face; foaled 1882.

BY JOE HOOKER.

1st dam Queen (dam of Neva Winters), by Norfolk.

2d dam Dneees, by Bulwer.

A rangy fellow, too, and with a world of speed. This is a characteristic of the produce of Queen, as Garfield was so fast that he was brought from the Hawaiian Islands to run here and showed as fast as any. As he was by California, a brother to Joe Hooker, No. 7 and he are exactly of the same blood.

No. 8. Bay filly, blaze in face, near hind leg white; foaled, 1882.

BY JOE HOOKER.

1st dam Abbie W., by Norfolk.

2d dam Ada C., by Revenue (dam of Connor).

3d dam Sallie Morgan, by imp.

4th dam Lady Morgan, by John Richards.

5th dam by Sir Solomon.

6th dam Aurora, by imp. Honest John.

7th dam Zelipha, by imp. Messenger.

8th dam Dido, by imp. Bay Richmond.

9th dam Slamerkin, by imp. Wildair.

10th dam imp. Cub mare by Cub.

11th dam Amaranthus, dam by Second.

12th dam by Sterling, etc.

A very handsome filly with extra depth of chest, good barrel and with all her evident strength of high finish. She is of great promise and the Hooker on the Norfolk, Revenue, etc., he can scarcely fail to carry the promise to full fruition. This is a racing family, as Ballot-box, Connor, and others have shown.

The seven yearlings in the catalogue are so uniformly good that it is difficult to find terms to described them without tiresome repetition. Were a tour made of the breeding farms of Kentucky it would be difficult to find the same number to equal them in good looks. Of fine size, without being overloaded with flesh, free from blemishes, and of standard racing form, there can scarcely be a doubt that they will make a high mark in the turf calendars. They are still running out so that there has been no pampering or fattening for the sale, and though their coats are somewhat sunburnt this is more than made good by robust health and fitness for breaking and training.

No. 9. King of Norfolk, chestnut, white stripe in face three white feet; foaled, 1883.

BY NORFOLK.

1st dam Marion, by Malcolm. (See No. 2.)

There is no question that each succeeding foal that is dropped by Marion is an improvement, so far as appearance goes, on its predecessors. There have been six in all—three colts and three fillies. The colts are all chestnuts and the fillies bays. The colts have been the stoutest and more compactly built, the fillies with higher finish. When Duke of Norfolk was a suckling he was pronounced the best on the place. When the Prince came those who thought that the Duke could not be excelled gave their preferences for the younger. The King is still an improvement according to our notions. From his present appearance he will be a couple of inches taller than either of his brothers and with more range. Should he inherit the family traits of marvelous speed, there is not a question that he will go into the records as one of these extraordinary animals that are rarely seen, and mark an epoch in turf history.

No. 10. Chestnut colt, diamond-shape star, foaled 1883:

BY NORFOLK.

1st dam Illusion, by Alarum.

2d dam Mary Hadley, by O'Meara.

3d dam Parolina, by imp. Levisthan.

4th dam Maria Shelby, by Stockholder.

5th dam Patty Puff, by Pacolet.

6th dam Rosy Clack, by imp. Saltram.

7th dam Camilla, by Melzar.

8th dam Jet, by Haines' Flinnap.

9th dam Diana, by Glodins.

10th dam Sally Painter, by imp. Sterling.

11th dam imp. mare Silver, by Belsize's Arabian.

12th dam by Croft's Partner.

This is a very strong and sharp looking colt and can not fail to possess a fine turn of speed. His dam was very fast, and the family to which she belongs is of high celebrity. From Rosy Clark have descended many of the best ever reared in Tennessee, and all of the strains between that and this colt are as fashionable as need be.

No. 11. Chestnut colt, blaze in face, all four feet white; foaled 1883:

BY NORFOLK.

1st dam Mattie Glenn, by imp. Glen Athol. (See No. 5.)

When Mr. Winters bought Mattie Glenn we predicted that she would prove one of his most valuable broodmares, and this prophesy is likely to be fully substantiated by Bonanza and this son of Norfolk. He is remarkably good from every point of view and is sure to race.

No. 12. Chestnut colt, blaze in face, legs white to knees and hocks; foaled 1883:

BY JOE HOOKER.

1st dam Abbie W., by Norfolk. (See No. 8.)

This is the only Hooker among the yearlings, and is no discredit to his famous sire.

No. 13. Bay filly, foaled 1883.

BY NORFOLK.

1st dam Kitten, by imp. Eclipse.

2d dam imp. Pussy, by Diophantus.

3d dam Agapemone, by Bay Mid-

4th dam Venus, by Sir Hercules.

5th dam Echo, by Emilius.

6th dam by Scud or Pioneer.

7th dam Canary Bird, by Whiskey or Sorcerer.

8th dam Canary, by Coriander.

9th dam Miss Green, by Highflyer.

10th dam Harriet, by Matchem.

11th dam Flora, by Regulus.

12th dam by Bartlett's Children.

13th dam by Bay Bolton.

14th dam by Belgrade Turk.

A very neat filly is this daughter of Kitten, and a rarely bred one, as all those who are conversant with English pedigrees will acknowledge; she is not only neat but of racing shape and good size.

No. 14. Bay filly, off hind foot white, star and stripe, foaled 1883.

BY NORFOLK.

1st dam Ballinette, by Monday or Young Eclipse. (See No. 3.)

The sister to Alta is a big racing-like filly, fully as well shaped as her brother, and there will be brisk competition for the produce of Ballinette. Alta stands so high in the estimation of those who have seen him run that a "full sister" is sure to attract attention.

No. 15. Chestnut filly, roan hairs blaze and nose white, white on all of her feet, foaled 1883.

BY NORFOLK.

1st dam Neapolitan, by War Dance.

2d dam Eliza Davis, by imp.

3d dam imp. Melrose, by Mel-

4th dam Clarkia, by Muley Moloch.

5th dam Sister to Righton, by Palmerin.

6th dam Oceana, by Cerebus.

7th dam by Benninghrough.

8th dam Jenny Mole, by Car-

9th dam by Prince T. Quassaw.

10th dam Sultana, by Regulus.

11th dam by Partner.

12th dam by Gallant's Smiling Tom.

13th dam by Almanzor.

14th dam by Grey Hantboy.

15th dam by Makeless.

16th dam by Brimmer.

17th dam by Diamond.

While this filly is a little smaller than the others, were she away from them she would be considered of good size. None of them excel her in racing points, and it is certain that in point of blood she is the peer of the best. Her dam is a sister to War-Song, the dam of Eole, and the War Dance mares are standing as high now in the estimation of Eastern breeders as any others ranking in the same category as the Lexingtons.

After a careful survey of the colts embraced in the catalogue we have still further incentives for regretting the step Mr. Winters has concluded upon, and had we been at Rancho del Rio, would have endeavored to have influenced him to recall the determination to sell. We earnestly hope that he may still change his mind, and in the next issue of the *Breeder and Sportsman* have authority to announce that the auction sale has been given up. He never had, in our opinion, the same show for a lot of fine racehorses, capable of successfully coping with the best there is in any country. As will be seen from the above pedigrees there is the progeny of several mares which have made their first appearance, and, judging from the performances of Alta, Estill, and Bonanza, and the looks of the youngsters, Marion will have close competition in the race for the honor of the foremost matron in the Rancho del Rio stud.

Without other aid than Rancho del Rio, Palo Alto, Santa Anita, and Rancho del Paso, turf sports in California will be on a basis that will ensure future success. These will be the main parties in the battle, and though the smaller breeding establishments like those of Mr. Judson, Mr. Boots, and others, will perform a prominent part, the great interest will centre in the meeting of the big clans. It is a loss to the State, and to each and all of the breeding farms for one to surrender active participation.

Governor Stanford is well aware of the drawback to the turf interests of this coast, of Mr. Winters' withdrawal, and when at one time he urgently desired to purchase Norfolk he informed us that the purchase entailed the breaking up of Mr. Winters' stud, he would not think of becoming a party to the retirement under any consideration. Mr. Winters is, doubtless, influenced by the jangling and bickering which has given him a great deal of annoyance, and he magnified the opposition of those who have made a set at him and the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association. Of this he can feel assured, that no one ever connected with racing in California has had more of the confidence of the race-going public, and to a man these, the main support of racing, regret his resolution to sell. The antagonism to forward personal feelings of revenge is sure to fail in its purpose and the troubles arising be transient. From a pecuniary point of view there are good reasons for regretting the sale at auction. Hattie B., Prince of Norfolk, Alta, Estill and Bonanza taken East, and their quality exhibited, will sell for more than double as much as the whole hand, and that after paying the expenses of the trip.

The regrets were still more poignant when we saw the

arrangements Mr. Winters had made for training, and the pains he has taken to fix things so that he could enjoy the pleasure of seeing the colts at work. But the space is wanting this week, and the description of the course and its adjuncts, the broodmares and colts will be postponed until a further time.

### Newland & Pumyea Sale.

On July 19th, Killip & Co. will offer at public sale, at the Oakland Trotting Park, the stock of Newland & Pumyea. Having dissolved partnership, the late firm has decided upon disposing of the stock as the most satisfactory method of closing, and this will afford purchasers an opportunity to get hold of some very desirable animals. The catalogue has not been issued yet, though in a few days it will be ready. In the mean time we can state, from personal knowledge, that there are a number of very promising animals included in the offering. We regard Grand Moor as one of the best procreative animals ever bred at Sunny Slope, and this is assuredly a high estimate when Sultan and Del Sur are taken into consideration. He is not only finely bred by The Moor, from Vashti by Mambrino Patchen, but he is a grand looking horse, and of a size that will insure his progeny being serviceable for nearly every purpose, and that he should get trotting speed is more than likely. Those of his colts which have come under our observation are very fine, and a two-year-old from Corisande, is one of the best looking colts that can be found in any country. The two-year-old, by Newland's Hambletonian—a son of Speculation—and from Phaceola, can scarcely fail. The Hambletonian blood and that of the three-quarter sister to Pachecola, Beautiful Bells, resulted in the greatest young trotter ever seen, Hinda Rose, and this is a token that should not be overlooked in this case. When the catalogue is published we will give a further account of the stock that are embraced in this sale.

### Golden Gate Programme.

In the advertising column will be found the programme of the Golden Gate Fair. The time fixed upon is the first week in September, that being the week previous to the opening of the State Fair.

The racing is \$500 purse for two-year-olds, ¾ of a mile; \$500 purse, heats of a mile; \$500, two miles; \$500, heats of three-quarters of a mile, and a purse of \$1,000, dash of four miles.

The trotting, 2:22 class, purse of \$800; four-year-olds and under, \$600; three-minute class, \$600; 2:30 class, \$800; three-year-olds and under, \$600; yearlings, \$250; free-for-all pacers, with Corette to wagon, \$500; 2:35 class, \$800; two-year-olds, \$400; 2:26 class, \$800, and free-for-all trotters, Director to wagon, \$1,000.

A ladies' tournament and bicycle race complete the bill, and the classification appears to be comprehensive enough to give all a chance.

### Our Horses in the East.

There are discouraging reports from many of the California horses in the East. It is said that Mark Daly and Lucky B. have split their feet and that Fallen Leaf has been in charge of the veterinarian. We trust that the ailments have been magnified and that at the Chicago meeting there will be many victories to record.

Jim Renwick is doing well, his victories and defeats being equal. At Coney Island he was beaten by Little Minch and Aranza in a three-quarter of a mile run, and at Brighton Beach last Wednesday he beat the fleet Hilarity and others nine furlongs in 1:56½. This was doubtless the greatest surprise to Eastern turfmen. When he lost at three-quarters the general verdict was that it was a furlong too far, and now that he has accomplished the longer distance in such good time they will have to concede that he is fully entitled to be called "King of the Cocktails."

### The Pinole Auction Sale.

In the proper column will be found an advertisement of a sale to come off at Pinole, on the ranch of S. J. Tennent, on Thursday, July 24th, by Killip & Co. This sale is for the purpose of settling an estate, and among the animals offered are many of the most fashionable bred trotting stock in the State, colts and fillies by Echo, Steinway, Whipple's Hambletonian, Arthurton, Pinole Patchen, Alexander, Gus, Reliance, etc. Thus there is Hambletonian Patchen and Morse Horse blood, and the mares from which the youngsters come are of good strains. Catalogues will be ready in a short time, when we will have a better understanding of what is to be offered.



## THE RIFLE.

### ANCIENT AND MODERN ARMS.

**A Description of the Choke-Bore Rifle.—Like any Dog, it has had its Day, and its Advocates are Few, and Becoming Yearly Beautifully Less.**

BY DR. E. H. PARDEE—NO. 23.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—In one of my last communications I gave an unprejudicial statement of a contest between one hundred successive shots between the choke-bore and the cylinder-bore rifle. I gave this historical contest of the two kinds of rifled guns with all the care and system that I could bring to bear upon the two guns, and that too after years of repeated trials with both guns, with different kinds of tempered lead and kinds of granulated powder, and fitting of ammunition to the condition of the guns, and time and again changing the inside of the rifle, and making it subservient to certain kinds of powder, with tempered lead moulded into that shape and contour that would cause the least possible friction in its passage through the spiral grooved barrel, consequently less upsetting of the bullet, and with the center of gravity in front of the center of figure. In fact so little were my bullets affected by the process of upsetting that the original shape was but little affected, and always in the same part of the bullet. A vast number of projectiles have been produced and advocated by their special makers; but from the total want of scientific arrangements in their composition and construction, have grown up like "the gourd in the night," and have withered and blasted the following day. The essence of the whole thing is to have the front end of the bullet the heaviest. Without that an unnecessary amount of spiral motion must be resorted to at the cost of immense friction, for with a bullet with the center of gravity much behind the center of figure, the continued tendency to work upon an unsteady motion, and change ends, can admit of no doubt, and when the forward part of the bullet is heaviest, straight forward is its natural inclination, and to this inclination in obedience to the laws of nature it adheres. The test of the pudding is in eating it, and the test of the ingenuity of man's brain is in the construction of a bullet, as above described. It has been worked at for years, and many a wise-acre has flattered himself that he has "belled the cat." Since giving my series of diagrams in wood cuts several months ago, showing the bullet that I use in different parts of its trajectory, also with others when the butt of the bullet was the heaviest, I have received several letters from amateur marksmen and gun-makers, telling me how they obviate the difficulty of a light point, and they all, without a solitary exception, claim to have invented a bullet that does away with this "bug bear" of a light point of mine, and some of them wish me to notice their mechanical ingenuity in some future paper to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

One gun-maker from Detroit, Michigan, writes: "I have struck the key-stone, and will help you out of the dilemma you have written so much about in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, that is, of the light point and heavy butt of the bullet. I have been in the habit of making for my guns long cylinder bullets. After reading your article I fully agree with you, and thought I could devise a better way of throwing the weight forward, than that devised by you. I took the regular bullet, and burred out the butt, making a conical hole in the butt of the bullet, for a little over one-half the length, which threw the weight in front of the center of figure as you call it. But I can't do as good work with them as I can with the same bullet before the change made. Try it and let me know what you think of it, etc."

An amateur marksman writes me from Toronto, Canada, and says: "I have read two of your articles, copied in the *Red and Gun*, which appeared to hit the nail on the head. Allow me to suggest to you an idea of my own, and as an amateur marksman I have tried it and find it works well, in fact, I do much better shooting than with the long bullet made by Sharp & Co. I will tell you, but ask you if you find anything in it write me, and we will get letters of patent on it both in the Canadas and America. I throw the weight forward by drilling out a deep hole in the butt of the bullet, until I remove enough metal to get the greater weight in the point of the bullet. I shall hope to hear that you are pleased with my invention, and shall anxiously await your reply, etc."

A gentleman who is a gunmaker writes me, after discussing upon my diagram, showing bullets on line of trajectory.

"This is my way of making butt end lightest, cavity filled with lighter substance," and this gentleman has been a gunmaker for thirty-eight years.

I refer the reader to "Hans Bnek on the rifle and bow to use it" for full particulars. It is the Minie bullet, with the cup and cannel, which had a long run in all Europe, and was introduced in this country somewhat modified some forty years ago. The same bullet was also experimented with by Mr. Greener, a scientific English gunmaker, as early as 1843, and after much time and labor, he condemned the whole system with his sound and satisfactory reasons. Some twenty years ago, when I was an enthusiast on rifle shooting, I too tried all these different kinds of Minie bullets, and after repeated trials swept them out of both my mind and work shop. Of course it is a coincidence that these gentlemen above referred to arrived at the same conclusion. In fact, it is a very natural thing for a man to jump at just such conclusions, but when the test of both theory and practice is applied, and theory tells us it is not in keeping with good sense, and practice tells us that the performance of such constructed bullets are not steady, I can see no other way than to condemn, and look for something else that will bear the test of philosophy, and be more successful in practice.

The gun maker of thirty-eight years of both study and labor says the hollow in the butt of his diagram must be filled up with a lighter material. Why does he not tell us what that material shall be? It may be that he thinks a common cork would answer. Surely I am at a loss to comprehend what he does mean, and much less do I care, for I assure the gentleman, fix it up as he will, he never has, nor never will obtain any steady and satisfactory performance with such a constructed bullet as he has given in his diagram, a copy of which I have given in this paper.

The adoption of the plug and disc by Captain Minie was in the year 1847, and from this circumstance all lovers of the rifle as late as twenty years ago were familiar with what was called the "Minie rifle." It has been condemned by both science and practice years ago, and I will venture to say that our present marksmen have never seen one, and for

anyone to say that "this is the way that I do it" is like the ostrich in his vain attempt to hide himself by covering up his head in the sand, and exposing his posterior to the curious gaze of some interloping hiped. The closing up of the orifice at the bottom of the bullet is merely the production of an elongated plug with weak sides, which must necessarily be drawn in upon themselves and thus shortened, and while undergoing this upsetting process one side of the bullet is most sure to prove the weakest, and the result must be a deformity of the shot that will be sure to cause a circle of error to take place. The disc prevents the possibility of the powder gas acting upon the center of gravity or the head of the bullet, and thus the advantage of that being the primary motion is lost, and which ensure the absence of wobbling, a principle that I have endeavored to establish in all elongated bullets after leaving the muzzle of the gun, and a defect in which I have tried, and have succeeded beyond my most sanguine expectation, by constructing a bullet with the center of gravity in front of the center of figure, as shown in my diagram of bullets. It may be well for me to say that no elongated bullet that is cylindro-conical can be made to keep its good behavior when fired from a choke-bore rifle. Why, asks the present gun-maker, is it possible that the choke-bore is constructed differently on the inside from that of the cylinder-bore? and if so, pray, how do they differ? The wisdom displayed in the rifling of a scientifically constructed choke-bore is a subject over which I have for years doubted, while it has been advocated by some of our best gun-makers, I believe all or nearly all have given up the delusive reasoning and adopted the cylinder-bore.

One can look in vain for a rifle barrel, unless it was made years ago, with the gathering or deepening groove. In my mind there is no doubt but that it increases the friction of the bullet in its passage through the barrel. There can be no doubt about a greatly increased friction if the bullet underwent the process of upsetting all at once, that is the instant of starting from its state of inertia, but as this is well known not to be the case the question arises, what is the advantage gained by a gathering of grooves? I can see no advantage arising from a mere deepening of the grooves at the breech end of the barrel, and if such a gun gives better performance than the cylinder-bore I ask its advocates what is the cause of it? It is because the nearer the bullet gets to the muzzle of the gun the closer the fitting, and when it arrives at the identical up or choke is it there drawn out again, or does it undergo a further process of upsetting or shortening of the bullet? I have asked these questions for the benefit of the choke-bore men, and will look for an answer in due time. The method of rifling this kind of a gun is by constructing a very ingenious kind of a tool with proper screws, which is so adjusted that it cuts deeper as it travels by the force of the band from the muzzle to the breech, so that when finished the minimum depth of the rifling at the muzzle is .005 of an inch, half way down the barrel .010, and at the breech end of the barrel the maximum depth is .015 of an inch, this gradually deepening 10-1000 of an inch; whereas the uniform methods of rifling for soft lead about .012 of an inch, and with tempered lead .006 of an inch.

I take it that the only office of the rifling is to hold the bullet and impart to it the rotary motion, which keeps the shot in its true line of flight, and grooves that are cut deeper than necessity demands there must be an increased friction, and a certain amount of horse-power lost, creating unnecessary strain, wear and tear on both the projectile and rifle barrel. I take it the nearer to a polished surface you can approximate the inside of a gun barrel, the less must be the friction, and, as a natural result, the greater will be the power on the projectile, therefore I cannot see the point, and think that it must be metaphysical, and none but those minds trained by early education can penetrate this choke-bore system. For, as I have stated before, that a rifle with a uniform cut .011 is sufficient to hold the shot if the lead be soft, and less depth in proportion to the temper of the lead, therefore I ask why increase the depth of the grooves to .015 of an inch? I would tell the choke-bore men, what all this labor of the mountain is about, it does not produce the mouse, but it is a demand for greater friction in conjunction with the unfinished condition or rough state of the inside of the barrel, that the bullet may be held in order to procure a uniformity of upsetting, as I have argued in former communications. That a wagon can be drawn more easily when loaded with a ton of hay over a smooth than over a rough road, and he who says it can't let him try it. Another proof of my position is, that the cylinder-bore possess the greater power of penetration; that is, take two guns of the same calibre and length and weight of barrel, with the same charge of powder, bullets cut from the same mould, and the cylinder-bore gets more penetration, all the time, then the choke-bore, a test of which had ought to settle the question in the minds of all honest searches of truth. But the hobbyist of the choke-bore will say that he does not make his guns with a gathering of the grooves; if he does not, then I can tell him, that he does not understand how to construct a choke-bore rifle; he cannot tell the principal difference between the choke and the cylinder-bore. He is like a boy at the blackboard, trying to work out a mathematical proposition in trigonometry, when he does not comprehend the primary teachings of addition, subtraction and division.

Again I claim that a bullet discharged from a cylinder-bore holds fast to its original shape and contour longer than one from a choke-bore; in fact sometimes the bullet, (I now mean the pointed bullet), is so much distorted from its former shape that it is hardly recognizable, while that from the cylinder-bore is held with the same grip all the time, from its start until it takes its departure in the opened and unconfined air, and is not allowed to be remoulded, as it were, by counter pressures and the laxity of support on its sides.

Therefore the bullet out of the cylinder-bore is in better shape, it is smoother, and better fitted to pass through the particles of atmosphere with less friction, for I cannot too often repeat that perfect smoothness, even to a polished surface, is very essential to the easy passage of a projectile through the air. But it may be necessary for my friend from Penn. to say, that it is not only necessary to roughen the inside of a rifle to lessen friction, but also with equal propriety he may say that the rougher the bullet the less the friction it will create, and the fewer atmospheric particles will be distributed in its passage. He must hold to this position from the time the bullet starts to its terminal velocity. If this man's theory holds good in a rifle barrel, it holds good in air, and if it holds good in air it must in water, and the ship-builder must roughen the bottom of his ship in order that it may pass, and separate the globules of water more easily, and less steam and sail will be necessary to force these monster ship over the bosom of the briny deep. I hold my friend to his position, however untenable it may be; the result of surface thought, without cause and effect, is not the thing to build a reputation on, even in the shady retreat of a country gunshop for the space of thirty-eight long, toilsome years.

In looking over this article I find that I omitted to state

in its proper place, that in the scientifically constructed choke-bore, that with the gathering or deepening of the grooves, also simultaneously commences the expansion of the whole bore, so perceptible is this increase of the size of the bore, that after the bullet is started through the patent muzzle, duly patched, and descends the barrel for about two inches, that perceptible ray of light passes the bullet from the lower part of the grooves, and as it advances towards the breech the weight of the loading rod will carry it down; and then in addition to this expansion toward the breech the grooves also deepen, making almost a double choke-bore. With these additional remarks I have given the choke-bore rifle that forty years ago was considered the neplus-ultra of a rifle. But who dare say that there has not been change for the better during that long period of time, not only in the construction of the rifle, but in all other mechanical departments, and the man who sat astride of a choke-bore rifle forty years ago, and has not changed his mind, is as far behind the mechanical touch of the day as he who shoulders the old turkey-wing cradle and goes to the field of grain at six o'clock in the morning, says that he can reap as much wheat in a day as one of McCormack's improved reapers and threshers, that will cut, reap, thresh and bag forty acres per day. But I suppose it is all owing to one's trust, and if the poor fellow is contented and happy with his cradle of forty years ago, by all means let him bask in his enjoyments and cry at the follies of others.

### The Rifle Association.

As a State Institution supported by the public spirit and enterprise of our military organizations principally, without a dollar's aid from the Government, we sincerely regret anything should creep into its management to create disturbance. Soldiers, without a knowledge of the use of the rifle, are of no benefit to any State, for it is the rifle, not the uniform that makes the soldier. In assisting our citizen soldiers to use their rifles, there is no doubt the Association has been of great use, and, just in proportion, we regret anything should occur to lessen its influence and threaten its existence. As a principle, however, the target-record must be preserved above suspicion, or nothing in the world can keep the Association alive. For the trouble which recently led to the resignation of several of the directors, and which, we fear, will lead to the resignation of many others below that rank, we blame Officer Linville, of the Police, and those who sustained him in his claims to the champion medal. There is not in this city, in the Rifle Association or out of it, a single man who will put his hand on his heart, not Linville himself, and say the score that gave him that honor, and robbed Fred. Knihle of it, was ever made by Linville. The moment the target record is uncertain fraud creeps in, and the Association must die.

Everybody knows Linville's score was disputed at the time of the shooting, and that when the scorer gave in the card, he put a note of interrogation to Linville's score, intimating the claim in question was disputed. Linville, on his claim being disputed, like Fred. Knihle, some years ago, should have declined the honor, and if he persisted in his obstinacy, Captain Douglass and Sergeant Nash should have interfered for the honor of the police, and compelled him to relinquish his claim to the disputed score. The mere fact of possessing the card of the scorer or certificate of the Directors, giving him the first record is of no earthly use or honor to him, because no one in this city believes the honor fairly won. Even now, at this late hour, to prevent a publication of all particulars of the challenge to his score, if from no higher motive, Linville should relinquish the honor and stand upon his actual merits which, as a rifleman, are good enough. False plumes give no beauty or distinction. The fable has it, and truly, that the ass once put on the lion's skin to deceive his kindred, but they all saw he was still only an ass. So this honor claimed against a protest, even though conscientiously by Linville, can add nothing to his reputation because no rifleman believes he can be conscientious in claiming the score giving him the champion's medal. That is the point where the trouble lies. When the target record becomes uncertain, scrupulous men will retire from any association, and those retiring in this case were right in doing so. It is alleged the claim was given under authority of Creedmoor rules. Who in this city in their last form has got those rules? We have looked everywhere for them for a fortnight and failed to find them in this city, and in order to be certain on this head have sent to New York for a copy of Creedmoor rules in their last revised form. The whole business, in fact, is an unfortunate one, the end of which has not come, and for the sake of the future its occurrence is to be deplored. Linville, if he chooses, can end the trouble at once. He has now the chance.

### At Stockton.

The Stockton Guard rifle team was out at their 200-yard target on Sunday. The lowness of the general scores springs from the fact that the team is composed chiefly of young men unexperienced with the rifle:

Sergeant C. A. Merrill.....	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	—41
Corporal L. F. Saftbach.....	3	4	5	2	3	4	4	4	3	—35
Corporal F. H. Cass.....	0	4	5	3	3	4	4	4	4	—34
Private J. Mager.....	3	4	3	3	4	3	4	3	4	—34
Private F. C. Eisen.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	2	3	—34
Private F. Hill.....	2	2	4	4	3	4	0	5	2	—28
Private J. H. Rhoden.....	4	4	4	4	0	4	0	4	0	—27
Private W. M. Smith.....	3	4	3	0	2	3	4	0	5	—25
Private H. Utt.....	3	3	0	2	0	4	2	3	3	—23
Private F. M. Baker.....	3	0	3	0	3	2	0	3	4	—21
Corporal J. H. Baker.....	2	2	0	2	0	2	3	4	2	—22
Corporal W. H. Baker.....	2	3	0	2	0	2	0	3	5	—15
Corporal E. D. Vogelsang.....	0	2	0	3	0	2	0	0	12	—12
Private Blaine.....	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	3	—9

A rifle competition between the picked military marksmen of the several departments of the division of the Pacific will occur at the Presidio, on September 11th, 12th and 13th, for places in the division team of twelve and for the twelve prizes awarded by the War Department. The four best marksmen in the division team will represent the Division of the Pacific in the army team, and will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, September 18th, to prepare for the competition to take place at that post, October 1st, 1884. We hope to see the proportion of these twelve prizes brought to California. We have riflemen in our State capable of winning that honor, if they prepare themselves properly beforehand.

The beautiful weather on Sunday drew together a large number of riflemen to both Shell Mound and Schmetz Park, at which ranges interesting events were to come off. The general shooting of the day was above the average, and the scores made equally by the military and citizens organizations were creditable to the State.



At Shell Mound.

The event of the day here was the effort of Lieut. Kellogg, Sergt. Hovey and Privates C. F. Waltham and R. C. Moore, to reduce the record of Kuhnle and Carr, at 200 yards, 100 shots each, the records to be beaten being 437 and 456. This, as we stated last week, was a pretty high job to undertake, and though not successful the effort reflected credit on all the participants. Kellogg made 454, which, though three points short of success, raised his own record one point. An analysis of the shooting for 400 shots shows a total of 1,758 out of a possible 2,000. This leaves an average of 43.95 for every string of ten shots, and a percentage of 87.9 for the total 400 shots. Viewed in this light the effort, though not successful, was very creditable. The score:

B. I. Kellogg.....	5 4 4 4 5 4 5 5 4-45
	4 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 4-45
	4 5 5 4 4 5 4 5 4-44
	5 5 4 5 5 4 5 4 4-46
	5 5 4 4 5 5 5 4 4-45
	4 4 4 5 4 4 5 5 4-43
	5 4 4 5 5 4 4 5 4-45
	5 4 5 5 4 5 5 4 4-48
	4 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 5-45

Total.....454

Ed. Hovey.....	4 5 5 4 4 4 5 5 4-45
	5 5 5 4 5 4 4 4 4-44
	4 4 4 5 5 4 5 5 4-44
	5 4 5 4 4 4 5 4 4-44
	5 4 4 5 5 5 4 5 4-45
	5 4 4 5 4 5 4 4 4-43
	4 5 5 4 5 4 4 4 4-43
	5 5 5 5 4 5 4 4 4-45
	4 5 5 4 4 5 4 4 4-45
	4 4 4 5 4 5 5 4 5-44

Total.....443

C. F. Waltham.....	5 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 4-4
	5 4 4 5 4 5 4 5 4-44
	5 4 5 4 4 4 5 5 4-45
	5 4 5 4 4 5 5 4 4-45
	4 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 3-44
	5 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 4-43
	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4-40
	3 5 4 4 4 5 4 5 4-41
	5 5 5 4 4 5 4 4 4-45
	4 5 4 5 4 4 5 4 4-43

Total.....437

R. C. Moore.....	4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 4-41
	4 5 4 4 5 5 4 3 5-44
	5 4 5 4 4 5 3 4 4-42
	5 4 4 4 5 4 4 3 4-41
	5 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4-42
	4 4 4 5 4 4 4 3 4-40
	4 3 5 4 5 5 4 4 4-43
	5 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 4-45
	5 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4-42
	4 4 5 5 4 4 5 4 5-44

Total.....424

At the same time and place Company C, 2d Artillery, held their regular monthly medal shoot, with the following result.

	200 yds	500 yds	Total
Lieut. H. Mangels.....	42	42	84
Sergt. O. Lemcke.....	42	41	83
— H. Brooks.....	39	33	72
Cor. Geo. Marcks.....	40	31	71
— H. W. Franks.....	34	32	66
Lieut. A. Huber.....	39	25	64

This match will be completed to-morrow.

At Schuetzen Park.

This popular resort of our riflemen was unusually crowded on Sunday. No people are more convivial by nature, or more earnest in their amusements than the Germans, and this national spirit, so commendable at all times, showed itself especially on Sunday. We believe if electric lights could be used successfully at the hnts the shooting would have gone on all night. The shooting for the day was very good, all the cracks of their respective organizations distinguishing themselves. The 38 bull's-eyes of Fred Kuhnls stand prominent in the day's work. We tried to find the congenial Lieutenant during the week, that we might get the number of shots he fired to make those 38 bull's-eyes, but failed to do so. Next to Philo Jacoby, when wanted for information, Fred Kuhnls, though obliging and gentlemanly at all times, is the hardest man to handle we know in this city. Thus many interesting items that might have enriched our columns this week must remain untold. The following is the general record:

California Schnetzen Club.—Best center shot: First prize F. G. Schueider; second, J. Stanton; third, D. Schoenfeld; fourth, O. Bremer, fifth, Buerman; sixth, Klare; seventh, O. Burmeister; eighth, H. C. Smith; ninth, Klotz; tenth, Freeze, eleventh, Krahman; twelfth, McCloughlan; thirteenth, C. Rapp; fourteenth, Eckman; fifteenth, Hatze; sixteenth, Pollack; seventeenth, V. S. Heyde; eighteenth, A. Utschig; nineteenth, Zecher; twentieth, Sagehorn.

Eintracht Rifles, Schuetzen section, most bull's-eyes: First prize, F. Kuhnls 33, \$5; second, H. Schubert 15, \$4; third, L. Klotz 15, \$3; fourth, P. Klare 13, \$2; fifth, H. Gmbel 9, \$1.

Best center shots: First prize, A. Stamer, gold medal; second, H. Hagerup, \$20; third, B. Wehle, \$15; fourth, H. Leer, \$10; fifth, F. Kuhnls, \$8; sixth, P. Klare, \$6.

Although the prizes for the day, given by the Eintracht Rifles as advertised, were open to all choosing to contend, no outsiders entered. The shooting, therefore, was confined exclusively to the organization.

The San Francisco Turner Schuetzen.—Most rings: First prize, J. Utschig; second, Sagehorn; third, Brnmeister; fourth, Jecklenharg; fifth, Finking; sixth, Schoenfeld; seventh, Pracht; eighth, A. Utschig; ninth, R. Lorick; tenth, D. Worth; eleventh, G. Acker.

A match has been made between eight members of the Fifth Infantry—four on a side, 100 shots each at the 200 yard target—to come off within the next four weeks. Lieut. Kellogg, Lieut. Fred. Kuhnle, Sergeant N. Williams, and Sergeant Ed. Hovey, constitute one team, and Sergeant Macdonald and Messrs. Waltham, Pierce and Burrel make up the other. Col. Ranlett offers a handsome champion medal for the one beating 457 in the match, the holder at all times to be ready defend it against all comers.

The Fifth Infantry Battalion have an arrangement amongst themselves, that when one man challenges another for his team position, the challenge must be accepted. The first match of this series took place at Shell Monnd, on Sunday. Col. Ranlett challenged Sergeant Nick Williams, and the Colonel got beaten for his trouble.

There will be a number of interesting contests at this range to-morrow.

The San Francisco Fnseliers, Capt. Bruer, were ont in considerable numbers, doing good shooting, as usual. This company has improved greatly in its averages lately, and a number of first-class sharpshooters are included on the rolls. We should be glad to have their authentic records in future.

Maximum production often fails to give the largest profits. The largest yields, whether of vegetable or animal products, may have cost more than they are worth, but almost invariably light yields are produced at a loss, or, at best, with very small profit. To find the safe middle ground is an important study for the farmer. There are many processes "which cost more than they come to" in regions of low-priced lands and low-priced farm products. Grinding or cooking food, cutting green crops and feeding in yards or stables, ensilage of corn-fodder or grass, all fail to be generally adopted by the farmers of most of the Western States, because their experience has shown that the systems of feeding which require the least labor have given the largest profits. Even on the high-priced lands near London Sir John Lawes has found the greatest profit where his cattle get most of their food for themselves; hence he grazes much and makes as little hay as may be.

The Messrs. Ames, father and son, of Massachusetts, and Thompson, of Olean, New York, have purchased of the Northern Pacific all of the odd sections in a whole township on what is known as the Mendendale range in Montana, embracing 23,040 acres, which they propose to use as a sheep ranch

STALLIONS THOROUGHbred.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

WILDIDLE.

By imp. AUSTRALIAN. Dam Idlewild, by Lexington. This great race-horse and successful sire will make the season of 1884, from February 10th to June 10th, at Jndson's Wildidle Farm, Santa Clara, Cal.

Wildidle is the sire of Gov. Stanford's Frolic filly (record of one mile, 1:42), at two years old, Max D. (with a record of one and one-half miles in 3:35, the fastest on the Pacific Coast), Jim Douglas, Ella Doane, Wildidler, and others of note.

Terms of season, \$75, payable at time of service, and in all cases before removal. Mares taken good care of at \$8 per month. No responsibility for escapes or accidents. For further particulars address

H. C. JUDSON, Owner, or  
W. L. APPELEY, Supt.,  
Santa Clara, Cal.

P. O. Box 223.

STALLIONS

—AT—

RANCHO DEL PASO.

For the Season of 1884.

Thoroughbreds.

LONGFIELD.

Chestnut horse, by MONARCHIST, be by Lexington. First dam, Dame Gourlay (Blue Gown), by Planet. Second dam, Flora G., by Lexington. Third dam, Fanny G., by imp. Margrave. Fourth dam, Lances, by Lance. Fifth dam, Aurora, by Aratus. Sixth dam, Paragon, by imp. Buzzard. Seventh dam, Indiana, by Columbus (son of imp. Pantaloon). Eighth dam, Jane Hunt, by Hampton's Paragon. Ninth dam, Moll, by imp. Figure. Tenth dam, Slammerkin, by imp. Wildair. Eleventh dam, imp. Cub Mare, by Cub. Twelfth dam, Aramantins's dam, by Second. Thirteenth dam, by Starling. Fourteenth dam, by Croft's Partner. Fifteenth dam, by Greyhound. At \$50 the season, due at the time of service.

JIM BROWNE.

Chestnut horse, by FOSTER, be by Lexington. First dam, Flush, by Hiawatha. Second dam, Fanny Bngg, by imp. Ambassador. Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar. Fourth dam, Madame Bosley, by Sir Richard Tonson. Fifth dam, Nancy Nichol, by imp. Eagle. Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilke's Wonder. Seventh dam, by Chanticleer. Eighth dam, by imp. Sterling. Ninth dam, by Clodius. Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye. Eleventh dam, by Jolly Roger. Twelfth dam, by imp. Partner. Thirteenth dam, imp. Monkey. Fourteenth dam, an imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon. At \$50 the season, due at time of service.

Trotting Stallions.

ECHO.

Bay horse, by RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN. First dam, Fanny Felter, by Magnolia, son of Seely's American Star. Second dam, by Webber's Kentucky Whip. Third dam, by Shakespeare, son of Duroc, and out of a mare by Plato son of imp. Messenger. At \$100 the season, due at time of service.

ALGONA.

Chestnut horse, by ALMONT, son of Alexander's Abdallah, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian. First dam, Emma Kinhead, by Conscrip, son of Cassius M. Clay. Second dam, Elie Dean, by Mambrino Chief. Third dam, by Powell's Bertrand, son of Bertrand, by Sir Archy. At \$100 the season, due at time of service.

ALASKA.

Brown horse, by ELECTIONEER. First dam, by Washington, be by Geo. M. Patchen. Second dam, by Williamson's Belmont. At \$50 the season, due at time of service.

The season for thoroughbreds will commence February 10th and terminate June 20th. For trotting stallions, will commence February 10th and terminate July 1st. Good care will be taken of mares during the season at \$6 per month; after the season \$10 per month will be charged, but no responsibility for escape or accidents.

John Mackey, Superintendent,  
Sacramento, Cal.

THOROUGHbred STALLION

X X.

Pedigree.

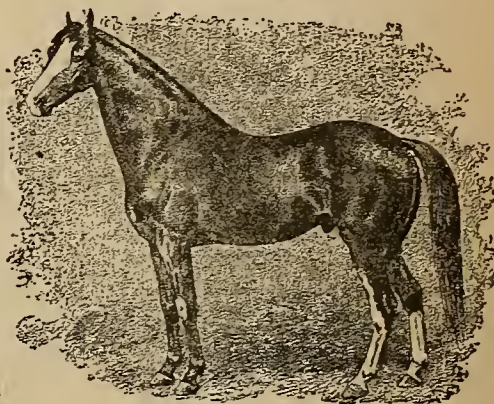
X X (Donblecross), bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson at Atwood Cottage, Riverside, Illinois, foaled May 23, 1872, by MALCOLM. First dam, Columbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland. Second dam, Young Fashion, by imported Monarch. Third dam, Fashion, by imported Trustee. Fourth dam, Bonnets of Blue, by Sir Charles. Fifth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy. Sixth dam, by imported Mealey. Seventh dam, by imported Centinel. Eighth dam, by Mark Anthony. Ninth dam, by imported Janus. Tenth dam, by imported Monkey. Eleventh dam, by imported Silvereye. Twelfth dam, by Spanker.

See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79. X X (Donblecross) is of as high and fashionable breeding as any stallion in the country. His sire, Malcolm, is by imported Bonnie Scotland, his dam Columbia, also by imported Bonnie Scotland; hence his name. Malcolm was one of the best race-horses of his day, and Columbia was also a fine race mare. Columbia is the granddam of Anteeo. Her dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland, Vauvonia, Bonnie Kate (the dam of Bonnie Lizzie), Andes, Hock Hocking, Three Cheers, etc. The dam of Malcolm, Lady Lancaster, was the dam of Sagamore, Ontario (the dam of McWhorter), Regent, Lady Fairfield, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton, etc., and a reference to the racing calendars will show how distinguished the members of these two families are. This is the only Bonnie Scotland stallion in California, and from his inbreeding basas much of the blood as if he were a son of that renowned sire. He is a horse of immense substance, good size, high form, and of the best disposition. Will make the ensuing season, 1884, from February 15th to June 15th, at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms, \$50 the season.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON,

Oakland or 508 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER.

BY MONDAY.

First dam Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse. Second dam Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock. Third dam Ida, by imp. Belshazzar. Fourth dam Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard. Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle. Sixth dam Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder. Seventh dam, by Chanticleer. Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling. Ninth dam, by Clodius. Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye. Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Roger. Twelfth dam, by Partner. Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey. Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon

TERMS, \$50 THE SEASON, TO A FEW MARES OF APPROVED breeding. Good pasturage for mares at a distance at \$4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

My place, where Joe Hooker will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road. This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier and Jim Renwick. For history of Joe Hooker see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN January 20th, 1883.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

TROTting STALLIONS.

Standard Trotting Stallion

BILLY HAYWARD, 489,

At NILES, ALAMEDA COUNTY.

Terms \$20.00. Good pasturage \$3.00.

JAS. J. MARTIN, Agent.

THE ELECTIONEER STALLION

STANFORD

Will make the season of 1884, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, at my stable near the Oakland Race Track.

Terms.

\$50 for the season, payable at the close of the season. No responsibility assumed beyond reasonable care.

Pedigree and Description.

Stanford was bred by George Faylor, late of San Francisco, foaled in 1879; is dark bay, no marks, 15½ hands, and weighs 1,050 pounds; was sired by Electioneer, and closely resembles him in form and color; was not broken until last year; has been baddled very little, but enough to show that his action is excellent and peculiar to the get of Electioneer.

First dam, Annie Laurie, by McCracken's Dave Hill, Jr., (sirs of Geo. Treat, record 2:23), he by McCracken's Dave Hill, he by Red Lion, and he by Vermont Black Hawk.

Second dam, Kitty, by Owen Dale, son of Belmont. Dam of Dave Hill, Jr., by old St. Lawrence, granddam thoroughbred, Dam of Dave Hill by Vermont Hambletonian.

Dam of Red Lion by Vermont Hambletonian.

J. J. FAIRBANKS

Oakland, January 18, 1884.



## ATHLETIC.

## A Pacific Coast Athletic Association.

We have hinted before in these columns our belief that the time had arrived for the formation of an association as described in this head line, and now openly suggest that some steps should be taken to secure that end. These steps, moreover, should be taken immediately, so that, on next Thanksgiving Day, for example, or at all events before the year is out, the first "Annual Amateur Championship meeting" may be held. From an examination of the records of New York Championship meetings, and a knowledge of the capabilities of our amateurs, we are satisfied that the performances at the first meeting here would not average a whit behind the first similar meeting in the East, and would in several events be considerably better. Handicap races are a perfectly legitimate way of encouraging new performers and exciting rivalry, but naturally a good man is frequently handicapped out of nearly every meeting in a year. A championship meeting is a proper corrective for this state of affairs, and moreover, we should expect to see at this meeting representatives from many interior towns.

Then again the amateurs here are as competent to make rules for their own guidance as are men 3,000 miles away, and all questions of doubt, reinstatement, etc., would be much more fitly submitted to a home organization. From the Olympic Athletic Club, as being the leading organization in the State, should the first proceedings originate; and we hope that through the active co-operation of the officers of that institution, this present year—better say this present month—may see the formation of a "Pacific Coast Association of Amateur Athletes."

## An Alleged Champion.

This paper was the only one that in noticing the swimming match of a few weeks back explained that the race was not for the amateur championship as announced. Harris, the winner, has gone East, and, of course, will represent himself as the champion of California, whereas there are a great many unassuming gentlemen who can defeat this alleged champion any distance with ease. Joe McDavitt, George Tyler, Fred Cook and Spring are all infinitely better men. Cook has beaten Harris on the only two occasions they met. On the day of the race Cook was present and desired to compete, but was refused admission to the race. The contestants in the race are no doubt responsible for the statements contained in the daily press concerning championships, etc., and it is to be hoped they will be a little more modest next time. The woods are full of champions.

## The Stockton Meeting.

Everything is satisfactorily arranged for a meeting of the Merion Club to be held at the race track at Stockton on the 4th of July. The following programme is arranged for the meeting:

100 yards race, handicap, open.  
440 yards race, handicap, open.  
1 mile race, handicap, open.  
1 mile walk, handicap, open.  
1/2 mile scratch bicycle race, open.  
1 mile bicycle, handicap, open.  
High jump handicap, 3-inch limit, open.  
Club race, 100 yards.  
100 yards race, pupils of Stockton schools.  
Obstacle race.  
Entrance fee 50 cents for each event.  
All entries to be made at the office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN before 4 p. m. Saturday, June 28th.  
Stockton entries can be made with Bert Moore, on Main street.

Last November 30th, J. J. Theobald won the mile walk in 7 min. 24 1/5 sec. from the 150 yard mark, while at the last meeting of the Olympic Club C. B. Hill was the winner of the mile walk in 7 min. 30 1/2 sec. from the 125 yard mark. At a glance it is apparent that a contest between these athletes would be very close and exciting. Since walking has been added to the programmes of the clubs, for some reason or other, all have resulted in easy victories and have been the most uninteresting instead of the most interesting events on the programmes. Let us have a well-contested match next time, with Hill and Theobald on the same mark, and all the others handicapped with judgment, and just see whether the spectators won't be enthusiastic.

They have never gambled on wrestling matches in Japan, and people with a speculative turn of mind in that line are punished by imprisonment. That has been the style in vogue there for centuries, but if ever Mat Sorak returns to that country and imparts to his fellow countrymen all the beauties of pool box and hippodrome wrestling, as he has learned them from the people with whom he has professionally associated in the States, those laws will undergo a modification or be repealed entirely.—*Boston Globe*.

Pedestrianism is on a boom in France. The Countess Potoksa set the ball rolling by walking from Paris to Veranille, and now another Countess has laid a wager that she can walk from Paris to Monte Carlo in a given time. In addition to all this a society has just been formed at the gay capital for the encouragement of pedestrianism in particular and athletics in general.

Now that the training and racing season has opened, a word of caution to competitors will not be amiss. Be careful not to over step the bounds of judgment; exercise common sense; and remember that it is almost impossible for a well trained man to hurt himself in a race, and the cause of some being injured may be attributed to the simple fact that they were either too young or improperly trained for the contest.

We want the athletic statistics of this year to be devoid of any cases of over exertion or injury. Help us to prove that there is more health and less injury, both physically and morally, in honest competition and careful training than some people are at present willing to believe.—*Amateur Athlete*.

For more than twenty years "physical culture" has held a prominent place in the curriculum of Amherst College. No department has proved so universally popular, and it is perfectly safe to say that no department has produced more beneficial and lasting effects upon the students.—*Boston Herald*.

W. Snook, the well known English amateur, is gradually recovering his old form, judging from recent performances.

## BICYCLE.

The scratch half-mile Bicycle race, to take place at Stockton on the 4th of July, will no doubt bring together the very best performers on the Pacific Coast, and should the track be in good condition—and there is every reason to believe that it will—the record will surely be cut down.

A 53-inch Rudge racer has just arrived in this city for John S. Prince. It weighs 27 pounds, and will be the finest and highest cost machine ever ridden by the champion.—*Boston Herald*.

Hendee says that no man in the country ever pushed him so hard as Frazier, and that the latter is one of the best in the country.

Charlie Palmer, one of the fastest amateur riders in England, has written to his brother in this country, that he will be here in time for the Springfield races.

## THE DRAMA.

## Vienna Gardens.

Although the absence of the Gypsy Band shows what attraction they were to cultivated and musical people, the houses have not been really poor, though the performance has assumed more of a variety character than we like. The musical part of the performance was really good. Miss Spencer has developed a culture, range and power of voice we had not given her credit of possessing. Her singing during the week was excellent, but the orchestra did all they could to drown her out by their vile accompaniment. The California Quartette were warmly welcomed. It is a pleasure to hear these gentlemen, Morant especially. Wetter can sing a solo, and that is more than any other bass singer in town can do. The only objection to him is the peculiarity of his mannerism. Miss Mozart and others in their specialties give power to the performance.

## A Son of Rifleman in Montana.

Mr. Wm. Flannery, of Gallatin county, Montana, is the owner of the bay horse Turf Gallery, by Rifleman, dam Emma Barnes, by Norfolk, from Evadne, by Winnebago. Turf Gallery has sired a few colts, and they are so promising that Mr. Flannery has placed the son of Rifleman at the head of his stud. He has this season two foals, a colt and a filly, by Turf Gallery, from mares by Rifleman, bred in this way for the purpose of preserving the blood. The disposition of the Rifleman stock to take kindly to the trotting gait has also been recognized. Kansas Girl by Indian Chief, dam by Trimble's Eclipse, was bred to Turf Gallery last year, and the colt is so fine that the mare has been returned this season. Mr. Flannery is also the owner of the old chestnut stallion Napa, by Norfolk, dam Trampollette, by Billy Cheatman, from Emma Taylor by imp. Glencoe. Turf Gallery is twelve years old and Napa seventeen.

Your horses will enjoy a good bath as much as you will yourself if it is given in the proper way. The water should not be cold enough to chill them, and a good large sponge is the best thing to use in bathing them. The pleasure thus afforded the horses is not the only benefit derived from such operations, but the hair and skin can be better cleansed in this way than in any other. It is a good plan to rub them thoroughly dry after the bath.

Sam Gamble has resumed business as trainer and driver, and is at present at Sacramento. He is a competent and reliable horseman. Skillful, patient, persevering and level headed, his return to the track will be hailed with pleasure by gentlemen who are compelled by circumstances to have their horses trained in public stables. He has already a considerable string engaged.

## Sybil II.

Mr. Thomas Bennett's English setter bitch Sybil II, ex Dan-Sybil, whelped eleven puppies on Wednesday last, to same owner's Regent ex Royal Duke-Gift. Six of the litter are black, white and tan, one orange and white, one chestnut, white and tan, and three chestnut and white. The youngsters should be in demand among those who fancy purely bred setters.

In another column will be found the advertisement of the California Powder Works, the oldest and most prominent in the State. Going, as our paper does, to almost every man in the State who uses a rifle or a gun, as well as to all the sportsmen's clubs and military organizations in the State, we desire to call their attention to the duty of using home-made powder. While equal in character to powder made elsewhere, The California Powder Co. was incorporated in 1861, nearly a quarter of a century ago, and stands to-day as one of the best conducted, wealthiest and most extensive of our home manufactures. Everybody knows, however that this distinction and success has not been reached by the early establishment of the company so much as by the excellence of their powder, which has now attained a national name. It is self-evident no company could sell poor powder. The chief works are located at Santa Cruz, and while covering many acres are admitted to be otherwise as complete and scientific as any in America. The company employ altogether about 150 men regularly, and it is all white labor.

## Dissolution Sale of Trotting Stallions, BROOD MARES, Roadsters, Colts, Etc.

In Consequence of the Dissolution of  
Co-partnership of Messrs NEWLAND &  
PUNYEA, we will offer for sale on

SATURDAY, July 19, 1884,

—AT—

## OAKLAND TROTTING PARK,

FIFTY HEAD OF WELL-BRED HORSES. AMONG the yearlings and two-year-olds are the get of Steinway, Grand Moor and Posora Hayward. The brood mares are principally Hambletonian. The stallions are the well known Grand Moor, by the Moor, dam Vasthi, by Mambrino Patchen; and the two-year-old colt by Newland's Hambletonian (the by Speculation) out of Phacola by Silverthreads, her dam Minnehaha, dam of Beautiful Belle, Eva, Sweetheart and others. The roadsters comprise fine driving horses, both single and double, and several matched carriage and team teams. There will also be offered coach and track sulkies, light and heavy driving carts, etc.

The horses, with the exception of brood mares, will be at stable at Newland & Punyea, Seventh street, near Broadway, Oakland, until July 17th, after that date all may be seen at Oakland Park.

The sale will be absolute. Terms Cash. Catalogues will be issued in a few days.

## KILLIP &amp; CO.,

Auctioneers, 116 Montgomery St.,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

## IMPORTANT BREEDERS' SALE OF Trotting Stallions, COLTS AND FILLIES, Brood Mares, Roadsters, WORK HORSES, Etc.

—The Property of—

S. J. TENNENT, at his Ranch,

PINOLE STATION, Near Martinez, upon the  
line of the C. P. R. R., at 10:30 A. M. on

THURSDAY, July 24th, 1884.

THIS SALE WILL BE ONE OF THE MOST important that has yet taken place in California, and will include Colts and Fillies by Echo, Steinway, Whipple's Hambletonian, Arbuton, Pinole Patchen, Alexander, Gus, Reliance, and other noted Stallions. Catalogues, giving full pedigrees and description, will be issued in a few days.

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers.

## ASHLAND PARK TROTTING STUD

NEAR LEXINGTON, KY.

B. J. TREACY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM. FOR though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawks. At Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest, Blackwood, Sentinel, American Clay, Administrator, North Star, Mauburno, Bourbon Chief, Regular, Balsera, Howard's Mambrino and Homer. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed-producing trotting crosses, along all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred. For catalogues or further particulars address  
2-731  
B. J. TREACY, Lexington, Ky.

## Sixth Annual Exhibition

—OF THE—

## Sonoma County AGRICULTURAL Park Association



TO BE HELD AT

## Santa Rosa, California.

—O N—

AUG. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23, inclusive,  
1884.

\$6,000 IN PURSES!

\$5,000 IN PREMIUMS!

LARGE AND COMMODIOUS PAVILION.

500 Stables. Splendid  
Grand Stand.

One of the Finest and Fastest Mile Tracks  
in the United States.

—O—

## SPEED PROGRAMME:

Tuesday, August 19—First Day.

No. 1—Running, three-quarter-mile dash for two-year-olds; \$25 entrance, \$10 forfeit, \$150 added; \$30 to second horse.

No. 2—Trotting, three-minute class; purse \$500; \$300 to first horse, \$150 to second horse, \$50 to third horse.

Wednesday, August 20—Second Day.

No. 3—Running, one-mile dash, free for all; \$25 entrance, \$10 forfeit, \$200 added; \$75 to second horse.

No. 4—Trotting, 2:40 class; purse \$500; \$300 to first horse, \$150 to second and \$50 to third horse.

Thursday, August 21—Third Day.

No. 5—Running, one-and-a-half-mile dash for three-year-olds; entrance \$25, \$10 forfeit, \$200 added; \$75 to second horse.

No. 7—Running, half mile and repeat, free for all; entrance \$25, \$10 forfeit, \$150 added; \$50 to second horse.

No. 8—Trotting, 2:22 class; purse \$750; \$450 to first horse, \$225 to second and \$75 to third horse.

Friday, Aug. 22—Fourth Day.

No. 9—Running, selling race one-and-one-eighth mile dash; purse \$200; entrance fee; \$50 to second horse; fixed valuation, \$8000; to carry entitled weight, two pounds off for each \$100 below and three pounds added for each \$100 above fixed valuation.

No. 10—Trotting, 2:27 class, purse, \$600; \$350 to first horse, \$180 to second, and \$50 to third horse.

No. 11—Trotting, purse of \$500; free for all horses owned in the counties of Sonoma, Napa, Marin, Yolo, Solano, Lake and Mendocino, on the first day of June, 1884, that have never beaten 2:45; \$300 to first horse, \$150 to second, and \$50 to third horse.

Saturday, Aug. 23—Fifth Day.

No. 12—Running, two and one-fourth mile dash, free for all; \$30 entrance, \$15 forfeit, \$250 added; \$75 to second horse.

No. 13—Trotting, free for all; purse \$800; \$180 to first horse, \$240 to second, and \$50 to third horse. Director to wagon.

## STOCKHOLDERS' RACE.

No. 14—Trotting, stockholders' purse \$250, entrance fee \$25. This race to be trotted during the Fair with at least one day's notice before race. Free for all horses owned by stockholders of this association on the first day of June, 1884. The horse winning the first heat to take \$125 and go to the stable, the horse winning second heat to take \$50 and go to the stable, the horse winning third heat to take \$25 and close the race.

## Remarks and Conditions.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of sixty per cent. to first horse thirty per cent. to second, and ten per cent. to third.

National Association rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over, shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66 2/3% to the first and 33 1/3% to the second.

In all races, entries not declared out by six p. m. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start. When there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at six p. m. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Except as otherwise specified, running races will be conducted under the rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races, (except fixed events), to close with the Secretary on Saturday, August 2, 1884.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

G. H. BANE, Secretary.

WILL ACTON, Asst. Sec'y.

I. DeTURK, President.



— THE —

# Golden Gate Agricultural —AND— MECHANICAL FAIR ASSOCIATION. DISTRICT NO. 1. Oakland, Cal.

—COMMENCING—

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st, 1884.

—AND ENDING—

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th.

## Speed Programme:

### FIRST DAY—Monday, September 1st.

- No. 1 RUNNING—GOLDEN GATE PURSE—Purse \$500 for two-year-olds; in four monies; three-quarters mile dash.  
No. 2 RUNNING—PARDEE PURSE—Purse \$500; free for all; four monies. One mile and repeat.  
No. 3 TROTting—2:22 class—Purse \$800; four monies.

### SECOND DAY—Tuesday, Sept. 2d.

- No. 4 TROTting—Purse \$600 for all four-year-olds and under; four monies.  
No. 5 TROTting—Three minute class; Purse \$600; four monies.

### THIRD DAY—Wednesday, Sept. 3d.

- No. 6 RUNNING—Free for all; two-mile dash; Purse \$500; \$300 to first; \$150 to second, and \$50 to third.  
No. 7 RUNNING—Free for all; three-quarters of a mile and repeat; Purse \$500; \$300 to first; \$150 to second, and \$50 to third.  
No. 8 TROTting—2:30 class; Purse \$800; four monies.

### FOURTH DAY—Thursday, Sept. 4th.

- No. 9 TROTting—Three-year-olds and under—Purse \$600; four monies.  
No. 10 TROTting—For yearlings—Purse \$250; three monies; mile dash.  
No. 11 PACING—Free for all—Purse \$500; four monies. (Carette to wagon.)

### Fifth Day—Friday, Sept. 5th.

- No. 12 TROTting—2:35 class—Purse \$800; four monies.  
No. 13 TROTting—For two-year-olds—Purse \$400; four monies.  
No. 14 TROTting—2:26 class—Purse \$800; four monies.

### Sixth Day—Saturday, Sept. 6th.

- No. 15 LADIES' TOURNAMENT—Purse \$100; \$25 for the most graceful rider, second \$15, third \$10; for the most skillful rider \$25, second \$15, third \$10.  
No. 16 BICYCLE RACE—Free for all; one mile dash; Purse \$100; first \$50, second \$30, third \$20.  
No. 17 TROTting—Free for all—Purse \$1,000; four monies. (Director to wagon.)  
No. 18 RUNNING—Four mile dash—Purse \$1,000; four monies.

### Remarks and Conditions.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old trot, unless otherwise specified. Five to enter and three to start in all the above races. But the Board reserves the right in all the races in the above programme to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Purse of four monies divided at the rate of fifty per cent. to first horse, twenty-five per cent. to second, fifteen per cent. to third, and ten per cent. to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over, shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66-2-3 to the first, and 33-1-3 to the second.

In all races, entries not declared by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start. Where there is no more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance, under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races to close with the Secretary on Friday, August 1st, 1884.

L. WALKER, Secretary, A. C. DIETZ, President.  
Office, 26 Montgomery St. S. F.  
P. O. Box 236.

S. K. THORNTON & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,  
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

CIGARS and TOBACCOS,

256 MARKET and 10 FRONT STS., SAN FRANCISCO.  
N. E. COR. FRONT and MARKET.

—AGENTS FOR—

Buchanan & Lyall's Navy Tobaccos, Planet Mills Hemp Carpets and Twines,  
C. C. Dietz Genuine Havana Cigars.

# Brunswick, Balke, Collender Co.



The Most Extensive Billiard House in the World.

MANUFACTURERS OF BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES.

Importers and Dealers in all kinds of Billiard Materials. Sole agents for Hyatt Billiard Balls, which will stand any climate. Ten Pins, Balls and Pins. Sporting Goods of all kinds. Sole Owners and Patentees of the unrivalled

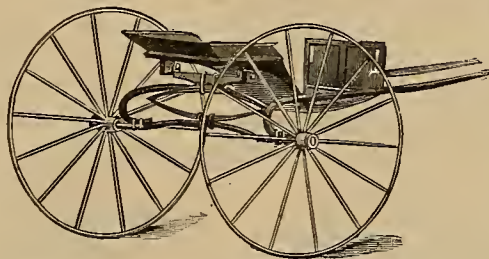
"MONARCH QUICK CUSHION,"

The best in the world for accuracy, correct angles and durability, and used exclusively for all Championship Games.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST.

Office and Salesroom, 653 and 655 Market Street,  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

## THE CHAMPION One-Spring Training Cart.



WEIGHT, From 85 to 100 Pounds. Price, \$75 to \$85.

J. A. BILZ,

—Manufacturer of—

All Kinds of Vehicles,

Pleasanton, Alameda Co., Cal.

FRANK BROS., Market St., Agents for San Francisco.

HATMAN & MORNINGTON, Agents for San Jose.



E. T. ALLEN,

—IMPORTER OF—

Fire-Arms, Ammunition,  
FISHING TACKLE, POCKET CUTLERY,  
AND SPORTSMEN'S SUNDRIES.

416 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

Catalogues on application. Le Pages' Liquid Glues.  
Sole Agent for the Coast.

## FAIRLAWN, 1884.

### TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

### 25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

### 130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at Private Sale.

**THE ONE PRICE PLAN** is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

ALMONT 33.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at \$300 the season.

### HAPPY MEDIUM 400.

Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at \$150 the season.

### ALECTO 2548.

By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at \$50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:30 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

Lock Box 392.

WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

## GUNPOWDER.

The California Powder Works,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cannon, Sporting, Mining and Hercules Powder,

Jno. F. Lowse, Secretary.

230 California St., San Francisco.



'Singer' Model Sewing Machines only \$15  
Including an \$8.00 set of extra attachments of 9 pieces and needles, oil and neat outfit of 12 pieces with each. Guaranteed perfect. War-durable, quiet and light running. Don't pay \$30 to \$50 for machines no better. We will send ours anywhere on trial before paying. Circulars free. Save \$15 to \$35 by addressing GEO. PAYNE & CO., 47 Third Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Found at Last! GOLD SEEKERS FRIEND  
WILLIAM ARYWATCH & NOT  
WEAR OUT  
SOLD  
J. S. BURN & CO., 38 Dey St., N. Y.

## Watt Park, Grass Valley



JULY 4th and 5th.

### First Day, July 4th.

- No. 1—Trotting, mile heats, 3-in-5, 2:27 Class. Purse \$600.  
No. 2—Running, half mile and repeat. Free for all horses in the District. Purse \$300.  
No. 3—Pacing mile heats, 2-in-3, free for all horses in the district; 3 to enter and start. Purse \$100.

### Second Day, July 5th.

- No. 1—Running, mile and repeat, free for all. Purse \$900.  
No. 2—Trotting, 2-minute class, free for all in the District; mile heats, 3-in-5; 3 to enter and start. Purse \$100.

No. 3—Saddle race, half mile and repeat. Purse \$50. CONDITIONS—Entries to all races 10 per cent. of purse. Unless otherwise mentioned, five are to enter and three to start. Purse will be divided 60, 30 and 10 per cent. All entries will close on June 26th, at 8 o'clock P. M., with J. P. SHOEMAKER, or A. D. WEST.

Lessee and Manager of Watt Park,  
Grass Valley, Nevada Co., Cal.

## Important Sale of Thoroughbred Horses.

BY DIRECTION OF

THEODORE WINTERS, ESQ.

We will Offer for Sale

Thursday, July 17th, 1884.

At the Stables of C. H. SHEAR, opposite  
Agricultural Park, Sacramento,

Seventeen Head of Thoroughbred Horses  
COMPRISING

All his two-year olds and yearlings, together with the crack three-year-old Prince of Norfolk and the famous hurdle mare Hattie B.

It is Mr. Winters positive intention to retire from the turf and confine himself strictly to breeding. Hence his entire string will be offered without reserve. The colts in training will be galloped until day of sale, that they may be kept in order for racing purposes. The horses may be seen previous to sale at the Winters' Ranch, Riverside Road, near Sacramento. A competent Veterinary will be in attendance, to make all examinations desired by purchasers. Killip & Co. will execute commissions for intending buyers who cannot be present.

Catalogues giving full pedigrees, etc., will shortly be issued. For information apply to

KILLIP & CO.,  
Live Stock Auctioneers,  
116 Montgomery Street, S. F.

## AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Pure Bred Jersey Cattle,

THE PROPERTY OF

ROBERT BECK, ESQ.,

—TO TAKE PLACE—

Thursday, July 17, 1884.

IMMEDIATELY UPON THE CONCLUSION OF THE sale of Mr. Winters' horses, we will offer twenty head of THOROUGH-BRED JERSEY BULLS, COWS and HEIFERS, all registered in the American Jersey Cattle Club, and in Pacific Coast Jersey Cattle Club Registers. These cattle are of the choicest milk strains, being chiefly descended from Touchstone, the most famous Jersey bull imported into California. Several high grade cows and heifers will also be offered.

The sale will take place at stables of C. H. Shear, opposite Agricultural Park, Sacramento. Catalogues giving pedigree and full information will be issued in a few days.

KILLIP & CO.,

Live Stock Auctioneers, 116 Montgomery St.,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

### FOR SALE.

## Holstein Bull

NERO OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 2209.

Calved October 21, 1880. Sire BLAITH, No. 2208. Dam JEANETTE, No. 150. Weight 1,365 pounds.

## Ayrshire Bull

GENERAL SHERMAN.

Calved April 10, 1877. Sire SCARBORO CHIEF, No 1706. Dam KITTIE BIRNIE 2d, No. 4179.

Address ARIEL LATHROP.

Room 60, C. P. R. Bldg.  
Cor. Fourth and Townsend streets, S. F., Cal.



## THE TROTTING STALLION SILVERHEEL

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884 AT THE DASHWAY STABLES, 370 Eleventh street, between Franklin and Webster streets, Oakland.

Silverheel is a dark bay, foaled July 31st 1878; bred by R. B. Chisholm of Kane County, Illinois. Sired by Wilson's Blue Bull, his dam Maggie Rice by Gage's Logan; grandam Fanny Stratford, a mare which had every mark of high breeding, and was the dam of John A. Rice that showed a 2:40 gait when two years old.

Logan by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; his dam Lady Wallace by Ohio Eclipse.

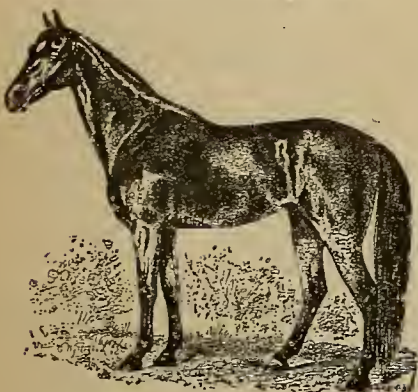
With little training when four years old, Silverheel showed three heats inside of 2:40.

### TERMS.

Twenty-five dollars the season; will make terms for insurance. Season to end July 1st.

SACKRIDER & CHISHOLM.

## Hambletonian Trotting Stallion



## BOB MASON

By ECHO. His dam Belle Mason by Belmont, thoroughbred. Echo by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Fanny Felter by Magnolia (by American Star). Belle Mason by Belmont (Williamson's). First dam, Lucy Johnson, by the Pony (son of imported Leviathan). Second dam Catalpa, by Frank. Third dam, by John Richards.

Will make the season of 1884 for a limited number of mares, at the OAKLAND TROTTER PARK.

### Description.

Bob Mason is a mahogany bay, with inside of off hind ankle white and star in forehead; sixteen bands, and weighs 1,100. Foaled May 10th, 1879. He is of fine kindly disposition, a natural trotter, and has shown great speed, but as yet has no public record. For a fine portrait and full description of the horse see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of June 30th, 1883.

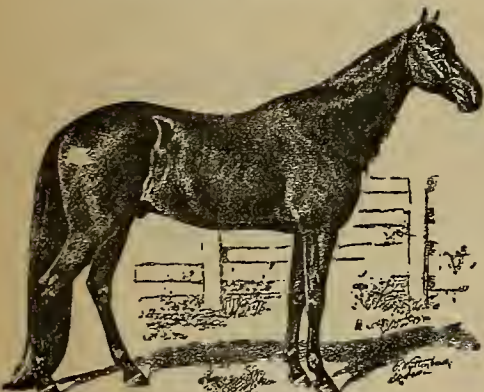
For full history of his sire Echo, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN July 2nd, 1882. See also, for his full brother Exile, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN issue of September 16th, 1882.

### Terms.

Fifty dollars the season, payable at time of service. All mares at risk of owners. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasture at \$5 per month.

CHARLES J. ELLIS, Owner.  
WM. DONATHAN, Agent.

## Mambrino Trotting Stallion



## ABBOTSFORD.

Record 2:19 1-2.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884, AT THE DANCH OF S. B. WHIPPLE; San Mateo, Cal.

### PEDIGREE.

By Woodford Mambrino; his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino Paymaster; dam Woodbine, (dam of Wedgewood, 2:19), by Woodford, son of Kosciuszko, by Mr. Archy.

Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodbine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks, by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty-nine colts and fillies sired by him at Woodburn, not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease, Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf, and he gained on a slow track, at Minneapolis, a record of 2:21 1/2. He has thirteen sons and daughters that have trotted in 2:30 or better. Abbotsford 2:19 1/2; Malle 2:19 1/2; Manetta 2:19 1/2; Mambrino Dudley 2:22; Convoys 2:22 1/2; Magenta 2:21 1/2; Maure 2:25; Geo. A. Ayer 2:30; Woodford Mambrino was also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket 2:24. It is proper to draw comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first named stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,330 foals out of selected mares. Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettie, beat 2:29. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty-six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in seven. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is five times greater than Hambletonian.

Young Columbus, by Old Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harris' Hambletonian, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. Young Columbus was the sire of Phil Sheridan, sire of Phyllis 2:17 1/2; Adelaide 2:19 1/2; Commonwealth 2:21; Elram Woodruff 2:25; Valley Chief 2:25; Faustina 2:25 1/2; Phil Sheridan, Jr., 2:29 1/2; Tom Malloy 2:30.

### TERMS.

One hundred dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season, free of charge. Good pasture at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes.

WASH JAMES, Agent,  
San Mateo, Cal.

## The Trotting Stallions

## DIRECTOR AND MONROE CHIEF

Will make the season of 1884 st

## Oakland Trotting Park,

Commencing February 1st and ending June 1st.

### TERMS.

Director \$200, Monroe Chief \$100, the season. Good pasture for mares at reasonable rates. Due care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no responsibility assumed should any occur.

### Director, 2:17.

Black horse, foaled July 18, 1877, by Dictator (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10 1/2; Phallas, 2:15 1/2); first dam Dolly (dam of Thorndale, 2:22 1/2; Onward, 2:23 1/2), by Mambrino Chief; second dam by Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiemar.

Thorndale, 2:22 1/2, is the sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16 1/2, and Daisy Dale, 2:19 1/2.

### Monroe Chief, 2:18 1-4.

Two-mile record, 4:46.

Brown horse, foaled 1879, by Jim Monroe (son of Alexander's Abdallah, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, first dam Madame Powell, by Bay Chief (son of Mambrino Chief); second dam by Toronto (son of St. Lawrence); third dam claimed to be of Whipstock. For a very lifelike portrait of Monroe Chief and a full account of his pedigree and performance, see the holiday number of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, issued December 29, 1883.

For further information address

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,  
OAKLAND TROTTER PARK.

## The Trotting Stallion

## BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Pennington, Philadelphia, Penn. By HAPPY MEDIUM, dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr. Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by his grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1884 from February 10th to July 1st.

### Terms.

\$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasture at \$3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

J. B. McDONALD.

2:20 1-4.

## The Fast-Trotting Stallion

## ANTEEO.

Dark bay colt, near hind foot white; foaled May 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

By ELECTOR.

First dam, Columbus, by A. W. Richmond.

Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.

Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.

Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.

Fifth dam, Bonnets of Blue, by Sir Charles.

Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.

Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.

Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.

Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.

Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.

Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.

Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.

Thirteenth dam, by imp. Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 10th to June 15th, 1884, at the Fair Grounds at Santa Rosa.

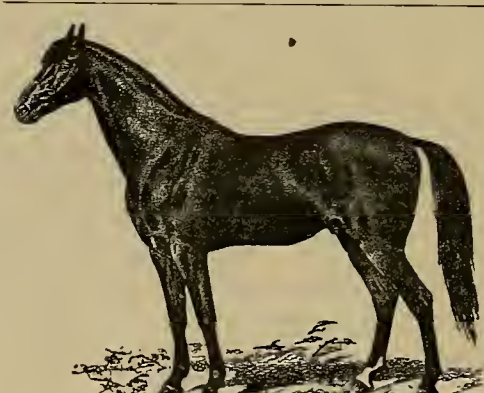
### TERMS.

\$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20 1/2, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

M. ROLLINS, Agent,  
Santa Rosa.



## MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE WILKES, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christian by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes (weighing 1,200 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 27 representatives in the 2:30 list of which 14 have records of 2:25 or better, 5 of 2:20 or better, and 3 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H., and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1884, at the Drew Stable, STOCKTON, and L. M. Morse's near LODI.

### TERMS.

\$30 for the season, or \$25 single service. This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

## The Trotting Stallion

## STEINWAY,

With two-year-old record, third heat, of 2:31 1/2, and three-year-old record, fourth heat, of 2:25 1/2.

### Terms.

He will serve mares the present season, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, 1884, at the

Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County.

At \$100 for the season, payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasture \$5 per month, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of M. McIlverry & Co., Nobility Stable, Oakland, or of S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S. Smalley's Stable, Haywards, will be forwarded immediately to the farm.

### Description.

He is a bay, 15 1/2 hands high, weighing 1,175 pounds, long flowing mane and tail, two white hind ankles, remarkable style and lofty carriage; has a good, resolute head set on a stout neck; his shoulders do not mount very high on the withers. He has great length and a capacious middle piece, plenty of bone and substance; his gait is high and square; his disposition is the very best.

### Pedigree.

Steinway, by Strathmore; first dam Abbess, by Albion, the sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24; second dam by Marshall Ney, by imported Emancipation; third dam by Bertrand, he by Sir Archy; Albion by Halcyon, a pacer; he by Virginia, a son of Sir Archy. Steinway's dam is the dam of Solo, five-year-old record 2:28, and Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, two-year-old record 2:31 1/2, winning the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall, heating the Palo Alto colts and others. Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway. Steinway's dam is also the dam of W. S. Buckner's colt Currency, that trotted as a yearling, the fall of 1882, in 2:46. See New York "Spirit of the Times" of November 18th, and "Turf, Field and Farm" November 18th, 1882.

Strathmore is the sire of Santa Claus, 2:17; and Tucker, 2:19 1/2; Chestnut Hill, 2:22 1/2; Alice Stoner, 2:24; Steinway, three-year-old, 2:25; Nannie Talbert, five-year-old, 2:27; Solo, five-year-old, 2:28; Monitor, 2:28 1/2; Henderson, 2:28; Strathlin, three-year-old, 2:29; and Stuart, three-year-old 2:28. Stuart is full brother to Belnor, who trotted a mile in 2:52 at fifteen months old. Bedford trotted in the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall; was timed the second heat in 2:32; he by Strathmore also. Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, the sire of Dexter, 2:17; first dam by North American, the sire of Whitehall, he the sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23, and he in turn got Governor Sprague, record 2:20 1/2; and he got Kate Sprague, record 2:18. The dam of Scott's Thomas, record 2:21, and Scott's Chief, record 2:23, was by Whitehall; also North American, by Sir Walter; he by Hickory, sire imported Whip; North American's dam is a pacer. Strathmore's second dam is by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by imported Messenger.

### Performances.

Steinway has trotted four races; at two years old he won the Lexington stake, mile heats, beating Memento, Jewett, Verbera, Admission, Mystery, in 2:39, 2:32, 2:31. Memento won the first heat. As three-year-old, at Sharsbury, Ky., August 8th, 1879, over a miserable half-mile track, he beat Bushwacker, record 2:27, and Blackwood, Jr., record 2:22, in four heats, 2:38, 2:37, 2:37, 2:35, Bushwacker winning second heat. At Lexington, August 18th, 1879, he trotted six heats, 2:38, 2:35, 2:30, 2:25 1/2, 2:30 1/2, 2:30 1/2, Steinway winning fourth, fifth and sixth heats, beating Jewett, Catby and two others. At the fall meeting of the Horse Breeder's Association for the Kentucky stakes for three-year-olds he was beaten in three heats by Jewett, in 2:26 1/2, 2:24 1/2, 2:24 1/2, but Steinway was lame in this race, and really not in fit condition to start; he was timed second, in 2:27 1/2, 2:23 1/2, 2:27 1/2.

Address

GEORGE WILEY,

Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.

## THE TROTTING STALLIONS



## SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1ST TO JULY 15TH, 1884, AT THE FARM OF THE OWNER, THREE MILES NORTH OF CHICO, BUTTE CO., CAL.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15 1/2 hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, and foaled in the spring of 1878.

### PEDIGREE.

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Esurris, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Fride, yearling record 2:41 1/2) by Flatall, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grandam by Leffer's Consul, by Schepper's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

## LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built, weight, 1,180 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks, and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star, son of Phil's Western Star by Blacknose. Let dam by Bonanza, 2nd dam by Gallatin (1811). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flatall (dam of Flight, 2:23, and Prompter, 2:33). 2nd dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. 3rd dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. 4th dam by Leffer's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

### TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty (\$50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five (\$25) dollars the season, cash. Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasture. Further pasturage will be charged three (\$3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. MCINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.







# THE Thirty-first Annual STATE FAIR

— AT —

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Commencing Monday, Sept. 8th.

— AND —

CLOSING SATURDAY, SEPT. 20th, 1884.

## TWO WEEKS.

### Speed Programme.

First Day, Thursday, Sept. 11th.

#### TROTTING.

No. 1—THE OCCIDENT STAKE—Closed in 1882 with thirty nominations.  
No. 2—PACING PURSE, \$1,000. 2:25 Class.  
No. 3—TROT PURSE, \$1,200. 2:25 Class.

Second Day, Friday, Sept. 12th.

#### RUNNING.

No. 4—THE INTRODUCTION STAKE—For two-year olds. \$25 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$200 added; \$30 to second; third to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.  
No. 5—THE CALIFORNIA DERBY STAKE—For three-year olds. Closed in 1882 with sixteen nominations. One mile and a half.  
No. 6—THE DEL PASO STAKE—For all ages. \$50 entrance; \$15 forfeit; \$250 added; \$75 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarter mile beats.  
No. 7—SELLING PURSE, \$200—Entrance free. Second horse, \$50. Fixed valuation, \$1,000; two pounds off for each \$100 below, and two pounds added for each \$100 above fixed value. One mile and an eighth.

Third Day, Saturday, Sept. 13th.

#### TROTTING.

No. 8—TROT PURSE, \$1,000—For four-year olds. Closed March 10th, 1884, with ten entries.  
No. 9—THE ANNUAL TWO-YEAR OLD TROT STAKE—Closed January 1st, with twenty-one nominations.  
No. 10—TROT PURSE, \$1,200—2:25 Class.

Fourth Day, Monday, Sept. 15th.

#### RUNNING.

No. 11—THE MATURITY STAKE—Closed in 1883, with nominations. Three miles.  
No. 12—THE PREMIUM STAKE—For all ages. \$25 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$200 added; of which \$50 to second; third to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.  
No. 13—THE CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For two-year olds. Closed in 1883 with nineteen nominations. One mile.  
No. 14—FREE HANDICAP STAKE. \$50 entrance; \$25 forfeit; \$15 declaration; \$350 added. \$75 to second; third to save stake. Weights announced September 5th; declaration September 8th, by 8 P. M. Two and one-quarter miles.

No. 15—FREE PURSE, \$300—For all ages. \$50 to second; \$25 to third. One mile and repeat.

Fifth Day, Tuesday, Sept. 16th.

#### TROTTING.

No. 16—TROT PURSE, \$1,000—For three-year olds. Closed March 10th, 1884, with thirteen entries.  
No. 17—TROT PURSE, \$1,200. Three-minute Class.

Sixth Day, Wednesday, Sept. 17th.

#### RUNNING.

No. 18—THE ORANGE STAKE—For two-year olds. \$25 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$150 added; \$50 to second. Five-eighths of a mile.  
No. 19—THE BREEDERS' STAKE—For three-year olds. Closed in 1883 with seventeen nominations. One mile and a half.  
No. 20—SELLING PURSE, \$250—For all ages; entrance free. \$50 to second; fixed valuation \$1,000. Two pounds off for each \$100 below, and two pounds added for each \$100 above fixed value. One and three-eighths miles.  
No. 21—FREE PURSE, \$400—For all ages. \$100 to second; \$25 to third. One mile and a half, and repeat.

Seventh Day, Thursday, Sept. 18th.

#### TROTTING.

No. 22—TROT PURSE, \$1,200—2:22 Class.  
No. 23—TROT PURSE, \$1,200—2:40 Class.

Eighth Day, Friday, Sept. 19th.

#### RUNNING.

No. 24—THE SUNNY FLORE STAKE—For two-year olds. \$50 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$200 added. \$75 to second; third to save stake. Winner of Introduction Stake penalized 5 pounds. Winner of California Annual Stake penalized 5 pounds. Winner of both penalized 10 pounds. One mile.  
No. 25—THE SHEPHERD STAKE—For three-year olds. \$50 entrance; \$15 forfeit; \$250 added; \$75 to second; third to save stake. Winner of Derby Stake penalized 5 pounds. Winner of Breeders' Stake penalized 5 pounds. Winner of both penalized 10 pounds. One mile and a quarter.

No. 26—THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE—For all ages. \$50 entrance; \$15 forfeit; \$200 added. Second, \$75; third, \$50; \$200 additional, if best time (1:42) in the State is beaten. Stake to be named after winner, if Night-hawk's time (1:42) is beaten. One mile.  
No. 27—THE PACIFIC COAST HANDICAP—For all ages. \$100 entrance; \$50 forfeit; \$20 declaration; \$400 added. \$150 to second; \$100 to third. Weights announced September 16th; declaration September 17th, by 8 P. M. Three miles.

Ninth Day, Saturday, Sept. 20th.

#### TROTTING.

No. 28—TROT PURSE, \$1,000—For two-year olds. Closed March 10th, 1884, with five entries.  
No. 29—TROT PURSE, \$1,200—2:30 Class.  
No. 30—TROT PURSE, \$1,500—Free for all. "Director" to wagon.

Entries for the following running events for 1885-6, were ordered to be closed with the above races:

No. 1—CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—For foals of 1882, to be run at the State Fair of 1885. \$50 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$250 added; second horse \$100; third, \$50. One mile.

No. 2—MATURITY STAKE—For four-year olds in 1885, to be run at the State Fair of 1885. \$100 entrance; \$25 forfeit; \$300 added; second horse, \$100; third, \$50. Three miles.

No. 3—CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For foals of 1883, to be run at the State Fair of 1885. \$100 entrance; \$25 forfeit; \$250 added; second horse \$100; third, \$50. One mile.

No. 4—CALIFORNIA DERBY STAKE—For foals of 1883, to be run at the State Fair of 1886. \$50 entrance; \$10 forfeit; \$250 added; second horse \$100; third, \$50. One mile and a half.

### REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year old trot, unless otherwise specified: five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of fifty per cent. to first horse, twenty-five per cent. to second, fifteen per cent. to third, and ten per cent. to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66-2-3 to the first, and 33-1-3 to second.

In all races, entries not declared on by six p. m. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance, under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races (except fixed events) to close with the Secretary on Friday, August 1st, 1884.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

P. A. FINIGAN,

Edwin F. Smith, Secretary. President.

**The Vienna Gardens,**  
Cor. of Sutter and Stockton Sts.

### THE POPULAR

## FAMILY RESORT OF THE CITY.

The Ladies' Orchestra, composed of accomplished musicians is the feature of the entertainments, with the talented Miss Bertha Nember as leader.

Refreshments of all kinds the best the market affords.

G. F. WALTER,

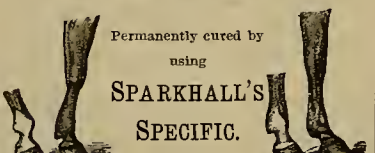
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.....AND.....

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Which does not blister or interfere with the horse's work.

Valuable and undisputed testimonials from all points mailed free on application.

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PAUL FRIEDHOFER,

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## Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs.

I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct.

Wm. Corbett,

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Cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat and Lung affections, Coughs, Colds, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Soreness in the Chest or Lungs, Weakness in the Back, Pains in the Back, Bowels, Sides, Colic, Croup, Pneumonia, Menses, Whooping Cough and Indigestion. It heals the entire system. Pleasant tasted as ice cream. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle. Post-office box 1870.

REDDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents, 529 and 631 Market Street, San Francisco.

## Stick-Fast Toe-Weight.



This Toe-Weight, wherever introduced, has effectually supplanted every other kind. All prominent saddlers and horsemen in the U. S. recommend them in preference to any other.

Sizes 2 to 12 oz. Ask your dealer or send to MILES & ANDREWS, Fentonville, Mich.

## RAWSON'S U. S. ARMY



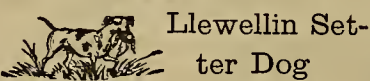
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Llewellyn Set-  
ter Dog

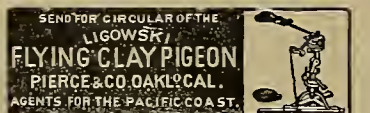
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### BY LIECESTER OUT OF DART.

Color, Black, White and Tan; aged five years. Bred by L. H. Smith, of Strathroy, Ontario, Canada; broken by R. B. Morgan, now of Akron, Ohio. Also handled one season by N. B. Nesbitt, of the Harvard Kennel Club, at Storm Lake, Iowa. Will be bred to a few first-class bitches.

Fee—\$40.00

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## SETTER PUPPIES.

ENGLISH SETTERS, FINEST breed imported. Irish Setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill of Oregon. Pedigrees guaranteed. \$25.00 each at six weeks old.

Apply to E. LEAVESLEY, Gilroy.



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MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY, 704 Sacramento St. San Francisco, Cal.

## Speed Programme

— OF —

## THIRD DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

— AT —

CHICO, CAL.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1884.

First Day, Tuesday, September 2d, 1884.

No. 1.—TROT PURSE—For two-year old colts owned in the District. Mile beats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of \$200. First colt to receive \$120, second \$60, and third \$20.  
No. 2.—TROT PURSE—2:30 class. Mile beats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of \$400. First horse to receive \$240; second \$120, and third \$40.

Second Day, Wednesday, September 3d.

### DOOLEY STAKE.

No. 3.—RUNNING RACE.—Three-quarter dash for two-year-olds. Entrance \$25, p. p., \$125 added.

### UNION HOTEL STAKE.

No. 4.—RUNNING RACE.—One-and-a-half-mile dash for all three-year-olds. Entrance \$25, p. p., \$200 added.

No. 5.—RUNNING RACE.—Three-fourths of a mile and repeat, for all. Entrance \$25; \$175 added.

No. 6.—TROT PURSE.—For yearling colts owned in the District. One mile, to harness and to rule, for a purse of \$150. First colt to receive \$90; second \$45, and third \$15.

Third Day, Thursday, September 4th.

No. 7.—TROT PURSE.—2:35 class. Mile beats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of \$300. First horse to receive \$180; second \$90, and third \$30.

No. 8.—TROT PURSE.—For single road horses to baggy, to be driven by the owners, best 3 in 5, for a purse of \$150. First horse to receive \$90; second \$45, and third \$15.

Fourth Day, Friday, September 5th.

No. 9.—RUNNING RACE.—For all, one mile dash. Entrance \$25, p. p., \$150 added.

No. 10.—RUNNING RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile dash, for two-year-olds. Entrance \$25, p. p., \$150 added.

### SOCIETY STAKE.

No. 11.—RUNNING RACE.—For all, two mile dash. Entrance \$50, \$25 forfeit, \$300 added.

No. 12.—TROT PURSE.—For two-year old colts owned in the 3d and 13th Districts. Mile beats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of \$250. First colt to receive \$150; second \$75, and third \$25.

Fifth Day, Saturday, September 6th.

No. 13.—TROT PURSE.—For all, mile beats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of \$400. First horse to receive \$240; second \$120, and third \$40.

No. 14.—PACING RACE.—2:20 class. Mile beats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of \$400. First horse to receive \$240; second \$120, and third \$40.

### REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

National Trotting Association Rules to govern all Trotting and Pacing Races. But the Directors reserve the right to change the order of the programme so as to alternate if necessary to save time, and furnish more than one race the same day.

In all Trotting and Pacing Races, five to enter, three to start. Entrance ten per cent. of purse, to accompany all nominations.

Horses distancing the field will be entitled to the first and third money only.

Horses entered for purses can only be withdrawn by consent of the Judges.

The Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association Rules to govern all Running Races.

Non-starters for Running Races will be held for entrance.

Non-starters must be declared on the day previous to the race they are engaged in, before eight o'clock p. m.

In all Running Races the second horse saves entrance.

No money paid for a race without a contest.

All entries for Races to close with the Secretary or President, at Chico, July 1st, 1884, at ten o'clock p. m.

The Board of Directors will have absolute charge of the Track and Grounds during the week of Races, and guarantee that they will be kept in first-class condition.

The above rules in regard to entries and conducting the Races will be strictly enforced, and all purses and stakes will be paid when the Judges have rendered their decision, and before leaving the Stand.

C. C. MASON, PRESIDENT.

ROLAND DILLER, SECRETARY.

## Notice.

HERBERT H. BROWN, M.P., GEO. H. HOLMES,  
NUGENT W. BROWN, C. BRUCE LOWE,

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WINSLOW & KELLY.



# BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

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SUBSCRIPTION  
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

## TURF AND TRACK.

### Dates Claimed.

Bay District, San Francisco (Fall Meeting), August 2d, 5th, 7th, and 9th.  
Santa Cruz Fair Association, Santa Cruz, August 12th to 16th.  
Sonoma County Agricultural Association, Santa Rosa, August 18th to 23d.  
Sonoma and Marin District Association, Petaluma, August 25th to 30th.  
Thirteenth District, Marysville, Aug. 26th to 30th.  
Golden Gate Fair, Oakland, September 1st to 6th.  
Chico Fair Association, Chico, Sept. 1st to 6th.  
State Fair, Sacramento, Sept. 11th to 20th.  
Ninth District Fair Association, Rohnerville, Sept. 23d to 26th.  
San Joaquin District Fair, Stockton, September 22d to 27th.  
Santa Clara District Fair, San Jose, September 29th to October 4th.  
Monterey Agricultural Association, Salinas, Oct. 7th to 11th.  
Fresno Fair Association, Fresno, October 7th to 11th.  
Los Angeles Fair Association, Los Angeles, October 13th to 18th.

### Pendragon on the Derby.

Pendragon always writes pleasantly. In the following disquisition on the Derby, the merits do not rest entirely on pleasing diction as there are many suggestions that are well worthy of consideration. He has evidently stronger objections to "letting up" than we have expressed, deprecates the practice almost as vigorously as Governor Stanford, who characterizes two long let ups as the equivalent of one breakdown. Shorts breaks in the work, such as Harvester was subjected to, frequently are beneficial, best if the training has not been carried too far, or the races of unusual severity, idleness surely entails a loss of condition.

A Frenchman it was who told us that there is nothing certain but the unexpected. Had he been an Englishman, and a racing man at that, and had he remained equally witty, he might have managed to strengthen up his epigram. Truly, nothing is so ready to hand as racing for the purpose of proving there is nothing certain but the unexpected. Racing is essentially an English pastime. Though it flourishes in an intermittent manner abroad, to see it at its best, as well as at its worst, one must see it in England. Also it now appears as though, if one wishes for a real, right-down, unmitigated racing surprise, an eye-opener which puts all previous eye-openers into the shade, he must go to England and to English racing for it. In the way of a mild sort of reversal of public form, the French Derby, which resulted in the victory of Little Dnck, with Archiduc second, was noteworthy. At one time such a reversal as that in the French Derby would have made people wag their tongues for a week, but we have changed all that, and the victory of a horse who on public form had not a million to one chance—beforehand—is now merely one of the events of any racing season. Up to Wednesday last it might have been supposed that every possible way of upsetting public form—of showing how races are lost when it seems as though they must be won, and won when it seems as though they have been already lost—had been used up; but on Wednesday we may be said to have taken an entirely new departure. Just as in literature and the drama, art, politics, and science, at the moment when it appears as though things were set and fixed forever, when it appears as though we had exhausted every known form of talent, when it appears as though a novelty were absolutely impossible, something that could not by any possibility have been foreseen comes to pass, come new star shoots suddenly to the front—so on Wednesday we were introduced to an entirely new way of being successful in the Epsom Derby.

Let us premise that the Epsom Derby is admitted on all hands to be the greatest race of the season. There may be people prepared to dissent from this view. Probably there may be people audacious enough to say that the best race is that which is contested by the best horses. Others may say that the best race is that which produces the best (and the most) betting. Views are permissibly various in this regard, and yet sometimes it appears singular to find that the only reason that can be given for the Epsom Derby being the great race over all of the year is because it attracts the greatest number of people. Even this is a moot point. I have before now met men who would bet that the Doncaster St. Leger brings a bigger crowd to the Town Moor than the Epsom Derby brings to the downs which it has made immortal—not only immortal, but remunerative to those who ought never to retire to rest without blessing their stars to think that the Derby has, without anything in the way of added money, achieved its present position. Every now and again

the Derby can put forward a claim on its own account. Every now and again it is known to have, or it appears to have, the admittedly best horse, perhaps two or three of the admittedly best horses of the year among its runners. Every now and again it brings about a struggle between two "equine giants" such as forms the subject of legendary lore for years, perhaps for generations, afterwards. Every now and again it introduces us to an international struggle of itself sufficient to mark an epoch in turf history. Every now and again it is lifted by some extraneous means or other out of what would otherwise be its slough of despond by the good fortune which has attended it so far as the memory of man goes not back to the contrary.

As I take it, the fact that the Derby attracts the greatest number of sightseers, even if the statement be true, should hardly make it the greatest race of the year. Especially in this case when the sightseers are sightseers only, when ninety-nine out of every hundred of them know nothing whatever of racing in general, care nothing whatever about this race in particular, and only go to the downs because it is the fashion to do so, and because it gives them the opportunity for a day's outing or a day's dissipation. The crowd which looks on at the Doncaster St. Leger is of a totally different description. In horse-worshipping Yorkshire and all the adjacent counties which send their thousands to swell the crowd upon the Town Moor everybody knows something more or less, about horse-racing. It is hardly possible to imagine two crowds more distinct in their constitution, their tastes, habits, and ideas of things in general, than the two crowds, one of which looks on—if it may really be said to look on—at the Epsom Derby, and the other of which looks on with an intense and soul-absorbing interest at the Doncaster St. Leger.

It is not my purpose to discuss here at length whether or not the Epsom Derby is or is not the greatest race of the season, or to analyze the characters and conditions of races which may be said to stand as rivals round the throne. But it is only fair, after what I have already said, to add that the Epsom Derby, whenever it appears to be losing its first and greatest, or what should be its first and greatest, claim upon public consideration, has a way of reasserting itself which is nothing less than phenomenal. We get a case in point, and a very strong case, too, by means of the Derby just over. The horses engaged in it were known to be of a comparatively inferior order. Owing to short-sightedness or mischance, the undoubtedly best horses of the year were not engaged in it. St. Simon, Busyboddy, Duke of Richmond, Archiduc—these and others known or suspected to be the equals, if not the superiors, of the best in the Derby field, were outside the battle. A few years ago and such a position of affairs would have been impossible. Every owner of anything like a promising yearling felt it his bounden duty to give such yearling a chance of gaining what has been times without number described as the blue riband of the turf. Then for any man to say that the Derby winner was not absolutely the best horse of the year would have been for such man to cover himself with well-merited ridicule. But as years roll on it appears as though owners of horses are gradually becoming dubious about casting their subscriptions into a common fund which has nothing added to it for the purpose of making it look tempting to any but those who have immense faith in the capacity of their youngsters.

When such a change once sets in, believe me, its course is rapid. These are undeniably the days of added money; days such as would not have been considered possible even so recently as a dozen years ago. It is not only possible but probable that what we have discovered this year will show itself more strongly still in the immediate future. Owners will reserve their horses for stakes which are rich not because the entry fees are abnormally heavy, but because of the generosity of the proprietors of the course upon which they are run. With every recurring year we may more and more reasonably expect to find that there are at least three or four horses unentered for the Derby who are undoubtedly superior to any of those who will run in the race which once gave its winner an undoubted and undisputed premier-ship. Still, notwithstanding that this is at least as true as anything else that can be found in the way of turf prophecy, it has to be conceded that up till now the Derby has a way of vindicating itself and of offering us something that we do not as a rule get elsewhere. Some years it is one thing, some years it is another. Some years it is undoubted excellence, some years it is an extraordinary result. Some years it is the softest and softest course known, some years it is the driest and hardest. Some years people are carried off the stands knocked over by sunstroke, some years they are carried off only to be revived by hot flannels and bot, (and strong), brandy and water. Some years the race is run in a snowstorm, some years in a drenching downpour. These

are not themselves remarkable features; they must be taken in regard to the fact that the Epsom Derby is supposed to introduce us to mid-season and the hottest portion of the Summer solstice. Anyway, the Derby has a very extraordinary style of asserting itself, rehabilitating itself, and laying claim on special mention; and this brings me back to one of the statements with which I set forth—that the Derby of 1884 has asserted itself in a way which is entirely unprecedented.

At the present moment I am—and I am very anxious to admit it—not at all sure but that everything that has been said in the foregoing paragraphs about late years' lack of quality in the Epsom Derby is altogether incorrect, inasmuch as by means of Harvester's dead heat with St. Gatien, we must have been introduced to a horse of phenomenal calibre. If there is anything in the way quality is measured, if there is anything in the way horses are trained, if there is anything in experience, practical or theoretical, if there is anything in anything past, present, or to come—why, then, Harvester must be not 14th, the inferior of St. Simon, but a good 14th, his superior. This looks like heresy. Perhaps it is, using the word heresy according to its etymology and its original meaning. Of this I am certain, that St. Simon, great and good a horse as he is, could not be stopped in his work four or five days before a race, no matter how well he was previously, be restricted to walking and trotting exercise, and a very small amount of that, and then run a dead heat with a perfectly trained horse against a perfectly trained field over a course so renowned for its difficulties and dangers as the course upon which Harvester ran so well on Wednesday. But this is not all. I submit that St. Simon could not do as Harvester did, even though he was simply stopped in his work for the sake of experiment. What then can be said to appropriately chronicle that which has happened, when a horse is stopped in his work because of decided injury to one of his fore feet and suspicion of unsoundness about the other one, and yet four or five days afterwards he does as was done by Harvester? Truly, we have, just when we appeared to be in the deepest depths of our degradation, come upon a performer of efficient ability to make the best and brightest of our previous performers seem mean and paltry by comparison.

In looking at what was done in the Derby it must not be forgotten that the course was in a condition such as would offer apparently insuperable difficulties to a horse whose legs were in any way unsound. I have seen it stated several times in print that the course was as hard as an ordinary turnpike road. This is no figure of speech—as a statement of fact it is under rather than over the mark. The herbage upon the course was of the scantiest, and the ground from its chalky nature had become more like asphalt than anything else that can be easily mentioned. An ordinary turnpike road, such roads as run in the neighborhood of Epsom, which are of gravel and chalk loosely mixed and favoured with a good soft coating of dust, would be much more fit for a hard gallop than the course itself, as the course was on Derby Day. There was none of the usual "thunder" which generally accompanies a close finish on turf. The horses' boots rattled just as they do upon the Queen's highway. And after a mile and a half of this to see a notoriously unsound horse like Harvester wear a well-trained and highly tried horse down inch by inch, and then pull up and return to the weighing enclosure full of life and jollity, just as though he had only been out for an exercise canter, is something to remember. Assuming that all we have been told about Harvester's stoppage in his work was true—and I must say that since the race I have seen nobody who has, in print, cared to cast the slightest doubt upon these stories—then we must reckon that Harvester is not only the speediest horse, all difficulties of preparation remembered, that we have ever seen, but that he is also the stoutest and the staunchest.

With regard to the stopping of animals in their work, perhaps my opinion may be worth taking. I can well understand a horse being stopped altogether for one day—can understand his being eased slightly for two or three days—without his suffering. Indeed, where he has been overdone, he may be highly benefited by rest and change; but to be stopped four complete days would by the fifth put a good 14th. impost upon his previous prospects. Anybody who knows anything about getting horses or men into condition knows that directly they are down to their weight, anything like idleness causes the tissues to become coated with fat again with alarming rapidity. Notoriously one day's idleness will put on as much as a week's good wholesome work will take off. Thus it is that though one day's rest may benefit an overdone horse, such a thing as four day's rest—not because he was overdone, but that he was unsound—with a retention of the ability to



mile and a half at the pace necessary to win a Derby, is simply impossible; or rather it was until Harvester's show in this year's Derby.

Perhaps the most extraordinary part of this business is that Harvester, either in the paddock or on the course showed no signs whatever of his previous inactivity. He was to all outward appearances in magnificent condition, full of life, and yet not the least bit above himself. He moved so freely and looked so well that even those who had doubted his ability, when at his best, to win so great a race, especially with two stable companions in it who were admittedly better than himself, went back to the ring and had a little quiet investment in his interest. Another equally phenomenal part of the business is that those who did not see Harvester—those who eschewed the paddock or, for the matter of that, stayed here in London—were determined not to let Sir John Willoughby's colt run without having at least sufficient on him to save their other money. The wisdom of the professional punter may not be in any way as great as that of the proverbial serpent, but it is a wisdom which comes of practical experience; and so the way in which they clung to Harvester, despite the evil reports circulated with regard to him, strikes me as being nothing less than extraordinary. Feverish men were to be seen on the course waiting anxiously for the numbers to go up. They had instructions directly they saw the number of Harvester hoisted to be sure and get their money on him. Really, judging by this, and judging by the way in which his victory or his half-victory was received afterwards, I appear to be the only person about who has any cause for astonishment. Well, I will plead guilty to being astonished, and very much astonished. There is nobody more ready than myself to admit that of all the horses who started there was none whose victory was less expected by me than the victory of Harvester. Which brings me back to another of the statements with which I began—that in this world, or at all events in that portion of it which has to do with racing, there is nothing so certain as the unexpected.

More than once I have heard it stated on authority that racing is very much like life, and that life is very much like racing. Without staying to analyze the assertion, which is said to be capable of every proof, I may suggest that the racing on my page will be more than usually like life this week. "Life is as tedious as a twice-told tale, vexing the dull ear of a drowsy man." It is not only a twice, it is a two hundred times told tale, the tale of what happened on Epsom Downs last Wednesday; but although I have spent so much time over the moral of what happened, it would ill become me as a sporting critic and historian were I—especially after having taken the trouble to go down and get almost frozen to death—to conclude without relating what I saw while the races were being run and immediately before it. So, even at the risk of appearing unduly tedious, let me obey the call of duty. Although after the first race the crowd swarmed upon the course and looked as though they never could be got off it again within the given time limits, Superintendent Gernon and his merry men got to work directly the numbers went up and the bell began ringing, and got the track clear with marvelous celerity. The hoisting of the numbers and the names of the jockeys was watched with intense interest, as everybody appeared crazy to know whether Harvester would run or not. As he was absolutely last on the card, and had no jockey attached to him, grave doubts were entertained as to his going to the post. As a rule there are several horses on the card who do not put in an appearance. Following the example set last year, every one of the fifteen named on the official list was placed in charge of the starter. The parade and the canter were quickly got through, the only absentee being Richmond, who, in conformity with the mystery which has been maintained in regard to him throughout, went quietly to the post, and remained there until he was joined by the rest of the horses.

One of the features of the preliminary was the difficulty the majority had in discovering which was Harvester. Though given on the card as running in Sir John Willoughby's colors, white and yellow cap, his rider, S. Loates, appeared curiously decked out in a jacket the most noticeable portion of which was yellow. Why? When he was at last recognised everybody was astounded at the manner in which he carried himself in the parade, also at his graceful and easy action during the canter. At the post Mr. George, after one trifling break away, in which Hopeful Dutchman was prominent, sent the lot off to one of his best starts. A noticeable feature of the beginning was that Archer, contrary to usual custom, did not take up his place near the rails, but contented himself with the centre. To me it looked as though the race was run at a most rapid pace from start to finish. Several outsiders seemed determined to make up in strength what they wanted in speed, and try and settle their more highly fancied opponents by rattling them over the hard ground as fast as they could gallop. This it was that the field ran better and closer together than is usually the case, none of them, not even the best, being of class enough, so far as previous exhibitions went, to lie off, and depend upon their opponents coming back by the time the straight for home was reached. For a long way going up the hill and on the high level Hopeful Dutchman was prominent, but directly the turn for the lower ground was made he disappeared. All those who were supposed to have any chance at the start were pretty well together when the turn into the straight was made, the disappointment being with St. Medard, who was expected, first owing to his haughty and "cricket-ball" like conformation, and second owing to the services of Archer, to come down the hill with great ease and secure a good lead by the time the straight run-in was made. Really St. Medard was never in the hunt "when the row began." Another noticeable feature of the turn for home was the strange way in which Webb on Queen Adelaide managed to get himself blocked. He seemed to have lost his head and forgotten the clear road on the upper ground he has used with such advantage in years gone by.

The first to go of those prominent when the lot were well in the straight was Richmond, and soon open order was taken by all still in the running. Noarer and nearer the leaders came on; and people who were watching him gradually began to realize that one horse who, according to all previous considerations, should have shot his bolt even before the sharp turn and dangerous descent had to be made—Harvester—was coming along for home, and going, to use a popular expression, like a steam engine. Presently Loch Kanza, whose name had been in many men's mouths, tumbled off. Then Borneo stopped to nothing, and loud shouts were raised for Talisman, who looked dangerous, but who began to make his effort a trifle too early. Soon he too was done with. Queen Adelaide ran through as the others fell away, and looked as though she would, despite her disappointments, come easily to the front; when all of a sudden, just as the stands were being approached, out came St. Gatien going as well and apparently as fresh as when he started. It was evident that Queen Adelaide could not live

by the side of him, and for full fifty yards it appeared as though the as yet unbeaten colt of dubious paternity would be returned a somewhat easy winner. But, to the astonishment of everybody—to the astonishment and consternation of those who had taken undue liberties with him—and received by a roar such as has rarely been heard even on Epsom Downs, Harvester shot forth and commenced gradually to overhail the leader. The struggle for the last two hundred yards was as exciting as has ever been seen on any race-course. Wood was riding St. Gatien all he knew, and doing all that the most cunning of his craft could do to extract the additional six inches which makes all the difference between winning and losing; but Loates, who rode patiently and well, gradually gained—so gradually, however, that those who were in a position to watch the finish held their breaths suspended, and wondered whether the cripple could last long enough to make up the short but all sufficient distance which still separated them when only a dozen yards was left to reach the winning post. Two strides from home St. Gatien was in front, but just as they passed the chair Loates, by one superhuman effort, got his horse up level, and the first dead-heat that the Derby has known for fifty-six years had to be recorded.

I have since heard and read that Queen Adelaide was third. Of this I know nothing myself, as so wound up was I, so spellbound watching the other two finish, so knocked into a cocked hat by the spectacle of a horse rising as it were from the dead and finishing with a stoniness the superior of which after so fast run a race on such terribly hard ground has never been seen, that if the remaining thirteen had finished all abreast two lengths behind the dead-heaters I should never have noticed them. Had the race been ten yards further Harvester must have won, as he was going great guns at the finish. He looked as if he would have liked to go round and begin again. This has led some folks to suggest, Loates not being yet so fashionable as to be beyond all criticism, that had Harvester come just a wee bit sooner he would have won handsomely. This is an ex-*winning*-post facta kind of argument which does not commend itself to my way of thinking. Loates rode wonderfully well, and it was very wise of him, seeing that he had what everybody, including owner, trainer, rider, and the whole confederacy, believed to be an extremely unsound horse under him, not to come until he was actually obliged to do so. It is a very good thing for Loates that he did not come before, as if he had done so and then been ridden down by Wood, in the way Wood was ridden down by Loates, what oburgations would have been heaped upon this rapidly rising jockey! Wood, of course, stands too high in his profession to be roughly handled; but of the two pieces of riding Loates' was decidedly the superior.

Naturally everybody was anxious to know whether a decider would have to be run or whether the owners would agree to divide the stake. Discretion proved the better part of valor with both of them, and without a moment's consideration Sir John Willoughby and Mr. Hammond decided to rest satisfied with what had already happened. There was no walk-over, the new rules having done away with that absurd bit of routine. Division was by far the wiser course, as no one could say what might have happened after such a desperate gallop. It would have been a most ungracious thing to put another jockey on Harvester, and I am not sure that even if the great Archer himself had been put up the result would have been any better, notwithstanding the fresh and almost sassy appearance of Harvester after he was unsaddled. It must be borne in mind that although St. Gatien has never done anything wonderful before this, he has done all that has been asked of him. No horse can do more than win. He is not responsible for the class of those who go down before him. St. Gatien, before the Derby, won whenever he had an opportunity, and there is really no knowing how good he is. There is really no knowing how good his performance with Harvester makes him. Harvester must, at present at all events, rank as one of the most exceptional performers of the century.

So as not to give readers an unduly large share of any one subject, I have been through the preceding two or three times with a view to cutting it down. Whether it is egotism, or whether it is horror at the idea of having to sacrifice anything I have once committed to paper, I know not, but I certainly do not see my way to telling the story—such a story—and fixing the moral of it, in less space than has been used by me for the purpose. As it happens, there is little enough else that requires handling at anything like length. It is a peculiarity of Epsom that if one race is at all remarkable it appears to take to itself the remarkability of all the other races. On Thursday the Grand Prix—which, as it has £1,200 added, and as it is run over the much-fancied City and Suburban course, was expected to be a very great feature of the Summer meeting—drew nobody to Epsom. The weather was wretchedly cold and dull, and the attendance was of a decidedly off-day as well as off-color description. Cherry, who, notwithstanding the fact of her being a June foal, seems to be one of the flying division, won well by half a length from Kinsky. The rest were beaten off or pulled up, Magdalen being a very bad third, after others had declined the position. St. Medard was either upset by his efforts of the day before, or he was awfully fortunate to get where he did in the Two Thousand; anyway, here he ran very badly. Class of an undeniable kind was exhibited by Thebais in the Royal Stakes. This magnificent mare got home in front with 9st 12lb, not without a desperate struggle, the runner-up, (beaten only a head), being Corua, 4 yrs., who was in receipt of 47 lb. This is, to my thinking, a very great performance, the wonder being, when we remember how often a couple of pounds has changed the fortune of a race, not how it was Thebais won so solitely, but how she managed to win at all. The rest of the racing was poor, even to those who rarely or never criticise a programme until afterwards, and then only on the score of whether it has been good for them or otherwise.

With Friday came a return of the great heat-wave, and the glass went up with a bound. Naturally the attendance went up with it. As everybody expected Busyboddy to win, nobody can well be surprised at her winning. The only noticeable feature to me about Busyboddy's victory is that prophets are not often at once so unanimous and so successful. She is a fine filly, and it is well to know that so far as her sex is concerned the so-called classic races—why classic I never cease to wonder—stand well to the front on the score of quality. Superba's second surprises nobody, though it makes her name appear singular; and Queen Adelaide holds the exceptionally uneenviable position of third in both the Derby and the Oaks. Perhaps 'tis better to have run and lost than never to have run at all; but really, after her severe race on Wednesday, it was scarcely worth while starting her over the same ground two days afterwards, except on the very decided off-chance. The merciful man is merciful to his beast; but then the merciful man is rarely a red-hot plunger. It is bound to be some time before Queen Adelaide recovers from the shaking such a big-framed mare must have

received this week at Epsom. Nobody dared dispute St. Simon's claim on the Gold Cup, so he was indulged with a walk-over. Let us hope this sort of thing will not occur at other meetings; however good St. Simon may be, it strikes me that at weight for age there are at least three horses—strangely enough all ladies—who could over various distances make a very respectable fight with him.

An objection lodged against St. Gatien for the Derby on account of insufficient or improper description created as much excitement among backers all day Friday as the dastardly dynamite outrage did later on among the general public. That the objection is frivolous I have no hesitation whatever in stating. At the same time it is nonsense for anybody to say that it will not interfere with settling. The objection lodged against Inveresk for the Chester Cup in 1872, which up till now has stood as perhaps the least warranted on record, will have to give way to that laid against St. Gatien. Because there happened to be two or more Rovers, the paternity of St. Gatien if said to be doubtful although everybody is agreed that there is not the shadow of a shade of doubt that no Rover but the Rover by Blair Athol—Crinon could by any possibility have been concerned in St. Gatien's paternity. If Rover, by The Flying Dutchman—Ghuznee, were really alive at the time, which is very doubtful, he was not within many a mile of the place while St. Gatien was being begotten. As one horse was called The Rover, and the other Rover only, this alone should make the objection void. It has hitherto been held by the Jockey Club, by Messrs. Weatherby, and by all other racing authorities and officials, that the word "the" prefixed to a horse's name was as much part and parcel of his name as any other word, and that it was quite sufficient to distinguish him from any other horse of the same name but without the qualifying article. The only ground for objections of this sort—among sportsmen—is that some wrong has intentionally or unintentionally been done; some fraud perpetrated.

Although the fact has not yet been stated, the objection must have been laid by Sir John Willoughby, or under his direction. I commend the news to those who have been so ready since his success on Wednesday to sound the old, old trumpet of lavish and unstinted praise, and to bend the neck in all too willing and unfortunately all too congenial adulation. So far as can be discovered, the objection is to be carried forward to Ascot, leaving everything and everybody in a state of confusion. As nobody can say with certainty—let the merits of the case be as they may—what would be the result of St. Gatien's disqualification, it is only natural that settling will be considerably interfered with. The law appears plain enough, but it is capable of various interpretations, and according to the reasons given by the stewards in the event of their disqualifying St. Gatien, so would an opportunity arise of claiming wagers which according to the judge's decision were lost. In the face of all this it is nothing short of extraordinary that the stewards of the Epsom Meeting should have postponed consideration of what could hardly have taken five minutes to decide, but, which, hanging over, will be made a source of widespread vexation. It is rumored that a meeting of the stewards was to be held to-day, Saturday, with a view to settling the matter out of hand. I should think, however, this is only rumor.

#### Scenes of a French Race-Course.

Horse is the order of the day, and the Parisians are now enjoying the excitement and surprises of the great racing fortnight which began yesterday with the Chantilly Derby, and which will continue next Sunday with the Grand Autenil Steeplechase, and end on the following Sunday with the Grand Prix. During this fortnight the materialism of French life manifests itself in the highest degree, and the pursuit of pleasure seems to be more than ever the unique preoccupation of the whole population. It is always a marvel to the stranger in Paris to see so many people of leisure strolling at the cafes, lounging along the boulevards, sunning themselves in the public promenade and gardens, riding and driving in the Bois de Boulogne, dining sumptuously in gilded restaurants, and apparently leading a life of pure leisure, exempt from all duties and all cares.

In all public resorts the stranger will be struck by the same affluence of apparently well-to-do people of leisure. At the Meissonnier exhibition, at the Salon, at the flower show, the visitors daily number many thousands; at the open air restaurants in the Champs Elysees such is the affluence that tables are retained a week in advance; at the summer circus on the two fashionable nights almost all the seats are held by subscribers for the season; on Tuesday and Fridays the immense Hippodrome often holds its maximum of 6,000 persons. But this is nothing compared with the multitude that can always find time to go to the races, both on week days and on Sundays. Horse racing and its accessories may truly be said to be the most popular amusement of the modern Parisians, and to be at present the most democratic, after having begun as the most aristocratic of pleasures.

During the Spring and Autumn hardly a day passes when there are not races somewhere in the environs of Paris, at Acheres, Saint-Ouen, Vincennes, Vésinet, Maisons-Laffitte, etc.; almost every Sunday there are races on the great Parisian hippodromes of Longchamps or Autenil; the Chantilly week is one of the great events of the Parisian season; and as if this were not enough, the recently established Riding and Coaching Club has organized so-called private meetings for gentlemen riders at La Marche, a beautiful village between Saint-Cloud and Versailles. To describe one of these race meetings is to describe them all; the main features are the same; the elements of the crowd are the same; the only difference is in the vastness of the multitude which reaches the acme on the Sunday of the Grand Prix, when the usual Parisian public is re-enforced by thousands of provincials and foreigners, who find in the Grand Prix a pretext for a holiday.

But let us take an ordinary Sunday meeting at Longchamps or Autenil. Soon after 12 the boulevards are invaded by immense breaks, huge vans covered with tents and drawn by five stalwart horses with jingling bells on their collars. The driver is dressed like a theatrical postillion, and wields an immense whip as he cries out in a hoarse voice, "Voilà pour les courses!" ("Here you are for the races!") In these and in other less well appointed vehicles the populace is conveyed up the avenue of the Champ Elysees, and through the Bois de Boulogne to the course, unless they choose the still cheaper route by river steamer or railway. People higher up in the social scale go in those agreeable little victorias that serve as cabs in Paris, in hired vehicles of all kinds, or in their private carriages. Arrived at Longchamps the public separates. The plebeians pay their twenty cents and go on to the course; some few score carriages drive up alongside the cord; the swells pay their four dollars and have the run of the weighing paddock. On the day of the Grand Prix, if the weather is fine, it may be reckoned that some 15,000 vehicles roll through the Bois toward Long-



champs, and that some three to four hundred thousand people gather on the race course and in the neighborhood.

Anything more picturesque than the race course at Longchamps could not be imagined. It is surrounded by wood; to the left is a ivy-covered windmill, to the right the ground descends and discovers a horizon of wooded hillsides, with, in the distance, the delicate spire of Saint Cloud, and, commanding all, the hill and fortress of Mont Valerien. The trees and grass are deliciously green and fresh, and the vast expanse of the course is gay with flowers. Entering the main gate, we arrive in the weighing paddock, at the back of the grand stand. The paddock or *enciente de pesage*, is like a corner of a park, a big lawn intersected by broad gravel paths, and overshadowed by immense trees, with here and there a thatched round house for refuge in case of rain. To the left is a vast semicircle of little black square boards mounted on posts. At a distance you might think they were music stands, but as you approach, a formidable howling and roaring and yelping convinces you that these blackboards have nothing to do with music. "*Tenez la cote, la cote, la belle cote! que cheval!*" Five louis to one, Little Duck, number 703." And in a marvellous mixture of French and English the bookmakers pursue their trade, each one mounted on a pedestal beside his list, and handing out his tickets to the bettors, while the clerk, standing behind the blackboard, registers the bet and the number. At the other end of the paddock are the stables and a tan walk, where the steeds are saddled and led up and down by microscopic lads under the eyes of the amateurs and fair ladies. Under the trees a few ladies and gentlemen sit talking, while others walk to and fro and crowd round the bookmakers, struggling to lose their money.

Not only are the bookmakers allowed to set up their lists in the weighing paddock, where the minimum bet is generally \$4, but on the course itself two or three hundred bookmakers hold themselves at the disposal of the plebeian twenty cent public and offer "*la cote! la cote!*" with a minimum of one dollar, of forty, and even of twenty cents. The camp of cheap bookmakers, each sheltered by an enormous blue or red umbrella, and often accompanied by a wife or mistress, who serve as clerks, form a curious and agitated corner, more noisy and bewildering even than the howling bookmakers of the more aristocratic *pesage*. At all the race meetings the bookmakers are present, and their numbers and importance have gone on increasing so much of late that they are now talking of forming a syndicate and converting themselves into a formidable corporation. One thing is certain, that betting on the races has become almost a recognized means of existence, and the bookmaker is really an institution whose suppression is now out of the question.

There are, of course, people who go to the races merely for the amusement, and for the sake of the animated and brilliant spectacle. The tribunes of the President of the Republic, of the Jockey Club, and the ladies' tribune are often brilliantly occupied, and the lawn in front of the grand stand is still frequented by ladies in spite of the presence of the *cocottes*. But really in modern Paris the bonest woman finds herself inevitably elbowing by the less bonest woman in every public resort; it is impossible to avoid the promiscuity. Indeed, it seems as if the honest woman accepted the rivalry, and certainly, from the point of view of the impartial spectator, it is not easy to say whether it is they or the *cocottes* who by their toilets contribute most to the brilliancy and animation of the scene. Then, again, among the democratic twenty-cent crowd many come purely for distraction, and for the sake of passing an afternoon on the grass in society; the men talk about their affairs or about those of other people, and the women and children gather buttercups and daisies. On the whole, in spite of the betting and gambling, and in spite of the promiscuous company, you perhaps could not in any other country but France find a more innocent and genial crowd than the public of the Sunday races; it is a crowd of active materialists, eager for pleasure, and finding much pleasure in its common pursuit.

Between two and five, half a dozen events will have come off, the bookmakers will have filled their money bags, and the programme of the afternoon will have been exhausted. There remains only the return to Paris, *le retour des courses*, which has been so often portrayed in words and by the limner's art. In this operation again there are grades and degrees; there are those who return immediately by the shortest route, and there are those who enter the procession that moves at a foot pace up and down the Avenue des Acacias, which, as the whole world knows, is the fashionable promenade for Parisian carriage folk. But, in any case, the spectator who takes his seat at the head of the Avenue des Champs Elysee on a Sunday afternoon between five and seven will never fail to see a unique display of rank, beauty, fashion, and elegance. The return from the races is as brilliant as ever, only it is on a larger scale and more democratic, and for one fine equipage you will see half a dozen cabs, drawn by lean horses, trotting with their noses in the dust. But what a wonderful spectacle to see that endless stream of carriages rolling down the Champs Elysee with the noise of rushing water, exiled royalty, drawn by four horses, side by side with the holiday-making shopkeeper, drawn by a fat pony! And all along the avenue, under the shady chestnut trees, the economic dudes sit on the iron chairs in serried ranks, gracefully sucking canes and raising bats to carriage people, who do not return their salutes, while the women reclining in their victorias, the hust thrown forward by back cushions, display their gay toilets and exuberant beauty. And the economic dudes raise their hats with unwearied patience until the *Baronne d'Age*, with all the insolence of her loud toilets and meretricious luxury, descends the avenue for the last time in her cabriolet with its clanking silver chains, and "the return" is over. The dinner hour has struck.—*Sun.*

The excellence of trotters descended from Messenger, the sire to whom almost all the American trotters trace their pedigree, is sometimes attributed to the fact that this famous sire had in him a strong cross of Barb, as distinguished from Arab blood. The Darley Arabian and the Godolphin Arabian—whose blood appears in all the best English race-horses of the last century—were in reality Barbs, and not Arabians; they came from Barbary and Africa, and not from Arabia and Asia. Barbary is rough, stony, hilly, intersected with ravines, and covered in many places with prickly bush. The districts of Asia in which the purest Arab horses are bred, present, on the other hand, flat or slightly undulating surfaces, with scanty vegetation, while for the most part they are carpeted with thick layers of sand. In Africa the horse, being unable to gallop with safety, accustomed himself to the trot, as being the safest and easiest gait, under the circumstances, and the adoption of this action forces him to bend the knee and to develop the muscles which are thus brought into play. In other words, Barb horses trot, while Arabian horses gallop, because nature imposes upon each the necessity of adapting their action to the ground in the midst of which they are severally born.—*London Field.*

### Washington Park Club Declarations.

The following are the declarations in the stakes of the Washington Park Club, Chicago, corrected by Secretary Brewster, to June 10th, at 12 o'clock noon:

The American Derby.—Royal Arch Equipoise, Savanna, Ten Full, Queer T, Embargo, Shenandoah, Rita, Freda, Glendair, The Ute, Ten Strike, Ensign, Decoy Duck, Hirondele, Sweethair, Valley Forge, Springdale, Blast, Melikoff, Ascalon, Fanny Brown colt, Prince of Norfolk, Banquet, Buchanan, Matinee, The Admiral, Bettina, Bennita, Jase Phillips, Tom Martin, Truehorn, Mark Daly, Wunneucca, Water Lily, Glenhar, Lady Loud, King Robin, Voyager, Exploit, Paradoxe, Wilson.

The Washington Park Cup.—Tabota, McGinty, The Ute, Matt McGinnis, Leonatus, Markland, Owen Bowling, Annie G, Carley B. Chatter, Ida B, Barney Aaron, Water Lily, Northland, Springdale, Blast, Hilarity, Joe Mitchell, Apollo, Rita, Glendair, Ascalon, Monogram and Fair Count.

Oakwood Handicap.—Savanna, Trix, Force, Freeland, Wedding Day, Markland, Polonie, Beechenhook, Harry Gilmore, Mnsk, Carley B, Sweethair, Hirondele, Duke of Monday, April Fool, Barney Aaron, Ten Strike, Wapakonita, Hilarity, Joe Mitchell, Aleck Ament, Mediator, Phebe Anderson, Long Knight, Fair Count, Japonica, Brad, and Jim Renwick.

Great Western Handicap.—Grismer, Matt McGinnis, Force, John Sullivan, Markland, Annie G, Monticello, Harry Gilmore, Duke of Monday, Barney Aaron, Planet, Jr., Ascalon, Joe Mitchell, Hilarity, Apollo, Aleck Ament, Exeter, Glendair, Rita, Duke of Montalban, Fair Count, Japonica, Brad, Butter Bird, Eros, Pearl of Savoy and Maria D.

Boulevard Stakes.—McGinty, John Sullivan, Marland, Royal Arch, Manzanita, Nellie Peyton, Hirondele, Ten Strike, Wapakonita, Mediator, Melikoff, Ascalon, Phebe Anderson, Glendair, Brad.

The Commercial Stakes.—Dave Yandell, McGinty, The Ute, Grismer, Matt McGinnis, John Sullivan, Owen Bowling, Leonatus, Markland, Harry Mann, Duke of Monday, Planet, Jr., Ascalon, Springdale, Apollo, Monogram, Brad.

The Columbia Stakes.—Dave Yandell, Matt McGinnis, Leonatus, Markland, Annie G, Carley B, Nellie Peyton, Northland, Planet, Jr., Springdale, Apollo, Fair Count.

The Woodlawn Stakes.—The Ute, Royal Arch, Cora Baker, Manzanita, Ten Strike, Ascalon, Blast, Melikoff, Brazil, Rita, Glendair, Fanny Brown colt, Archer, Boh Cook, Boreas, Eros, Pearl of Savoy.

The Quickstep Stakes.—Brandywine, Lizzie Dwyer, Le Logos, Mavornreen, Athena, Bogardus, Martha Washington, Powasheek, Crafty, Miller, Ernest, Daisy filly, Sparland, Stonington, Kitty Monroe, Testator, Regal, Valiant, Peyton, Playmate, Louise Layton, Cridge.

The Lakeside Stakes.—Queen Malloy, Tan Farris' filly, Radha, Florio, Sulita, Carrie Anderson filly, Sallie Glenn, Goodness, Topsy, Martina, Minniechee, Martha Washington, Glenita filly, Blossom filly, Esmeralda, Nellie C, Mollie McGurn. (Cheppu and Armstrong's entry void in this stake.)

The Kenwood Stakes.—Celsus, Cridge, Doubt, King Dan, Le Logos, Brandywine, Dick Watts, Sparland, Lady Lindora colt, Flanchette colt, John Himyar, Sly Fellow, Alta, Bonauze, Alf. Estill.

The Hyde Park Stakes.—Bill Adle, Krisbaa, Florio, Cridge, Doubt, King Dan, Carrie Anderson filly, Le Logos, Blossom filly, Rock, Dick Watts, Hot Box, Court Ban, Lizzie Dwyer, Rhadamantia, Powasheek, Rhadama, Martha Washington, Stonington, Bonnie Park gelding, John Himyar, Alf Estill, Alta, Mollie McGurn, Sly Fellow. (Cheppu and Armstrong's entry void.)

The Englewood Stakes.—Bedell filly, Nirvana, Viola, Lison, Reverta, Mattie Howell, Bridget, Glenita filly, Cora Baker, Decoy Duck, Endeavor filly, Callie Smart.

The Drexel Stakes.—Envoy, Greystone, Wellington, Royal Arch, Ten Full, Ascalon, Sir Thad, Maggie Emerson colt, Ensign, Voltaire, Fanny Brown colt, Archer, Prince of Norfolk, Monocrat.

The Sheridan Stakes.—Envoy, Simoon, Tunis, Reverta, Royal Arch, Ten Full, Ascalon, Sir Thad, Cora Baker, Ensign, Wamo-ha-ta, Decoy Duck, Voltaire, Endeavor filly, Fannie Brown colt, Prince of Norfolk, Callie Smart, Monocrat.

### Contra Costa Fair.

The Contra Costa County Agriculturists will hold their annual fair, at Pacheco, Sept. 7th to 13th, inclusive. For racing purposes the district includes Contra Costa county and Murray township of Alameda county. The following is the speed programme:

First Day.—No. 1. Trotting; three minute class; purse, \$100; 1st horse, \$65; 2d, \$25; 3d, \$10; free for all in the county.

No. 2. Running; purse, \$50; 1st, \$35; 2d, \$15; free for all two-year-olds; half-mile dash.

Second Day.—No. 1. Seeley Bennet purse; trotting; purse, \$100; 1st, \$65; 2d, \$25; 3d, \$10; free for all stallions owned or having made the present season in the county, that have never beaten three minutes.

No. 2. Fernando Pacheco purse; running; purse, \$100; 1st \$65; 2d, \$25; 3d, \$10; free for all in the county; one mile and repeat.

Third Day.—No. 1. Capt. Durham stake; trotting; free for all two-year-olds in the county; mile beat, best 2 in 3; \$10 to nominate and \$25 before the race; the Society to add \$75 to divide, 1st, 6-9; 2d, 2-9; 3d, 1-9.

No. 2. Trotting; purse, \$150; 1st, \$100; 2d, \$35; 3d, \$15; Wm. Meese purse; free for all in the county; best 3 in 5.

No. 3. The Grangers purse; purse, \$25; trotting; free for all horses in the county that can trot nearest to four minutes; to close up at 1 p. m., day of race, best 2 in 3; entries, \$5; after six entries balance to be added to purse.

Fourth Day.—No. 1. R. O. Baldwin Stake; trotting; free for all one-year-olds, one mile to barness; \$5 to nominate and \$20 day before the race; second colt to save entrance money; society to add \$30.

No. 2. running; purse \$75; first, \$60; second, \$15; free for all in the county; single dash, one mile.

No. 3. trotting; purse \$300; first, \$200; second, \$70; third \$30; free for all horses that have never beaten 2:25.

Fifth day.—No. 1. Stallion Race; purse \$200; first, \$120; second, \$60; third, \$20; free for all stallions owned and assessed, or having made the present season in the county; five per cent. to nominate, and five per cent. day before the race.

No. 2. trotting; J. H. Tennent Stake; free for all three-year-olds in the county; mile heats best 3 in 5; \$5 to nominate and \$20 before the race; first, 6-9; second, 2-9; third, 1-9; society to add \$50.

Sixth day.—No. 1. running; Wm. Caven purse; purse \$50; first, \$35; second, \$15; free for all in the county; half mile and repeat.

No. 2. Ladies' Riding; purse \$15; free to all, entrance free; first, \$10; second, \$5.

The officers are: Wm. Caven, president; Geo. Wiley and J. H. Tennent, vice-presidents; directors, Fred Moses and Juo. E. Martin; secretary, W. W. Beauchamp; treasurer, T. Z. Witten; visiting committee, Munson Gregory, Geo. P. Loucks, J. E. Durham.

### Trotting at the Bay District.

The Summer meeting of the Bay District Association closed with the 2:40 class last Friday, and the 2:22 Class on Saturday. On Friday the track was in good condition, though the high wind, which increased as the race progressed, not only militated against fast time, but made what would have been otherwise a fine afternoon disagreeable for spectators. The entries were Slim Jim, Marin, Regina, Gersta and James H. Marin was the favorite in the pools before the start, bringing \$25 to \$17 on James H., \$11 on Regina and \$5 on Slim Jim and Gersta coupled. At the fourth score they were sent off level for the first heat, with the exception of James H., who was several lengths behind, his driver "nodding for the word," and this disadvantage was heightened by him breaking as soon as the bell gave the signal to start. Marin and Slim Jim kept close company to the quarter, when the favorite drew away, and though Regina made a good effort, she could not overtake him, he winning the heat in 2:33, Slim Jim getting third position, Gersta fourth and James H. fifth. After the beat the pool sales were \$25 on Marin, \$16 on Regina and \$6 on the field. The second heat Regina again made a good show, but unfortunately making a bad break on the homestretch her chances were out, and Marin won quite handily in 2:34; Gersta third, Slim Jim fourth and James H. fifth. Marin was now a big favorite, the rates being \$50 on him to \$10 on all the others. Notwithstanding the apparent ease with which he won two beats, the third was scored against him. There was an animated struggle all the way, with Marin in the lead, until within 150 yards of home. At that point Regina got her nose in front. At the fifty-yard mark she had a neck the best of it, and though the favorite made another effort she beat him, as the score by a lead in 2:34. This brought the field stock up so that Marin was selling for only \$25, while there were purchasers for the others at \$20. When the signal was given for the start in the fourth beat all were nearly parallel, but one of the judges having struck the recall bell through mistake there was a general about, some calling to come back, others to go on. All of the drivers, with the exception of the pilot of James H., kept on, and again there was a struggle between Marin and Regina. She never succeeded in getting in front of him, however, and he won the heat, which gave him the race. There was no report from the official timers, though outsiders made the heat 2:33. This gave Marin first money, Regina second and Gersta third.

### SUMMARY.

BAY DISTRICT COURSE, June 20th.—Purse \$500; 2:40 class.				
Marin b m by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam unknown—P. Farrell	1	1	2	1
Regina b m by Electioneer—Jas. Garland	2	2	1	2
Slim Jim blk g—P. J. Williams	3	4	5	3
Gersta b m—J. W. Donahue	4	3	4	4
James H. b g—Geo. Bayliss	5	5	4	5

Time—2:33, 2:34, 2:34, 2:34, 2:34.

Although the sky was obscured by clouds, the afternoon on Saturday was an improvement on that of the day before, so far as regards trotting—somewhat chilly, it is true, but nothing like so detrimental to speed as the high wind that prevailed on Friday. The track, too, was in good order; and the attendance, while not as large as the merits of the horses warranted, was fair for the season. The purse was \$750, heats of a mile, best 3 in 5, in barness, and of the four entries three appeared. These were Manon, Albert W. and Vanderlynn. Manon was largely the favorite in the pools, and before the horses were called she would sell for \$30, Albert W. \$11 and Vanderlynn \$7. There was a good deal of speculation at these rates, Manon becoming more of a favorite as the time drew near for a start.

The plating gave Vanderlynn the pole, Albert W. second, Manon on the outside. Owing to the propensity of Albert W. to come up on a run, the scoring was tedious, and fourteen times they came to the judge's stand in futile attempts to get off. When the word was given for the first heat Manon went so much faster than the others that she had got the pride of place on the inside before a furlong was traversed. When the quarter pole was passed in 37 seconds she led Vanderlynn three lengths, with a still longer gap between him and Albert W. The pace was much faster along the backstretch, and when at the half-mile pole in 1:13, Vanderlynn had closed the gap somewhat, Albert W. being also a little closer. It was a very pretty struggle home between Vanderlynn and Manon, but, as the former led his feet when within fifty yards of the score, Manon beat him out in 2:24, Albert W. some distance in the rear.

After the heat Manon sold at \$50 to \$9 on each of the others. On the second score the word was given to a very good start, Albert breaking soon after. At the quarter pole in 38 seconds, Manon led Vanderlynn two lengths, and at the half, in 1:13, there was a length in favor of the mare. Rounding the further turn, Albert W. came very fast, passing Vanderlynn, and when fairly straightened into the homestretch he was close to her. He essayed to pass on the inside, but Goldsmith was not inclined to concede him that advantage, and in pulling to the outside he broke. Vanderlynn also broke when about midway of the stretch, and the mare reached the score first in 2:24, with Albert W. second, but, owing to the runs of Albert, Vanderlynn was given second place. The pool-selling was now at an end, as it was generally conceded that, barring an accident, Manon must win. Again there was a good deal of scoring, Albert W. being almost beyond the control of his driver, who was forced to knot the reins across his back to assist in the "pull." The eight score they were sent off very even, when again Manon established a good lead at the quarter in thirty-seven seconds, with Vanderlynn second. The same rate was kept up for the next quarter, and 1:12 was the mark when the half mile was reached, being one second faster than in either of the other heats. Again Albert W. came with a rush, passing Vanderlynn at the same point as in the preceding beat, and for a time he appeared dangerous. He broke, however, at a critical period, ran alongside of the mare without disturbing her equilibrium, broke again when at the seven furlong mark, once more at the distance, and Manon came in handily in the same time as before, 2:24. The second place in the heat was given to Vanderlynn for the same reasons as before. Thus the race ended, Manon winning first money, Vanderlynn second and Albert W. third. One of the surprises of the race was to see Vanderlynn behaving so well. In the first heat and the fifteen scores he only broke once in scoring and once at the finish of the heat. Albert W. showed plenty of speed, and when he becomes less erratic will to learn his character. To be won in straight heats it was a capital race.

June 21st; purse \$750; 2:22 class.				
Manon b m by Nutwood, dam Addie, by Hambletonian Chief, J. H. Goldsmith	1	1	1	1
Vanderlynn b g by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam by Joseph	2	2	2	2
—P. Farrell	3	3	3	3
Albert W. b s by Electioneer, dam by John Nelson—A. W. d. ten	4	4	4	4

Time—2:24, 2:24, 2:24.



### Racing at the Islands.

On the 11th inst., Kamehamehe Day, the recently organized Hawaiian Jockey Club, gave a meeting at Kapiolani Park. From the Honolulu papers the following notes are made up: The officers of the Hawaiian Jockey Club—President, James Campbell; Vice-President, Frank Pratt; Secretary, C. O. Berger, and Treasurer, Cecil Brown were on hand betimes. In the judges' stand Messrs. Widemann, Spreckels and Pratt were judges, Messrs. Cecil Brown and C. O. Berger time-keepers. Mr. C. B. Wilson was clerk of the course. Mr. James Dodd had charge of the saddling peddock and Captain Heyley, (late 11th Prince Albert Hussars, b' Gowge!) was starter.

Everything passed off quietly. No disturbance worthy of notice occurred, owing to the orderly disposition of the people and the efficiency of the police force. No serious accidents occurred, but the action of the bay gelding Snap, owned by the Miles Brothers, which was entered for the Kamehameha plate, promised one of a very serious character on the start for the first heat. The horse, unmanageable without blinds, was blinded for the occasion. When the first turn was reached, instead of following, it made a turn the other way into the fence, scattering the natives in a cyclonic style. His boy rider sprang from the animal in time to avoid its collision with the fence, and escaped with a slight bruise on one of his legs. The horse was captured, and was found to have been little injured.

The best race of the day was admitted to have been the two mile dash run for the King's Plate, \$150, as it was the most closely contested. The three contestants were Cornwell's Waterford, Agnew's three-year-old Idle Girl and Col. Judd's Telephone. Idle Girl although left by the two horses during the first mile, made the race warm on the second mile, having closed the gap on the last half of the second mile. All three were neck and neck for a long distance, but at the last turn on the home stretch, Waterford and Idle Girl drew ahead, Telephone following. Waterford and Idle Girl passed under the wire so evenly, that many in the vicinity claimed a dead heat. The judges awarded the race to Waterford. There was considerable dissatisfaction expressed at the decision, the impression prevailing that the race should justly have been given to Idle Girl, or else declared a dead heat. Even some of the Waterford winners said they believed the mare had won. The time was 3:58½.

Kahului Cup—\$75; mile dash; open to all horses bred in the kingdom that have never run at Kapiolani Park. J. A. Cummin's Daisy, Chas. Lucas' Mejoor, Jas. Campbell's O. H.; won by Daisy in 1:57½.

Kohala Club Cup—A sweepstake of \$50 added. One mile and a quarter dash; free for all; weights for age. Chas. A. Bailey's Gen. Hancock, J. A. Cummin's Stanford Colt, H. J. Agnew's Idle Girl, Miles Bros.' Snep; won by Hancock in 2:18½.

Reciprocity Plate—\$150; mile heats; best 2 in 3; free for imported horses only; weight for age. H. J. Agnew's Idle Boy, Jas. Campbell's Godfrey B., J. R. S. Kynnersley's Kohala Girl. Idle Boy won the two heats consecutively in 1:53½ and 1:58½.

Queen Emma's Plate and \$75 added—Half mile dash for Hawaiian bred 2-year-olds, won by W. H. Cornwell's Mignonne (Thomas Murphy's Lottie withdrawn, sick) in one minute.

Lunamakaiana Plate—\$100. Mile dash; free for all horses bred in the kingdom; weights for age. Chas. Lucas' Poni Moi, C. H. Judd's Flora, Jas. Campbell's Lnrline; won by Poni Moi in 1:53½.

Kahuku Cup—\$50 added. Three-quarter mile dash; free for all 4-year-olds born in the kingdom. Jas. Campbell's O. H., C. H. Judd's Flora, Chas. Lucas' Iago; won by O. H., in 1:23.

Grazier's Plate—\$100. Half mile dash; free for all 2-year-olds; catch weights. Thos. Murphy's Columbine, H. J. Agnew's Eva, Mokuia Stock Farm's Col. Gift; won by Columbine in 52½ seconds.

King's Plate—\$150. Two mile dash; open for all; weight for age. W. H. Cornwell's Waterford, H. J. Agnew's Idle Girl, C. H. Judd's Telephone; won by Waterford, in 3:58½.

Casino Cup and \$25. Pony race; mile dash; open to all ponies bred in the kingdom, not over 14 hands high; catch weights. Miles Bros.' Mohawk, T. K. Nathaniel's Ehukai, D. Lovell's Jenne Peki, Star Kapu's Tyrant; won by Mohawk in 2:02½.

Kamehameha Plate—\$200. Mile heats; best 2 in 3; free for all; weight for age. J. A. Cummin's Stanford Colt, H. J. Agnew's Idle Boy, Miles Bros' Snap; won by Stanford Colt in two heats in 1:54½ and 1:51.

On the 11th, Kamehameha Day, some trotting events were on the programme.

Queen's purse \$125; mile heats.  
Capt. J. C. Clunie's Joe Duke..... 0 1 1  
G. S. Houghaling's Toby..... 3 2 2  
Jas. Dodd's Thomas H..... 0 dr.  
Time, 2:46½-2:46½-2:49½

The race was (officially) won by Joe Duke. A false start was made and Thomas H. came in a neck ahead of Joe Duke, in 2:46½. The driver of Duke declared that the driver of Thomas H. had crowded him and had shouted so as to break up his horse. The judges declared the heat "dead" and fined the negro who drove Thomas H. and ordered the owner to put on another driver. Mr. Dodd thereupon withdrew his horse—which, jointly with its driver—had the sympathy of the audience.

Amateur Plate—\$50. One mile dash; owners to drive; free for all pacers and trotters, to wagon, that have never beaten 2:55.  
H. J. Agnew's Maid..... 1  
C. Brown's Buzz..... 3  
Fred. Bomer's Stranger..... 2  
Time—2:58

Express Plate—\$150. Mile dash; free for all express horses. Entries—D. Holloway's Dickson, Ben Tenora's Dick. Dick driven by Mr. Douglas, although coming in second, was awarded the race, the other horse having run.

### Australian Notes.

The Victorian Trotting Club advertises a new Stake for the Spring Meeting of 1884. The race is to be called the Australian Trotting Sires' Produce Stakes (open to all stallions), and is open to a sweepstake of £25 each from sires, with a sweep of £5 each from all foals, the produce of the said sires, got in the season of 1884, to be trotted for at the Spring Meeting of the Victorian Trotting Club, 1888. Mile heats, best two in three. Sires to be named on June 1st, 1884, to the secretary of the Victorian Trotting Club, enclosing promissory note for £25, due 1st of August, 1888. Foals to be named and described to the secretary on 1st of August, 1886, enclosing £1. Balance of sweepstakes to be paid on the day of general entry of Spring Meeting, 1888.

Frying Pan broke down in the run for the Adelaide Cup and pulled up lame.

Commo ion has been retired to the stud.

### The Hawaiian Jockey Club.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: In my last letter to you I promised to let you know something of the new Jockey Club. For some years past the horsemen have been talking of forming a club, but for one reason and then another it has been put off, till about a month ago the daily newspapers announced that at least the prospect was favorable for the formation of a club before our great racing day (which takes place June 11th). For several weeks nothing but Jockey Club was talked among the horsemen, and finally one day a list went the rounds for signatures. Several signed this list, when all of a sudden it disappeared and no one but the "chick" knew of its early death. Some one had signed it that was not in the "ring," and those in charge of this paper must have destroyed it, and for several weeks people who were anxious to join were making inquiries, and the newspapers took the matter up for a few days concerning this missing document. Finally everything was quiet.

One night shortly after the King and a favored few met at the palace, and fixed things up to suit themselves (as they generally do), and next morning it became known that a Jockey Club had been formed, and those mostly interested in horses and horse racing were left out in the cold. Only a favored few, and you should have seen the programme they got up. They made the same to suit "their" horses, and then had the gall to send subscription lists around town. They collected in this way about \$1,700, to which you may safely add, say \$1,000 more, for gate and grand stand receipts, stall rent, booth privileges, etc. The programme amounts to \$1,500, from which deduct 10 per cent. entrance fees, leaves a balance of \$1,350 for 17 races (the Kohala cup and Kahuku cup being from outsiders). They give what they like and take all they can get. The horsemen called a meeting, and more than 90 per cent. of the horsemen in training were represented. They appealed to this Kingly Jockey Club to alter their programme somewhat, but were only treated with bitter scorn. Out of the 16 or 17 members forming this very high-toned Jockey Club are a few good straight men, who no doubt would do right if they had a say in the matter, but it seems if the King and his crowd want it a certain way they get it.

To-day the first race took place, under the auspices of the new Jockey Club, and a more disgraceful affair was never witnessed on this track or any other.

It was a match race between Geo. Treat and Joe Duke, to harness, mile heats, 2 in 3, for a purse of \$1,000. The driver of Treat pulled his horse till he nearly choked the poor brute, and kept calling for the driver of Joe Duke to "come on." The first heat was won by Treat in 2:52, when at the same time he could have trotted in 2:40 with ease. The judges allowed the race to go on, and Joe Duke won the second and third heats in 2:46, 2:45½. Everyone left the track disgusted, as the roh wes so plain.

Two members of this Kingly Jockey Club did some heavy betting just previous to the race, one of them being the reputed owner or part owner of Geo. Treat, the other his particular friend. This was a disgraceful sham to rope in suckers. That is a well known fact, but the Jockey Club shut their eyes. More anon from HOOPFLIMEAT OLE.

Honolulu, May 31st.

### Trotting at Honolulu.

The match race between the old time Californians, George Treat and Joe Duke, came off at Kapiolani Park, Honolulu, May 31st, and resulted in a victory for Duke.

#### SUMMARY.

KAPIOLANI PARK, May 31st.—Match for \$1,000, mile heats.  
Joe Duke br g by Gen. McClellan—Capt. J. G. Clunie..... 2 1 1  
Geo. Treat br g by Cass's David Hill—W. H. Cornwell..... 1 2 2  
Time—2:52, 2:46, 2:45½.

This race is referred to in a letter from the Islands, printed in another column. The *Daily Hawaiian* reports it as follows:

"The much talked of trotting match between the celebrated horses, George Treat, owned by Mr. Cornwell, and Joe Duke, owned by Captain Clunie, came off at the Kapiolani Park race track Saturday afternoon. There has been for the past week or so more or less horse talk about this race, and now that it is settled there is a "horse laugh" at the result. The impression prevailed that Duke would get shut out on the first heat, and Treat was the favorite, five to one. Such a result did not happen, however, although Duke made a bad break at start, but came up on the home stretch, crowding closely upon Treat who won the heat—Time, 2:52.

"The second heat was won by Joe Duke—Time, 2:46.  
"On the third heat, Treat led until the half mile was reached, when Duke shot ahead of him, winning the heat and the race—Time, 2:45½. A general expression of disgust from the backers of Treat prevailed at the result, and many intimated that he had seen fairer races, and that they would see Kapiolani Park in San Francisco before they would attend another race there. The officiating judges were Dr. McGrew, Col. C. H. Judd, and John D. Spreckels. Mr. Cecil Brown acted as timekeeper."

### The New York Athletic Club—Its Remarkable Growth and Ambitious Plans.

It seems hardly credible in this day of athletic associations and clubs of all sorts and descriptions, that seventeen years ago there was not an amateur athletic club to be found on this continent. There were Caledonian clubs, as they were called, it is true. Small bands of worthy Scotchmen were accustomed to devote themselves to putting the stone, dancing the festive sword-dance, scaring the neighborhood with the eikil of the bagpipe, and practicing various other games and ceremonies in concert, which were dignified with the name of Caledonian games. But these bore about the same resemblance to the athletic club of to-day, with its long roll of members and gorgeous club house and grounds, as the primal man to one in the nineteenth century. In the Fall of 1868 half a dozen individuals met together, and after deploring the sad state of affairs, resolved to better it as far as in them lay. They had not much means, but they had plenty of enthusiasm, and on September 8th, 1868, they formed themselves into the New York Athletic Club, and started out to fight the huge giant of public indifference. The fight was long and laborious, but in the end successful. Among the founders of this struggling little company were W. B. Curtis, H. E. Buermeyer, W. E. Van Wyck, Charles H. Roosevelt, Richard Meigs, and F. S. Kinney. None of these names now appear on the muster roll. Curtis and Buermeyer seceded a few years ago, though the former was for long the president of the club. Charles H. Roosevelt died recently while abroad,

and the others have for one reason or another left the ranks.

It was with some difficulty that the pioneers found suitable quarters, but after much eeringing a loft was discovered at the top of a building situated where Macy's store now stands. Here they erected a horizontal bar, parallel bars, and a few other primary necessities of a gymnasium as the word was then understood. In their loft they worked and toiled, sowing the seed for others to reap. Little by little the club grew larger, and finally began to be talked about. The loft in Fourteenth street was deserted and more convenient quarters found at Maire's Gymnasium, in St. Mark's place, where greater conveniences and better apparatus were to be had. This change was made in 1870. The next year the first move toward the goal of lasting success was made. The club decided to add rowing to their gymnastic exercises. A vigorous push was made, and enough money collected to build a little boat house on the Harlem near the Third Avenue Bridge. One boat was bought, and, during that Summer, the single boat was not allowed to remain idle long. The next year, 1871, a double move was made. Grounds were leased near the boat house at 130th street and Third Avenue, and the down town meeting place of the club was shifted to Wood's Gymnasium, at 28th street and Fifth Avenue. More boats were purchased, and rowing became one of the chief features of the club. So matters went on for four years till the club had become lusty and rejoiced in its strength. A change had come over the spirit of the public as regards athletics, and clubs were springing up on all sides. Still the New Yorkers held their own, and in 1875 leased new grounds at Mott Haven near 150th street on the river, and from that day the New York Athletic Club has held the leading position in the country, though its ship has been steered through perilous waters.

The new grounds at Mott Haven are perhaps as well arranged and commodious as any in the world; the one small boat house of 1871 has increased to half a dozen large and fully fitted ones, while the solitary boat has been multiplied more than a hundredfold. In the grounds is a cinder track, which the club proudly asserts has no equal. It was on this track that Myers' made his wonderful quarter of a mile in 49 1-5 seconds, while the hundred yards has here been repeatedly run in ten seconds by R. L. La Montagne, W. C. Wilmer, Myers and others. Here it was that H. S. Brooks, Jr., of Yale, beat Myers last year, and caused a commotion in the ranks of the Manhattan Athletic Club by so doing. Until the formation of the Amateur Athletic Association it was at Mott Haven that the annual championship games were held. It is to the New York Club almost entirely that the formation of the Association with its present constitution is due. It was to the efforts of some of the New York members that the clubs belonging to the Association were restricted to athletic clubs pure and simple, and the rowing clubs, canoe clubs, and bicycle clubs led to form distinct associations of their own—an operation resulting favorably to all.

The course of the club has not been all smooth sailing, even in later years. About three years ago there were long faces among those who had the club's welfare most at heart. The membership roll had shrunk in an alarming fashion; there were debts to be paid, and a bare score of dollars in the treasury with which to pay them. Something must clearly be done, and to A. H. Curtis the credit is given of seeing what that something was, and doing it. The annual election of officers was at hand, and to the surprise of many both in and out of the club, but to the gratification of all, W. R. Travers was elected president, and consented to serve. From that day the fortunes of the club were secure. The members came pouring in, the treasury overflowed, all the debts were paid, and a more than handsome surplus was left. To-day there are 1,500 members, forming the full complement, and more than 400 men are patiently waiting their turn for admission to the charmed circle at Mott Haven. But the ambitious aspirations of the New York Club cannot be content even with Mott Haven. Small children, accompanied by white aproned and snowy capped nurses on their way up Sixth avenue to trundle the infantile hoop in the park, look with awe at a sort of skeleton factory chimney between 55th and 56th streets. The more mature mind knows that this means that an artesian well is being sunk. If one seeks further information as to the massive and solid building which is fast springing from the ground, and of which the well scaffolding is an adjunct, he will be told by the Hiherian hod carrier that it is the "New Yorruck athletickers" who are responsible for the structure.

The club is about to spend a quarter of a million dollars and get in exchange therefor a handsome, spacious, and luxurious gymnasium and club house. A glance over the architect's drawings shows that the building will be four stories high and constructed of Colabaugh brick, with terra cotta trimmings, the entrance porch being of red granite. The exterior style is a free treatment of Italian Renaissance, and will be massive and simple in character. There will be six bowling alleys in the basement as well as a shooting gallery. The principal feature of the first story will be a large swimming bath 66 by 20 feet, which will be supplied with a constant stream of water from the artesian well. The rest of this floor will be occupied by a Turco-Russian bath, offices, and committee rooms. The second story will contain the reception room, billiard rooms, and restaurant, besides parlors and reading rooms. The next floor will consist of the dressing rooms and large reception and sparring rooms. But it is on the fourth floor that the real work of the club will be done. There will be the magnificent gymnasium, twenty-two feet high, with a six-foot balcony running clear around it about midway between the floor and ceiling, which will be used exclusively as a racing track. The gymnasium proper will be fitted up with all the improved modern appliances, the cost of this item alone amounting to many thousands of dollars. Surmounting the whole will be the kitchen. The rooms will all be finished in ash, cherry, and other hard woods, while the huge swimming bath will be lined throughout with pure white glazed tiling. Charles W. Clinton is the architect.

It will be seen by the plan of the new club house that the life of the modern athlete is by no means Spartan in its severity. The young athlete can go up town by the elevated road from his office in the evening, take his spin or his exercise in the gymnasium, put on the gloves with one of his fellow members, take his dip or his Turkish bath, and find withal a well-supplied restaurant where he can recruit exhausted nature. All this, however, is in the future. At present the club has a private gymnasium in the Crescent Club rooms, at No. 117 West Twenty-third street, where plenty of work is being done, and where eight rowing machines are in constant use. It is sometimes hinted by good humored but aggressive members of other clubs that the New York Club is principally composed of "old fogies" and others who rest on the laurels of a past, glorious it may be, but somewhat distant. It is dangerous, however, to breathe this to an active New York Athletic Club member. He will ask you if Hugh H. Baxter, the champion pole leaper, is superannuated; if N. W. Ford, the champion high and long jumper, has no more laurels to win; if C. J. Queckberner, the champion shot and



hammer putter, has no longer the strength of last year; if W. H. Goodwin, of Harvard, is an "old fogey," he will remind you that the majority of the new members are young men who have not yet had a chance to show what they can do. In short, he will put various other pertinent questions which go to prove that though the New York Club has many wealthy and middle-aged members, it nevertheless has a large majority of active, eager young fellows who will in the future, as did their forerunners, help to keep the club, where it has ever been, in the van of the amateur athletic clubs of the world.

At the last election W. R. Travers was elected president; A. H. Curtis, vice-president; William Wood, secretary and treasurer; and W. Craig Wilner, captain; the committee consists of A. V. de Goicouria, Herman Oelrichs, E. S. Innet, A. de Bernales, E. A. Drake, Rutgers Van Brunt, H. B. Phinny, Otto Serony, F. J. Kilpatrick, A. H. Wheeler, and H. S. Wilson.—*New York Tribune.*

## YACHTING.

### The Claims of Utility.

For some time there has been a bitter controversy between Eastern sporting papers on the subject of light draft, beamy vessels versus narrow, deep ones; or as they put it when speaking of the opposition type, "skimming dishes" and "planks on edge." The "cutback fellows," as the centre-board advocates are pleased to call them, seem to have the best of the fight, not only in the arguments adduced, but also in a more important fact, to wit, that Eastern yacht builders have of late years developed a strong tendency to reduce beam and increase depth, and, in fact, some of them have gone as far as to follow the ultra-angle idea outright. Doubtless for hay work, where the waters have a tendency to be shallow, light draft vessels are the most desirable for cruising purposes, but on the ocean, where the true yachtsman's home should be, give us the deep keel boat where every timber has a firm support, where there is no centreboard to weaken the keel and no centre casing to strain and leak in a sea way from the action of waves on the board, when it is lowered. Both types have their advantages, but as we have had only few vessels here of the extreme light draft type and none at all of the cutter model, our yachtsmen are not able to judge practically of the merits and demerits of the one in contradistinction to the other.

Most of our yachts are a sort of cross between the two, having sufficient draft to keep them upright in moderately heavy weather, and not sufficient to enable them to beat to windward without the centreboard. Even our keel yachts are far removed from the cutter model, some of which are seven times longer than they are wide, while none of our yachts' length is equal to more than five their beam at the outside.

All yacht builders have their own ideas as to what constitutes a perfect yacht. As perfection can never be reached in vessels, we will give what we should consider a model yacht.

A yacht should be built in the most durable and thorough manner, capable of standing any buffeting of the wind and sea; should be able to get the utmost speed she has in her (for there is of course a limit to speed) under all conditions; should have sufficient canvas to make her move quickly, and yet should not be over-sparred; should be able to point up well into the wind and still move rapidly through the water, without sliding off to leeward; should go into stays quickly and move off on the other tack without losing her way; should present as little resistance as possible to the water when going down with the wind; should be perfectly dry and comfortable on deck in the heaviest weather; should be rigged so that sail may be reduced when necessary, speedily and with little manual labor, and with all these requirements should be as roomy as compatible with the tonnage of the vessel.

Of course one can scarcely expect that all these requirements can be successfully produced in one hull, but the question is, which type comes nearest to it, and we contend that a medium boat of the Halcyon-Lurline type, of course subject to improvements in regard to speed, etc., is the best adapted for a gentleman who desires to use his vessel not only as a racer, but also as a cruiser. The trouble has been on this Coast, that from the lack of enthusiasm of gentlemen of capital, the yacht builders have not had sufficient opportunity to demonstrate their ideas, and improve on each vessel as they turn out her successor. Wonderful strides have, however, been made, in spite of the fact of the comparatively few yachts built here. We can remember, for instance, when the Consuelo and Con O'Connor were built, the yachting fraternity thought them the *par excellence* of nautical architecture. The Consuelo was beaten by the Con O'Connor; she, in turn, was beaten by the Chispa, (that is while the wind held), and the Chispa now cannot compare in speed to the Nellie, which is about the same size, and constructed by the same builder, only a few years after the Consuelo was launched, so as more yachts are constructed we hope to see, even here, something approaching our model yacht.

### Notes of a Cruise.

The Spray left here on Saturday week for a cruise "up river" at about half-past five in the afternoon. On account of light wind they did not get into Suisun Bay until after midnight, and shortly afterwards ran on the middle grounds opposite to Seal Islands. There they were compelled to remain until after daylight, when the flood tide made, and the vessel floated off. Antioch was reached at 9 A. M., Sunday, where the crew had breakfast, and then proceeded on her way. The wind held all through the day, and about 6:30 P. M. they ran into an incomplect "cut off" which is being made to connect the river from either end of the "Devil's Elbow," a very narrow and tortuous passage through which the current runs very swiftly. When they were at last able to get out of this *cul de sac* the wind died out and they had to tie up for the night. They were then only about twenty miles from Stockton, but from the lack of breeze and the strong current they did not reach the "City of the windmills" until 3:30 on Monday. Here they were very hospitably received and left again on Friday in the afternoon. At Mandeville, about half way down the river, the wind increased in violence, creating a heavy sea in the light, fresh water with the ebb tide and river running against the wind. They made Antioch the next morning, where they had to take in a single reef and beat through Suisun Bay with the same kind of weather they had experienced the night before. On Saturday night they laid at Vallejo, and coming down the next day had to tow with the small boat for some miles and finally reached the sea wall at 7 A. M., Monday.

"All hands," barring the effects of annburn and the ravages of moaquitos, look very well.

### The Sail To Santa Cruz.

All the vessels which are going to Santa Cruz for the Fourth are getting ready for the event by fitting up inside, cleaning bottoms and overhauling rigging, and to see the spirit manifested it seems as though the season was only now opening.

Con O'Connor, in addition to the regular prizes subscribed by the Club and citizens of Santa Cruz, has presented a flag, to be awarded to the first vessel down. From appearances, if all the yachts that have entered will start, this will be one of the most successful cruises ever held on this coast.

Commodore Cadue has issued the following sailing orders:

The yachts of the Pacific Yacht Club will rendezvous at Meiggs' Wharf, on the morning of Wednesday, July 24, 1884. At 7:45 A. M., a gun will be fired by the Commodore, at which signal the yachts will prepare to get under way.

At 8 A. M. a second gun will be fired, at which signal the yachts will get under way, and sail direct to Santa Cruz.

A handsome prize flag will be presented to the yacht making the best time—Pacific Yacht Club time allowance—from San Francisco to Santa Cruz. Time will be taken on departure and arrival.

Yachts will observe gun fire from flag ship for hauling down and hoisting colors, at sundown and 8 A. M.

Other vessels accompanying the fleet are requested and expected to comply with these orders.

The appended chart of time allowances has been prepared by Secretary Melville. The distance from Meiggs' Wharf to the Santa Cruz anchorage is 74 miles, and the course over which the race on Monterey Bay will be sailed, is 44 miles.

TABLE OF TIME ALLOWANCES.	
Yacht	Length on Water Line
Chispa	31.00
Aggie	31.00
Ariel	31.00
Fleur de Lis	31.00
Virginia	31.00
Nellie	31.00
Whitewing	31.00
Annie	31.00
Casco	31.00
Halcyon	31.00
Lurline	31.00
Aggie	31.00
Ariel	31.00
Fleur de Lis	31.00
Virginia	31.00
Nellie	31.00
Whitewing	31.00
Annie	31.00

The Commodore's orders anent the race on Monterey Bay on the Fourth are as follows:

The Course is from an imaginary line between Rail Road Co's wharf and stake-boat, thence to and around stake-boat at Monterey Bay, passing same on starboard hand, thence back over same course passing home stake-boat on starboard hand.

First gun will be fired at 10 o'clock A. M., preparatory.

Second gun will be fired at 10:15 A. M., at which time all yachts will start.

No yacht will be allowed more than fifteen minutes to cross the starting line after the firing of second gun.

Four handsome silver prizes will be awarded by the citizens of Santa Cruz to the four yachts making the best time, with time allowance over the course. Prizes will be awarded on the evening of the Fourth at such place as may be designated by the citizens of Santa Cruz.

Yachts will observe gun fire from flag ship for hauling down and hoisting colors at sundown and 8 A. M.

Other vessels accompanying the fleet are requested and expected to comply with these orders.

### At a Disadvantage.

The climate here appears to have undergone a remarkable change; it seems as if the Portland weather has removed a few degrees further south and come down on us. In reference to what we mean last Sunday's weather will form a fair example. It is usual at this time of the year for yachtsmen to start out for a trip with a positive expectation of wind enough in the afternoons to bring them back at whatever time they desire, but several of them were grievously disappointed last week. The Chispa went to Turner's on Saturday night, while the Rambler and Ripple went to Martinez. They all started for home at high water, about noon, and with the ebb tide managed to drift about as far as Pedro Point, where they were compelled to anchor until the flood tide ran itself out. The Rambler made Sancelito about 4:30 A. M., Monday, while the Chispa was about three hours longer on the trip, and the Ripple did not get to the city until 9 A. M. The weather was very calm over the whole bay. It took the Virginia from early morning till three o'clock to get from the eastern entrance of Racoon Straits, to her moorings off the Pacific Club House. The Dawn started out for a short sail and was unable to tie up behind one of the vessels lying in Richardson's Bay. The Fleur de Lis and Whitewing went outside on the ebb and failed to make the city front until long after nightfall, and taking it altogether the yachtsmen had good cause for complaint.

A serious drawback to yachting on the Coast is the lack of neighboring seaports. If any of our large yachts go to sea, about the only place they can go to, unless they are off for an extended cruise, is to Monterey and Santa Cruz, and even at these places the yachts are compelled to lie in an almost open roadstead, exposed to all the swells of the vast Pacific Ocean. When a yacht makes a port after being to sea comfort and rest are desirable, and when at anchor, one wishes to turn in and rest without being subject to a continual rolling motion. If, instead of the rock bound coast in these latitudes, one could go to sea, and after a run of from eight to twenty-four come to at a city or town, as is possible on the Eastern seaboard, this noble sport would doubtless find many more advocates, but as it is, yachtsmen must be contented with inside cruising, or be some days at sea before finding an agreeable haven.

The Aggie has been cleaned at Turner's, and the Nellie went up there for the same purpose last Saturday. The Fleur de Lis went on the ways at South San Francisco on Monday, and the Halcyon will go on the dry dock a day or so before the start. This hoat, we are glad to say, will now have a chance to show what speed she has in her.

### The Master Mariner's Regatta.

The Master Mariner's have issued their sailing directions, which are briefly as follows: Only vessels whose owners or captains are members of the association will be allowed to compete for the champion flags, but suitable prizes will be offered for outside vessels; no vessel not engaged in freighting will be allowed to compete at all. Vessels will be divided into four classes by a committee appointed for that purpose, time allowance not appearing in the issue at all. Vessels must carry their name on the starboard quarter, and a number provided for them on the port quarter. Vessels belonging to the association must carry the association flag on the end of the bowsprit, and if possible, an ensign at the gaff. The course will be from a stake boat anchored off Howard-street wharf to Hunters' Point, to Oakland to Fort Point, and back to section A of the sea wall. All vessels must leave all stake boats to port, and at a distance of fifty feet, and any vessel fouling any stake boat shall be ruled out of the race, and pay for any damage done. As this is a Benevolent Association no money can be taken from the treasury for prizes, so donations of either prizes or money will be acceptable.

Point Tiburon, from the accounts of yachtsmen who have been in that vicinity, will not make a good site for a yacht club, as innumerable tide rips and counter eddies run in there, rendering a vessel which gets in them almost entirely unmanageable. The Azalea, a few weeks ago, was turned every which way and ran into the dock, breaking her up somewhat forward; the Lolita had the same experience, and last Monday morning the Rambler ran foul of the dock and afterwards on the old U. S. war hulks anchored over there. This may be the result of the new dock which has been built there.

The little yawl Euid, the first vessel of that rig that ever appeared in these waters, has been sold to a Mr. Venn who is stationed at the Presidio, off which place she will have her moorings. She will be used for the balance of this year as she is, but will be changed next year to a sloop. She has been lying for some months in one of the sloughs near Martinez.

## FISH.

In public efforts for public good it is always pleasant to record success. We lately mentioned a striped bass being caught near Vallejo, weighing twenty pounds. Mr. Woodbury, who had charge of the Stete Fish Hatchery under the old Commissioners, tells us of two more cases that he can vouch for. The first was twenty pounds in weight, which found its way into the kitchen of the Pacific Club; the other was seventeen pounds, and probably graced the tables of the hotel Del Monte at Monterey. The fish was caught at Monterey and was personally inspected by Mr. Woodbury. Taking the distance between Vallejo and Monterey in connection with the propagation of this splendid fish, it is safe to say that they, like the shad, may be found now all over our coast. They are a fish of very rapid growth, and in a short time, will no doubt be a daily delicacy. Shad and striped bass in abundance! What a glorious honor for the old dead Commissioners! Yet some in our midst would blacken their memories by charging them with theft. The recoil of that charge, like the recoil of the boomerang, will be the greatest at the point where it first received life. We find that the case already.

The Walton Fishing Club have their regular monthly trip to-morrow, starting from the usual place and at the usual hour. The trip will be the last for some time that the President, Clem. Dixon, will make, as next month he leaves for a visit to Scotland. A very agreeable incident occurred at the meeting of the club on Wednesday night. After the business was dispatched James Irving was called in and presented with a magnificent \$200 watch and chain. Irving has managed Dixon's business for nineteen years, and the watch was a token of Dixon's gratitude for his long and faithful services. Maj. Klose made the presentation with a speech that did credit to himself and the occasion. A most social and pleasant evening was afterwards spent by those present in the enjoyment of President Dixon's hospitality.

The reports from the interior on the condition of the streams and the character of the catches are all favorable. It seems especially to be a year of big trout, whether caught in lake or stream. Besides those mentioned in our last week's paper, we hear since of fine catches being made in Tahoe, and other summit lakes. One trout, a ten pounder, from Tahoe, was presented to the editor of the *Willow's Journal*. A very lucky fellow that editor. The trout are very abundant in the lakes this year.

In the Canadian dominion there has been for twenty years and more a bureau of fisheries, under a general head, with subordinate branches to every department, and embracing all that relates to the subject in its scientific, economical and practical aspects. Under this system the stock in Canadian waters has not only been preserved but has been made productive of net revenue. If we had something of the sort in this State, we should also soon have a net revenue.

Mr. J. M. Adams, a prominent member of the California Sportsman's Club, has recently visited Crystal Springs Reservoir for black bass fishing, and met with fair success, though the fish are not through spawning yet. The largest caught was two and a half pounds, which shows the fish are growing. Mrs. Adams always accompanies her husband on these trips, and being expert with the rod generally catches the largest fish.

We have been lately informed of a catfish being caught near Santa Rosa weighing twenty-six pounds. So then, in spite of the croakers, we have large as well as small catfish in the State. We have received an invitation to visit Santa Rosa to have a fish after these big fellows, and intend to go.

A million young shad were placed in the Colorado river a week or so ago by the United States Fish Commission. As a psychological fact we should like to know how our own do-nothing Commissioners feel on reading such items.

The bay fishing during the week was also good at all points. Off the depot of the Southern Pacific Coast Railroad, Alameda, we learn is the best place in the bay for smelt.

F. F. Jones, of Kearny street, reports very good sport at Pescadero. The streams are in good condition, and the fish of good size.

A gentleman from this city, last Sunday, caught forty splendid trout in Sonoma creek. He fished below Glenview.

We were informed in Oakland that trout fishing in Alameda streams has been quite satisfactory of late.







On Sunday, also at Shell Mound, the members of the Fifth Battalion, who take such an active interest in rifle practice, were out in numbers, and inaugurated the matches under the system recently established by Col. Ranlett, of dividing his best marksmen into sections, with the right to each man of challenging a comrade whose position as a rifleman he may desire. The idea is working well. On Sunday the first of these contests was held, and three marksmen had to change medals with others lower on the list. Williams, No. 11, won No. 10 from Carroll—Williams making 120 at the two ranges out of a possible 150, Carroll getting but 108. Walham, No. 7, won No. 4 from Moore, with 124 points to Moore's 117. Pierce, No. 5, won the first place in the leading section from Kellogg, and will, until he loses it, wear No. 1 medal. He made 129 points to Kellogg's 125. This is no slight honor for Pierce, as Kellogg has always stood in the very front rank of our riflemen, and is to-day second, perhaps, to no man in the State as an all-round shooter. The grand 100-shot match of the battalion, which is looked forward to with great interest, will take place July 13th, next. There will be teams of four men from the field and staff and Company A, each man being allowed 100 shots at 200 yards. This will be the first match of the kind on the coast. The highest score at this kind of shooting is 457, and a champion medal will be given to any one of the contestants making 458. We understand Mr. Lancaster, of Vallejo, is likely to be elected Captain of Company D, of Vallejo, in the place of Captain O'Grady, resigned. Mr. Lancaster is a live man, and just the man required to restore the company to its proper place in the battalion. Under his tutelage it is likely the Solano Girl rifle team will not heat the Vallejo boys.

The *Free Press* says Bodie can best of as fine rifle shots as can be found "outside of the famous Schutzen Club or the military cracks of San Francisco." A rifle club is being formed in Bodie. It is pleasant to find there is something else in Bodie than the traditional bad man. If a club is formed and the members come down here they may rest assured of a generous welcome from their brother riflemen.

## HERD AND SWINE.

### Salting Butter.

No questions relating to agricultural matters are worse founded by mistaken statements, tending to overthrow practices founded upon long experience and observation, as well as upon scientific principles, than in regard to the business of dairying. Just now the most conspicuous of these questions relates to the salting of butter. In regard to this ancient, commendable and indispensable practice, a writer, (who, it is to be feared, is drawing too largely upon his imagination for his facts), makes the following statements, viz: "Butter is an animal fat, the same as tallow and lard, and why should we not salt them to give them keeping qualities?" \* \* \* It may be said that lard and tallow keep because they have been cooked in their preparation and possibly if butter could be cooked, it too would keep; but if we admit this we admit that salt does not preserve the butter. \* \* \* Salt has no power to keep or hasten the decay of butter, because salt and fats have no affinity for one another"—and more of the same kind, of which any half-bred housekeeper could see very clearly the error. Butter has been salted from time immemorial. Its preserving power is due to its affinity for water; and its absorption of the moisture from organic substances exerts an anti-septic influence by protecting these substances from the action of oxygen, which does not act upon organic matter that is free from water. But it would be well first to point out the mistakes made by the writer of the above quotation. Butter cannot be called "an animal fat;" it is a compound of several fats and acids, wanting either of which, its character is changed. It therefore differs very much indeed from tallow and lard, both because these are simple fats; and because the combined acids of the butter are exceedingly unstable and very quickly oxidize and decompose. Again, butter, as it is made and used, contains some proportion of the milk elements, notably sugar and lactic acid; these confer upon fresh butter much of its desirable flavor, and without these butter would be as insipid as tallow or lard. It is scarcely necessary to point out that in the manufacture of butterine and other butter imitations, the fat used is worked up with the milk for the purpose of giving it the flavor of butter.

When the butter is heated it becomes an oil; the volatile acids are driven off and the butter loses flavor, but it is preserved from change in this way, and may be kept in jars unchanged for months or years. It is prepared in this way for culinary purposes, and poor, stale butter, otherwise useless, is thus made fit for use. To be ignorant of this common fact shows incapacity for treating such a subject as this. But although butter is preserved by heating, that does not prove that salt does not preserve it equally well. For it is well known that cooking any vegetable or animal substance is also a method of preserving these, by driving out the air and water, coagulating or evaporating the most changeable and most easily decomposed portions of them, and so exerting an anti-septic action.

Now, while salt may have no affinity for oils or fats, it does help to preserve them by its affinity for the water they contain, and moreover, because it becomes very perfectly diffused throughout the body of the fats, by its solution in the water and the tendency of dissolved substances to a very perfect diffusion through the water, and consequently, through the substance in which the water is contained. This intimate diffusion of the salt solution, of course, protects the butter from contact with the air.

I am tempted to give a little recent personal experience on the subject. Two samples of butter were sent me; one, kindly, at my request, by Mr. L. W. Ledyard, of Fernwood, whose choice herd of Guernseys has been at times referred to in your paper, for the purpose of making microscopical examinations of Guernsey butter in comparison with other kinds; the other was sent by a friend for my criticism on its quality. Mr. Ledyard's butter was irreproachable in every respect, but under the microscope, its fine quality was seen to be quite as much due to its careful manipulation as to natural qualities inherent in the Guernsey cream. I must except coloring in this manipulation; because the Fernwood butter is free from artificial coloring. This sample of butter was of exceedingly fine and even grain, and the salt was so extremely well diffused through the butter that very few crystals could be perceived, and those that could be seen were evenly separated, and none larger than one five thousandth part of an inch in diameter. This butter, therefore, had a very even texture; was entirely free from streaks due to uneven action of the salting, and its flavor was perfectly free from deterioration by excess of salt in one part and deficiency of it in another. From numerous examinations of my own butter in this way, I have

been convinced that the eating and the perfect incorporation of the salt has very much to do with the fineness of quality.

The other sample under the microscope presented an extraordinary difference. The grain was open, loose and coarsely fibrous, appearing in places like strings of rope yarns, with globules of water interspersed, and large single salt crystals in places, and elsewhere adherent strings of them, which completely crossed the field of sight. Several crystals were as large as one-fourth of an inch in diameter, and in places, two or more of these would be seen in contact with each other. To the eye this butter appeared streaky, and to the taste the salt was in excess. These faults were clearly due to the imperfect mixing of the salt. Salt, it is well known, changes the color of the butter; this may be seen when butter is brought out for the final working after having been salted the day previous. The texture of the butter also depends upon the perfect admixture of the salt, because this mixture and solution of the salt in the water tends to diffuse the particles very thoroughly through the mass of butter, and when this is cut or broken, the surface of the fracture shows every minute space where the exceedingly small particles of brine have diffused themselves. The flavor, of course, depends upon this thorough intermingling of the salt.

My practice of salting butter is as follows: The butter, (first perfectly freed from buttermilk in the churn), is thinly spread upon the working table, and gashed into a great number of furrows crossing each other. The salt is rolled, crushed, sifted through a fine sieve, and scattered evenly over the butter. The sheet of butter is then rolled up, worked out flat again, and rolled again and flattened three or four times, each time reversing the direction. It is then put away for twenty-four hours, covered with a clean cloth as a protection against any possible dust. The next day the butter requires only sufficient working to press out the excess of brine, (the salt being all dissolved), and to avoid streakiness, after which it is ready to pack. I have kept a small pail, (five pounds), of butter so prepared, and also a fifty-pound pail for a year, and both were quite good; the fifty-pound pail actually brought in the New York market, from an ordinary commission merchant, three cents a pound above the price of the fresh pails sent with it. Indeed, I am quite sure that well-made, well-salted, (this is not in reference to quantity but to manner), and well-packed butter will not only keep for a year, but will actually improve in flavor and quality, which is clearly impossible with unsalted butter. Does not then salt preserve the butter?—*Henry Stewart, in Country Gentleman.*

### Better Try a Dash of Good Blood.

Every little while some one suggests whether the best way to improve the common stock of the country would not be, after all that has been said about the various improved breeds, to enter upon a systematic course of selection, breeding the best to the best, and so on. It is urged that for this improvement the materials exist upon every farm, and that as all could engage in the work and no stragglers be left in rear, the improvement would be rapid and of a very marked character. Undoubtedly very much might be accomplished in this way, as the common stock, so-called, already has very much of good blood, the benefit and effect of which would be more apparent if a wise and careful mating of animals were always secured with a view of bringing out these latent good qualities. In fact, it is no exaggeration to say that the chief merit of the so-called common stock of to-day is due to remote crosses of good blood, and if these crosses were nearer by and more numerous their merits would be greater. It is the frequency, generally, and the nearness of these crosses which make certain individuals of the common stock better than others. But when it comes to breeding the best among the common stock to the best, it is a mistake to suppose that the materials for the great improvement desired can be found upon every farm and that every farmer can join in the work. The best are not to be found on every farm, or in every neighborhood. Some of the so-called common stock is very inferior, indeed, while some of it is of passable merit, and there are no two words in the English language which express more of the idea of inequality, in every sense of the term, than the two words "common stock." Grant that the common stock might be bred up, is it worth any man's while who has a desire for improvements to seek it in this tedious, uncertain way? After generations of men had lived and pursued the work some effects of a durable quality would perhaps be secured; but is it supposed that when the common stock is brought to its best development and its type and character fixed, the world will have animals better in any sense than the improved breeds existing to-day? There is certainly no evidence to justify any such opinion. The common stock owes its best qualities to these improved breeds, and if it should itself ever become established as a breed, its chief excellence will consist of the merits and character it has inherited from existing races; and as it will have, along with these, other characteristics less meritorious, it is fair to presume it would, at its best, fall somewhat below existing standards. Then why undertake the task of improving its character in this way? Why not take the more expeditious and satisfactory course of crossing it up by the use of thoroughbred sires? They are not on every farm, but they should be, and in the competition between large numbers of breeders the price of acceptable sires of all the breeds is reduced to such a point that every farmer can secure whatever he needs in his business, and if he has any particular preference as to breeds can gratify that and still make but a moderate outlay. Every cross will make an improvement, and if all would but engage in the good work and leave no stragglers in the rear, the whole body of common stock would, in a very few years, be brought very close to the thoroughbred standard and merit.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

### Marbled Butter.

A correspondent of the *Dairyman* writes: "If the butter is drained dry before the salt is added, the marbled appearance will be noticed to some extent, but if the granulated butter when put upon the worker is full of the brine need in washing it out to free from buttermilk, it will so dissolve the salt during the workings that when ready to pack the objection raised will not exist. The packing will have something to do with it, I suppose, if put in 50-pound tubs. My butter is put in well-glazed one gallon crocks. About a pound of butter is put in each time, and most thoroughly crowded in with a wooden potato-masher, and it comes out of the crock of as solid color as one could wish. The whole trouble of marbled butter is, I opine, one of eating it too 'dry' and putting too much in the package at a time when packing."

### The Best Bacon.

A farmer of long experience gives the following plain directions how to make the best bacon:

The best bacon is made from pigs which will not weigh more than 125 pounds when dressed. The rashers or strips for the bacon are cut lengthwise of the pig and about half of the side are used. The portion next to the backbone is fatter and lacks in muscle, and is not so good on this account. When bacon is made from small pigs—those weighing less than 100 pounds—the whole of the sides are used. Red and black Berkshire pigs make the best bacon, because they have the largest proportion of lean meat. Six pounds of salt and four ounces of saltpetre should be used for 100 pounds of meat. Five pounds of brown sugar may also be used, or two quarts of molasses. If the bacon is cured in a barrel, the salt, saltpetre, and sweetening should be mixed and a portion sprinkled on the bottom of the barrel, and some also between the layers of meat and on the top, and water enough, after the meat is packed closely, put on to cover it. In a month the meat will be ready to smoke. Too much smoke will color the meat and give it a rank taste. Another way to cure bacon is to rub the above mixture on the flesh side of the strips of bacon and then pile it up one piece above another, and let it strike in. After three days rub again and pile up as before. A week after rub again and pile it up, putting the flesh side up every time. The mixture should be divided into three equal parts, to provide for the several rubbings. At the end of a month the meat will be ready for smoking, or before, if the salt has all struck in and the surface has become comparatively dry, which is an indication. After smoking, the rashers should be sewed up in bags made of cotton cloth, and hung up in a dry, dark place. If the bags are whitewashed on the outside all the better, and this will keep the worms out.

As an evidence of how much may be accomplished in the improvement of animals by constant effort in any one direction, it is worthy of remark that the great flow of milk of cows is truly artificial. In a state of nature the cow gives only the necessary quantity, and gives it only the necessary time to sustain the calf. The greater and longer yield of milk is the result of better feeding, better treatment and longer manipulation of the teats. Hence to increase the yield of milk, feed, tend and milk well.

A correspondent of the *Michigan Farmer* makes this very suggestive statement in support of the non-beef quality of a good cow: "When," he says, "a Jersey cow gives me three hundred and fifty pounds of butter and a hundred dollar calf a year, and does this until she is fifteen years old, I have not the heart to send her to the butcher."

## STABLE AND PADDOCK.

### Glanders.

The following is a minute description of the glanders:

If this disease always assumed the same character, and every glandered horse presented the three special symptoms—greenish, sticky, and, at times, bloody discharges at the nose, the hard, painless, and adherent swollen glands at the jaws, and, above all, the peculiar and characteristic ulcerations of the mucous membrane upon the cartilage of the cavities of the nose—there would be no difficulty in recognizing it. Unfortunately it assumes many forms. Sometimes there are only slight glandular enlargements, at others, discharge from the nose, while in a third animal neither of these will exist, and only small ulcers will be detected in the upper angle of the nostrils. The horse may appear in a healthy condition, with nothing apparently wrong to a casual observer, able to do its work without signs of fatigue, and yet communicate the loathsome disease to all, even mankind, who may come in contact with it.

If the disease has assumed an acute form the appetite will be impaired, the pulse accelerated, general prostration, staring coat, watery eyes, yellowish or purple streaks on the membrane of the nose, a discharge from the nasal chambers, varying from a watery to a sticky mucous character. Little red elevations will frequently be observed on the mucous membrane of the nose, which develop into ulcers of irregular form and color. The glands on the inside of the jaw are enlarged, hard and lumpy. Sometimes a cough is present. In the latter stages the nasal discharge becomes bloody, fetid, and so profuse as to cause suffocation.

If the disease is chronic there is invariably ulceration of the mucous membrane of the nasal chamber, but the ulcers are sometimes so high up as to be seen with difficulty. There will also be discharges from both nostrils, which vary from a thin watery to a thick and bloody nature, frequently very offensive. In the chronic state there is no fever, and the animal appears to be in excellent health and spirits.—*Ex.*

If you wish to keep your horses in readiness for all the contagious diseases afloat and have them suffer to the greatest extent when they do get them, keep them in a jaded and run down condition. Disease breeds among horses that are in such a state, and the man who affords it a harboring place often pays well for his guest. It is not the man who has the least amount of provender for his horse that has them in the worst shape, but the one who is too thoughtless, indolent or careless to pay the attention to them that he ought.

A shying horse cannot be considered a safe horse, yet the habit is generally considered of so small a consequence that it does not materially affect the value of a horse. There are but few faults that a driving horse can have that are more liable to do mischief than those of scaring and shying. Although it may take some time and trouble, such habits should be broken up as soon as possible.

The young horses should be so tame that you can, without difficulty, approach them in the pasture field. By being able to do this you will have a better opportunity to detect anything which may be wrong with them. Kindness and a little patience will soon enable you to approach the wildest colt. No other animal likes to be caressed, any more than the horse.

When you have a long drive in contemplation, it will pay you well to take your horse off grass for at least twenty-four hours before the task is begun. Horses on grass are soft, their wind is not so good, and they are not able to stand long jaunts as well as if they were kept on dry feed.

With the disadvantages staring them plainly in the face it is wonderful how many of our farmers in all this country are still raising scrub horses.



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## Rancho Resaca.

There are many beautiful drives in the vicinity of Oakland. Roads smoothly graded, graveled and nearly level, undulating among the foothills, climbing mountains and following gulches and canyons. There are magnificent views from points only a few miles from the City Hall, and often without the trouble of climbing very high there are prospects of exceeding loveliness. A few days ago we determined to pay a visit to Rancho Resaca, the stockfarm of Colonel H. I. Thornton. The first essay was a failure. Knowing that it laid adjoining to the Briscoe Ranch there must be a nearer way for them to follow the ravine which opens into the slope near Berkeley, the route chosen was down San Pablo avenue to the seven-mile house. Climbing the hill, opening gates, we began to realize that the most direct cut might be the slowest method of getting to the desired point, and when a man gave the information that there was no way of getting through, there was a forcible illustration of the futility of trying to overcome distance when mountains were the barrier. We frequently drive to the mouth of the canyon through which the road runs that passes the Fish ranch, but this was the first time to go beyond the slope where Judge Garber's residence is built. Half a mile further and there is a feeling of isolation, a singular sensation as if there were some necromancy that had been instrumental in getting one far away from cities and even cultivated fields. The mountains rise abruptly on either hand, the sides clothed with chapparal and the smaller ravines, at various angles with that which the road follows, a mass of shrubbery and flowers. Before reaching the summit there is an absence of trees and underwood, and on the other side it is some distance before the wooded characteristics are resumed, if anything still more pleasing than on the western slope. The stream is large and it dashes over a rocky bed, and there are huge alders growing from the brink, and vines draping the gray boulders. Sharp curves the roadway makes in following the sinuosities of the creek, though the surface is smooth and the liquid notes of the brook rise musical above the sound of the wheels. It

cannot be termed a valley until the farm of ex-Mayor Bryant is passed, and then there are only small patches of level ground, though the mountains throw off rounded projections with an easy enough grade to permit cultivation. There are grand trees on "Orinda Park" and some level land, and cornfields with the young plants showing that the late rain has, at least, been of benefit to them.

The road, too, is a trifle rough, the traffic not being enough to obliterate the ruts made in the wet soil; but it is an interesting drive albeit there is some bumping. There must be definite instructions to enable the visitor to discover the carriage way which leads to the house on Rancho Resaca, especially when coming from the direction we took. It almost doubles back like the trail of a hunted fox, and there is a ford to cross San Pablo creek, a narrow "bottom," and then a gentle rise to the residence. At the first sight the visitor is struck with the beauty of the location.

There is another creek which empties into San Pablo a short distance from the house, and on the peninsula between the two streams the buildings stand. The lower part is covered with an orchard, the trees planted so close to each other that the branches interlace, and though an Eastern horticulturist would condemn such close crowding, the trees are so heavily laden with fruit that it is evidently all right in that locality. The soil is a rich loam, and the brown soil, without a weed to mar, contrasts finely with the deep green of the leaves above.

There is utilitarian beauty in the apple, pear, peach, and plum trees with the wealth of pendant fruit, but the trees which form the background to the dwelling are more in accordance with aesthetic taste. Both banks of the stream are heavily wooded, near the residence are some grand specimens. A giant white oak throwing its gnarled branches far from the hole, near that a California maple, the boughs completely hidden by the mass of leaves, then a live oak, and a little further along a big manzanita with bright red bark, and alders and wild shrubbery in profusion. As Mr. Thornton has only been the owner for a short time, the ornamental grounds are consequently of too recent date to show yet. The grass plats, however, are coming along finely and the parterres are already blooming with a variety of annuals, and there are roses and rhododendrons, and a hundred others that will only require a season or two of California weather to rival those of ten years' growth in the East. There are patches of alfalfa growing on the hawk of the little creek and near the stable, and a circular hedge that will soon be high enough to form a screen to hide the cattle yards and at the same time protect the plants inside. There is a good deal of time these long Summer days from four o'clock in the afternoon until the sun sets, and this was given to a ride over the estate. One thousand acres are not easily traversed when the land is level; when it rises to a couple of thousand feet above tide-mark, and not much less from the starting point, the task is trying. But there are plenty of saddle horses on Rancho Resaca and the one destined for our use was a daughter of Leinster. When in 1868 we saw Leinster run on the Dexter Park, Chicago, it would have seemed a rash prophecy that foretold climbing California mountains on one of his get. She carried us right bravely, however, and though the gray native which Colonel Thornton rode had rather more strength and a greater familiarity with the business on hand, the filly was not to be daunted and climbed with an energy, and picked her way down declivities carefully that once established confidence. San Pablo creek is the eastern boundary of the estate. There must be rather more than a mile frontage on the stream, extending far enough to the west to embrace one thousand acres. With the exception of the comparatively level portion in the orchard, and where the former proprietor had a half-mile training track, there is a gradual rise to the summit, and this broken into "swales" and depressions. The soil of the whole body from the creek to the top of the mountain is rich. In nearly all of the depressions are springs, and some of these at so high an elevation that if divided into lots of fifty acres each could be supplied with water.

There was a short stop soon after leaving the barn to look at the cattle in the corral, and the mares and foals that were near the foot of the hill. The cattle are grades of shorthorns with a few Jerseys. All were in fine order, non-milkers prime beef, and not a poor one among them. The most notable of the mares are Carrie C., Lillie R., and Viola R., the former, from breeding, size, and the great speed she showed in training, well worthy of being classed with the best of the country. Lillie R. has a filly by Monday which was so unfortunate as to have a hip knocked down, though her yearling by Wheatly is likely to make amends, as she is of high racing form and of fine size. These mares have been bred to Kyrle Daly, and Mr. Thornton is justified in expecting something very good from the produce.

The trotting mares are of approved blood, and the foals by the best horses in the country. As the journey is continued there are frequent delays to admire the prospect. Half way to the summit and the valley from San Pablo to where the creek breaks through, the mountain is in full view. A glorious prospect it is, and there are grain fields still green, farm houses nestling in groves, and diverging valleys, which give evidence of prosperity of those who dwell in them. The horses travel over a mass of herbage. It will surely become thin is the thought as the elevation increases, though in lieu of that the higher we go the thicker the growth. Fully two tons to the acre had it been cut and made into hay, and when on the highest peak there was six or more inches in thickness of grass, which before it fell must have been nearly waist high to a man of tall stature.

From this pinnacle there is the grandest view of all. Though there were murky clouds hanging over the ocean and partially enveloping the distant points, the bays were visible from Alviso to the Straits of Carquinez. Notwithstanding the hazy atmosphere the Oakland moles were as distinct as though scarcely a mile away, though looking down from the high elevation the huge ferry boats and the shipping in the harbor appeared to be dwarfed into toy vessels, and the black pennant of smoke from the chimneys of the steamers a narrow ribbon. The jutting southern projection of Angel Island rested on the water like a floating bridge, and Alcatraz a mere speck on the smooth expanse. For all this diminution everything was distinct. The furrowed sides of Tamalpais were as clearly cut as would be shown in a photographic view, and the cloud-veil on the summit so diaphanous as not to obscure the waving outline. To the eastward Mount Diablo loomed up high above the intervening hills, and in that direction the valleys are hid. It is the intention of Colonel Thornton to build an observatory on this elevation, with a bridle path, and it may be a carriage road, from the house in the valley. It will be well worthy of a journey from San Francisco, and a daybreak ascent to see the glorious prospect as the sun gilds the top of the mountains, and throws golden streamers across the Pacific, and then a sunset on these long June days when the glowing orb drops into the ocean in a halo of glory, while the shadows are heavy on the dark side of Tamalpais will be still more entrancing, if not so brilliant as the morning awakening. Not so poetical, perhaps, as the sheen of water, the lights and shadows of the mountains, plains and valleys were the cattle grazing contentedly on the sheltered side of the peak. This was the division that roam at will with their calves at foot, and the youngsters which have the channel island blood have the finish of deer and lend a charm to the scene by their life and vivacity. There is a "hit" of coloring, too, in the fawn and the red and the white, and conspicuous amongst these was a part-hred Holstein with the striking contrast of intense black and purest of white. There is time before the evening falls to take a look at the ground for the training track, and though it will be difficult to find room for more than a half-mile course that will be good enough for the education of the trotters and slow gallops, and there is a chance to extend the run at the finish of the work by curving around the hill from the turn and following the grade up past the barns. We have a good deal of faith in the correctness of the idea of English trainers that it is better to have an opportunity to run up the grade than to train on a level course. The claim that the wind is cleared without so much strain on the forelegs is surely based on good ground, and though some argue that the speed is diminished, there is no evidence of that being well-founded from the results which follow the English system. Although the sun rose bright the next morning, it was not long before the welcome prospects were overcome by gloomy clouds, and again there was the repetition of the somewhat anomalous thing in California of rain when June was well advanced. Not much water falling, but a drizzle that might end in another severe damage to hay that was cut since the former storm. There were fifty acres down on Rancho Resaca, and that which was still awaiting the mower was shooting up and up until it looked as though it would grow out of all proportion under the pluvial ministration, and be too coarse for first rate forage. Oats on the hillside were more than six feet from the root to the end of tassel, and the wheat, also designed for hay, was growing apace. The morning was pleasant withal, and with visits to the stable and confabs on the veranda, and discussions on horse topics interspersed with talks on breeding and farming generally, the time passed pleasantly. The Lillie R. filly was critically examined, and the conclusion reached that she must race. Of course the young Anteo from a mare by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., came in for a full share of attention, and after making due allowance for favoritism, we have no hesitation in pronouncing him an extra good one. The foal being so promising and the mare



having been bought from James McCord, the colt will be named "McCord," and there is little question that he will be worthy of the appellation. Shortly after noon there was a clearing up, and the journey homeward was by the route we should have taken at first. Down the valley of San Pablo the drive is very pleasant, the road smooth and without steep grades. Doublecross jogged along with a satisfied air, very different from what he showed when climbing the mountain through the gorge of Temescal.

#### Close of the Volume.

With this number Volume IV. of the *Breeder and Sportsman* comes to a close. One hundred and three numbers are the count since on the first day of July, 1882, the first was issued from the press. Two years is quite a space in the history of a paper, and to have safely passed this period is something to be gratified with. Like many other ventures newspapers, and especially those which can be termed class papers, have to struggle for a place in the busy world. The struggle is intensified when the field is comparatively small, and with a home population that does not equal that of one of the large Eastern cities, it is not expected that there can be a front place gained at a bound. Notwithstanding the drawback of a limited population, we felt assured that the interests which this paper was intended to subserve were an important feature in Pacific Coast affairs, and that this importance warranted the establishment of a journal which would aid in the development of natural resources superior to those of any country in the world. It is still more gratifying to write that our efforts have elicited encomiums, and that we have been cheered with kind words and good wishes.

The retrospect is satisfactory, so far as keeping the promise that the *Breeder and Sportsman* should not contain anything which would be improper to be read in the family circle, and that everything has been excluded which has a tendency to bring legitimate sports into disrepute. A perusal of the copious index that is given this week, will prove that the field occupied has been extensive, and that all of the topics which come within the scope of the paper have been duly considered. It has been, and is the intention to enlarge the paper when circumstances would warrant the outlay, and we were greatly in hopes that the fifth volume would inaugurate the change. It may be that this can be accomplished within a short time, and that by the first of September we can add four, and perhaps, eight pages. This will depend on the consummation of a scheme which we have in view, and which is fairly under way. There is a steady augmentation to the list of subscribers, and in this respect the result has been fully up to expectations. In others we have been disappointed, and support which we had right to calculate upon has been withheld. Not a dollar outside of legitimate business has been received. Assistance has been proffered, and though the offer did not imply any obligation which would interfere with the independent course determined upon, and though the kindness was cordially appreciated, it was declined with heartfelt thanks.

The enlargement of the paper is for the purpose of securing more space for the various departments, especially to those which are of the greatest interest to farmers and stockowners. Field sports will also be given more room, and while the extension will be liberal in the direction implied, there will be no necessity for curtailing in any of the departments. We feel the utmost confidence in predicting that the plan will be carried out at the time mentioned, and with sincere thanks for the support already given, and with grateful feelings for the kind words spoken, the fourth volume is closed with bright anticipations for those that are to follow.

#### Arrivals at Rancho del Paso.

Last Sunday a carload of thoroughbred horses arrived at Rancho del Paso from the East, and among the lot were the following high bred yearlings:

Tyranny (sister to Tyrant) chestnut filly, by imp. Great Tom, dam Mozelle by Jack Malone from Gazelle by imp. Albion.

Trellis, chestnut filly, by imp. Great Tom, dam Madeira by Jack Malone from Woodbine by Lexington.

Epicure, bay colt, by Enquirer, dam Benicia by Jack Malone from Albion by imp. Albion.

Brown colt by Virgil, dam Ulrica by Lexington from imp. Emilia by Young Emilius.

Bay filly by Glenelg, dam Stamps by Lexington from Mildred by imp. Gloucester.

Chestnut colt by imp. Kyrle Daly, dam Columbia by imp. Bonnie Scotland from Young Fashion by imp. Monarch.

Six brood-mares and the three-year-old Mare Daly completed the company. Marc Daly having injured one of his feet had to be stopped in his work and has been brought home to recuperate.

#### Our Horses in the East.

The telegraphic accounts are rather meagre in relation to our horses in the East, though there is enough to show that altogether they are doing very well. Fallen Leaf won the Illinois Oaks, at Chicago, very handily in 2:11½, and the same day Gano won the "Inaugural Rush" in 1:43. On the second day of the meeting Verano won the Nursery Stakes in 1:44½, and though Gano and Shenandoah have been beaten, there is a good chance for them to redeem their laurels before the Chicago racing is finished. Verano is a sister to Grismer, being by Grinstead from Jennie D. The Santa Anita filly Savanna has been second twice so that she is likely to get a better position before long. Lucky B. ran second in the cup, last Thursday, and as he had to be thrown out of work on account of a split hoof, he could not have been in any order. The same trouble may have been the case with Shenandoah as he certainly can go 1½ miles when in proper condition. In the Board of Trade Handicap he gave up after a mile and a quarter was run.

The report of to-day's races of the Washington Park Club will be anxiously looked for, as the American Derby is to be decided, and there are strong hopes that it will be placed to the credit of California. Fallen Leaf has incurred a penalty of seven pounds, and so has Loftin, one of her most dangerous competitors. Mr. Baldwin has five to choose from, and it may be that Freda, Shenandoah or Savanna will carry his colors. Should Freda be in order, and in as good form as last year, she will stand a first-rate chance, fully as good as Fallen Leaf without any penalty. In all probability Mr. Baldwin will start two, and it may be three will be selected to do battle for the Pacific slope. Rancho del Paso would have had a good chance if Mare Daly had not met with the accident that caused him to be sent home, and it may be that Sweetbrier may don the red jacket and white polka dots, and carry them to victory.

#### Periods of Gestation.

Leo Lynch, of San Ramon, Contra Costa County, California, has had an unusual experience with two of his mares this season. In a note mailed May 22d, he says: "My black mare Bessie, by Captain Webster, dropped this morning 'by Anteeo' as fine a filly as I ever saw. I think it will be a brown or black with tan flanks, one white hind foot, a small white spot on nose and forehead. Although coming thirteen days before time, it is as bright and lively a colt as one would want to see, and measures about forty inches in height. I claim the name of Ramona for her."

The second note is dated June 18th, and the following is a copy: "My brown mare Vic, by Hendrickson's Washington, foaled a filly this morning by Kansas Central. She was bred May 20th, 1883, making thirteen months, less two days. There was but one service, consequently no mistake. The colt is a fine one in size and as lively as a cricket."

Here then was a divergence of seventy-two days in two animals, owned by one man, in one season. Mr. Tessier kept a record of 582 mares, the shortest period was 287 days, the longest 419, and the average 330 days.

In twenty-five mares which Mr. Gazot recorded, the shortest period was 324 days, the longest 367, an average of 343 days. The average of Mr. Gazot is nearer what we have found in our breeding operations, and the only foal that came before the eleven months was a horse, though there is a general opinion that the male is carried longer than a female. This idea is a not sustained by the record so far as we can learn.

#### Meeting of Board of Trustees P. C. B.-H. A.

There will be a meeting of the Trustees of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association at the editorial rooms of the *Breeder and Sportsman*, on Monday, July 7th, at 2 P. M. Besides other business to be transacted a programme will be fixed upon for the Fall Meeting. In order that the California horses now in the East can have a chance to participate, the date will probably be fixed after all of the fairs have been held, and this will also secure better weather than when the trade winds prevail.

On the first of August the "fixed events" close, and this is likely to be the date fixed for the closing of additional stakes and purses to make up the complement for the Fall Meeting. The fixed events are the Winters, *Spirit of the Times*, Vestal and Fame stakes for 1886, and the California, Gano, Ladies and Finigan stakes for 1885. All of these stakes are for foals of 1883.

There is another of the regular events, viz.: The Baldwin Stake, a dash of four miles, and this is likely to have a greater number of nominations than in previous years.

#### The Fairs.

All that is necessary at present is to call attention to the advertisements of the fairs which appear in this paper, as the entries do not close until August 1st. In the main speed programmes are very good, and sure to bring out a large number of entries, especially in the trotting classes.

#### Answers to Correspondents.

Question answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

Honolulu, Honolulu, H. I.

Will you kindly answer the following questions through the columns of your valuable paper: 1st, How many months does a mare carry foal? 2d, What is the best food for a mare after foaling, also food for foal and what quantity? 3d, Is there any way of testing if a mare is in foal? 4th, How long is it safe to use a carriage mare that is in foal? 5th, I have a valuable dog that has broken out all over with small sores, that are bleeding most of the time and the hair drops off all round them; what disease is it, and what remedy should I use?

Answer. 1st, Eleven months is the nearest that can be expressed in months. There is great disparity in the length of time, however, but as a general rule the time exceeds eleven months. This season Leo Lynch, of San Ramon, had one mare that foaled eleven days before the expiration of "the time," another which went within two days of thirteen months. There could be no mistake in either case. 2d, Good pasture and sound oats is the best food for a mare. Bran is apt to give the foal trouble from "scouring." Cracked oats at first, but when a few weeks old foals will masticate the oats whole, and we prefer to feed them without preparation. Give as much as will be eaten heartily. 3d, There are no positive tests that are safe. After six or seven months the indications are usually plain, and between five and six months there is a slight enlargement of the mammary glands. 4th, Carefully feed, a carriage mare can be driven within two months of foaling. 5th, Probably surfeit. Give laxative medicines, cleanse thoroughly, and if near salt water baths will be beneficial. Fowler's Solution in small doses may be given, and the food restricted.

H. W. P., Healdsburg:

There is a distemper in this neighborhood that seems to be very malignant in its form. A yearling or two-year-old colt will be looking splendidly when suddenly they will appear to have lost all appetite, and in two or three days will look like skeletons of their former selves. The discharge at the nose is very thick, and comes out of the nostrils in large chunks. Does not appear to smell disagreeable. The animal seems to be choked up and sometimes breathes with difficulty. Do you know any remedy? Also, do you know any preventive for animals running in same pasture, but which have been removed, and up to present date show no signs of the disease.

Answer. The disease is what is called in the Eastern States "distemper," and in England "strangles." It is very prevalent in California this season, and scarcely a stock farm but what is troubled with it. There are numerous remedies given in the books, but no preventive when the animals run together. Good care and liberal feeding of the dam has been the most efficient in our practice. Enmigrating with the smoke from a mixture of tar and turpentine has oftentimes given immediate relief. Should abscesses form, they must be lanced as soon as there is a secretion of pus.

I. H. L., San Luis Obispo.

I have profited by your advice in your book "Tip and Toe Weights" and am now using on a two-year-old colt of mine tips both in front and behind. The first time I had him shod I had steel tips in front and light shoes behind. He is a pacer and he improved very fast, although I had to use quarter-boots to keep him off his quarters. The tips worked so well in front that I determined to put them on behind. I had a pair of steel tips put on behind, and now he travels away over with his hind feet and seems to be afraid to "square away" but goes shuffling along. The tips keep his feet in so good a condition that I do not want to leave them off, but I must have more weight in front. Please let me know what kind of weights you think are the best and where I can procure them. I think I want about six ounces.

Answer. Our preference is for the weights described in the book referred to. They entail the use of quarter boots, however, in order to secure them properly. For colts the "Stick-fast" is good. The advertising column will direct you where to find them.

W. T. T., Point Arena, Cal.

The trouble you mention is not so prevalent as many imagine, and it may be that to other causes is due the lack of vigor. Of the many entire horses we have owned not a single one has been addicted to the practice, therefore we are skeptical in relation to the prevalence which many claim. The wearing of nets has become so general that people are prone to think there is a necessity when none exists, and, unquestionably, in many instances bad results follow the application. Our advice is to feed liberally and give plenty of exercise. Should you have a paddock, (corral), to turn him in, let him run there in preference to keeping in a stall or box. Should his exercise cause profuse perspiration, let it be slower, and his feed good old hay and sound oats. Should you deem the nights too cold to run in the paddock, take him up when the sun sets. If clothing is worn in the stable gradually accustom him to go without it. Place a box of table salt where he can get it at pleasure, and occasionally give green food—corn blades are the best.

F. W. L., St. Helena.

There is no Hambletonian cross in Sample's pedigree. He was sired by Weyland Forrest, dam Tinsley Maid, by Flaxtail; second dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, son of Herod's Tuckahoe, by Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed; third dam by Leffler's Consul, son of Shepard's Consul, by Bond's First Consul. Weyland Forrest, by Alexander's Edwin Forrest, dam by Sir Charles; second dam claimed to be thoroughbred.

Flaxtail by Pruden's Blue Ball, dam's breeding unknown. Alexander's Edwin Forrest, by Bay Kentucky Hunter, dam by Young Highlander (Watkins); second dam by Duroc; third dam by imp. Messenger.

W., Santa Rosa.

Abbie Williamson's next foal after Tillie C. was Forest King, foaled April 22d, 1879. He is a bay horse with star in forehead and near fore foot white.

Fred B., Windsor.

We have no proofs at hand, but believe the pedigree to be close to be correct.



## POULTRY.

## Pedigreeing Improved Poultry.

It is not so easy a matter to keep exact pedigrees of poultry as it is of the larger and less prolific farm animals; yet in the case of improved poultry some record of their breeding is necessary.

Uniformity or improvement in any particular can be attained only by successive, judicious matings. Without a record or remembrance of the individual animals used as breeders from year to year, there is no certainty of any advancement nor even of the best bred stock continuing to reproduce animals as good as the parent stock.

In the breeding of improved poultry, however, it is not always indispensable that the individual sire and dam of any given animal be known in order to determine with what other of the same breed it should be mated. The blood or breeding may be sufficiently known and recorded without this exact knowledge, as may be seen from what follows.

It is not a difficult matter to have half a dozen or more hens or pullets of exactly the same breeding, that is, the produce of one particular hen known to have been mated with a particular cock. These may be had occasionally, or as often as needed, to keep up particular lines of breeding; but he who undertakes to save the eggs from each of these separately, and to hatch and rear the chicks so as to know the exact dam of each chick, will find himself with no small task on his hands. The time necessarily spent in keeping such exact pedigrees of all the increase, even to the second generation, would, in the case of poultry, make the chicks cost more than they were worth.

Instead of this the eggs from such a group of hens or pullets may as well, for all practical purposes, be kept together, and the chicks reared from them counted as if the produce of one hen. So, also, two or more cockerels that are full brothers to each other may be kept with a sufficient number of hens or pullets, and the chicks reckoned as if all sired by one bird.

In selecting pullets from the produce of a yard of full sisters, for breeding purposes the following year, care should be taken to choose those having the closest family likeness, and the nearest after the ideal or type of breeding it is desired to establish or to perpetuate. In this way a vast amount of time and trouble is saved, since the blood and breeding are sufficiently known to insure results scarcely less satisfactory than when an exact record of each individual sire and dam has been kept.

Much of the breeding of the "Haw Hill" Light Brahmas during the past twenty years has been done in this way. By no other method would it have been possible to furnish, at such reasonable rates, the great numbers of superior birds that have been sent to different States from the "Haw Hill" yards.

To show more fully this plan of breeding, the following illustrations in actual management are given: In 1883, seven choice hens all of the same breeding were mated with the cockerel Johnny Bonquet, and booked as the "Sevens." In the same yard with these were two other hens of different breeding from the Sevens, but full sisters to each other. One of these was named Hope and the other Glenn. Every morning they were separated from the Sevens until after laying time, and as the eggs laid by the one were easily distinguished from those laid by the other, they were both allowed the same nest. From this yard therefore there were raised three lots of chicks in 1883, viz.: those from the Sevens, those from Hope, and those from Glenn; all sired by the same cockerel, Johnny Bonquet.

In the Spring of 1884, twelve of the of the largest and best of the 1883 pullets from the Sevens were bred back to their sire, and the chicks from these booked as from the Twelves, and counted as the produce of one hen. At the same time another yard was made up by mating an 1883 cockerel from the Glenn hen, and named Johnny Glenn, with the Hope hen and her 1883 pullets. The eggs laid by the Hope hen were saved and set by themselves, and the eggs from her pullets kept by themselves and reckoned as from one hen. A third yard was made up of the best pullets of 1883 from the Glenn hen, and the eggs from these kept together and treated as if from only one hen. A fourth yard of hens of still different breeding was mated with an 1883 cockerel named Johnny Hope, from the Hope hen. Thus in 1884 there are chicks from the Twelves, from Hope, from Hope pullets, from Glenn pullets, and from the Johnny Hope yard, all more or less related to the cock Johnny Bonquet; and their relationship among each other as fully known as can be desired when selections for mating another year are to be made. Besides these, there are chicks of 1884 from the original Sevens, bred this year to a Glenn cockerel.

This gives only in part the yards or matings during the years 1883 and 1884, but they are enough to show how improved poultry may be bred and pedigreeed with about as little trouble as most of the farm stock.

Managing in this way it is an easy matter to have hens or pullets of the same breeding in sufficient number for each yard, and yet have the yards not too nearly related to each other. In breeding for cockerels it is often well that special care be taken to save eggs from an unusually fine hen, or one of a particular line of breeding. This can be done without much trouble, by placing such a hen in a coop or pen by herself each day until after her laying time.—*Phil. Thrifton, in Rural World.*

A broody hen should not be allowed to indulge her propensities unless both she and her owner mean business. Sitting is exhaustive of vitality, partly because the hen at this time is so absorbed by her duties that she will not take time from the nest to eat or drink. If allowed to sit even three or four days they lose enough flesh so that they are not got quickly into condition for egg production again. As soon as the first broodiness is noticed, shut the hen up in a room where she has no chance to make a nest; feed liberally with wheat screenings and thickened milk. After two or three days she will begin to lay eggs on the floor, which is a sign that the time has come for setting her at liberty.

The common practice of breeding only from second brood turkeys, and those that are not fit to kill at New Year's is a very short-sighted policy. In nothing will a good selection pay better than in breeding this noble bird. In the wild state, where "the survival of the fittest" is the rule, gobblers weighing forty pounds are not infrequent, and some are on record weighing even fifty pounds. The prevailing custom of breeding from the smallest and cheapest, keeps our markets full of birds that do not weigh more than eight or ten pounds, dressed.

"Suppose," says an exchange, "you pay \$1.00 per day for help, and a good shovel costs an equal amount; but you retain the old one because you think it too good to throw away, although the man is only capable of doing three-fourths of a day's work with it. How much have you made in ten days by the saving? Suppose a new hoe costs sixty cents, yet you put the same man to work with the old one with which he can do three-fourths of a day's work. How much have you saved in ten days? And old rusty hoe will quite frequently cause a difference of a fourth of our labor. There is no rule of labor or economy about a farm that pays so large a percent. on the investment as that of taking care of, and keeping in order the tools we work with. A few minutes will suffice to clean off a hoe when we put it aside, and instead of getting heavy with rust and accumulated earth, it will get brighter and brighter with constant use and be a pleasure to handle instead of an extra burden and hindrance." This is a strong argument in favor of good implements.

Some years ago the territory of Arizona offered a reward to be paid the first person who would raise merchantable cotton to the amount of not less than 300 pounds to the acre, and there to be not less than five acres of the same. This reward has just been paid to Mr. Felix G. Hardwicke, who raised 3,390 pounds on seven acres of land in the Salt river valley, near Phoenix, southern Arizona.

## STALLIONS THOROUGHbred.

## The Thoroughbred Stallion

## WILDIDLE.

By imp. AUSTRALIAN. Dam Idlewild, by Lexington. This great race-horse and successful sire will make the season of 1884, from February 10th to June 10th, at Judson's Wildidle Farm, Santa Clara, Cal.

Wildidle is the sire of Gov. Stanford's Frolic (fully record of one mile, 1:42, at two years old), May D. (with a record of one and one-half miles in 2:36, the fastest on the Pacific Coast), Jim Douglas, Ella Deane, Wildidler, and others of note.

Terms of season, \$75, payable at time of service, and in all cases before removal. Mares taken good care of at \$8 per month. No responsibility for escapes or accidents. For further particulars address

H. C. JUDSON, Owner, or  
W. L. APPLEBY, Supl.,  
P. O. Box 223. Santa Clara, Cal.

## STALLIONS

—AT—

## RANCHO DEL PASO.

For the Season of 1884.

## Thoroughbreds.

## LONGFIELD.

Chestnut horse, by MONARCHIST, be by Lexington. First dam, Dame Gourlay (Blue Gown), by Planet. Second dam, Flora G., by Lexington. Third dam, Fanny G., by imp. Margrave. Fourth dam, Lances, by Lance. Fifth dam, Aurora, by Aratus. Sixth dam, Paragon, by imp. Buzzard. Seventh dam, Indiana, by Columbus (son of imp. Pantaloon). Eighth dam, Jane Hunt, by Hampton's Paragon. Ninth dam, Moll, by imp. Figure. Tenth dam, Slamerkin, by imp. Wildair. Eleventh dam, imp. Cub Mare, by Cub. Twelfth dam, Aramantibus, by Second. Thirteenth dam, by Starling. Fourteenth dam, by Croft's Partner. Fifteenth dam, by Greyhound. At \$50 the season, due at the time of service.

## JIM BROWNE.

Chestnut horse, by FOSTER, be by Lexington. First dam, Flinch, by Hiawatha. Second dam, Fanny Bug, by imp. Ambassador. Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belsbazar. Fourth dam, Madame Bosley, by Sir Richard Tonson. Fifth dam, Nancy Nicol, by imp. Eagle. Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilke's Wonder. Seventh dam, by Chanticleer. Eighth dam, by imp. Sterling. Ninth dam, by Clodius. Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye. Eleventh dam, by Jolly Roger. Twelfth dam, by imp. Partner. Thirteenth dam, imp. Monkey. Fourteenth dam, an imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon. At \$50 the season, due at time of service.

## Trotting Stallions.

## ECHO.

Bay horse, by RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN. First dam, Fanny Felter, by Magnolia, son of Seely's American Star. Second dam, by Webber's Kentucky Whip. Third dam, by Shakespear, son of Duroc, and out of a mare by Plato son of imp. Messenger. At \$100 the season, due at time of service.

## ALGONA.

Chestnut horse, by ALMONT, son of Alexander's Abdallah, son of Rydyk's Hambletonian. First dam, Emma Kinkead, by Conscrip, son of Cassius M. Clay. Second dam, Elie Deau, by Mambrino Chief. Third dam, by Powell's Bertrand, son of Bertrand, by Sir Archy. At \$100 the season, due at time of service.

## ALASKA.

Brown horse, by ELECTIONEER. First dam, by Washington, he by Geo. M. Patchen. Second dam, by Williamson's Belmont. At \$50 the season, due at time of service.

The season for thoroughbreds will commence February 10th and terminate June 20th. For trotting stallions, will commence February 10th and terminate July 1st. Good care will be taken of mares during the season at \$6 per month. After the season \$10 per month will be charged, but no responsibility for escape or accidents.

John Mackey, Superintendent,  
Sacramento, Cal.

## THOROUGHbred STALLION

## X X.

## Pedigree.

X X (Doublecross), bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson at Atwood Cottage, Riverside, Illinois, foaled May 23, 1872, by MALCOLM. First dam, Columbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland. Second dam, Young Fashion, by imported Monarch. Third dam, Fashion, by imported Trustee. Fourth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles. Fifth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy. Sixth dam, by imported Medley. Seventh dam, by imported Centinel. Eighth dam, by Mark Anthony. Ninth dam, by imported Janny. Tenth dam, by imported Monkey. Eleventh dam, by imported Silvereye. Twelfth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

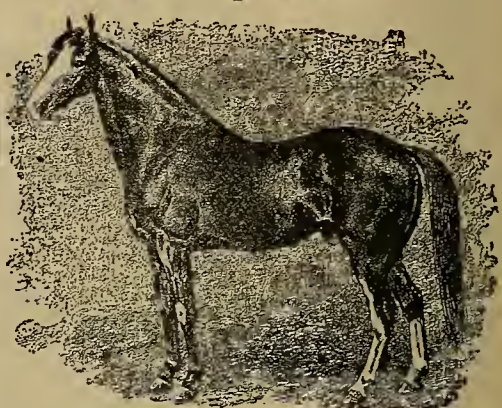
X X (Doublecross) is of as high and fashionable breeding as any stallion in the country. His sire, Malcolm, is by imported Bonnie Scotland, his dam Columbia, also by imported Bonnie Scotland; hence his name. Malcolm was one of the best race-horses of his day, and Columbia was also a fine race mare. Columbia is the grandam of Anteo. Her dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland, Wauanita, Bonnie Kate (the dam of Bonnie Lizzie), Andes, Hock Hocking, Three Cheers, etc. The dam of Malcolm, Lady Lancaster, was the dam of Saganore, Ontario (the dam of McWhirter), Regent, Lady Fairfield, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton, etc., and a reference to the racing calendars will show how distinguished the members of these two families are. This is the only Bonnie Scotland stallion in California, and from his inbreeding basas much of the blood as if he were a son of that renowned sire. He is a horse of immense substance, good size, big form, and of the best disposition.

Twelve made the ensuing season, 1884, from February 15th to June 15th, at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms, \$50 the season.

## JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON,

Oakland or 508 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

## The Thoroughbred Stallion



## JOE HOOKER.

## BY MONDAY.

First dam Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse. Second dam Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock. Third dam Ida, by imp. Belsbazar. Fourth dam Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard. Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle. Sixth dam Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder. Seventh dam, by Chanticleer. Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling. Ninth dam, by Clodius. Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye. Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Roger. Twelfth dam, by Partner. Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey. Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

TERMS, \$50 THE SEASON, TO A FEW MARES OF APPROVED breeding. Good pasturage for mares from a distance at \$4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

My place, where Joe Hooker will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road. This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier and Jim Renwick. For history of Joe Hooker see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN January 20th, 1883.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

## TROTting STALLIONS.

## Standard Trotting Stallion

## BILLY HAYWARD, 489,

At NILES, ALAMEDA COUNTY.

Terms \$20.00. Good pasturage \$3.00.

JAS. J. MARTIN, Agent.

## THE ELECTIONEER STALLION

## STANFORD

Will make the season of 1884, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, at my stable near the Oakland Race Track.

## Terms.

\$50 for the season, payable at the close of the season. No responsibility assumed beyond reasonable care.

## Pedigree and Description.

Stanford was bred by George Faylor, late of San Francisco, foaled in 1879; is dark bay, no marks, 154 hands, and weighs 1,050 pounds; was sired by Electioneer, and closely resembles him in form and color; was not broken until last year; has been handled very little, but enough to show that his action is excellent and peculiar to the get of Electioneer.

First dam, Annie Laurie, by McCracken's Dave Hill, Jr., (sire of Geo. Treat, record 2:25), he by McCracken's Dave Hill, be by Red Lion, and be by Vermont Black Hawk.

Second dam, Kitty, by Owen Dale, son of Belmont.

Dam of Dave Hill, Jr., by old St. Lawrence, grandam thoroughbred.

Dam of Dave Hill by Vermont Hambletonian. J. J. FAIRBANKS, Agent.

Oakland, January 18, 1884.



THE TROTTING STALLION

SILVERHEEL

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884 AT THE DASHAWAY STABLES, 370 Eleventh street, between Franklin and Webster streets, Oakland.

Silverheel is a dark bay, foaled July 5th 1876; bred by R. B. Chisholm of Kane County, Illinois. Sired by Wilson's Blue Bull, his dam Maggie Rice by Gage's Logan; grandam Fanny Stratford, a mare which had every mark of high breeding, and was the dam of John A. Rice that showed a 2:40 gait when two years old.

Logan by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Lady Wallace by Ohio Eclipse.

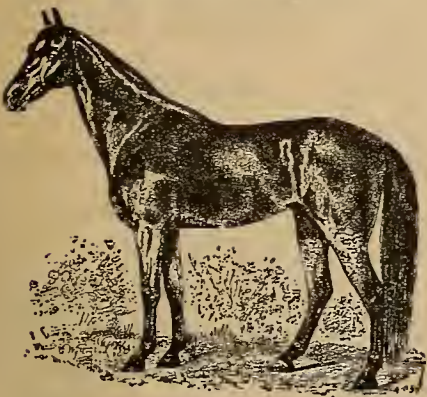
With little training when four years old, Silverheel showed three heats inside of 2:40.

TERMS.

Twenty-five dollars the season; will make terms for insurance. Season to end July 1st.

SACKBIDER & CHISHOLM.

Hambletonian Trotting Stallion



BOB MASON

By ECHO. His dam Belle Mason by Belmont, thoroughbred. Echo by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Fanny Felter by Magnolia (by American Star). Belle Mason by Belmont (Williamson's). First dam, Lucy Johnson, by the Pony (son of imported Leviathan). Second dam Catalpa, by Frank. Third dam, by John Richards.

Will make the season of 1884 for a limited number of mares, at the OAKLAND TROTTING PARK.

Description.

Bob Mason is a mahogany bay, with inside of off hind ankle white and star in forehead; sixteen hands, and weighs 1,100. Foaled May 10th, 1879. He is of fine kindly disposition, a natural trotter, and has shown great speed, but as yet has no public record. For a fine portrait and full description of the horse see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of June 30th, 1883.

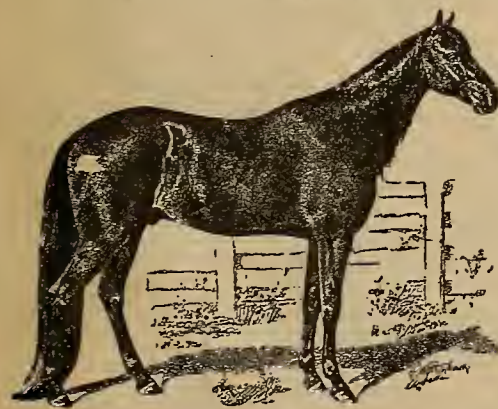
For full history of his sire Echo, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN July 29th, 1882. See also, for his full brother Exile, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN issue of September 16th, 1882.

Terms.

Fifty dollars the season, payable at time of service. All mares at risk of owners. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasture at \$5 per month.

CHARLES J. ELLIS, Owner.  
WM. DONATHAN, Agent.

Mambrino Trotting Stallion



ABBOTSFORD.

Record 2:19 1-2.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884, AT THE RANCH OF S. B. WHIPPLE; San Mateo, Cal.

PEDIGREE.

By Woodford Mambrino: his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino Paymaster; dam Woodblue, (dam of Wedgewood, 2:19), by Woodford, son of Kosciusko, by Sir Archy.

Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodbine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks, by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty-nine colts and fillies sired by him at Woodburn, not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease, Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf, and he gained on a slow track, at Minneapolis, a record of 2:21 1/2. He has thirteen sons and daughters that have trotted in 2:30 or better: Abbottsford 2:19 1/2; Malice 2:19 1/2; Manetta 2:19 1/2; Mambrino Dudley 2:22; Convoys 2:22 1/2; Magenta 2:24 1/2; Manfred 2:25; Pancoast 2:25 1/2; Rachel 2:25 1/2; Jena 2:27; Lady McFarrige 2:28; Dacia 2:29 1/2; Geo. A. Aves 2:30. Woodford Mambrino was also the sire of Princess, the sire of Trinket 2:14. It is proper to draw a comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first named stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,200 foals out of selected mares. Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettie, beat 2:30. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty-six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in seven. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is five times greater than Hambletonian.

Young Columbus, by Old Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harris' Hambletonian, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. Young Columbus was the sire of Phil Sheridan, sire of Phyllis 2:17 1/2; Adelaide 2:19 1/2; Commonwealth 2:22; Hiram Woodard 2:25; Valley Chief 2:25; Faustina 2:25 1/2; Phil Sheridan, Jr., 2:29 1/2; Tom Malloy 2:30.

TERMS.

One hundred dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season, free of charge. Good pasture at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes.

WASH JAMES, Agent,  
San Mateo, Cal

The Trotting Stallions

DIRECTOR AND MONROE CHIEF

Will make the season of 1884 at

Oakland Trotting Park,

Commencing February 1st and ending June 1st.

TERMS.

Director \$200, Monroe Chief \$100, the season. Good pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Due care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no responsibility assumed should any occur.

Director, 2:17.

Black horse, foaled July 18, 1877, by Dictator (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10 1/2; Phallas, 2:15 1/2); first dam Dolly (dam of Thorndale, 2:22 1/2; Onward, 2:25), by Mambrino Chief; second dam by Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiemar.

Thorndale, 2:22 1/2, is the sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16 1/2, and Daisy Dale, 2:19 1/2.

Monroe Chief, 2:18 1-4.

Two-mile record, 4:45.

Brown horse, foaled 1879, by Jim Monroe (son of Alexander's Abdallah, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, first dam Madame Powell, by Bay Chief (son of Mambrino Chief); second dam by Toronto (son of St. Lawrence); third dam claimed to be of Whipstock. For a very lifelike portrait of Monroe Chief and a full account of his pedigree and performances, see the holiday number of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, issued December 29, 1883.

For further information address

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,  
OAKLAND TROTTING PARK.

The Trotting Stallion

BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Penniston, Philadelphia, Penn.

By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr. Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandsou of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo. Brigadier will make the season of 1884 from February 10th to July 1st.

Terms.

\$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at \$3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

February 24, 1884.

J. B. McDONALD.

2:20 1-4.

The Fast-Trotting Stallion

ANTEEO.

Dark bay colt, near hind foot white; foaled May 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

By ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.  
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.  
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.  
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.  
Fifth dam, Bonnets of Blue, by Sir Charles.  
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.  
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.  
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.  
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.  
Tenth dam, by imp. Janns.  
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.  
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.  
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 10th to June 15th, 1884, at the Fair Grounds at Santa Rosa.

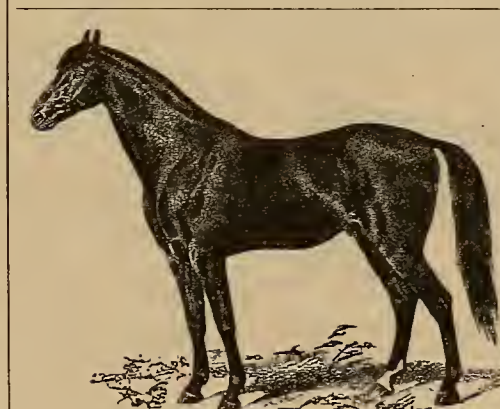
TERMS.

\$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteeco ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20 1/2, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

M. ROLLINS, Agent.  
Santa Rosa.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE D. WILKES, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by E. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christiana by Tollhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Tollhunter's Mambrino son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripston's dam by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes (weighing 1,200 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 27 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 14 have records of 2:25 or better, 5 of 2:20 or better, and 3 of 2:15 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H., and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1884, at the Drew Stable, STOCKTON, and L. M. Morse's near LODI.

Terms.

\$80 for the season, or \$25 single service. This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

The Trotting Stallion

STEINWAY,

With two-year-old record, third beat, of 2:31 1/2, and three-year-old record, fourth beat, of 2:25 1/2.

Terms.

He will serve mares the present season, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, 1884, at the

Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County,

At \$100 for the season, payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage \$5 per month, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, or of S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S. Smalley's Stable, Haywards, will be forwarded immediately to the farm.

Description.

He is a bay, 13 1/2 hands high, weighing 1,175 pounds, long flowing main and tail, two white hind ankles, remarkable style and lofty carriage; has a good, resolute head set on a stout neck; his shoulders do not mount very high on the withers. He has great length and a capacious middle piece, plenty of bone and substance; his gait is big and square; his disposition is the very best.

Pedigree.

Steinway, by Strathmore; first dam Abess, by Albion, the sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24; second dam by Marshall Ney, by imported Emancipation; third dam by Bertrand, he by Sir Archy; Albion by Halcyon, a pacer; he by Virginian, a son of Sir Archy. Steinway's dam is the dam of Solo, five-year-old record 2:28, and Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, two-year-old record 2:31 1/2, winning the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall, beating the Palo Alto colt and others. Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway. Steinway's dam is also the dam of W. S. Buckner's colt Currency, that trotted as a yearling, the fall of 1882, in 2:46. See New York "Spirit of the Times" of November 18th, and "Turf, Field and Farm" November 18th, 1882.

Strathmore is the sire of Santa Clans, 2:17 1/2; and Tucker, 2:19 1/2; Chestnut Hill, 2:24; Alice Stoner, 2:24; Steinway, three-year-old, 2:25 1/2; Nannie Talbert, five-year-old, 2:27; Solo, five-year-old, 2:28; Monitor, 2:28 1/2; Henderson, 2:28; Strathlan, three-year-old, 2:29 1/2; and Stuart, three-year-old 2:28. Stuart is full brother to Belnor, who trotted a mile in 2:52 at fifteen months old. Bedford trotted in the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall; was timed the second heat in 2:32 1/2; is by Strathmore also. Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, the sire of Dexter, 2:17 1/2; first dam by North American, the sire of Whitehall, he the sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23 1/2, and he in turn got Governor Sprague, record 2:20 1/2; and he got Kate Sprague, record 2:18. The dam of Scott's Thomas, record 2:21, and Scott's Chief, record 2:23, was by Whitehall; also North American, by Sir Walter; he by Hickory, sire imported Whip; North American's dam is a pacer. Strathmore's second dam is by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by imported Messenger.

Performances.

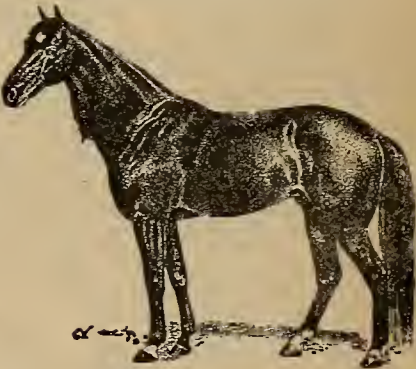
Steinway has trotted four races; at two years old he won the Lexington stake, mile heats, beating Memento, Jewett, Verbera, Admiration, Mystery, in 2:39, 2:32, 2:31 1/2. Memento won the first heat. As three-year-old, at Sharpsbury, Ky., August 8th, 1879, over a miserable half-mile track, he beat Bushwacker, record 2:27, and Blackwood, Jr., record 2:22, in four heats, 2:38, 2:37, 2:37, 2:35. Bushwacker winning second heat. At Lexington, August 18th, 1879, he trotted six heats, 2:38, 2:35, 2:30, 2:25 1/2, 2:30 1/2, 2:30 1/2, Steinway winning fourth, fifth and sixth heats, beating Jewett, Catchby and two others. At the fall meeting of the Horse Breeders' Association for the Kentucky Stakes for three-year-olds he was beaten in three heats by Jewett, in 2:26 1/2, 2:23 1/2, 2:26 1/2, but Steinway was lame in this race, and really not in fit condition to start; he was timed second, in 2:27 1/2, 2:23 1/2, 2:27 1/2.

Address

GEORGE WILEY,

Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1ST TO July 15th, 1884, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. 15 1/2 hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, and foaled in the spring of 1878.

PEDIGREE.

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grant dam by Rustic, thoroughbred (No. 573). She was Lightfoot (son of Prince of Peace, yearling record 2:34 1/2) by Flatfall, son of Prude's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grandam by Lefler's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built, weight, 1,500 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks, and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Natwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star, (son of Platt's Western Star by Blackhouse), 1st dam by Bonnettes, 2nd dam by Gallatin (sire of La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flatfall (dam of Flight, 2:22, and Prompter, 2:38). 2nd dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. 3rd dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. 4th dam by Lefler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty (\$50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five (\$25) dollars the season, cash. Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three (\$3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be returned on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in the owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water.

J. T. McINTOSH, Box 60



## CRICKET.

## The Scratch Match.

A scratch match was played last Saturday, in which a great many new players participated. Sides were chosen by Waterman and Benjamin. Waterman's side were the first to handle the willow, and notwithstanding the loss of some of their best players early in the game, managed the respectable score of 69 runs. Waterman once again was top score, with 22 runs. Benjamin's side, which had dwindled down in number, owing to the lateness of the hour, scored 39. Carr made 5 in excellent style and clearly demonstrated that he is a long way the most scientific batsman on the coast. Sanderson's many admirers were very pained to see the veteran bowled out so early in the innings, but it is evident, judging by his performances the past few seasons, that the former leviathan of California cricket must soon give way to the rising colts of the present season. A veteran team is now in order. Captain Smith, Richardson and Samuel batted well. Francis and Ross are new howlers of great promise.

## The Cricket Trophy.

The Cricket Trophy presented by the popular and enthusiastic President of the Merion Cricket Club for competition between that club and their old opponents the Occidents, will be on exhibition at the grounds to-day. It is a handsome water set consisting of pitcher, goblet and bowl of beaten silver, on which is raised in gold the symbols of cricket, namely: bat, wickets and ball. It is probably as fine an incentive for good play as has been offered in this country, and reflects great credit on the designer and manufacturer, Mr. A. W. Stot, No. 3 Montgomery Street.

## The Trophy Match.

The second contest for the Harrison Trophy will take place this afternoon at the Olympic Grounds, Oakland. We understand that both clubs are endeavoring to put their best team in the field, and as the ground is in better condition than heretofore, a very satisfactory game should be the result. Game called at two P. M. sharp.

By arrangement with Geo. B. Sperry, Esq., of Stockton, the members of the Merion Cricket Club who are going up to attend their club sports at that city on the Fourth of July, will play a cricket match with a team of Stockton gentlemen. It is hoped that this will revive interest among the Stockton cricketers, who were erstwhile most enthusiastic.

## ATHLETIC.

## The Private Wrestle.

The match between Tom Cannon and John O'Hanlan came off at the Tivoli Opera House last Wednesday afternoon, in the presence of one hundred people, representatives of the press and friends of the contestants. O'Hanlan, whose patronymic is so decidedly Hibernian, is a native of Alsace, and with his physical advantages may, under Bauer's coaching, in time, be a hard man to handle, but in this match he was obviously in an enervated state both as to condition and knowledge of the art. Cannon was in good form, and made short work of the business. He secured the first fall in six minutes, and the second in less than three minutes. Billy Jordan officiated as master of ceremonies, and D. L. Levy as referee. At the close Cannon expressed his willingness to make a match with Bauer, but Bauer replied that he was not in wrestling condition at present; he might later on. Cannon will wrestle a second match with Whittier at the Grand Opera House next Wednesday evening. He is a good man and a game one, and if he vanquishes Whittier in this second match he will have fairly earned a place in the first rank.

## The Stockton Meeting.

The athletic meeting to be held at Stockton, on the Fourth of July, by the Merion Club, is already an assured success. The entry lists are rapidly filling up, and a great many men will make their appearance on the track for the first time. The Stocktonians will be strongly represented in the bicycle events. Intending competitors are once again reminded that entries close this afternoon at 4 P. M., at the office of this paper.

The chestnut mare, Laura, by Shannon, dam Folly, by Plauet, died at Wildside Farm, Santa Clara county, on the 20th inst., of lung fever. She was owned by Delaney & Ayres, and was sent to the farm to be bred to Wildside. She was four years old and bred by James B. Chase, of this city. The spirit of ill luck still clings to Billy, who is at present in Oregon.

St. Gatien, the dead heater for the Derby, won the gold vase, at Ascot, on the 10th, beating the favorite Carrie Roy by a length, Tristan third. The objection made by Sir John Willoughby against St. Gatien on account of insufficient description in the Derby nomination was withdrawn before any investigation began.

## The Stockton Programme.

Although we have received no official copy of the Stockton programme for this season, the following resume clipped from the Stockton Independent is probably correct:

District Trotting.—For the 2:36 class, \$600; two-year-old class, \$600; three-year-old class, \$600; four-year-old class, \$600.

District Running.—Two-year-old, mile dash, \$600; free for all, mile and repeat, \$700.

A stallion trotting purse of \$2,000 will be offered, free for all in the United States, and \$500 will be added for the winner, if the best stallion time is beaten.

Pacific Coast Trotting.—Free for all, \$1,400; 2:22 class, \$1,400; 2:24 class, \$1,200; 2:27 class, \$1,200; 2:36 class, \$1,200; two-year-olds, \$1,200; three-year-olds, \$1,200; four-year-olds, \$1,200.

Pacing.—2:25 class, \$700.

Pacific Coast Running.—Free for all, mile and repeat, \$1,000, with \$200 added if 1:14 1/2 is beaten; selling race, mile and repeat, \$800; novelty, 1 1/2 miles, \$700; hurdle race, mile and repeat, \$800.

## Foals.

At Lanrel Dale Farm, Sonoma Co. Property of H. W. Peck.

June 11th, 1884, light brown filly, white spot in forehead, by Belnor, dam Danville Maid, by Don Juan, he by Speculation; grandam by Niagara.

At Rancho del Paso. Property of J. B. Haggins.

## Trotters.

June 14th, bay filly, by Echo, dam Lady Gray, by Algona.

June 14th, brown colt, few white hairs in forehead, right hind foot white, by Alaska, dam Grayling, by The Moor; grandam by American Boy, Jr.; great-grandam by Winfield Scott.

June 20th, bay colt, by Algona, dam, dam of Cairo, by Odd Fellow.

## Thoroughbred.

May 21st, chestnut filly, by Longfield, dam Mooney mare, by Langford.

## DRAMA.

## The Vienna Garden.

The attractions at the other theatres, especially at the Baldwin and California, have reduced the attendance at the other establishments very sensibly during the week. The vocal performances at the Vienna, however, have been very good, especially on the part of Miss Cella Davenport and Mr. Morant. Miss Davenport has a good voice, well cultivated, and while always singing with effect and sweetness, shows unusual good taste in her selections. The best thing by the quartette were Morant's solo and the duet, "See the Pale Moon," by Wyatt and Morant. Mr. Wetter's solo, "Thy Sentinel Am I," was good. We are glad to hear, the Gypsy Band returns to the Vienna after a successful trip to the interior. The interludes will be given by the Tyroleans whose singing was so popular while acting in the same capacity with the Spanish Students. We think, next week, will show our theory is right, that the audiences at the Vienna, from their social standing will always patronize good music, and that they do not care for hackneyed, worn-out minstrel performance.

## RAWSON'S U. S. ARMY



## Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.

Automatically Adjustable.

## DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

Treatise on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free. Sold by Druggists. S. E. G. RAWSON. Sent by mail safely. Patented, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

## ASHLAND PARK TROTTERING STUD

NEAR LEXINGTON, KY.

## B. J. TREACY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM, FOR though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawks. At Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont, Blackwood, Sentinel, American Clay, Admiration, North Star Mambrino, Bourbon Chief, Regular, Balson, Howard's Mambrino and Homer. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred. For catalogues or further particulars address B. J. TREACY, Lexington, Ky.

## Speed Programme

— OF —

## THIRD DISTRICT

## AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

— AT —

CHICO, CAL.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1884.

First Day, Tuesday, September 2d, 1884.

No. 1.—TROTTERING RACE.—For two-year-old colts owned in the District. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of \$200. First colt to receive \$120, second \$60, and third \$20.

No. 2.—TROTTERING RACE.—2:30 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of \$400. First horse to receive \$240; second \$120, and third \$40.

Second Day, Wednesday, September 3d.

## DOOLEY STAKE.

No. 3.—RUNNING RACE.—Three-quarter dash for two-year-olds. Entrance \$25, p. p., \$125 added.

## UNION HOTEL STAKE.

No. 4.—RUNNING RACE.—One-and-a-half-mile dash for all three-year-olds. Entrance \$25, p. p., \$200 added.

No. 5.—RUNNING RACE.—Three-fourths of a mile and repeat, for all. Entrance \$25; \$175 added.

No. 6.—TROTTERING RACE.—For yearling colts owned in the District. One mile, to harness and to rule, for a purse of \$150. First colt to receive \$90; second \$46, and third \$15.

Third Day, Thursday, September 4th.

No. 7.—TROTTERING RACE.—2:35 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of \$300. First horse to receive \$180; second \$90, and third \$30.

No. 8.—TROTTERING RACE.—For single road horses to huggy, to be driven by the owners, best 3 in 5, for a purse of \$150. First horse to receive \$90; second \$45, and third \$15.

Fourth Day, Friday, September 5th.

No. 9.—RUNNING RACE.—For all, one mile dash. Entrance \$25, p. p., \$150 added.

No. 10.—RUNNING RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile dash, for two-year-olds. Entrance \$25, p. p., \$150 added.

## SOCIETY STAKE.

No. 11.—RUNNING RACE.—For all, two mile dash. Entrance \$50, \$25 forfeit, \$300 added.

No. 12.—TROTTERING RACE.—For two-year-old colts owned in the 3d and 13th Districts. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of \$250. First colt to receive \$150; second \$75, and third \$25.

Fifth Day, Saturday, September 6th.

No. 13.—TROTTERING RACE.—For all, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of \$400. First horse to receive \$240; second \$120, and third \$40.

No. 14.—PACING RACE.—2:20 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of \$400. First horse to receive \$240; second \$120, and third \$40.

## REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

National Trotting Association Rules to govern all Trotting and Pacing Races. But the Directors reserve the right to change the order of the programme so as to alternate if necessary to save time, and furnish more than one race the same day.

In all Trotting and Pacing Races, five to enter, three to start. Entrance ten per cent. of purse, to accompany all nominations.

Horses distancing the field will be entitled to the first and third money only.

Horses entered for purses can only be withdrawn by consent of the Judges.

The Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association Rules to govern all Running Races.

Non-starters for Running Races will be held for entrance.

Non-starters must be declared out the day previous to the race they are engaged in, before eight o'clock P. M.

In all Running Races the second horse saves entrance.

No money paid for a race without a contest.

All entries for Races to close with the Secretary or President, at Chico, July 1st, 1884, at ten o'clock P. M.

The Board of Directors will have absolute charge of the Track and Grounds during the week of Races, and guarantee that they will be kept in first-class condition.

The above rules in regard to entries and conducting the Races will be strictly enforced, and all purses and stakes will be paid when the Judges have rendered their decision, and before leaving the Stand.

C. C. MASON, PRESIDENT.

ROLAND DILLER, SECRETARY.

## Notice.

HERBERT H. BROWN, M.P. | GEO. H. HOLMES,  
NUGENT W. BROWN, | C. BRUCE LOWE,

TRADING AS

## BROWN BROS. &amp; CO.,

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Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggins, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

## BROWN BROS. &amp; CO.

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## SPORTSMEN'S HEADQUARTERS.

MESSRS. WINSLOW AND KELLY beg to announce the opening of their Headquarters, in connection with their wholesale and retail liquor establishment, 871 Market St., San Francisco.

All necessary materials for writing, and conveniences for keeping club books and records left in their charge, will be found.

It will be the purpose of the proprietors to study the comfort of their patrons at all times.

WINSLOW & KELLY

## Sixth Annual Exhibition

— OF THE —

## Sonoma County AGRICULTURAL Park Association



TO BE HELD AT

## Santa Rosa, California.

— ON —

AUG. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23, inclusive,

1884.

\$6,000 IN PURSES!

\$5,000 IN PREMIUMS!

LARGE AND COMMODIOUS PAVILION.

500 Stables. Splendid

Grand Stand.

One of the Finest and Fastest Mile Tracks

in the United States.

— O —

## SPEED PROGRAMME:

Tuesday, August 19—First Day.

No. 1.—Running, three-quarter-mile dash for two-year-olds; \$25 entrance, \$10 forfeit, \$150 added; \$50 to second horse.

No. 2.—Trotting, three-minute class; purse \$500; \$300 to first horse, \$150 to second, \$50 to third horse.

Wednesday, August 20—Second Day.

No. 3.—Running, one-mile dash, free for all; \$25 entrance; \$10 forfeit, \$200 added; \$75 to second horse.

No. 4.—Trotting, 2:40 class; purse \$500; \$300 to first horse, \$150 to second, and \$50 to third horse.

No. 5.—Pacing, 2:30 class; purse \$500; \$300 to first horse, \$150 to second, and \$50 to third horse.

Thursday, August 21—Third Day.

No. 6.—Running, one-and-a-half-mile dash for three-year-olds; entrance \$25, \$10 forfeit, \$250 added; \$75 to second horse.

No. 7.—Running, half mile and repeat, free for all; entrance \$25, \$10 forfeit, \$150 added; \$50 to second horse.

No. 8.—Trotting, 2:22 class; purse \$750; \$450 to first horse, \$225 to second and \$75 to third horse.

Friday, Aug. 22—Fourth Day.

No. 9.—Running, selling race one-and-one-eighth mile dash; purse \$200; entrance free; \$50 to second horse, fixed valuation, \$1000; to carry entitled weight, two pounds off for each \$50 below and three pounds added for each \$100 above fixed valuation.

No. 10.—Trotting, 2:27 class, purse \$600; \$380 to first horse, \$180 to second, and \$40 to third horse.

No. 11.—Trotting, purse of \$500; free for all horses owned in the counties of Sonoma, Napa, Marin, Yolo, Solano, Lake and Mendocino, on the first day of June, 1884, that have never beaten 2:45; \$300 to first horse, \$150 to second, and \$50 to third horse.

Saturday, Aug. 23—Fifth Day.

No. 12.—Running, two and one-fourth mile dash, free for all; \$300 entrance, \$15 forfeit, \$250 added; \$75 to second horse.

No. 13.—Trotting, free for all; purse \$800; \$480 to first horse, \$240 to second, and \$80 to third horse. Director to wagon.

## STOCKHOLDERS' RACE.

No. 14.—Trotting, stockholders' purse \$250, entrance fee \$25. This race to be trotted during the Fair with at least one day's notice before race. Free for all horses owned by stockholders of this association on the first day of June, 1884. The horse winning the first heat to take \$125 and go to the stable, the horse winning second heat to take \$100 and go to the stable, the horse winning third heat to take \$25 and close the race.

## Remarks and Conditions.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of sixty per cent. to first horse thirty per cent. to second, and ten per cent. to third.

National Association rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats.

Horse making a walk-over, shall be entitled only to the purse. In case of a walk-over, the purse shall be divided among the starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66 2/3 to the first and 33 1/3 to the second.

In all races, entries not declared out by six P. M. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start. When there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Except as otherwise specified, running races will be conducted under the rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races, (except fixed events), to close with the Secretary on Saturday, August 2, 1884.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

I. DETURK, President.

C. H. BANE, Secretary.

WILL ACTON, Asst. Sect'y.



Golden Gate  
Agricultural  
—AND—  
MECHANICAL  
FAIR ASSOCIATION.  
—  
DISTRICT NO. 1.  
—  
Oakland, Cal.  
—COMMENCING—  
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st, 1884.  
—AND ENDING—  
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th.  
—  
Speed Programme:

- FIRST DAY—Monday, September 1st.**  
No. 1. RUNNING—GOLDEN GATE PURSE—Purse \$500 for two-year-olds; in four monies; three-quarter mile dash.  
No. 2. RUNNING—PARDEE PURSE—Purse \$500; free for all; four monies. One mile and repeat.  
No. 3. TROTTING—2:22 class—Purse \$800; four monies.  
**SECOND DAY—Tuesday, Sept. 2d.**  
No. 4. TROTTING—Purse \$600 for all four-year-olds and under; four monies.  
No. 5. TROTTING—Three minute class; Purse \$600; four monies.  
**THIRD DAY—Wednesday, Sept. 3d.**  
No. 6. RUNNING—Free for all; two-mile dash; Purse \$500; \$300 to first; \$150 to second, and \$50 to third.  
No. 7. RUNNING—Free for all; three-quarters of a mile and repeat; Purse \$500; \$300 to first; \$150 to second, and \$50 to third.  
No. 8. TROTTING—2:30 class; Purse \$800; four monies.  
**FOURTH DAY—Thursday, Sept. 4th.**  
No. 9. TROTTING—Three-year-olds and under—Purse \$600; four monies.  
No. 10. TROTTING—For yearlings—Purse \$250; three monies; mile dash.  
No. 11. PACING—Free for all—Purse \$500; four monies. (Carette to wagon.)  
**Fifth Day—Friday, Sept. 5th.**  
No. 12. TROTTING—2:35 class—Purse \$800; four monies.  
No. 13. TROTTING—For two-year-olds—Purse \$400; four monies.  
No. 14. TROTTING—2:26 class—Purse \$800; four monies.  
**Sixth Day—Saturday, Sept. 6th.**  
No. 15. LADIES' TOURNAMENT—Purse \$100; \$25 for the most graceful rider, second \$15, third \$10; and the most skillful rider \$25, second \$15, third \$10.  
No. 16. BICYCLE RACE—Free for all; one mile dash; Purse \$100; first \$50, second \$30; third \$20.  
No. 17. TROTTING—Free for all—Purse \$1,000; four monies. (Director to wagon.)  
No. 18. RUNNING—Four mile dash—Purse \$1,000; four monies.

**Remarks and Conditions.**  
All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old trot, unless otherwise specified. Five to enter and three to start in all the above races. But the Board reserves the right in all the races in the above programme to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Purse of four monies divided in the ratio of fifty per cent. to first horse, twenty-five per cent. to second, fifteen per cent. to third, and ten per cent. to fourth.  
National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over, shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66 2/3 to the first, and 33 1/3 to the second.  
In all races, entries not declared by 5 P. M. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start.  
Where there is no more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 5 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.  
Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.  
Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.  
Racing colors to be named in entries.  
In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.  
Entries to all of the above races to close with the Secretary on Friday, August 1st, 1884.  
A. C. DIETZ, President.  
L. WALKER, Secretary,  
Office, 28 Montgomery St. S. F.  
P. O. Box 239.

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MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,  
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN  
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N. E. COD, FRONT and MARKET,  
—AGENTS FOR—  
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Cigars.

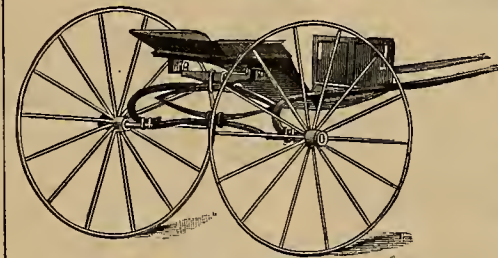
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Importers and Dealers in all kinds of Billiard Materials. Sole agents for Hyatt Billiard Balls, which will stand any climate. Ten Pins, Balls and Pins. Sporting Goods of all kinds.  
Sole Owners and Patentees of the unrivalled  
"MONARCH QUICK CUSHION,"  
The best in the world for accuracy, correct angles and durability, and used exclusively for all Championship Games.  
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST.  
Office and Salesroom, 653 and 655 Market Street,  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THE CHAMPION  
One-Spring Training Cart.  
WEIGHT, From 85 to 100  
Pounds. Price, \$75 to \$85.



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—Manufacturer of—  
All Kinds of Vehicles,  
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E. T. ALLEN,  
—IMPORTER OF—  
Fire-Arms, Ammunition,  
FISHING TACKLE, POCKET CUTLERY,  
AND SPORTSMEN'S SUNDRIES.  
416 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO.  
Catalogues on application. Le Pages' Liquid Glines.  
Sole Agent for the Coast.

FAIRLAWN, 1884.

TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE  
Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.  
25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,  
Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and  
130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,  
Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at Private Sale.  
THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are  
ALMONT 33.  
Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15 1/2 to 2:30.  
Limited to 20 approved mares at \$300 the season.

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.  
Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better.  
Limited to 25 mares at \$150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.  
By Almont, out of Violet, by Ryadyk's Hambletonian.  
Limited to 30 mares at \$50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:30 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.  
Lock Box 392.

TRY AN ADVERTISEMENT  
THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY,  
THE BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.  
BIRCH'S WILKINSON'S KEY AND NOT  
WILKINSON'S ANYWAY WEAR OUT  
SOLD BY J. S. BIRCH & CO., 88 DEY ST., N. Y.

NEW  
"Singer" Sewing Machines only \$15  
Including an \$8.00 set of extra attachments of 9 pieces and needles, oil and usual outfit of 12 pieces with each. Guaranteed perfect. Warranted 5 years. Handsome, durable, quiet and light running. Don't pay \$30 to \$60 for machines no better. We will send ours anywhere on trial before paying. Circulars free. Save \$15 to \$35 by addressing GEO. PAYNE & CO., 47 Third Ave., Chicago, Ills.

Watt Park, Grass Valley



Races.  
Races.  
JULY 4th and 5th.  
First Day, July 4th.  
No. 1—Trotting, mile heats, 3-in-5, 2:27 Class Purse \$600.  
No. 2—Running, half mile and repeat. Free for all horses in the District. Purse \$200.  
No. 3—Pacing mile heats, 2-in-3, free for all horses in the district; 3 to enter and start. Purse \$100.  
Second Day, July 5th.  
No. 1—Running, mile and repeat, free for all. Purse \$300.  
No. 2—Trotting, 2-minute class, free for all in the District; mile heats, 3-in-5; 3 to enter and start. Purse \$100.  
No. 3—Saddle race, half mile and repeat. Purse \$50.  
CONDITIONS—Entries to all races 10 per cent of purse. Unless otherwise mentioned, five are to enter and three to start. Purse will be divided 60, 30 and 10 per cent. All entries will close on June 26th, at 8 o'clock P. M., with J. P. SHOEMAKER, or A. D. WEST.  
Lessee and Manager of Watt Park, Grass Valley, Nevada Co., Cal.

Important Sale of  
Thoroughbred Horses.

BY DIRECTION OF  
THEODORE WINTERS, ESQ.  
We will Offer for Sale  
Thursday, July 17th, 1884.

At the Stables of C. H. SHEAR, opposite  
Agricultural Park, Sacramento,  
Seventeen Head of Thoroughbred Horses  
COMPRISING  
All his two-year olds and yearlings, together with the crack three-year-old Prince of Norfolk and the famous hurdle mare Hattie B.  
It is Mr. Winters positive intention to retire from the turf and confine himself strictly to breeding. Hence his entire string will be offered without reserve. The colts in training will be galloped until day of sale, that they may be kept in order for racing purposes. The horses may be seen previous to sale at the Winters' Ranch, Riverside Road, near Sacramento. A competent Veterinary will be in attendance, to make all examinations desired by purchasers. Killip & Co. will execute commissions for intending buyers who cannot be present.  
Catalogues giving full pedigrees, etc., will shortly be issued. For information apply  
KILLIP & CO.,  
Live Stock Auctioneers,  
116 Montgomery Street, S. F.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—  
Pure Bred Jersey Cattle,  
THE PROPERTY OF  
ROBERT BECK, ESQ.,  
—TO TAKE PLACE—  
Thursday, July 17, 1884.

IMMEDIATELY UPON THE CONCLUSION OF THE sale of Mr. Winters' horses, we will offer twenty head of THOROUGHBRED JERSEY BULLS, COWS and HEIFERS, all registered in the American Jersey Cattle Club, and in Pacific Coast Jersey Cattle Club Registers. These cattle are of the choicest milk strains, being chiefly descended from Touchstone, the most famous Jersey bull imported into California. Several high grade cows and heifers will also be offered.  
The sale will take place at stables of C. H. Shear, opposite Agricultural Park, Sacramento.  
Catalogues giving pedigree and full information will be issued in a few days.

KILLIP & CO.,  
Live Stock Auctioneers, 116 Montgomery St.,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

FOR SALE.  
Holstein Bull  
NERO OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 2209.

Calved October 21, 1880. Sire BLYTHE, No. 2208. Dam JEANETTE, No. 150. Weight 1,875 pounds.

Ayrshire Bull  
GENERAL SHERMAN.  
Calved April 10, 1877. Sire SCARBORO CHIEF, No 1709. Dam KITTIE BERNIE 2d, No. 4179.  
Address ARIEL LATIROP,  
Room 69, C. P. R. B. Bldg.  
Cor. Fourth and Townsend streets, San Fran.



## LINES OF TRAVEL.



## SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Sunday, May 4th, 1884.

Passenger Train leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend street, between Third and Fourth streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:20 A. M.		6:40 A. M.
9:30 A. M.		8:10 A. M.
10:40 A. M.		9:40 A. M.
12:30 P. M.	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	10:20 P. M.
1:15 P. M.		11:50 P. M.
6:30 P. M.		11:15 P. M.
11:15 P. M.		
8:30 A. M.		9:03 A. M.
10:40 A. M.	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	10:02 A. M.
12:30 P. M.		10:36 P. M.
4:25 P. M.		8:15 P. M.
10:40 A. M.	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	10:02 A. M.
12:30 P. M.		6:00 P. M.
10:40 A. M.	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	10:02 A. M.
12:30 P. M.		6:00 P. M.
10:40 A. M.	Watsonville, Camp Goodall, Aptos, New Brighton, Santa Cruz (Camp Capitola) and Santa Cruz.	10:02 A. M.
12:30 P. M.		6:00 P. M.
10:40 A. M.	Soledad and Way Stations.	6:00 P. M.
12:30 P. M.		
12:30 P. M.	Monterey and Santa Cruz (Sunday Excursion).	12:30 P. M.

\*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

STATION CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, and Pacific Congress Springs Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Pescadero; also to Gilroy, Pajaro, and Paso Robles stages.

## EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only. † Sold Sunday Morning, good for return same day.

For Saturday, † Sold Saturday and Sunday only.

Sunday and good for return until following Monday.

Round Trip, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Sat. Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Sat. Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	8.00	8.50	Mountain View	21.50	23.00
Millbrae	8.00	8.50	Lawrence	1.50	2.25
Oak Grove	8.00	8.50	Santa Clara	1.75	2.50
San Mateo	7.00	7.10	San Jose	1.25	2.50
Belmont	1.00	1.20	Aptos	1.00	1.50
Redwood	1.00	1.40	Soquel	3.00	5.00
Fair Oaks	1.25	1.50	Santa Cruz	3.00	5.00
Menlo Park	1.25	1.60	Monterey	3.00	5.00
Mayfield	1.25	1.70			

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent.

H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING

with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the

Pacific Coast.

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives, Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Baracuda, Pompano, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder.

The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand and for sunbathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with SLANT ROOFS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known

WATERING PLACES.

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety.

Notably Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITO and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS

when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggage-men. Train Baggage-men are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

—In order to guard against accidents to dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Gunstaken up and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia street station, and No. 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent.

H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

## LINES OF TRAVEL.

## C. P. R. R.

## TIME SCHEDULE.



THURSDAY, APRIL 24th, 1884.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A. M.	Benicia	6:40 P. M.
9:00 A. M.	"	7:40 A. M.
10:00 A. M.	"	8:40 A. M.
11:00 A. M.	Byron and Martinez	10:10 A. M.
12:00 P. M.	"	11:10 A. M.
1:00 P. M.	"	12:10 P. M.
2:00 P. M.	"	1:10 P. M.
3:00 P. M.	Calistoga and Napa	10:10 A. M.
4:00 P. M.	"	11:10 A. M.
5:00 P. M.	Colfax	6:40 P. M.
6:00 P. M.	"	7:40 A. M.
7:00 P. M.	Downing, El Paso Express	9:10 A. M.
8:00 P. M.	" and East	10:10 A. M.
9:00 P. M.	Gait and via Livermore	7:10 A. M.
10:00 P. M.	Stockton via Martinez	5:40 P. M.
11:00 P. M.	Los Angeles and South	5:40 P. M.
12:00 P. M.	Los Angeles and Pleasanton	10:10 A. M.
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Cockled-Ankles



Permanently cured by using  
**SPARKHALL'S SPECIFIC.**



BEFORE USING. AFTER USING.  
Which does not blister or interfere with the horse's work.

Valuable and undisputed testimonials from all points mailed free on application.  
The Specific is sold in quart bottles, price \$2 New York City: John Carle & Sons, Wholesale Drug-gists, 153 Water Street, cor. Maiden Lane, Head-quarters for New York City.  
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Baltimore, Md.: Louis Senn & Co., 22 N. Howard St.  
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**PAUL FRIEDHOFFER,**  
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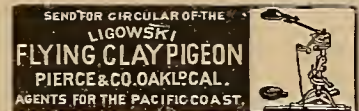


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CARL,

BY LIECESTER OUT OF DART.  
Color, Black, White and Tan; aged five years. Bred by L. H. Smith, of Strathroy, Ontario, Canada; broken by R. B. Morgan, now of Akron, Ohio; also handled one season by N. E. Nesbitt, of the Harvard Kennel Club, at Storm Lake, Iowa. Will be bred to a few first-class bitches.

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**HARDWARE, RIFLES, GUNS, PISTOLS,**  
Of every make  
**CARTRIDGES, FISHING TACKLE, RODS and FLIES,**  
in every variety, and all articles belonging to the Sportsman's outfit on REASONABLE TERMS.

The Vienna Gardens,  
Cor. of Sutter and Stockton Sts.

THE POPULAR  
FAMILY RESORT

The Ladies' Orchestra, composed of accomplished musicians is the feature of the Entertainments, with the talented Miss Bertha Nember as leader. Refreshments of all kinds the best the market affords.  
**G. F. WALTER,**  
Sole Proprietor.  
ADMISSION FREE.

Dissolution Sale of  
Trotting Stallions,  
BROOD MARES,  
Roadsters, Colts, Etc.

In Consequence of the Dissolution of  
Co-partnership of Messrs NEWLAND &  
PUMYEA, we will offer for sale on  
SATURDAY, July 19, 1884,

OAKLAND TROTTER PARK,

FIFTY HEAD OF WELL-BRED HORSES, AMONG the yearlings and two-year-olds are the get of Steinyard, Grand Moor and Poscora Hayward. The brood mares are principally Hambletonian. The stallions are the well known Grand Moor, by the Moor dan Vashi, by Manrico Patchen; and the two-year-old colt by Newland's Hambletonian (the by Speculation) out of Phoebe by Silverthreads, her dam Minnehaha, dam of Beautiful Bells, Eva, Sweetheart and others. The roadsters comprise fine driving horses, both single and double, and several matched carriage and team teams. There will also be offered good and track sulkeys, light and heavy driving carts, etc.

The horses, with the exception of brood mares, will be at stables of Newland & Pumyea, Seventh street, near Broadway, Oakland, until July 17th, after that date all may be seen at Oakland Park.  
The sale will be absolute. Terms Cash. Catalogues will be issued in a few days.

**KILLIP & CO.,**  
Auctioneers, 116 Montgomery St.,  
SAN FRANCISCO.



KERR'S  
ASTHMA  
CURE

Cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat and Lung affections, Coughs, Colds, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Soreness in the Chest or Lungs, Weakness in the Back, Pains in the Back, Bowels, Sides, Colic, Cramp, Pneumonia, Measels, Whooping Cough and Indigestion. It beats the entire system. Pleasant tasted as ice cream. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle. Post-office box 1870.

REDDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents, 529 and 531 Market Street, San Francisco.

IMPORTANT BREEDERS' SALE OF  
Trotting Stallions,  
COLTS AND FILLIES,  
Brood Mares, Roadsters,  
WORK HORSES, Etc.

The Property of—  
**S. J. TENNENT,** at his Ranch,  
PINOLE STATION, near Martinez, upon the line of the C. P. R. R., at 10:30 A. M. on

THURSDAY, July 24th, 1884.

THIS SALE WILL BE ONE OF THE MOST important that has yet taken place in California, and will include Colts and Fillies by Echo, Steinyard Whipple's Hambletonian, Artburton, Pinole Patchen Alexander, Gus, Reliance, and other noted Stallions. Catalogues, giving full pedigrees and description, will be issued in a few days.

**KILLIP & CO.,** Auctioneers.

Stick-Fast Toe-Weight.



This Toe-Weight, wherever introduced, has effectually supplanted every other kind. All prominent saddlers and horsemen in the U. S. recommend them in preference to any other. Sizes 2 to 12 oz. Ask your dealer or send to  
**MILES & ANDREWS,**  
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, Fentonville, Mich.

Thoroughbred  
SETTER PUPPIES.



ENGLISH SETTERS, FIN-est breed imported. Irish Setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill of Oregon. Pedigrees guaranteed. \$25.00 each at six weeks old.  
Apply to  
**E. LEAVESLEY,** Gilroy.

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